

PREMIERE RADIO NETWORKS INC

Form S-4/A

December 24, 2013

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 24, 2013.

Registration No. 333-192614

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 2

to

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.*

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas
(State or other jurisdiction of

4832
(Primary Standard Industrial

74-1787539
(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)	Classification Number)	Identification No.)
	200 East Basse Road	
	San Antonio, Texas 78209	
	Telephone: (210) 822-2828	

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

Robert H. Walls, Jr.
Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Clear Channel Communications, Inc.

200 East Basse Road
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Telephone: (210) 822-2828

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

James S. Rowe

Brian D. Wolfe

Kirkland & Ellis LLP

300 North LaSalle

Chicago, Illinois 60654

Telephone: (312) 862-2000

* The co-registrants listed on the next page are also included in this Form S-4 Registration Statement as additional registrants.

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: The exchange will occur as soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer "

Non-accelerated filer x (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company "

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer) "

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer) "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per unit(1)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(1)	Amount of registration fee
Senior Notes due 2021	\$1,826,114,748	100%	\$1,826,114,748	\$235,204(2)
Senior Notes due 2021(3)	\$293,947,803	100%	\$293,947,803	\$37,861(2)
Guarantees of Senior Notes due 2021(4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A(5)

- (1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(f) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) Of this amount, the registrant previously paid \$272,981.
- (3) The registrant is registering an additional amount of Senior Notes due 2021 which will be issued as paid-in-kind interest on the Senior Notes due 2021.
- (4) See the following page for a table setting forth the guarantors, all of which are additional registrants.
- (5)

No separate consideration will be received for the guarantees, and no separate fee is payable, pursuant to Rule 457(n) under the Securities Act.

The registrants hereby amend this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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Exact Name of Additional Registrants*	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Number	Jurisdiction of Formation	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
Clear Channel Capital I, LLC	4899	Delaware	27-0263715
AMFM Broadcasting, Inc.	4832	Delaware	95-4068583
AMFM Operating Inc.	4899	Delaware	13-3649750
Citicasters Licenses, Inc.	4832	Texas	90-0183894
Capstar Radio Operating Company	4832	Delaware	13-3922738
CC Broadcast Holdings, Inc.	4899	Nevada	20-2302507
Christal Radio Sales, Inc.	7311	Delaware	13-2618663
Cine Guarantors II, Inc.	4899	California	95-2960196
Citicasters Co.	4832	Ohio	31-1081002
Clear Channel Broadcasting Licenses, Inc.	4832	Nevada	88-0309517
Clear Channel Broadcasting, Inc.	4832	Nevada	74-2722883
Clear Channel Identity, Inc.	4899	Texas	27-1992018
Clear Channel Holdings, Inc.	4899	Nevada	88-0318078
Clear Channel Investments, Inc.	6799	Nevada	91-1883551
Clear Channel Management Services, Inc.	8741	Texas	02-0619566
Clear Channel Mexico Holdings, Inc.	4899	Nevada	20-2303205
Clear Channel Satellite Services, Inc.	4899	Delaware	31-1125479
Critical Mass Media, Inc.	4899	Ohio	31-1228174
Katz Communications, Inc.	7311	Delaware	13-0904500
Katz Media Group, Inc.	7311	Delaware	13-3779266
Katz Millennium Sales & Marketing Inc.	7311	Delaware	06-0963166
Katz Net Radio Sales, Inc.	7311	Delaware	74-3221051
M Street Corporation	2741	Washington	54-1526578
Premiere Radio Networks, Inc.	4832	Delaware	95-4083971
Terrestrial RF Licensing, Inc.	4832	Nevada	55-0858211
CC Licenses, LLC	4832	Delaware	20-3498527
Clear Channel Real Estate, LLC	4899	Delaware	74-2745435
AMFM Broadcasting Licenses, LLC	4832	Delaware	01-0824545
AMFM Radio Licenses, LLC	4832	Delaware	75-2779594
AMFM Texas, LLC	4832	Delaware	74-2939082
AMFM Texas Broadcasting, LP	4832	Delaware	75-2486577
AMFM Texas Licenses, LLC	4832	Texas	75-2486580
Capstar TX, LLC	4832	Texas	13-3933048
CC Finco Holdings, LLC	4899	Delaware	26-3757034

* The address and agent for service of process for each of the additional registrants are the same as for Clear Channel Communications, Inc.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These notes may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor is it an offer to buy these notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED DECEMBER 24, 2013

PROSPECTUS

CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Exchange Offer for

\$2,120,062,551 Senior Notes due 2021

We are offering (the exchange offer) to exchange up to \$1,826,114,748 aggregate principal amount of our new Senior Notes due 2021 (which we refer to, together with the PIK notes (as defined below), as the exchange notes), which will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), for up to \$1,826,114,748 aggregate principal amount of our outstanding Senior Notes due 2021 (the outstanding notes). We issued \$1,200,991,648 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes on June 21, 2013, \$2,668,871 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes as paid-in-kind interest on August 1, 2013, \$621,895,629 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes on December 16, 2013 and \$558,600 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes on December 24, 2013. We refer to the exchange notes and the outstanding notes collectively as the notes. We are also registering an additional \$293,947,803 of exchange notes (PIK notes) that we will issue as paid-in-kind interest on outstanding exchange notes.

Material Terms of the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2014, unless extended.

We will exchange all outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. You may withdraw your tender of outstanding notes at any time before the expiration of the exchange offer.

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offer are substantially identical to the outstanding notes, except that the transfer restrictions and registration rights relating to the outstanding notes will not apply to the exchange notes.

The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes should not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but you should see the discussion under the caption Certain United States Federal Income Tax

Considerations for more information.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

We issued the outstanding notes in transactions not requiring registration under the Securities Act and, as a result, their transfer is restricted. We are making the exchange offer to satisfy your registration rights as a holder of outstanding notes.

We are not asking you for a proxy and you are not requested to send us a proxy.

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For a discussion of certain factors that you should consider before participating in the exchange offer, see **Risk Factors** beginning on page 17 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the exchange notes to be distributed in the exchange offer, nor have any of these organizations determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register with the SEC the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offer. This prospectus is part of that registration statement.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, starting on the expiration date (as defined herein) and ending on the close of business 180 days after the expiration date, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See **Plan of Distribution**.

THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS IS .

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different or additional information. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since then. We are not making an offer to sell the exchange notes offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements and related footnotes included in this prospectus are those of Clear Channel Capital I, LLC (Clear Channel Capital), the direct parent of Clear Channel Communications, Inc. (Clear Channel or the Company), which is a guarantor of the notes. The financial statements included in this prospectus contain certain footnote disclosures regarding the financial information of Clear Channel and Clear Channel's domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries that guarantee certain of Clear Channel's outstanding indebtedness. Clear Channel Capital does not have any operations of its own, and, as a result, the financial statements of Clear Channel Capital reflect the financial condition and results of Clear Channel. All other data and information in this prospectus are that of Clear Channel and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

Clear Channel Capital and Clear Channel are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of CC Media Holdings, Inc. (CCMH or CC Media), which was formed in May 2007 by private equity funds managed by Bain Capital Partners, LLC (Bain Capital) and Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P. (THL, and together with Bain Capital, the Sponsors) for the purpose of acquiring the business of Clear Channel. On November 16, 2006, Clear Channel entered into a merger agreement with BT Triple Crown Merger Co. Inc., an entity formed by private equity funds sponsored by the Sponsors (Merger Sub), to effect the acquisition of Clear Channel by CCMH (the Merger Agreement). Clear Channel held a special meeting of its shareholders on July 24, 2008, at which time the proposed merger of Merger Sub into Clear Channel (the Merger) was approved, and the Merger was completed on July 30, 2008.

CCMH accounted for its acquisition of Clear Channel as a purchase business combination in conformity with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations, codified in ASC 805-10, and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 88-16, Basis in Leveraged Buyout Transactions, codified in ASC 805-10.

Clear Channel Capital's consolidated statements of operations information presented in the Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data section in this prospectus are presented for two periods: post-Merger and pre-Merger. The Merger resulted in a new basis of accounting beginning on July 31, 2008 and the financial reporting periods are presented as follows.

Each of the periods beginning on and after July 31, 2008 reflects our post-Merger period. Subsequent to the acquisition, Clear Channel became an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of CCMH, and Clear Channel Capital's business became that of Clear Channel and its subsidiaries.

The period from January 1 through July 30, 2008 reflects our pre-Merger period. As a result of the Merger and the associated purchase accounting, the consolidated financial statements of the post-Merger periods are not comparable to periods preceding the Merger. We have also presented in this prospectus our results from 2008 on a basis that combines the pre-Merger and post-Merger periods for 2008. We believe that the presentation of 2008 on a combined basis is more meaningful as it allows the results of operations to be compared to the full year period in 2009. This combined financial information is for informational purposes only, is not being presented on a pro forma basis and should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had the Merger not been completed during 2008 or been completed at the beginning of 2008. In particular, it does not reflect the full year effect of depreciation and amortization expense associated with valuations of property, plant and equipment and definite-lived intangible assets that were adjusted in the Merger, interest expense related to debt issued in conjunction with the Merger, issuance costs with respect to this indebtedness, the fair value adjustment to Clear

Channel's existing indebtedness or the related tax effects of these items. The combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the information contained in Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the financial statements of Clear Channel Capital and the accompanying notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain statements that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Words such as expects, anticipates, believes, estimates and other similar expressions of future or conditional verbs such as will, should, would and could are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Readers should not rely solely on the forward-looking statements and should consider all uncertainties and risks throughout this prospectus, including those set forth under Risk Factors. The statements are representative only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results may differ materially from those set forth in our forward-looking statements. We face risks that are inherent in the businesses and the market places in which we operate. While management believes these forward-looking statements are accurate and reasonable, uncertainties, risks and factors, including those described below and under Risk Factors, could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements.

Factors that may cause the actual outcome and results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to:

the impact of our substantial indebtedness, including the effect of our leverage on our financial position and earnings;

our ability to generate sufficient cash from operations or other liquidity-generating transactions and our need to allocate significant amounts of our cash to make payments on our indebtedness, which in turn could reduce our financial flexibility and ability to fund other activities;

risks associated with weak or uncertain global economic conditions and their impact on the capital markets;

other general economic and political conditions in the United States and in other countries in which we currently do business, including those resulting from recessions, political events and acts or threats of terrorism or military conflicts;

industry conditions, including competition;

the level of expenditures on advertising;

legislative or regulatory requirements;

fluctuations in operating costs;

technological changes and innovations;

changes in labor conditions, including on-air talent, program hosts and management;

capital expenditure requirements;

risks of doing business in foreign countries;

fluctuations in exchange rates and currency values;

the outcome of pending and future litigation;

taxes and tax disputes;

changes in interest rates;

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shifts in population and other demographics;

access to capital markets and borrowed indebtedness;

our ability to implement our business strategies;

the risk that we may not be able to integrate the operations of acquired businesses successfully;

the risk that our cost savings initiatives may not be entirely successful or that any cost savings achieved from those initiatives may not persist; and

the other factors described in this prospectus under the heading Risk Factors.

Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations and also could cause actual results to differ materially from those included, contemplated or implied by the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus, and the reader should not consider the above list of factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Market and industry data throughout this prospectus was obtained from a combination of our own internal company surveys, the good faith estimates of management, various trade associations and publications, Arbitron Inc. (Arbitron) and Nielsen Media Research, Inc. (Nielsen) rankings, comScore, Inc., the Veronis Suhler Stevenson Industry Forecast, SNL Kagan, the Radio Advertising Bureau, Media Dynamics, Ando Media, Omniture, BIA Financial Network Inc., eMarketer, the Outdoor Advertising Association of America and Universal McCann. While we believe our internal surveys, third-party information, estimates of management and data from trade associations are reliable, we have not verified this data with any independent sources. Accordingly, we do not make any representations as to the accuracy or completeness of that data.

TRADEMARKS AND TRADE NAMES

This prospectus includes trademarks, such as Clear Channel, which are protected under applicable intellectual property laws and are the property of Clear Channel. This prospectus also contains trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights, of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this prospectus may appear without the® or symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the right of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights key information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before deciding whether or not to participate in the exchange offer. You should read this entire prospectus, including the information set forth under Risk Factors and the financial statements and related notes, before making any investment decision.

Unless otherwise indicated or required by the context, as used in this prospectus, the terms the Company, we, our and us refer to Clear Channel Communications, Inc. and all of its subsidiaries that are consolidated under GAAP, and the term Clear Channel refers to Clear Channel Communications, Inc. and not to any of its subsidiaries. Clear Channel Communications, Inc., the issuer of the notes, is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Clear Channel Capital I, LLC, one of the guarantors of the notes. All references in this prospectus to Clear Channel Capital refer to Clear Channel Capital I, LLC and not to any of its subsidiaries.

Overview

We are a diversified media and entertainment company with leading market positions in each of our operating segments: Media and Entertainment (CCME), Americas Outdoor Advertising and International Outdoor Advertising.

CCME. Our CCME operations include radio broadcasting, online and mobile services and products, program syndication, entertainment, traffic distribution and music research services. As of September 30, 2013, we owned 840 domestic radio stations servicing more than 150 U.S. markets, including 45 of the top 50 markets and 86 of the top 100 markets. CCME includes radio stations for which we are the licensee and one station for which we provide programming and sell air time under a local marketing agreement (LMA). We are also the beneficiary of Aloha Station Trust, LLC, which owns and operates 20 radio stations which we were required to divest in order to comply with FCC media ownership rules, and which are being marketed for sale. Our portfolio of stations offers a broad assortment of programming formats, including adult contemporary, country, contemporary hit radio, rock, news/talk, sports, urban, oldies and others. In addition to our local radio programming, we operate Premiere Networks (Premiere), a national radio network that produces, distributes or represents approximately 90 syndicated radio programs and serves more than 5,000 radio station affiliates. We also deliver real-time traffic information via navigation systems, radio and television broadcast media and wireless and Internet-based services through our traffic business, Total Traffic Network. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our CCME segment represented approximately 49% and 50%, respectively, of our revenue and 69% and 70%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

Americas Outdoor Advertising. We are the largest outdoor advertising company in North America (based on revenue), which includes the United States and Canada. Approximately 96% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 in our Americas Outdoor Advertising segment was derived from the United States. We own or operate approximately 106,000 display structures in our Americas segment with operations in 49 of the 50 largest markets in the United States, including all of the 20 largest markets. Our Americas outdoor assets consist of traditional and digital billboards, street furniture and transit displays, airport displays, mall displays, and wallscapes and other spectaculars, which we own or operate under lease management agreements. Our Americas outdoor advertising business is focused on

metropolitan areas with dense populations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our Americas Outdoor Advertising segment represented approximately 20% and 21%, respectively, of our revenue and 21% and 24%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

International Outdoor Advertising. Our International Outdoor Advertising business segment includes our operations in Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America, with approximately 32% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 in this segment derived from France and the United Kingdom. As of September 30, 2013, we owned or operated approximately 569,000 displays across 28 countries. Our International outdoor assets consist of street furniture and transit displays, billboards, mall displays, Smartbike programs, wallsapes and other spectaculars, which we own or operate under

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lease agreements. Our International business is focused on metropolitan areas with dense populations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our International Outdoor Advertising segment represented approximately 27% and 26%, respectively, of our revenue and 5% and 4%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

Other. Our other (Other) category includes our 100%-owned full-service media representation firm, Katz Media Group, Inc. (Katz Media), as well as other general support services and initiatives, which are ancillary to our other businesses. Katz Media, a leading media representation firm in the U.S. for radio and television stations, sells national spot advertising time for clients in the radio and television industries throughout the United States. As of September 30, 2013, Katz Media represented more than 4,000 radio stations, approximately one-fifth of which were owned by us. Katz Media also represents approximately 550 television and digital multicast stations. Katz Media generates revenue primarily through contractual commissions realized from the sale of national spot and online advertising. National spot advertising is commercial airtime sold to advertisers on behalf of radio and television stations. Katz Media represents its media clients pursuant to media representation contracts, which typically have terms of up to ten years in length. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our Other category represented approximately 4% and 3%, respectively, of our revenue and 5% and 2%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we generated consolidated revenues of \$6,247 million and \$4,549 million, respectively, operating income of \$1,070 million and \$668 million, respectively, and consolidated net loss of \$411 million and \$281 million, respectively.

Our Strengths

Leading Positions in the U.S. Media and Entertainment and Global Outdoor Market. We are a leading global media and entertainment company.

We own the number one or number two ranked radio station clusters in eight of the top 10 and in 20 of the top 25 markets in the United States as of October 2013. With a total weekly listening base of almost 123 million individuals based on Arbitron figures for the Spring 2013 ratings period, our portfolio of 840 stations generated twice the revenue as our next largest radio broadcasting competitor in 2012.

In the United States outdoor market, we believe we hold the number one market share in seven of the top 10 markets and are either number one or number two in 16 of the top 20 markets. Internationally, we believe we hold one of the leading positions in France, the United Kingdom, Australia, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and Norway. In addition, we hold positions in several countries where we have experienced strong growth, including Latin America, China, Singapore and Turkey.

Global Scale in Media and Entertainment and Outdoor Advertising. As of September 30, 2013, we owned 840 domestic radio stations servicing approximately 150 U.S. markets, including 45 of the top 50 markets and 86 of the top 100 markets. We also operated more than 675,000 outdoor advertising displays worldwide in metropolitan and densely populated locations, providing advertisers with both a global and a local reach. We believe that our scale provides us with the flexibility and resources to introduce new products and solutions in a cost effective manner.

Our scale has enabled cost-effective investment in new technologies, such as digital billboards and streaming technology, which we believe will continue to support future growth. Digital billboards, for example, enable us to transition from selling space on a display to a single advertiser to selling time on that display to multiple advertisers, creating new revenue opportunities from both new and existing clients.

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Our large distribution platform in our CCME segment allows us to attract top talent and more effectively utilize programming, sharing the best and most compelling talent and programming across many stations throughout the United States.

We have more than 5,600 sales people in local markets across the globe. Our scale has facilitated cost-effective investment in systems that allow us to maximize yield management and systems that improve the ability of our local salespeople to increase revenue. Additionally, our scale has allowed us to implement initiatives that we believe differentiate us from the rest of the media industry and position us to outperform our competitors across our markets.

Diversification Across Business Lines, Geographies, Markets and Format. Approximately half of our revenue is generated by our CCME segment, with the remaining half generated by our Americas Outdoor Advertising and International Outdoor Advertising segments, as well as other support services and initiatives. We offer advertisers a diverse platform of media assets across geographies, outdoor products and programming formats. Due to our multiple business units, we are not dependent upon any single source of revenue.

Strong Collection of Unique Assets. Through acquisitions and organic growth, we have aggregated a unique portfolio of assets. We believe the combination of our assets cannot be replicated.

Ownership and operation of radio broadcast stations is governed by the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) licensing process, which limits the number of radio licenses available in any market. Any party seeking to acquire or transfer radio licenses must go through a detailed review process with the FCC. Over several decades, we have aggregated multiple licenses in local market clusters across the United States. A cluster of multiple radio stations in a market allows us to provide listeners with more diverse programming and advertisers with a more efficient means to reach those listeners. In addition, we are able to increase our efficiency by operating in clusters, which allows us to eliminate duplicative operating expenses and realize economies of scale.

The domestic outdoor industry is regulated by the federal government as well as state and municipal governments. Statutes and regulations govern the construction, repair, maintenance, lighting, height, size, spacing and placement and permitting of outdoor advertising structures. Due to these regulations, it has become increasingly difficult to develop new outdoor advertising locations. Further, for many of our existing billboards, a competitor or landlord could not obtain a permit for replacement under existing laws and regulations due to their non-conforming status.

Attractive Businesses with High Margins and Low Capital Expenditure Requirements. Our global scale has enabled us to make productive and cost effective investments across our portfolio. As a result of our strong margins and low capital expenditure requirements, we have been able to convert a significant portion of our operating income into cash flow that can be utilized for debt service.

We have strong operating margins, driven by our significant scale and leading market share in both radio broadcasting and outdoor advertising. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, our consolidated operating margin was 17% and 15%, respectively, with strong operating margins in our CCME (31% and 29%, respectively) and Americas Outdoor Advertising (22%

and 23%, respectively) segments.

In addition, both our media and entertainment and our outdoor businesses are low capital intensity businesses. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, our total capital expenditures were 6% and 4%, respectively, of total revenue.

Highly Effective Advertising Medium. We believe both our media and entertainment and our outdoor advertising businesses offer compelling value propositions to advertisers and valuable access to consumers when they are out of the home and therefore closer to purchase decisions. We also believe both industries are well positioned to benefit from the fragmentation of audiences of other media as they are able to reach mass audiences on a local market basis.

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Radio broadcasting and outdoor media offer compelling value propositions to advertisers by providing cost effective media advertising outlets.

Our media and entertainment and our outdoor businesses reach potential consumers outside of the home, a valuable position as it is closer to the purchase decision. Today, consumers spend a significant portion of their day out-of-home, while out-of-home media (radio and outdoor) currently garner a disproportionately smaller share of media spending than in-home media. We believe this discrepancy represents an opportunity for growth.

Additionally, radio programming reaches 92% of all consumers in the United States in a given week, with the average consumer listening for approximately two hours per day. On a weekly basis, this represents approximately 243 million unique listeners.

According to Arbitron, consumers in the United States listen to a significant amount of radio per day. In 2013, broadcast radio captured 124 minutes of user consumption per day as compared to the Internet at 144 minutes and newspapers at 18 minutes.

According to Arbitron, in 2009, 98% of U.S. residents traveled in a car each month, with an average of 224 miles traveled per week. The captive in-car audience is protected from media fragmentation and is subject to increasing out-of-home advertiser exposure as time and distance of commutes increase.

Significant Operating Leverage with Flexibility to Manage Cost Base As Necessary. We benefit from significant operating leverage, which leads to operating margin increases in a growth environment. Conversely, we have demonstrated our flexibility to effectively manage our cost base in a low growth or recessionary environment.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to strengthen our position as a leading global media and entertainment company specializing in radio, digital, out-of-home, mobile and on-demand entertainment and information services for national audiences and local communities and providing premiere opportunities for advertisers. We plan to achieve this objective by capitalizing on our competitive strengths and pursuing the following strategies.

CCME

Our CCME strategy centers on delivering entertaining and informative content across multiple platforms, including broadcast, mobile and digital. We strive to serve our listeners by providing the content they desire on the platform they prefer, while supporting advertisers, strategic partners, music labels and artists with a diverse platform of creative marketing opportunities designed to effectively reach and engage target audiences. Our CCME strategy also focuses on continuing to improve the operations of our stations by providing valuable programming and promotions, as well as sharing best practices across our stations in marketing, distribution, sales and cost management.

Promote Local and National Advertising. We intend to grow our CCME businesses by continuing to develop effective programming, creating new solutions for our advertisers and agencies, fostering key relationships with advertisers and improving our national sales team. We intend to leverage our diverse collection of assets combined with our programming and creative strengths and our consumer relationships, to create special events such as

one-of-a-kind local and national promotions for our listeners, and develop new, innovative technologies and products with which we can promote our advertisers. We seek to maximize revenue by closely managing our advertising opportunities and pricing to compete effectively in local markets. We operate price and yield information systems, which provide detailed inventory information. These systems enable our station managers and sales directors to adjust commercial inventory and pricing based on local market demand, as well as to manage and monitor different commercial durations (60 second, 30 second, 15 second and five second) in order to provide more effective advertising for our customers at what we believe are optimal prices given market conditions.

Continue to Enhance the Listener Experience. We intend to continue enhancing the listener experience by offering a wide variety of compelling content and methods of delivery. We will continue to provide the content our listeners desire on their preferred platforms. Our investments have created a collection of leading on-air talent.

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For example, Premiere offers more than 90 syndicated radio programs and services for more than 5,000 radio station affiliates across the United States, including popular programs such as Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, Glenn Beck, Ryan Seacrest, Steve Harvey, Elvis Duran and Delilah. Our distribution capabilities allow us to attract top talent and more effectively utilize programming, sharing our best and most compelling content across many stations.

Deliver Content via Multiple Distribution Technologies. We continue to expand the choices for our listeners. We deliver music, news, talk, sports, traffic and other content using an array of distribution technologies, including broadcast radio and HD radio channels, satellite radio, iHeartRadio.com and our stations' websites, our iHeartRadio mobile application on smart phones and tablets as well as in-vehicle entertainment and navigation systems. Some examples of our recent initiatives are as follows:

Streaming. We provide streaming content via the Internet, mobile and other digital platforms. We rank among the top streaming networks in the U.S. with regards to Average Active Sessions (AAS), Session Starts (SS) and Average Time Spent Listening (ATSL). AAS and SS measure the level of activity while ATSL measures the ability to keep the audience engaged.

Websites and Mobile Applications. We have developed mobile and Internet applications such as the iHeartRadio smart phone application and website. These mobile and Internet applications allow listeners to use their smart phones or other digital devices to interact directly with stations, find titles/artists, request songs and create custom stations while providing an additional method for advertisers to reach consumers. To date, our iHeartRadio mobile application has been downloaded more than 276 million times. iHeartRadio provides a unique digital music experience by offering access to more than 1,800 live broadcast and digital-only radio stations, plus user-created custom stations with broad social media integration and our on demand content from our premium talk partnerships and user generated talk shows. Through our digital platforms, we estimate that we had more than 68 million unique digital visitors for the month of October 2013. In addition, through October 2013, iHeartRadio streamed, on average, 142 million total listening hours monthly via our website and mobile application.

Outdoor

We seek to capitalize on our Americas outdoor network and diversified product mix to maximize revenue. In addition, by sharing best practices among our business segments, we believe we can quickly and effectively replicate our successes in our other markets. Our outdoor strategy focuses on leveraging our diversified product mix and long-standing presence in many of our existing markets, which provides us with the ability to launch new products and test new initiatives in a reliable and cost-effective manner.

Promote Overall Outdoor Media Spending. Given the attractive industry fundamentals of outdoor media and our depth and breadth of relationships with both local and national advertisers, we believe we can drive outdoor advertising's share of total media spending by using our dedicated national sales team to highlight the value of outdoor advertising relative to other media. Outdoor advertising only represented 4% of total dollars spent on advertising in the United States in 2012. We have made and continue to make significant investments in research tools that enable our clients to better understand how our displays can successfully reach their target audiences and promote their advertising campaigns. Also, we are working closely with clients, advertising agencies and other diversified media companies to develop more sophisticated systems that will provide improved audience metrics for outdoor advertising. For example, we have implemented the TAB Out of Home Ratings audience measurement system which: (1) separately reports audiences for billboards, posters, junior posters, transit shelters and phone kiosks, (2) reports for

geographically sensitive reach and frequency, (3) provides granular detail, reporting individual out of home units in over 200 designated market areas, (4) provides detailed demographic data comparable to other media, and (5) provides true commercial ratings based on people who see the advertising.

Continue to Deploy Digital Displays. Digital outdoor advertising provides significant advantages over traditional outdoor media. Our electronic displays are linked through centralized computer systems to instantaneously and simultaneously change advertising copy on a large number of displays, allowing us to sell more advertising opportunities to advertisers. The ability to change copy by time of day and quickly change messaging based on advertisers' needs creates additional flexibility for our customers. Although digital displays require more capital to construct compared to traditional bulletins, the advantages of digital allow us to penetrate new accounts

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and categories of advertisers, as well as serve a broader set of needs for existing advertisers. Digital displays allow for high-frequency, 24-hour advertising changes in high-traffic locations and allow us to offer our clients optimal flexibility, distribution, circulation and visibility. We expect this trend to continue as we increase our quantity of digital inventory. As of September 30, 2013, we had deployed over 1,000 digital billboards in 38 markets in the United States and more than 6,700 digital displays in 11 countries across Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Capitalize on Product and Geographic Opportunities. We are also focused on growing our business internationally by working closely with our advertising customers and agencies in meeting their needs, and through new product offerings, optimization of our current display portfolio and selective investments targeting promising growth markets. We have continued to innovate and introduce new products in international markets based on local demands. Our core business is our street furniture business and that is where we plan to focus much of our investment. We plan to continue to evaluate municipal contracts that may come up for bid and will make prudent investments where we believe we can receive attractive returns. We will also continue to invest in markets such as China and Latin America where we believe there is high growth potential.

Recent Developments

On December 24, 2013, we consummated a private offer to exchange our outstanding senior cash pay notes due 2016 and senior toggle notes due 2016 for newly issued senior notes due 2021 (the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange). In connection with the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange, we (x) issued an aggregate of \$389,179,800 of outstanding notes and approximately \$10.9 million of cash in exchange for \$353,824,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior cash pay notes due 2016 and (y) issued an aggregate of \$233,274,429 of outstanding notes and approximately \$6.7 million of cash in exchange for \$212,067,672 aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior toggle notes due 2016. The private offer to exchange was made only to eligible holders, and the outstanding notes were offered only in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act. Immediately following the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange, approximately \$94.3 million aggregate principal amount of senior cash pay notes due 2016 and approximately \$127.9 million aggregate principal amount of senior toggle notes due 2016 remained outstanding. The outstanding notes issued in the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange constitute a portion of the outstanding notes in this exchange offer.

On December 18, 2013, we amended our senior secured credit facility to extend \$1.3 billion aggregate principal amount of our outstanding Term Loan B and Term Loan C due 2016 through the creation of a new \$1.3 billion Term Loan E due July 30, 2019 (the December 2013 Term Loan Extension).

Immediately following the December 2013 Term Loan Extension, our senior secured credit facility consisted of an approximately \$1.9 billion Term Loan B which matures on January 30, 2016, an approximately \$36.5 million Term Loan C which matures on January 30, 2016, a \$5.0 billion Term Loan D which matures on January 30, 2019 and a \$1.3 billion Term Loan E which matures on July 30, 2019. The new Term Loan E has the same security and guarantee package as our outstanding Term Loans B, C and D, and borrowings under the new Term Loan E bear interest at a rate equal to, at our option, adjusted LIBOR plus 7.50% or a base rate plus 6.50%.

The December 2013 LBO Note Exchange and the December 2013 Term Loan Extension are collectively referred to herein as the December 2013 Refinancing.

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Corporate Structure

The following chart summarizes our corporate structure and principal indebtedness as of September 30, 2013 on an as adjusted basis giving effect to the December 2013 Refinancing.

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- (1) Clear Channel's senior secured credit facilities and receivables based credit facility are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Clear Channel Capital and by Clear Channel's material wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries. Clear Channel's foreign subsidiaries and Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc. (CCOH) and its subsidiaries have not guaranteed any of Clear Channel's obligations under the senior secured credit facilities or receivables based credit facility. As of September 30, 2013 on an as adjusted basis giving effect to the December 2013 Refinancing, Clear Channel's senior secured credit facilities would have consisted of a \$1,891.0 million term loan B facility which matures in January 2016, a \$36.5 million term loan C asset sale facility which matures in January 2016, a \$5,000.0 million term loan D facility that matures in January 2019 and a \$1,300.0 million term loan E facility that matures in July 2019. Clear Channel's receivables based credit facility provides for revolving capital commitments of \$535.0 million, subject to a borrowing base. As of September 30, 2013, Clear Channel had \$247.0 million of borrowings outstanding under its receivables based credit facility.
- (2) Clear Channel's 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 are each guaranteed on a senior basis by Clear Channel Capital and by Clear Channel's wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries that guarantee its senior secured credit facilities. Clear Channel's foreign subsidiaries and CCOH and its subsidiaries have not guaranteed any of Clear Channel's obligations under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 or 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021. At September 30, 2013, Clear Channel had \$1,711.1 million aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, net of discounts of \$38.9 million, \$1,999.8 million aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 outstanding.
- (3) Clear Channel's senior cash pay notes due 2016 and senior toggle notes due 2016 are guaranteed on a senior basis by Clear Channel Capital and by Clear Channel's wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries that guarantee its senior secured credit facilities, except to the extent that those guarantees by Clear Channel's subsidiaries are subordinated to each such guarantor's guarantee of the senior credit facilities and the priority guarantee notes.
- (4) As of September 30, 2013, Clear Channel had \$1,136.9 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes (the legacy notes) outstanding, net of discounts of \$299.6 million. Clear Channel's legacy notes bear interest at fixed rates ranging from 4.9% to 7.25%, have maturities through 2027 and contain provisions, including limitations on certain liens and sale and leaseback transactions, customary for investment grade debt securities. The legacy notes are not guaranteed by Clear Channel Capital or any of Clear Channel's subsidiaries.
- (5) As part of the day-to-day cash management services we provide to CCOH, we maintain accounts that represent amounts payable to or due from CCOH, and the net amount is recorded as Due from/to Clear Channel Communications on CCOH's consolidated balance sheet. In accordance with the terms of the Stipulation of Settlement, dated July 8, 2013, among CCOH, a special litigation committee

consisting of certain independent directors of CCOH, Clear Channel and the other parties thereto, on November 8, 2013, CCOH demanded repayment of, and Clear Channel repaid, \$200 million outstanding under the balance due from Clear Channel.

- (6) Clear Channel Worldwide Holdings, Inc. s (CCWH) Series A senior notes due 2022 and Series B senior notes due 2022 are guaranteed by CCOH, Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. (CCOI) and certain subsidiaries of CCOH. As of September 30, 2013, CCWH had outstanding \$728.9 million aggregate principal amount of Series A senior notes due 2022, net of discounts of \$6.9 million, and \$1,989.3 million of Series B senior notes due 2022.

- (7) CCWH Series A senior subordinated notes due 2020 and Series B senior subordinated notes due 2020 are guaranteed by CCOH, CCOI and certain subsidiaries of CCOH.

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Equity Sponsors

Bain Capital, LLC

Bain Capital is a global private investment firm that manages several pools of capital including private equity, venture capital, public equity, credit products and absolute return with approximately \$70 billion in assets under management. Bain Capital has a team of over 400 professionals dedicated to investing and to supporting its portfolio companies. Since its inception in 1984, Bain Capital has made private equity, growth, and venture capital investments in approximately 400 companies around the world. The firm has offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, Palo Alto, London, Munich, Tokyo, Shanghai, Melbourne, Hong Kong and Mumbai.

Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P.

THL is a leading private equity firm based in Boston, Massachusetts. The firm focuses on identifying and obtaining substantial ownership positions in growth-oriented companies, headquartered primarily in North America, where it implements operational and strategic improvements to accelerate sustainable revenue and profit growth. As one of the oldest and most experienced private equity firms, THL has raised approximately \$20 billion of equity capital and invested in more than 100 businesses with an aggregate purchase price of more than \$150 billion. THL strives to build great companies of lasting value and to generate superior investment returns.

Corporate Information

Clear Channel is a Texas corporation. Clear Channel was incorporated in 1974 and its principal executive offices are located at 200 East Basse Road, San Antonio, Texas 78209 (telephone: 210-822-2828). Our website is <http://www.clearchannel.com>. The information on our website is not deemed to be part of this prospectus, and you should not rely on it in connection with your decision whether to participate in the exchange offer.

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Exchange Offer

On June 21, 2013, we issued \$1,200,991,648 aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2021 in an exchange offer. In connection therewith, we entered into a registration rights agreement with Goldman, Sachs & Co., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC., as dealer managers (the Dealer Managers) and for the benefit of the holders of such notes, in which we agreed, among other things, to file the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

On December 16, 2013, we issued \$621,895,629 aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2021 and on December 24, 2013, we issued \$558,600 aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2021, in the December 2013 Refinancing. On December 16, 2013, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the Dealer Managers, as dealer managers and for the benefit of the holders of the notes issued on December 16, 2013, in which we agreed, among other things, to include the outstanding notes issued on December 16, 2013 (and the outstanding notes issued on December 24, 2013, if certain conditions are met, which conditions have subsequently been met) in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

The following is a summary of the exchange offer. For more information, please see Exchange Offer.

The Initial Offering of Outstanding Notes On June 21, 2013, we issued (i) \$347,971,000 aggregate principal of outstanding notes in exchange for \$348,122,000 aggregate principal amount of our 10.75% Senior Cash Pay Notes due 2016 and (ii) \$853,020,648 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes (together with approximately \$64.2 million of cash) in exchange for \$917,226,511 aggregate principal amount of our 11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2016, in a private offer to exchange available only to eligible holders of such notes. The outstanding notes were offered only in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act.

On (1) December 16, 2013, we issued (i) \$388,621,200 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes (together with approximately \$10.9 million of cash) in exchange for \$353,292,000 aggregate principal amount of our 10.75% Senior Cash Pay Notes due 2016 and (ii) \$233,274,429 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes (together with approximately \$6.7 million of cash) in exchange for \$212,067,672 aggregate principal amount of our 11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2016, and (2) December 24, 2013, we issued \$558,600 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes (together with approximately \$17,371 of cash) in exchange for \$532,000 aggregate principal amount of our 10.75% Senior Cash Pay Notes due 2016, in each case in a private offer to exchange available only to eligible holders of such notes. The outstanding notes were offered only in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act.

Registration Rights Agreements Simultaneously with the issuance of the outstanding notes, we entered into registration rights agreements with the Dealer Managers, pursuant

to which we have agreed, among other things, to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the outstanding notes for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the outstanding notes. The exchange offer for the outstanding notes is intended to satisfy your rights under the respective registration rights agreement. After the exchange offer for the outstanding notes is completed, you will no longer be entitled to any exchange or registration rights with respect to your outstanding notes.

The Exchange Offer

We are offering to exchange the exchange notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act, for your outstanding notes, which were issued in the private offerings. In order to be exchanged, outstanding notes must be properly tendered and accepted. All outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn will be exchanged. We will issue the exchange notes promptly after the expiration of the exchange offer.

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Resales

Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC set forth in no-action letters issued to unrelated parties, we believe that the exchange notes issued in the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act provided that:

the exchange notes are being acquired in the ordinary course of your business;

you are not participating, do not intend to participate, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate, in the distribution of the exchange notes issued to you in the exchange offer; and

you are not an affiliate of ours.

If any of these conditions are not satisfied and you transfer any exchange notes issued to you in the exchange offer without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an exemption from registration of your exchange notes from these requirements, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We will not assume, nor will we indemnify you against, any such liability.

Each broker-dealer that is issued exchange notes in the exchange offer for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired by that broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. A broker-dealer may use this prospectus for an offer to resell, resale or other retransfer of the exchange notes issued to it in the exchange offer.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on , 2014 unless we decide to extend it.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is not subject to any condition, other than that the exchange offer does not violate applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC.

Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are the beneficial owner of book-entry interests and your name does not appear on a security position listing of DTC as the holder of the book-entry interests or if you are a beneficial owner of outstanding notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you wish to tender the book-entry interest or outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you should contact the person in whose name your book-entry interests or outstanding notes are registered promptly and instruct that person to tender on your behalf.

Withdrawal Rights	You may withdraw the tender of your outstanding notes from the exchange offer at any time prior to the expiration date.
U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences	We believe that the exchange of outstanding notes should not be a taxable event for United States federal income tax purposes.
Use of Proceeds; Fees and Expenses	We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer. We will pay all of our expenses incident to the exchange offer.
Exchange Agent	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas is serving as the exchange agent in connection with the exchange offer.

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Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Notes

The form and terms of the exchange notes are the same as the form and terms of the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act. As a result, the exchange notes will not bear legends restricting their transfer and will not contain the registration rights and liquidated damage provisions contained in the outstanding notes.

Issuer	Clear Channel Communications, Inc., a Texas corporation.
Notes Offered	\$2,120,062,551 aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2021, with \$1,826,114,748 to be issued in exchange for and in replacement of \$1,826,114,748 in aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes, together with an additional \$293,947,803 of PIK notes that we will issue as paid-in-kind interest on outstanding exchange notes.
Maturity	February 1, 2021.
Interest	The exchange notes will bear interest at a rate of (i) 12.0% per annum in cash and (ii) 2.0% per annum through the issuance of PIK notes. Interest on the exchange notes will be payable by Clear Channel semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, beginning on February 1, 2014. See Description of the Exchange Notes Principal, Maturity and Interest.
Ranking	<p>The exchange notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rank senior in right of payment to our debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes; rank equally in right with all of our existing and future unsecured senior debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes; and; are effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured debt, to the extent of the value of the assets securing that debt, including our senior secured credit facilities, our receivables based credit facility and our priority guarantee notes, and are structurally subordinated to all obligations of each of our subsidiaries that is not a guarantor of the notes. <p>As of September 30, 2013, we had approximately \$20,411.2 million of total debt outstanding. As of September 30, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries held approximately 53% of our consolidated assets and had \$4,939.9 million in outstanding indebtedness, excluding intercompany</p>

obligations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries generated 48% and 47%, respectively, of our revenue and 25% and 27%, respectively, of our operating income.

Guarantees

The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by Clear Channel Capital and each of the issuer's existing and future wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries. CCOH, which is not a wholly-owned subsidiary of the issuer, and its subsidiaries do not

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guarantee the notes. Other than as set forth below, the guarantee of the notes by Clear Channel Capital ranks equally in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Clear Channel Capital that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to such guarantee. Each subsidiary guarantee:

ranks senior in right of payment to all of the applicable subsidiary guarantor's future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes;

rank equally in right of payment with all of the applicable subsidiary guarantor's existing and future unsecured senior debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes;

is subordinated in right of payment to the applicable subsidiary guarantor's guarantee of our senior secured credit facilities and our priority guarantees notes; and

is effectively subordinated to all of the applicable subsidiary guarantor's existing and future secured debt, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt.

Each guarantee is structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiary of the applicable subsidiary guarantor that is not also a guarantor of the notes.

Optional Redemption

The notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time on or after August 1, 2015, at the redemption prices specified under Description of the Exchange Notes Optional Redemption. At any time prior to August 1, 2015, we may redeem up to 60% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes with the net cash proceeds from certain junior capital offerings at a price equal to (x) with respect to the first 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes so redeemed, 109% of the aggregate principal amount thereof and (y) with respect to the next 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes so redeemed, 112% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, in each case, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. In addition, prior to August 1, 2015, the notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of notes plus a make-whole premium, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Mandatory Repurchase Offers

If we or our restricted subsidiaries engage in asset sales or sales of collateral under certain circumstances and do not use the proceeds for certain specified purposes, we must use all or a portion of such proceeds

to offer to repurchase the notes at 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. Additionally, upon the occurrence of a change of control, we must offer to purchase the notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon. For more details, you should read Description of the Exchange Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control.

AHYDO Catch-Up Payments

On the first interest payment date following the fifth anniversary of the issue date (as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.1273-2) of the

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outstanding notes and on each interest payment date thereafter, we will redeem a portion of the principal amount of each then outstanding note in an amount equal to the AHYDO Catch-Up Payment for such interest payment date with respect to such note. The AHYDO Catch-Up Payment for a particular interest payment date with respect to the notes means the minimum principal prepayment sufficient to ensure that as of the close of such interest payment date, the aggregate amount which would be includible in gross income with respect to such note before the close of such interest payment date (as described in Section 163(i)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code)) does not exceed the sum (described in Section 163(i)(2)(B) of the Code) of (i) the aggregate amount of interest to be paid on the notes (including for this purpose any AHYDO Catch-Up Payments) before the close of such interest payment date plus (ii) the product of the issue price of such note as defined in Section 1273(b) of the Code and its yield to maturity (within the meaning of Section 163(i)(2)(B) of the Code), with the result that the exchange notes are not treated as having significant original issue discount within the meaning of Section 163(i)(1)(C) of the Code. It is intended that no note will be an applicable high yield discount obligation (an AHYDO) within the meaning of Section 163(i)(1) of the Code. The computations and determinations required in connection with any AHYDO Catch-Up Payment will be made by us in our good faith reasonable discretion and will be binding upon the holders absent manifest error.

Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants that limit, among other things, the ability of the issuer and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred stock;
- pay dividends on, or make distributions in respect of, their capital stock or repurchase their capital stock;
- make certain investments or other restricted payments;
- sell certain assets;
- create liens or use assets as security in other transactions;
- merge, consolidate or transfer or dispose of substantially all of their assets;
- engage in transactions with affiliates; and
- designate their subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

The covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and

exceptions. See Description of the Exchange Notes.

Risk Factors

In evaluating whether to participate in the exchange offer, you should carefully consider, along with the other information set forth in this prospectus, the specific factors set forth under Risk Factors.

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The following table sets forth summary historical consolidated financial data as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary historical consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, and as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical consolidated financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 and as of September 30, 2013 and 2012 is derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes not included herein. In the opinion of management, the interim financial data reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for future periods and the interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

The summary historical consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Risk Factors, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The amounts in the tables may not add due to rounding.

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012
Results of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 6,247	\$ 6,161	\$ 5,866	\$ 4,549	\$ 4,551
Operating expenses:					
Direct operating expenses	2,471	2,482	2,362	1,840	1,827
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,690	1,627	1,574	1,257	1,253
Corporate expenses(1)	297	239	300	254	219
Depreciation and amortization	729	763	733	539	540
Impairment charges(2)	38	8	15	-	-
Other operating income (expense) net	48	13	(17)	9	47
	1,070	1,055	865	668	759

Operating income					
Interest expense	1,549	1,466	1,533	1,231	1,148
Gain (loss) on marketable securities	(5)	(5)	(7)	131	-
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	19	27	6	13	12
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(255)	(1)	60	(4)	(15)
Other income (expense) net	1	(4)	(14)	(17)	(2)
Loss before income taxes	(719)	(394)	(623)	(440)	(394)
Income tax benefit	308	126	160	159	180
Consolidated net loss	(411)	(268)	(463)	(281)	(214)
Amount attributable to noncontrolling interest	13	34	16	17	19
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$ (424)	\$ (302)	\$ (479)	\$ (298)	\$ (233)
Cash Flow Data:					
Capital expenditures(3)	390	362	241	197	260
Net cash flows provided by (used for) operating activities	489	374	582	(1)	155
Net cash flows used for investing activities	(397)	(368)	(240)	(28)	(245)
Net cash flows provided by (used for) financing	(95)	(698)	(305)	(483)	157

activities

**Balance Sheet
Data (at end of
period):**

Current assets	\$	2,988	\$	2,985	\$	3,603	\$	2,480	\$	3,067
Property, plant and equipment net		3,037		3,063		3,146		2,881		3,006
Total assets		16,293		16,542		17,460		15,231		16,402
Current liabilities		1,782		1,429		2,099		1,693		1,618
Long-term debt, net of current maturities		20,365		19,939		19,740		19,978		20,318
Member s deficit		(7,995)		(7,472)		(7,205)		(8,371)		(7,847)

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- (1) Includes non-cash compensation expense.
- (2) We recorded impairment charges of \$38 million in the fourth quarter of 2012, \$8 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 and \$15 million in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- (3) Capital expenditures include additions to our property, plant and equipment and do not include any proceeds from disposal of assets, nor any expenditures for business combinations.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors as well as the other information and data included in this prospectus before participating in the exchange offer. Any of the following risks related to our business could materially and adversely affect our business, cash flows, financial condition or results of operations. In such a case, you may lose all or part of your original investment in your notes.

Risk Factors Related to the Exchange Offer

Because there is no public market for the exchange notes, you may not be able to resell your exchange notes

The exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act, but will constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market, and there can be no assurance as to:

the liquidity of any trading market that may develop;

the ability of holders to sell their exchange notes; or

the price at which the holders would be able to sell their exchange notes.

If a trading market were to develop, the exchange notes might trade at higher or lower prices than their principal amount or purchase price, depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities and our financial performance.

Your outstanding notes will not be accepted for exchange if you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures

We will not accept your outstanding notes for exchange in the exchange offer if you do not follow the exchange offer procedures. We will issue exchange notes as part of the exchange offer only after a timely receipt of your outstanding notes and all other required documents. Therefore, if you want to tender your outstanding notes, please allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. If we do not receive your outstanding notes and other required documents by the expiration date of the exchange offer, we will not accept your outstanding notes for exchange. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of outstanding notes for exchange. If there are defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of outstanding notes, we may not accept your outstanding notes for exchange. For more information, see Exchange Offer.

In addition, any holder of outstanding notes who tenders in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes may be deemed to have received restricted securities, and if so, will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction. For a description of these requirements, see Exchange Offer.

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes, your outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and you may not be able to sell your outstanding notes

We did not register the outstanding notes, nor do we intend to do so following the exchange offer. Outstanding notes that are not tendered will therefore continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and may be transferred

only in limited circumstances under the securities laws. If you do not exchange your outstanding notes, you will lose your right to have your outstanding notes registered under the federal securities laws. As a result, if you hold outstanding notes after the exchange offer, you may not be able to sell your outstanding notes.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our results have been in the past, and could be in the future, adversely affected by economic uncertainty or deteriorations in economic conditions

Expenditures by advertisers tend to be cyclical, reflecting economic conditions and budgeting and buying patterns. Periods of a slowing economy or recession, or periods of economic uncertainty, may be accompanied by a decrease in advertising. For example, the global economic downturn that began in 2008 resulted in a decline in advertising and marketing by our customers, which resulted in a decline in advertising revenues across our

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businesses. This reduction in advertising revenues had an adverse effect on our revenue, profit margins, cash flow and liquidity. Global economic conditions have been slow to recover and remain uncertain. If economic conditions do not continue to improve, economic uncertainty increases or economic conditions deteriorate again, global economic conditions may once again adversely impact our revenue, profit margins, cash flow and liquidity. Furthermore, because a significant portion of our revenue is derived from local advertisers, our ability to generate revenues in specific markets is directly affected by local and regional conditions, and unfavorable regional economic conditions also may adversely impact our results. In addition, even in the absence of a downturn in general economic conditions, an individual business sector or market may experience a downturn, causing it to reduce its advertising expenditures, which also may adversely impact our results.

We performed impairment tests on our goodwill and other intangible assets during the fourth quarter of 2012, 2011 and 2010 and recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$37.7 million, \$7.6 million and \$15.4 million, respectively. Although we believe we have made reasonable estimates and used appropriate assumptions to calculate the fair value of our licenses, billboard permits and reporting units, it is possible a material change could occur. If actual market conditions and operational performance for the respective reporting units underlying the intangible assets were to deteriorate, or if facts and circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived assets or goodwill for these reporting units below their adjusted carrying amounts, we may also be required to recognize additional impairment charges in future periods, which could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

To service our debt obligations and to fund capital expenditures, we will require a significant amount of cash to meet our needs, which depends on many factors beyond our control

Our ability to service our debt obligations and to fund capital expenditures will require a significant amount of cash. Our primary source of liquidity is cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowing capacity under our receivables based credit facility, subject to certain limitations contained in our material financing agreements. Based on our current and anticipated levels of operations and conditions in our markets, we believe that cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowing capacity under our receivables based credit facility will enable us to meet our working capital, capital expenditure, debt service and other funding requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, our ability to fund our working capital, capital expenditures, debt service and other obligations, and to comply with the financial covenant under our financing agreements, depends on our future operating performance and cash from operations and other liquidity-generating transactions, which are in turn subject to prevailing economic conditions and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. If our future operating performance does not meet our expectation or our plans materially change in an adverse manner or prove to be materially inaccurate, we may need additional financing. In addition, the purchase price of possible acquisitions, capital expenditures for deployment of digital billboards and/or other strategic initiatives could require additional indebtedness or equity financing on our part. Adverse securities and credit market conditions could significantly affect the availability of equity or debt financing. In connection with our financing transactions completed in the second quarter of 2013, the average interest rate on our outstanding debt has increased. We anticipate paying cash interest of approximately \$332 million during the fourth quarter of 2013. Future financing transactions may further increase interest expense, which could in turn reduce our financial flexibility and our ability to fund other activities and make us more vulnerable to changes in operating performance or economic downturns generally. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if permitted under the terms of our financing agreements, will be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. The inability to generate sufficient cash or obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and on our ability to meet our obligations or pursue strategic initiatives.

Our financial performance may be adversely affected by many factors beyond our control

Certain factors that could adversely affect our financial performance by, among other things, decreasing overall revenues, the numbers of advertising customers, advertising fees or profit margins include:

unfavorable economic conditions, which may cause companies to reduce their expenditures on advertising;

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an increased level of competition for advertising dollars, which may lead to lower advertising rates as we attempt to retain customers or which may cause us to lose customers to our competitors who offer lower rates that we are unable or unwilling to match;

unfavorable fluctuations in operating costs, which we may be unwilling or unable to pass through to our customers;

technological changes and innovations that we are unable to successfully adopt or are late in adopting that offer more attractive advertising or listening alternatives than what we offer, which may lead to a loss of advertising customers or to lower advertising rates;

the impact of potential new royalties charged for terrestrial radio broadcasting, which could materially increase our expenses;

other changes in governmental regulations and policies and actions of regulatory bodies, which could increase our taxes or other costs, restrict the advertising media that we employ or restrict some or all of our customers that operate in regulated areas from using certain advertising media or from advertising at all;

unfavorable shifts in population and other demographics, which may cause us to lose advertising customers as people migrate to markets where we have a smaller presence or which may cause advertisers to be willing to pay less in advertising fees if the general population shifts into a less desirable age or geographical demographic from an advertising perspective; and

unfavorable changes in labor conditions, which may impair our ability to operate or require us to spend more to retain and attract key employees.

We face intense competition in our media and entertainment and our outdoor advertising businesses

We operate in a highly competitive industry, and we may not be able to maintain or increase our current audience ratings and advertising and sales revenues. Our media and entertainment and our outdoor advertising businesses compete for audiences and advertising revenues with other media and entertainment businesses and outdoor advertising businesses, as well as with other media, such as newspapers, magazines, television, direct mail, portable digital audio players, mobile devices, satellite radio, Internet-based services and live entertainment, within their respective markets. Audience ratings and market shares are subject to change, which could have the effect of reducing our revenues in that market. Our competitors may develop services or advertising media that are equal or superior to those we provide or that achieve greater market acceptance and brand recognition than we achieve. It also is possible that new competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share in any of our business segments. An increased level of competition for advertising dollars may lead to lower advertising rates as we attempt to retain customers or may cause us to lose customers to our competitors who offer lower rates that we are unable or unwilling to match.

Alternative media platforms and technologies may continue to increase competition with our broadcasting operations

Our terrestrial radio broadcasting operations face increasing competition from alternative media platforms and technologies, such as broadband wireless, satellite radio, audio broadcasting by cable television systems and Internet-based audio music services, as well as consumer products, such as portable digital audio players and other mobile devices. These technologies and alternative media platforms, including those used by us, compete with our radio stations for audience share and advertising revenues. We are unable to predict the effect that such technologies and related services and products will have on our broadcasting operations. The capital expenditures necessary to implement these or other technologies could be substantial and we cannot assure you that we will continue to have the resources to acquire new technologies or to introduce new services to compete with other new technologies or services, or that our investments in new technologies or services will provide the desired returns. Other companies employing new technologies or services could more successfully implement such new technologies or services or otherwise increase competition with our businesses.

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Our Media and Entertainment business is dependent upon the performance of on-air talent and program hosts

We employ or independently contract with many on-air personalities and hosts of syndicated radio programs with significant loyal audiences in their respective markets. Although we have entered into long-term agreements with some of our key on-air talent and program hosts to protect our interests in those relationships, we can give no assurance that all or any of these persons will remain with us or will retain their audiences. Competition for these individuals is intense and many of these individuals are under no legal obligation to remain with us. Our competitors may choose to extend offers to any of these individuals on terms which we may be unwilling to meet. Furthermore, the popularity and audience loyalty of our key on-air talent and program hosts is highly sensitive to rapidly changing public tastes. A loss of such popularity or audience loyalty is beyond our control and could have a material adverse effect on our ability to attract local and/or national advertisers and on our revenue and/or ratings, and could result in increased expenses.

Our business is dependent on our management team and other key individuals

Our business is dependent upon the performance of our management team and other key individuals. A number of key individuals have joined us or assumed increased responsibilities over the past several years, including Robert W. Pittman, who became our Chief Executive Officer on October 2, 2011, C. William Eccleshare, who was promoted to be our Chief Executive Officer Outdoor in January 2012, and Richard J. Bressler, who became our President and Chief Financial Officer on July 29, 2013. Although we have entered into agreements with some members of our management team and certain other key individuals, we can give no assurance that all or any of our management team and other key individuals will remain with us. Competition for these individuals is intense and many of our key employees are at-will employees who are under no legal obligation to remain with us, and may decide to leave for a variety of personal or other reasons beyond our control. If members of our management or key individuals decide to leave us in the future, or if we are not successful in attracting, motivating and retaining other key employees, our business could be adversely affected.

Extensive current government regulation, and future regulation, may limit our radio broadcasting and other media and entertainment operations or adversely affect our business and financial results

Congress and several federal agencies, including the FCC, extensively regulate the domestic radio industry. For example, the FCC could impact our profitability by imposing large fines on us if, in response to pending complaints, it finds that we broadcast indecent programming. Additionally, we cannot be sure that the FCC will approve renewal of the licenses we must have in order to operate our stations. Nor can we be assured that our licenses will be renewed without conditions and for a full term. The non-renewal, or conditioned renewal, of a substantial number of our FCC licenses, could have a materially adverse impact on our operations. Furthermore, possible changes in interference protections, spectrum allocations and other technical rules may negatively affect the operation of our stations. For example, in January 2011, a law that eliminates certain minimum distance separation requirements between full-power and low-power FM radio stations was enacted, which could lead to increased interference between our stations and low-power FM stations. In March 2011, the FCC adopted policies which, in certain circumstances, could make it more difficult for radio stations to relocate to increase their population coverage. In addition, Congress, the FCC and other regulatory agencies have considered, and may in the future consider and adopt, new laws, regulations and policies that could, directly or indirectly, have an adverse effect on our business operations and financial performance. In particular, Congress may consider and adopt legislation that would impose an obligation upon all U.S. broadcasters to pay performing artists a royalty for the on-air broadcast of their sound recordings (this would be in addition to payments already made by broadcasters to owners of musical work rights, such as songwriters, composers and publishers). We cannot predict whether this or other legislation affecting our media and entertainment business will be adopted. Such legislation could have a material impact on our operations and financial results.

Finally, various regulatory matters relating to our media and entertainment business are now, or may become, the subject of court litigation, and we cannot predict the outcome of any such litigation or its impact on our business.

Regulations and consumer concerns regarding privacy and data protection, or any failure to comply with these regulations, could hinder our operations

We collect and utilize demographic and other information, including personally identifiable information, from and about our listeners, consumers, business partners and advertisers as they interact with us. For example:

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(1) our broadcast radio station websites and our iHeartRadio digital platform collect personal information as users register for our services, fill out their listener profiles, post comments, use our social networking features, participate in polls and contests and sign-up to receive email newsletters; (2) we use tracking technologies, such as cookies, to manage and track our listeners' interactions with us so that we can deliver relevant music content and advertising; and (3) we collect credit card or debit card information from consumers, business partners and advertisers who use our services.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and foreign laws and regulations relating to consumer protection, information security, data protection and privacy, among other things. Many of these laws are still evolving, new laws may be enacted and any of these laws could be amended or interpreted in ways that could harm our business. In addition, changes in consumer expectations and demands regarding privacy and data protection could restrict our ability to collect, use, disclose and derive economic value from demographic and other information related to our listeners, consumers, business partners and advertisers. Such restrictions could limit our ability to provide customized music content to our listeners, interact directly with our listeners and consumers and offer targeted advertising opportunities to our business partners and advertisers. Although we have implemented policies and procedures designed to comply with these laws and regulations, any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with our policies or applicable regulatory requirements related to consumer protection, information security, data protection and privacy could result in a loss of confidence in us, damage to our brands, the loss of listeners, consumers, business partners and advertisers, as well as proceedings against us by governmental authorities or others, which could hinder our operations and adversely affect our business.

If our security measures are breached, we may face liability and public perception of our services could be diminished, which would negatively impact our ability to attract listeners, business partners and advertisers

Although we have implemented physical and electronic security measures to protect against the loss, misuse and alteration of our websites, digital assets and proprietary business information as well as listener, consumer, business partner and advertiser personally identifiable information, no security measures are perfect and impenetrable and we may be unable to anticipate or prevent unauthorized access. A security breach could occur due to the actions of outside parties, employee error, malfeasance or a combination of these or other actions. If an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs, we could lose competitively sensitive business information or suffer disruptions to our business operations. In addition, the public perception of the effectiveness of our security measures or services could be harmed, we could lose listeners, consumers, business partners and advertisers and we could suffer financial exposure in connection with remediation efforts, investigations and legal proceedings and changes in our security and system protection measures.

Government regulation of outdoor advertising may restrict our outdoor advertising operations

U.S. federal, state and local regulations have a significant impact on the outdoor advertising industry and our business. One of the seminal laws is the Highway Beautification Act (HBA), which regulates outdoor advertising on Federal-Aid Primary, Interstate and National Highway Systems roads in the United States. The HBA regulates the size and location of billboards, mandates a state compliance program, requires the development of state standards, promotes the expeditious removal of illegal signs and requires just compensation for takings. Construction, repair, maintenance, lighting, upgrading, height, size, spacing, the location and permitting of billboards and the use of new technologies for changing displays, such as digital displays, are regulated by federal, state and local governments. From time to time, states and municipalities have prohibited or significantly limited the construction of new outdoor advertising structures. Changes in laws and regulations affecting outdoor advertising, or changes in the interpretation of those laws and regulations, at any level of government, including the foreign jurisdictions in which we operate, could have a significant financial impact on us by requiring us to make significant expenditures or otherwise limiting

or restricting some of our operations. Due to such regulations, it has become increasingly difficult to develop new outdoor advertising locations.

From time to time, certain state and local governments and third parties have attempted to force the removal of our displays under various state and local laws, including zoning ordinances, permit enforcement, condemnation and amortization. Similar risks also arise in certain of our international jurisdictions. Amortization is the attempted forced removal of legal non-conforming billboards (billboards which conformed with applicable laws and regulations when built, but which do not conform to current laws and regulations) or the commercial advertising placed on such billboards after a period of years. Pursuant to this concept, the governmental body asserts that just

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compensation is earned by continued operation of the billboard over time. Although amortization is prohibited along all controlled roads and generally prohibited along non-controlled roads, amortization has been upheld along non-controlled roads in limited instances where provided by state and local law. Other regulations limit our ability to rebuild, replace, repair, maintain and upgrade non-conforming displays. In addition, from time to time third parties or local governments assert that we own or operate displays that either are not properly permitted or otherwise are not in strict compliance with applicable law. For example, courts in New York City upheld local municipal enforcement efforts to restrict advertising on arterial roadways and require registration of billboard structures, requiring us to remove certain existing advertising displays. In addition, a California court ruled in favor of a competitor who challenged the validity of our digital display permits in the City of Los Angeles, invalidating certain of our permits and requiring that we turn off the electrical power to the affected digital displays. If we are increasingly unable to resolve such allegations or obtain acceptable arrangements in circumstances in which our displays are subject to removal, modification or amortization, or if there occurs an increase in such regulations or their enforcement, our operating results could suffer.

A number of state and local governments have implemented or initiated taxes, fees and registration requirements in an effort to decrease or restrict the number of outdoor signs and/or to raise revenue. From time to time, legislation also has been introduced in international jurisdictions attempting to impose taxes on revenue from outdoor advertising or for the right to use outdoor advertising assets. In addition, a number of jurisdictions, including the City of Los Angeles, have implemented legislation or interpreted existing legislation to restrict or prohibit the installation of new digital billboards, and we expect these efforts to continue. The increased imposition of these measures, and our inability to overcome any such measures, could reduce our operating income if those outcomes require removal or restrictions on the use of preexisting displays. In addition, if we are unable to pass on the cost of these items to our clients, our operating income could be adversely affected.

International regulation of the outdoor advertising industry can vary by municipality, region and country, but generally limits the size, placement, nature and density of out-of-home displays. Other regulations limit the subject matter and language of out-of-home displays. Our failure to comply with these or any future international regulations could have an adverse impact on the effectiveness of our displays or their attractiveness to clients as an advertising medium and may require us to make significant expenditures to ensure compliance. As a result, we may experience a significant impact on our operations, revenue, international client base and overall financial condition.

Additional restrictions on outdoor advertising of tobacco, alcohol and other products may further restrict the categories of clients that can advertise using our products

Out-of-court settlements between the major U.S. tobacco companies and all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and four other U.S. territories include a ban on the outdoor advertising of tobacco products. Other products and services may be targeted in the U.S. in the future, including alcohol products. Most European Union countries, among other nations, also have banned outdoor advertisements for tobacco products and regulate alcohol advertising. Regulations vary across the countries in which we conduct business. Any significant reduction in alcohol-related advertising or advertising of other products due to content-related restrictions could cause a reduction in our direct revenues from such advertisements and an increase in the available space on the existing inventory of billboards in the outdoor advertising industry.

Environmental, health, safety and land use laws and regulations may limit or restrict some of our operations

As the owner or operator of various real properties and facilities, especially in our outdoor advertising operations, we must comply with various foreign, federal, state and local environmental, health, safety and land use laws and regulations. We and our properties are subject to such laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, disposal,

emission and release of hazardous and non-hazardous substances and employee health and safety as well as zoning restrictions. Historically, we have not incurred significant expenditures to comply with these laws. However, additional laws which may be passed in the future, or a finding of a violation of or liability under existing laws, could require us to make significant expenditures and otherwise limit or restrict some of our operations.

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Doing business in foreign countries exposes us to certain risks not found when doing business in the United States

Doing business in foreign countries carries with it certain risks that are not found when doing business in the United States. These risks could result in losses against which we are not insured. Examples of these risks include:

- potential adverse changes in the diplomatic relations of foreign countries with the United States;
- hostility from local populations;
- the adverse effect of foreign exchange controls;
- government policies against businesses owned by foreigners;
- investment restrictions or requirements;
- expropriations of property without adequate compensation;
- the potential instability of foreign governments;
- the risk of insurrections;
- risks of renegotiation or modification of existing agreements with governmental authorities;
- difficulties collecting receivables and otherwise enforcing contracts with governmental agencies and others in some foreign legal systems;
- withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries;
- changes in tax structure and level; and
- changes in laws or regulations or the interpretation or application of laws or regulations.

In addition, because we own assets in foreign countries and derive revenues from our International operations, we may incur currency translation losses due to changes in the values of foreign currencies and in the value of the U.S. dollar. We cannot predict the effect of exchange rate fluctuations upon future operating results.

Our International operations involve contracts with, and regulation by, foreign governments. We operate in many parts of the world that experience corruption to some degree. Although we have policies and procedures in place that are designed to promote legal and regulatory compliance (including with respect to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the United Kingdom Bribery Act), our employees, subcontractors and agents could take actions that violate applicable anticorruption laws or regulations. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

The success of our street furniture and transit products businesses is dependent on our obtaining key municipal concessions, which we may not be able to obtain on favorable terms

Our street furniture and transit products businesses require us to obtain and renew contracts with municipalities and other governmental entities. Many of these contracts, which require us to participate in competitive bidding processes at each renewal, typically have terms ranging from 3 to 20 years and have revenue share and/or fixed payment components. Our inability to successfully negotiate, renew or complete these contracts due to governmental demands and delay and the highly competitive bidding processes for these contracts could affect our ability to offer these products to our clients, or to offer them to our clients at rates that are competitive to other forms of advertising, without adversely affecting our financial results.

Future acquisitions and other strategic transactions could pose risks

We frequently evaluate strategic opportunities both within and outside our existing lines of business. We expect from time to time to pursue additional acquisitions and may decide to dispose of certain businesses. These acquisitions or dispositions could be material. Our acquisition strategy involves numerous risks, including:

our acquisitions may prove unprofitable and fail to generate anticipated cash flows;
to successfully manage our large portfolio of media and entertainment, outdoor advertising and other
businesses, we may need to:

recruit additional senior management as we cannot be assured that senior management of acquired
businesses will continue to work for us and we cannot be certain that our recruiting efforts will
succeed, and

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expand corporate infrastructure to facilitate the integration of our operations with those of acquired businesses, because failure to do so may cause us to lose the benefits of any expansion that we decide to undertake by leading to disruptions in our ongoing businesses or by distracting our management; we may enter into markets and geographic areas where we have limited or no experience; we may encounter difficulties in the integration of operations and systems; and our management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns.

Additional acquisitions by us of media and entertainment businesses and outdoor advertising businesses may require antitrust review by U.S. federal antitrust agencies and may require review by foreign antitrust agencies under the antitrust laws of foreign jurisdictions. We can give no assurances that the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) or foreign antitrust agencies will not seek to bar us from acquiring additional media and entertainment businesses or outdoor advertising businesses in any market where we already have a significant position. Further, radio acquisitions by us are subject to FCC approval. Such acquisitions must comply with the Communications Act and FCC regulatory requirements and policies, including with respect to the number of broadcast facilities in which a person or entity may have an ownership or attributable interest in a given local market and the level of interest that may be held by a foreign individual or entity. The FCC's media ownership rules remain subject to ongoing agency and court proceedings. Future changes could restrict our ability to acquire new radio assets or businesses.

Significant equity investors control us and may have conflicts of interest with us in the future

Private equity funds sponsored by or co-investors with Bain Capital and THL indirectly own a majority of our outstanding capital stock and will exercise control over matters requiring approval of our shareholder and board of directors. The directors elected by Bain Capital and THL will have significant authority to make decisions affecting us, including change of control transactions and the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

In addition, affiliates of Bain Capital and THL are lenders under our term loan credit facilities and holders of our outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019. It is possible that their interests in some circumstances may conflict with our interests.

Additionally, Bain Capital and THL are in the business of making investments in companies and may acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. One or more of the entities advised by or affiliated with Bain Capital and/or THL may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. So long as entities advised by or affiliated with Bain Capital and THL directly or indirectly own a significant amount of the voting power of our capital stock, even if such amount is less than 50%, Bain Capital and THL will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

Risks Related to the Notes

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful

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At September 30, 2013, on an as adjusted basis giving effect to the December 2013 Refinancing, we would have had \$20,467.7 million of total indebtedness outstanding, including: (1) \$1,927.5 million aggregate principal amount outstanding under our term loan credit facilities, which mature at various dates in 2016, and \$6,300.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding under our term loan credit facilities, which mature in January 2019; (2) \$247.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding under our receivables based credit facility, which will be available through 2017, at which time all outstanding principal amounts under the receivables based credit facility will be due and payable; (3) \$1,711.1 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, net of \$38.9 million of unamortized discounts, which mature in March 2021; (4) \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, which mature in March 2021; (5) \$1,999.8 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, which mature in December 2019; (6) \$22.3 million aggregate principal amount of other secured debt; (7) \$94.3 million and \$127.9 million outstanding of senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes, respectively, which mature in August 2016; (8) \$1,404.4 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the outstanding notes, which mature in February 2021 (net of \$421.9 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes held by CC Finco and unamortized premiums of \$0.1 million); (9) \$1,136.9 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our legacy notes, net of unamortized purchase accounting discounts of \$299.6 million, which mature at various dates from 2014 through 2027; (10) \$2,718.1 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of subsidiary senior notes, net of unamortized discount of \$6.9 million, which mature in November 2022; (11) \$2,200.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of subsidiary senior subordinated notes, which mature in March 2020; and (12) other obligations of \$3.5 million. This large amount of indebtedness could have negative consequences for us, including, without limitation:

requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to the payment of principal and interest on indebtedness, thereby reducing cash available for other purposes, including to fund operations and capital expenditures, invest in new technology and pursue other business opportunities;

limiting our liquidity and operational flexibility and 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 economic, business and competitive conditions;

requiring us to defer planned capital expenditures, reduce discretionary spending, sell assets, restructure existing indebtedness or defer acquisitions or other strategic opportunities;

limiting our ability to refinance any of our indebtedness or increasing the cost of any such financing;

making us more vulnerable to an increase in interest rates, a downturn in our operating performance, a decline in general economic or industry conditions or a disruption in the credit markets; and

making us more susceptible to negative changes in credit ratings, which could impact our ability to obtain financing in the future and increase the cost of such financing.

If compliance with the debt obligations materially hinders our ability to operate our business and adapt to changing industry conditions, we may lose market share, our revenue may decline and our operating results may suffer. The terms of our credit facilities and the other indebtedness allow us, under certain conditions, to incur further indebtedness, including secured indebtedness, which heightens the foregoing risks.

Our and our subsidiaries' ability to make scheduled payments on our respective debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. In addition, because we derive a substantial portion of our operating income from our subsidiaries, our ability to repay our debt depends upon the performance of our subsidiaries, their ability to dividend or distribute funds to us and our receipt of funds under our cash management arrangement with our subsidiary, CCOH. We and our subsidiaries may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows sufficient to permit us and our subsidiaries to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our respective indebtedness.

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If our and our subsidiaries' cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our respective debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or operations, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We may not be able to take any of these actions, and these actions may not be successful or permit us to meet the scheduled debt service obligations. Furthermore, these actions may not be permitted under the terms of existing or future debt agreements.

The ability to restructure or refinance the debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and increase debt service obligations and may require us and our subsidiaries to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us or our subsidiaries to meet scheduled debt service obligations. If we and our subsidiaries cannot make scheduled payments on indebtedness, we or our subsidiaries, as applicable, will be in default under one or more of the debt agreements and, as a result we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Our substantial debt service obligations have increased as a result of our refinancing transactions, and could adversely affect our liquidity and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the notes

In 2013, we have substantially increased our debt service obligations. In June 2013, we extended \$5.0 billion aggregate principal amount of term loans under our senior secured credit facilities through the creation of a new term loan D, which increased the interest rate on \$5.0 billion aggregate principal amount of indebtedness from 3.83% to 6.93% (based on LIBOR as of September 30, 2013). On December 18, 2013, pursuant to the December 2013 Term Loan Extension, we extended \$1.3 billion aggregate principal amount of term loans under our senior secured credit facilities through the creation of a new term loan E, which increased the interest rate on \$1.3 billion aggregate principal amount of indebtedness from 3.82% to 7.67% (based on LIBOR as of November 30, 2013). Assuming constant outstanding balances and interest rates, the June 2013 exchange offer and the creation of the new term loan D in June 2013 increased our annual interest expense over a 12-month period by \$155.0 million. Assuming constant outstanding balances and interest rates, the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange and the creation of the new term loan E will increase our annual interest expense over a 12-month period by an additional \$64.4 million.

The increase in our debt service obligations could adversely affect our liquidity and could have important consequences to you, including the following:

it may make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under the notes and our other indebtedness and our contractual and commercial commitments;

it may otherwise further limit us in the ways summarized above under "We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful," including by reducing our cash available for operations, debt service obligations, future business opportunities, acquisitions and capital expenditures.

Our ability to make payments with respect to the notes and to satisfy our other debt obligations will depend on our future operating performance and our ability to continue to refinance our indebtedness, which will be affected by prevailing economic and credit market conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Because we derive a substantial portion of operating income from our subsidiaries, our ability to repay our debt depends upon the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to dividend or distribute funds to us

We derive a substantial portion of operating income from our subsidiaries. As a result, our cash flow and the ability to service our indebtedness depend on the performance of our subsidiaries and the ability of those entities to distribute funds to us. We cannot assure you that our subsidiaries will be able to, or be permitted to, pay to us the amounts necessary to service our debt.

Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness, including the notes, depends on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and (if they are not guarantors of the notes) their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, approximately 47% and 47% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively, and 26% and 28% of our operating income, respectively, was generated collectively by our Americas Outdoor Advertising and our International Outdoor Advertising business segments, which are part of CCOH, which is not a guarantor of the notes. CCOH is subject to limitations on its ability to pay dividends or otherwise make distributions to us. Those limitations are set forth in the indenture governing one series of its outstanding senior notes and the indenture governing one series of its outstanding senior subordinated notes, respectively. In addition, the consolidated EBITDA of CCOH is included in the calculation of the consolidated EBITDA of Clear Channel for purposes of calculating Clear Channel's consolidated leverage ratio under the notes. The financial performance of CCOH may be taken into account to enable us to incur additional debt, pay dividends or make other

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restricted payments that we could not otherwise incur, pay or make without such results, even though CCOH's ability to pay us dividends or make distributions to us is subject to limitations. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on our outdoor advertising business as a means for repayment of the notes. Unless they are guarantors of the notes, our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on the notes or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the indenture governing the notes limits the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our non-guarantor subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the notes.

In addition, any payment of interest, dividends, distributions, loans or advances by our subsidiaries to us could be subject to restrictions on dividends or repatriation of distributions under applicable local law, monetary transfer restrictions and foreign currency exchange regulations in the jurisdictions in which the subsidiaries operate or under arrangements with local partners.

If we default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness, holders of such indebtedness may declare all the funds borrowed thereunder immediately due and payable, which may cause us to be unable to make payments on the notes

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under our senior secured credit facilities that is not waived by the required lenders thereunder, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could substantially decrease the market value of the notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, or interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants, in the instruments governing our indebtedness (including our senior secured credit facilities), we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of any such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest. More specifically, the lenders under our receivables based credit facility could elect to terminate their commitments, cease making further loans, require us to cash collateralize amounts outstanding under the existing letter of credit obligations and the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and receivables based credit facility could institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to seek waivers from the required lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and our receivables based credit facility to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our senior secured credit facilities or our receivables based credit facility and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our senior secured credit facilities or our receivables based credit facility, the lenders could exercise their rights as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. See Description of the Exchange Notes.

The guarantees of the notes are subordinated to the guarantees of our senior secured credit facilities, our receivables based credit facility and our priority guarantee notes

The guarantees of the notes are subordinated to the guarantees of the guarantors of the senior secured credit facilities, the receivables based credit facility and our priority guarantee notes. As of September 30, 2013, the guarantees thereof were subordinated to guarantees of approximately \$12,760.4 million of debt outstanding under our senior secured credit facilities, our receivables based credit facility and our priority guarantees notes. We will also have the ability to

incur additional indebtedness under our receivables based credit facility, subject to certain limitations contained in our material financing agreements.

As a result of such subordination, upon any distribution to our creditors or the creditors of any guarantor of the notes in a bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization, or similar proceeding, the holders of our debt under the senior secured credit facilities, our receivables based credit facility and our priority guarantee notes will be entitled to be paid in full before any payment will be made on that guarantor's guarantee.

The notes are structurally subordinated to all of the debt and liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries

Some of our wholly owned subsidiaries do not guarantee the notes and none of our non-wholly owned subsidiaries, including CCOH and its subsidiaries, guarantee the notes. As of September 30, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries held approximately 53% of our consolidated assets and had \$4.9 billion in outstanding indebtedness, excluding intercompany obligations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries generated 48% and 47% of our revenue, respectively, and 25% and 27% of our operating income, respectively. As of September 30, 2013, CCOH and its subsidiaries, which do not guarantee the notes, had \$6.9 billion of total assets, respectively, and \$6.6 billion in total liabilities.

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Generally, claims of creditors (both secured and unsecured) of a non-guarantor subsidiary, including trade creditors and claims of preference shareholders (if any) of the non-guarantor subsidiary (or the equivalent of any of the foregoing under local law), will have priority with respect to the assets and cash flow of the non-guarantor subsidiary over the claims of creditors of its parent entity. Accordingly, those claims, including those related to the CCWH senior notes and CCWH senior subordinated notes, will have priority with respect to the assets and cash flow of CCOH and its subsidiaries. As of September 30, 2013, there was \$2.7 billion aggregate principal amount of CCWH senior notes and \$2.2 billion of CCWH senior subordinated notes outstanding. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or other bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding of any of these nonguarantor subsidiaries (or the equivalent of any of the foregoing under local law), holders of the notes will participate with all other holders of our indebtedness in the assets remaining and divided or otherwise paid to the issuer after the non-guarantor subsidiaries involved in such proceedings have paid all of their debts and liabilities. In any of these cases, the relevant subsidiaries may not have sufficient funds to make payments to us, and holders of the notes may receive less, ratably, than the holders of debt of such non-guarantor subsidiaries, including CCOH and its subsidiaries.

The documents governing our indebtedness contain restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business

Our material financing agreements, including our credit agreements and indentures, contain various covenants restricting, among other things, our ability to:

- make acquisitions or investments;
- make loans or otherwise extend credit to others;
- incur indebtedness or issue shares or guarantees;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- sell, lease, transfer or dispose of assets;
- merge or consolidate with other companies; and
- make a substantial change to the general nature of our business.

In addition, under our senior secured credit facilities, we are required to comply with certain affirmative covenants and certain specified financial covenants and ratios. For instance, our senior secured credit facilities require us to comply on a quarterly basis with a financial covenant limiting the ratio of our consolidated secured debt, net of cash and cash equivalents, to our consolidated EBITDA (as defined under the terms of our senior secured credit facilities) for the preceding four quarters. The ratio under this financial covenant for the four quarters ended September 30, 2013 is set at 9.25 to 1 and reduces to 9.00 to 1 and 8.75 to 1 for the four quarters ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The restrictions contained in our credit agreements and indentures could affect our ability to operate our business and may limit our ability to react to market conditions or take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise. For example, such restrictions could adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, make strategic acquisitions, investments or alliances, restructure our organization or finance our capital needs. Additionally, our ability to comply with these covenants and restrictions may be affected by events beyond our control. These include prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If we breach any of these covenants or restrictions, we could be in default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, and as a result we would be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

U.S. federal and state fraudulent transfer laws permit a court to void the notes and the guarantees, and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes or may be required to return payments made on the notes

The issuance of the notes and the guarantees may be subject to review under U.S. federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance statutes if a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization case or a lawsuit, including under circumstances in which bankruptcy is not involved, were commenced at some future date by us, by the guarantors or on behalf of our unpaid creditors or the unpaid creditors of a guarantor.

While the relevant laws may vary from state to state, under such laws the payment of consideration in certain transactions could be considered a fraudulent conveyance if (1) the consideration was paid with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or (2) we or any of our guarantors, as applicable, received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for issuing notes, a guarantee or a security interest and, in the case of (2) only, one of the following is also true:

we or any of our guarantors were or was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of issuing notes or the guarantees;

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payment of the consideration left us or any of our guarantors with an unreasonably small amount of capital to carry on our or its business; or

we or any of our guarantors intended to, or believed that we or it would, incur debts beyond our or its ability to pay as they mature.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the notes or a guarantee was a fraudulent conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the notes or the guarantees, further subordinate the notes or the payment obligations under such guarantee to existing and future indebtedness of ours or such guarantor or require the holders of the notes to repay any amounts received with respect to the notes or such guarantee. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent conveyance occurred, you may not receive any repayment on the notes. Further, the voidance of the notes could result in an event of default with respect to our other debt and that of our guarantors that could result in acceleration of such debt. The measures of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent conveyance laws vary depending upon the laws of the jurisdiction that is being applied. Generally, an entity would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred indebtedness:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot be certain as to the standards a court would use to determine whether or not we or the guarantors were solvent at the relevant time, or regardless of the standard that a court uses, that the issuance of the notes and the guarantees would not be subordinated to our or any guarantors' other debt.

If the guarantees were legally challenged, any guarantee could be subject to the finding of a court that, since the guarantee was incurred for our benefit, and only indirectly for the benefit of the guarantor, the obligations of the applicable guarantor were incurred for less than fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value. A court could thus void the obligations under the guarantees, subordinate them to the applicable guarantor's other debt or take other action detrimental to the holders of the notes.

The notes will mature after a substantial portion of our other indebtedness

The notes will mature in 2021. Substantially all of our existing indebtedness other than our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and CCWH's senior notes due 2022 (including our senior secured credit facilities, our receivables based credit facility, our priority guarantee notes due 2019, certain series of our legacy notes and CCWH's senior subordinated notes) will mature prior to the maturity of the notes. Therefore, we will be required to repay many of our other creditors, including holders of unsecured and unguaranteed indebtedness, before we are required to repay a portion of the interest due on, and the principal of, the notes. As a result, we may not have sufficient cash to repay all amounts owing on the notes at maturity. There can be no assurance that we will have the ability to borrow or otherwise raise the amounts necessary to repay such amounts.

Because each guarantor's liability under its guarantee may be reduced to zero, avoided or released under certain circumstances, you may not receive any payments from some or all of the guarantors

Noteholders have the benefit of the guarantees of certain of our subsidiaries. However, the guarantees are limited to the maximum amount that the guarantors are permitted to guarantee under applicable law. As a result, a guarantor's liability under its guarantee could be reduced to zero, depending on the amount of other obligations of

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such guarantor. This provision may not be effective to protect the guarantees from being avoided under fraudulent transfer law, or may eliminate a guarantor's obligations or reduce a guarantor's obligations to an amount that effectively make the guarantee worthless. In a Florida bankruptcy case (which was recently reinstated by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit on other grounds), this type of provision was found to be ineffective to protect guarantors. Furthermore, under the circumstances discussed more fully above, a court under applicable fraudulent conveyance and transfer statutes could void the obligations under a guarantee or further subordinate it to all other obligations of the guarantor.

As a result, a guarantor's liability under its guarantee could be materially reduced or eliminated depending upon the amounts of its other obligations and upon applicable laws. In particular, in certain jurisdictions, a guarantee issued by a company that is not in the company's corporate interests, the burden of which exceeds the benefit to the company or which is entered into within a certain period prior to insolvency or bankruptcy, may not be valid and enforceable. It is possible that a guarantor, a creditor of a guarantor or the insolvency administrator in the case of an insolvency of a guarantor may contest the validity and enforceability of the guarantee and that the applicable court may determine the guarantee should be limited or voided. In the event that any guarantees are deemed invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, or to the extent that agreed limitations on the guarantee obligation apply, the notes would be effectively subordinated to all liabilities of the applicable guarantor, including trade payables of such guarantor. See U.S. federal and state fraudulent transfer laws permit a court to void the notes and the guarantees, and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes or may be required to return payments made on the notes.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control and holders of the notes may not be able to determine when a change of control giving rise to their right to have the notes repurchased has occurred following a sale of substantially all of our assets

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The change of control provisions may not protect you if we undergo a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, restructuring, acquisition or similar transaction that may adversely affect you unless the transaction is included within the definition of a change of control.

Our senior secured credit facilities provide that the occurrence of certain events that would constitute a change of control for the purposes of the indenture governing the notes would constitute a default under our senior secured credit facilities and our receivables based credit facility. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and our receivables based credit facility will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of all amounts due under our senior secured credit facilities and our receivables based credit facility and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor. Much of our other debt, including our priority guarantee notes and senior notes due 2016, also requires us to repurchase such debt upon an event that would constitute a change of control for the purposes of the notes. Any of our future debt agreements may contain prohibitions of events that would constitute a change of control or would require such debt to be repurchased upon a change of control. The source of funds for any purchase of the notes will be our available cash or cash generated from our and our subsidiaries operations or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control because we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the notes that are tendered upon a change of control. Further, we are contractually restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit facilities from repurchasing the notes tendered by holders upon a change of control. Accordingly, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to purchase the notes unless we are able to refinance or obtain waivers under our senior secured credit facilities. Our failure to repurchase the notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indenture governing the notes. Such a default would, in turn, constitute a default under our senior secured credit facilities.

The definition of change of control in the indenture governing the notes includes a phrase relating to the sale of all or substantially all of our assets. There is no precise established definition of the phrase substantially all under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of notes to require us to repurchase its notes as a result of a sale of less than all our assets to another person is uncertain.

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Your ability to transfer the notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the notes and you may not be able to sell them quickly or at the price you paid

The exchange notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no established public market. We do not intend to apply for the exchange notes to be listed on any securities exchange or to arrange for their quotation on any automated dealer quotation system. An active market for the exchange notes may not develop or, if developed, it may not continue. Historically, the markets for non-investment grade debt have been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the notes. The market, if any, for the notes may experience similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your notes. In addition, subsequent to their initial issuances, the notes may trade at discounts, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our financial and operating performance and other factors.

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EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer

Simultaneously with the issuance of the outstanding notes on June 21, 2013, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the Dealer Managers, pursuant to which we have agreed that we will use commercially reasonable efforts to take the following actions, at our expense, for the benefit of the holders of such notes:

no later than January 17, 2014, file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC with respect to a registered offer to exchange such outstanding notes for exchange notes, which will have terms identical in all material respects to such outstanding notes, except that additional interest will not be payable in respect of the exchange notes and the exchange notes will not be entitled to registration rights under the registration rights agreement and will not be subject to the transfer restrictions (which obligation was satisfied with the filing of this registration statement),

cause the exchange offer registration statement to be declared effective by the SEC no later than March 18, 2014,

commence the exchange offer promptly (but no later than 10 business days) after the registration statement is declared effective, and

keep the exchange offer open for at least 20 business days after the date we mail notice of such exchange offer to holders of such notes.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the outstanding notes on December 16, 2013, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the Dealer Managers for the benefit of the holders of the outstanding notes issued on December 16, 2013, pursuant to which we have agreed that we will use commercially reasonable efforts to take the following actions, at our expense, for the benefit of the holders of such notes:

cause to be declared effective by the SEC no later than March 18, 2014 an exchange offer registration statement with respect to a registered offer to exchange the outstanding notes issued on December 16, 2013 (and the outstanding notes issued on December 24, 2013, if certain conditions are met, which conditions have subsequently been met) for exchange notes, which will have terms identical in all material respects to such outstanding notes, except that additional interest will not be payable in respect of the exchange notes and the exchange notes will not be entitled to registration rights under the registration rights agreement and will not be subject to the transfer restrictions,

commence the exchange offer promptly (but no later than 10 business days) after the registration statement is declared effective, and

keep the exchange offer open for at least 20 business days after the date we mail notice of such exchange offer to holders of such notes.

For each outstanding note surrendered to us pursuant to the exchange offer, the holder of such outstanding note will receive an exchange note having a principal amount at maturity equal to that of the surrendered note.

Under existing SEC interpretations set forth in no-action letters to third parties, the exchange notes will in general be freely transferable after the exchange offer without further registration under the Securities Act; provided that, in the case of broker-dealers, a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act is delivered as required. We have agreed for a period of 180 days after consummation of the exchange offer to make available a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any resale of any such exchange notes acquired as described below. A broker-dealer which delivers such a prospectus to purchasers in connection with such resales will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act, and will be bound by the provisions of the applicable exchange and registration rights agreement, including certain indemnification rights and obligations.

If you wish to participate in the exchange offer, you will be required to represent to us, among other things, that, at the time of the consummation of the exchange offer:

any exchange notes received by you will be acquired in the ordinary course of business,

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you have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes within the meaning of the Securities Act,

you are not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act,

if you are not a broker-dealer, you are not engaged in, and do not intend to engage in, the distribution of the exchange notes within the meaning of the Securities Act, and

if you are a broker-dealer, you will receive exchange notes in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired for your own account as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and that you will be required to acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of such exchange notes.

Any holder that is not able to make these representations or certain similar representations will not be entitled to participate in the exchange offer or to exchange their outstanding notes for exchange notes.

If (i) applicable law or the interpretations of the staff of the SEC do not permit us to effect an exchange offer, (ii) an exchange offer for any other reason is not completed within the time frame described above or (iii) any holder notifies us within 20 business days following the exchange offer that, for certain reasons, it was unable to participate in the exchange offer, we will, no later than 30 days after such event (but in no event earlier than 210 days after June 21, 2013 in the case of the outstanding notes issued on June 21, 2013), file a shelf registration statement relating to resales of the applicable outstanding notes and use commercially reasonable efforts to cause it to become effective within 90 days after filing (but in no event earlier than 270 days after June 21, 2013 in the case of the outstanding notes issued on June 21, 2013) and keep that shelf registration statement effective until the expiration of two years from the closing date of the issuance of the outstanding notes, or such shorter time period that will terminate when all notes covered by the shelf registration statement have been sold pursuant to the shelf registration statement. We will, in the event of such a shelf registration, provide to each holder of the notes copies of a prospectus, notify each such holder of notes when the shelf registration statement has become effective and take certain other actions to permit resales of the notes. A holder of notes that sells notes under a shelf registration statement generally will be required to be named as a selling securityholder in the related prospectus and to deliver a prospectus to purchasers, will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with those sales and will be bound by the provisions of the applicable exchange and registration rights agreement that are applicable to such a holder (including certain indemnification obligations).

If we fail to comply in a timely fashion with the requirements outlined above regarding the completion of the exchange offer (or, if required, a shelf registration statement), and in certain other limited circumstances, the annual interest rate borne by the relevant notes will be increased by 0.25% per annum and an additional 0.25% per annum every 90 days thereafter, up to a maximum additional cash interest of 0.50% per annum, until the exchange offer is completed, the shelf registration statement is declared effective or, with respect to any particular note, such note ceases to be outstanding or is actually sold by the holder thereof pursuant to Rule 144 under circumstances in which any legend borne by such note relating to restrictions on transferability thereof, under the Securities Act or otherwise, is removed by us or pursuant to the indenture.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, we will accept any and all outstanding notes validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offer. You may tender all or any portion of your outstanding notes; however, exchange notes will only be issued in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1 in excess thereof.

The form and terms of the exchange notes are the same as the form and terms of the outstanding notes, except that:

- (1) the exchange notes each bear a different CUSIP Number from the outstanding notes;
- (2) the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act and hence will not bear legends restricting the transfer thereof; and
- (3) the holders of the exchange notes will not be entitled to certain rights under the applicable registration rights agreement, including the provisions providing for an increase in the interest rate on the outstanding notes in certain circumstances relating to the timing of the exchange offer, all of which rights will terminate when the exchange offer is terminated.

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We will be deemed to have accepted validly tendered outstanding notes when, as and if we have given oral or written notice (if oral, to be promptly confirmed in writing) thereof to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purpose of receiving the exchange notes from us.

If any tendered outstanding notes are not accepted for exchange because of an invalid tender, the occurrence of specified other events set forth in this prospectus or otherwise, the certificates for any unaccepted outstanding notes will be returned, without expense, to the tendering holder thereof as promptly as practicable after the expiration date of the exchange offer.

Holders who tender outstanding notes in the exchange offer will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, subject to the instructions in the letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange of outstanding notes pursuant to the exchange offer. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than transfer taxes in certain circumstances, in connection with the exchange offer. See Fees and Expenses.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments

The term expiration date means 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2014, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend the exchange offer, in which case the term expiration date will mean the latest date and time to which the exchange offer is extended.

In order to extend the exchange offer we will promptly make a press release or other public announcement and notify the exchange agent of any extension by oral or written notice (if oral, to be promptly confirmed in writing), prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, (1) to delay accepting any outstanding notes, to extend the exchange offer or to terminate the exchange offer if any of the conditions set forth below under Conditions have not been satisfied, by giving oral or written notice (if oral, to be promptly confirmed in writing) of any delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent or (2) to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner. Such decision will also be communicated in a press release or other public announcement prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following such decision. Any announcement of delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment will be followed promptly by oral or written notice (if oral, to be promptly confirmed in writing) thereof to the registered holders.

Interest on the Exchange Notes

The exchange notes will bear interest from its issuance date. The holders of outstanding notes that are accepted for exchange will receive accrued interest on those outstanding notes through, but not including, the issuance date of the exchange notes. This interest will be paid with the first interest payment on the exchange notes. Interest on the outstanding notes accepted for exchange will cease to accrue upon issuance of the exchange notes.

Interest on the exchange notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2014.

Procedures for Tendering

Only a holder of outstanding notes may tender outstanding notes in the exchange offer. To tender in the exchange offer, a holder must complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile thereof, have the signatures thereon guaranteed if required by the letter of transmittal or transmit an agent's message in connection with a book-entry

transfer, and, unless transmitting an agent's message in connection with a book-entry transfer, mail or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal or the facsimile, together with the outstanding notes and any other required documents, to the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. To be tendered effectively, the outstanding notes, letter of transmittal or an agent's message and other required documents must be completed and received by the exchange agent at the address set forth below under Exchange Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Delivery of the outstanding notes may be made by book-entry transfer in accordance with the procedures described below. Confirmation of the book-entry transfer must be received by the exchange agent prior to the expiration date.

The term agent's message means a message, transmitted by a book-entry transfer facility to, and received by, the exchange agent forming a part of a confirmation of a book-entry, which states that the book-entry transfer facility has received an express acknowledgement from the participant in the book-entry transfer facility tendering the outstanding notes that the participant has received and agrees: (1) to participate in ATOP; (2) to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal; and (3) that we may enforce the agreement against the participant.

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By executing the letter of transmittal, each holder will make to us the representations set forth above in the fifth paragraph under the heading Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer.

The tender by a holder and our acceptance thereof will constitute agreement between the holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal or agent's message.

The method of delivery of outstanding notes and the letter of transmittal or agent's message and all other required documents to the exchange agent is at the election and sole risk of the holder. As an alternative to delivery by mail, holders may wish to consider overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure delivery to the exchange agent before the expiration date. No letter of transmittal or outstanding notes should be sent to us. Holders may request their respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies or nominees to effect the above transactions for them.

Any beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to tender should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender on the beneficial owner's behalf. See Instructions to Letter of Transmittal included with the letter of transmittal.

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, must be guaranteed by a member of the Medallion System unless the outstanding notes tendered pursuant to the letter of transmittal are tendered (1) by a registered holder who has not completed the box entitled Special Issuance Instructions on the letter of transmittal or (2) for the account of a member firm of the Medallion System. In the event that signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, are required to be guaranteed, the guarantee must be by a member firm of the Medallion System.

If the letter of transmittal is signed by a person other than the registered holder of any outstanding notes listed in this prospectus, the outstanding notes must be endorsed or accompanied by a properly completed bond power, signed by the registered holder as the registered holder's name appears on the outstanding notes with the signature thereon guaranteed by a member firm of the Medallion System.

If the letter of transmittal or any outstanding notes or bond powers are signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, the person signing should so indicate when signing, and evidence satisfactory to us of its authority to so act must be submitted with the letter of transmittal.

We understand that the exchange agent will make a request promptly after the date of this prospectus to establish accounts with respect to the outstanding notes at DTC for the purpose of facilitating the exchange offer, and subject to the establishment thereof, any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system may make book-entry delivery of outstanding notes by causing DTC to transfer the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account with respect to the outstanding notes in accordance with DTC's procedures for the transfer. Although delivery of the outstanding notes may be effected through book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC, unless an agent's message is received by the exchange agent in compliance with ATOP, an appropriate letter of transmittal properly completed and duly executed with any required signature guarantee and all other required documents must in each case be transmitted to and received or confirmed by the exchange agent at its address set forth below on or prior to the expiration date. Delivery of documents to DTC does not constitute delivery to the exchange agent.

All questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, of the acceptance of tendered outstanding notes and the withdrawal of tendered outstanding notes will be determined by us in our sole discretion, which determination will be final and binding on all parties. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all outstanding notes not properly tendered or any outstanding notes our acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right in our sole discretion to waive any defects, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular outstanding notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of outstanding notes must be cured within the time we determine. Although we intend to notify holders of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of outstanding notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will incur any liability for failure to give the notification. Tenders of outstanding notes will not be deemed to have been made until the defects or irregularities have been

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cured or waived. Any outstanding notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned by the exchange agent to the tendering holders, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, as soon as practicable following the expiration date.

No Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

There are no guaranteed delivery procedures provided by us in connection with the exchange offer. As only registered holders are authorized to tender outstanding notes through DTC, beneficial owners of outstanding notes that are held in the name of a custodial entity must contact such entity sufficiently in advance of the expiration date if they wish to tender outstanding notes and be eligible to receive the exchange notes.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, tenders of outstanding notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

To withdraw a tender of outstanding notes in the exchange offer, a letter or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent at its address set forth in this prospectus prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Any notice of withdrawal must:

- (1) specify the name of the person having deposited the outstanding notes to be withdrawn;
- (2) identify the outstanding notes to be withdrawn, including the certificate number(s) and principal amount of the outstanding notes, or, in the case of outstanding notes transferred by book-entry transfer, the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited;
- (3) be signed by the holder in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal by which the outstanding notes were tendered, including any required signature guarantees, or be accompanied by documents of transfer sufficient to have the trustee with respect to the outstanding notes register the transfer of the outstanding notes into the name of the person withdrawing the tender; and
- (4) specify the name in which any outstanding notes are to be registered, if different from that of the person depositing the outstanding notes to be withdrawn.

All questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, of the notices will be determined by us in our sole discretion, which determination will be final and binding on all parties. Any outstanding notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of the applicable exchange offer and no exchange notes will be issued with respect thereto unless the outstanding notes so withdrawn are validly retendered. Any outstanding notes which have been tendered but which are not accepted for exchange will be returned to the holder thereof without cost to the holder as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the applicable exchange offer. Properly withdrawn outstanding notes may be retendered by following one of the procedures described above under Procedures for Tendering at any time prior to the expiration date.

Conditions

We intend to conduct the exchange offer in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations of the SEC thereunder. Notwithstanding any other term of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange, or exchange notes for, any outstanding notes, and may, prior to the expiration of the exchange offer, terminate or amend the exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before the acceptance of the outstanding notes, if:

- (1) any action or proceeding is instituted or threatened in any court or by or before any governmental agency with respect to the exchange offer which we reasonably believe might materially impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer or any material adverse development has occurred in any existing action or proceeding with respect to us or any of our subsidiaries; or

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- (2) any law, statute, rule, regulation or interpretation by the staff of the SEC is proposed, adopted or enacted, which we reasonably believe might materially impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer or materially impair the contemplated benefits of the exchange offer to us; or
- (3) any governmental approval has not been obtained, which approval we reasonably believe to be necessary for the consummation of the exchange offer as contemplated by this prospectus.

If we determine in our sole discretion that any of the conditions are not satisfied, we may (1) refuse to accept any outstanding notes and return all tendered outstanding notes to the tendering holders, (2) extend the exchange offer and retain all outstanding notes tendered prior to the expiration of the exchange offer, subject, however, to the rights of holders to withdraw the outstanding notes (see Withdrawal of Tenders), or (3) waive the unsatisfied conditions with respect to the exchange offer and accept all properly tendered outstanding notes which have not been withdrawn.

Exchange Agent

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas has been appointed as exchange agent for the exchange offer. Requests for additional copies of this prospectus or the letter of transmittal should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

By Mail, Hand or Overnight Delivery:

DB Services Americas, Inc.

MS JCK01-D218
5022 Gate Parkway, Suite 200

Jacksonville, FL 32256

Attn: Reorganization Unit

Delivery to an address other than set forth above will not constitute a valid delivery.

Facsimile Transmission:

1-615-866-3889

For Information or to Confirm Receipt of

Facsimile by Telephone:

1-800-735-7777, Option 1

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made through DTC by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas; however, additional solicitation may be made by electronic mail, facsimile, telephone or in person by our and our affiliates' officers and regular employees.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse it for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with these services.

We will pay the cash expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer. Such expenses include fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee, accounting and legal fees and printing costs, among others.

Accounting Treatment

The exchange notes will be recorded at the same carrying value as the outstanding notes, which is face value, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes as a result of the exchange offer. The expenses of the exchange offer will be expensed as incurred.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

The outstanding notes that are not exchanged for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer will remain restricted securities. Accordingly, the outstanding notes may be resold only:

- (1) to us upon redemption thereof or otherwise;

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- (2) so long as the outstanding notes are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A, to a person inside the United States whom the seller reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act, or pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, which other exemption is based upon an opinion of counsel reasonably acceptable to us if we so request;
- (3) outside the United States to a foreign person in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 904 under the Securities Act; or
- (4) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States.

Resale of the Exchange Notes

With respect to resales of exchange notes, based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that a holder or other person who receives exchange notes, whether or not the person is the holder, other than a person that is our affiliate within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, in exchange for outstanding notes in the ordinary course of business and who is not participating, does not intend to participate, and has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate, in the distribution of the exchange notes, will be allowed to resell the exchange notes to the public without further registration under the Securities Act and without delivering to the purchasers of the exchange notes a prospectus that satisfies the requirements of Section 10 of the Securities Act. However, if any holder acquires exchange notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of distributing or participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, the holder cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC expressed in the no-action letters or any similar interpretive letters, and must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction, unless an exemption from registration is otherwise available. Further, each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where the outstanding notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution for more information.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreements. We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of any exchange notes. The outstanding notes properly tendered and exchanged for the exchange notes will be retired and cancelled. Accordingly, no additional debt will result from the exchange offer. We have agreed to bear the expenses of the exchange offer.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of September 30, 2013 on an actual basis and on an as adjusted basis giving effect to the December 2013 Refinancing. You should read the following information in conjunction with the information contained in Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Actual as of September 30, 2013	As Adjusted as of September 30, 2013 (in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 711.1	\$ 675.8
Long-term debt (including current portion):		
Senior secured credit facilities:		
Term loan B due 2016	\$ 3,030.3	\$ 1,891.0
Term loan C asset sale facility due 2016	197.2	36.5
Term loan D due 2019	5,000.0	5,000.0
Term loan E due 2019		1,300.0
9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019	1,999.8	1,999.8
9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, net of discount	1,711.1	1,711.1
11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021	575.0	575.0
Receivables based credit facility	247.0	247.0
Other secured long-term debt	22.3	22.3
Total secured debt	12,782.7	12,782.7
Senior cash pay notes due 2016	448.1	94.3
Senior toggle notes due 2016	340.0	127.9
Senior notes due 2021, net of premium ⁽¹⁾	781.9	1,404.4
Other long term debt	3.5	3.5
Total guaranteed debt of the issuer and the guarantors	14,356.2	14,412.7
Legacy notes, net of discounts	1,136.9	1,136.9
Total Clear Channel debt	15,493.1	15,549.6
CCWH Notes due 2022, net of discount	2,718.1	2,718.1
CCWH Subordinated Notes due 2020	2,200.0	2,200.0
CCOH revolving credit facility		
Total long-term debt	\$ 20,411.2	\$ 20,467.7
Total member's deficit	(8,370.8)	(8,370.8)

Total capitalization	\$ 12,040.4	\$ 12,096.9
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(1) Does not include \$421.9 million of outstanding notes held by CC Finco as of September 30, 2013. After giving effect to the December 2013 Term Loan Extension and the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange, our interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 would have been \$1,626.3 million, and our interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 would have been \$1,283.8 million.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth our selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and as of and for the nine-months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 and as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes not included herein. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The audited historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 are comprised of two periods: post-Merger and pre-Merger, which relate to the period succeeding and the period preceding the Merger, respectively. See Basis of Presentation.

In the opinion of management, the interim financial data reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for future periods and operating results for the nine month period ended September 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

The Merger and other acquisitions and dispositions significantly impact the comparability of the historical consolidated financial data reflected in this financial data.

This information is only a summary and you should read the information presented below in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, as well as the section entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012 Post-Merger	2011 Post-Merger	2010 Post-Merger	2009 Post-Merger	2008 (1) Combined	2013 Post-Merger	2012 Post-Merger (unaudited)
Results of Operations Data:							
Revenue	\$ 6,246,884	\$ 6,161,352	\$ 5,865,685	\$ 5,551,909	\$ 6,688,683	\$ 4,548,677	\$ 4,550,548
Operating expenses:							
Direct operating expenses	2,470,936	2,482,345	2,362,016	2,510,868	2,817,059	1,840,121	1,826,917
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,689,723	1,626,646	1,573,507	1,520,323	1,866,645	1,257,224	1,253,290

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Corporate expenses	297,366	239,399	300,378	272,629	277,931	253,524	218,621
Depreciation and amortization	729,285	763,306	732,869	765,474	696,830	539,246	539,555
Merger expenses					155,769		
Impairment charges (2)	37,651	7,614	15,364	4,118,924	5,268,858		
Other operating income (expense) net	48,127	12,682	(16,710)	(50,837)	28,032	9,694	47,159
Operating income (loss)	1,070,050	1,054,724	864,841	(3,687,146)	(4,366,377)	668,256	759,324
Interest expense	1,549,023	1,466,246	1,533,341	1,500,866	928,978	1,231,437	1,148,093
Gain (loss) on marketable securities	(4,580)	(4,827)	(6,490)	(13,371)	(82,290)	130,929	
Equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates	18,557	26,958	5,702	(20,689)	100,019	13,595	11,914
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(254,723)	(1,447)	60,289	713,034	103,193	(3,888)	(15,167)
Other income (expense) net	250	(3,169)	(13,834)	(33,318)	23,200	(17,389)	(1,679)
Loss before income taxes and discontinued operations	(719,469)	(394,007)	(622,833)	(4,542,356)	(5,151,233)	(439,934)	(393,701)
Income tax benefit	308,279	125,978	159,980	493,320	524,040	158,650	179,293
Loss before discontinued operations	(411,190)	(268,029)	(462,853)	(4,049,036)	(4,627,193)	(281,284)	(214,408)
Income from discontinued operations, net (3)					638,391		
Consolidated net loss	(411,190)	(268,029)	(462,853)	(4,049,036)	(3,988,802)	(281,284)	(214,408)

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	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012 Post- Merger	2011 Post- Merger	2010 Post- Merger	2009 Post- Merger	2008 (1) Combined	2013 Post- Merger	2012 Post- Merger
rs in nds, per ata)							
nt table to controlling t	13,289	34,065	16,236	(14,950)	16,671	16,372	18,000
ss table to company	\$ (424,479)	\$ (302,094)	\$ (479,089)	\$ (4,034,086)	\$ (4,005,473)	\$ (297,656)	\$ (233,000)
ce Sheet at end iod):							
nt assets	\$ 2,987,753	\$ 2,985,285	\$ 3,603,173	\$ 3,658,845	\$ 2,066,555	\$ 2,479,745	\$ 3,060,000
ty, plant							
ment net	3,036,854	3,063,327	3,145,554	3,332,393	3,548,159	2,881,270	3,000,000
assets	16,292,713	16,542,039	17,460,382	18,047,101	21,125,463	15,231,181	16,400,000
nt ies	1,782,142	1,428,962	2,098,579	1,544,136	1,845,946	1,692,800	1,610,000
erm et of							
t ties	20,365,369	19,938,531	19,739,617	20,303,126	18,940,697	19,977,777	20,310,000
er s	(7,995,191)	(7,471,941)	(7,204,686)	(6,844,738)	(2,916,231)	(8,370,752)	(7,840,000)
cial							
of gs to charges							
ency of gs to charges	717,904	402,438	617,451	4,500,766	5,208,174	436,087	380,000

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	Period from January 1 through July 30, 2008 Pre-Merger
Net income per common share (5):	
Basic:	
Income attributable to the Company before discontinued operations	\$ 0.80
Discontinued operations	1.29
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 2.09
Diluted:	
Income attributable to the Company before discontinued operations	\$ 0.80
Discontinued operations	1.29
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 2.09

- (1) The 2008 financial data consists of two periods: post-Merger and pre-Merger. The 2008 post-Merger and pre-Merger financial data is presented as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Post-Merger	Pre-Merger	Combined (unaudited)
	Period from July 31 through December 31, 2008	Period from January 1 through July 30, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2008
Revenue	\$ 2,736,941	\$ 3,951,742	\$ 6,688,683
Operating expenses:			
Direct operating expenses	1,164,891	1,652,168	2,817,059
Selling, general and administrative expenses	832,923	1,033,722	1,866,645
Corporate expenses	109,594	168,337	277,931
Depreciation and amortization	348,041	348,789	696,830
Merger expenses	68,085	87,684	155,769
Impairment charges	5,268,858		5,268,858
Other operating income (expense) net	13,205	14,827	28,032
Operating income (loss)	(5,042,246)	675,869	(4,366,377)
Interest expense	715,768	213,210	928,978
Gain (loss) on marketable securities	(116,552)	34,262	(82,290)
Equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates	5,804	94,215	100,019

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Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	116,677	(13,484)	103,193
Other income (expense) net	14,828	(8,372)	23,200
Income (loss) before income taxes and discontinued operations	(5,737,257)	586,024	(5,151,233)
Income tax benefit (expense)	696,623	(172,583)	524,040
Income (loss) before discontinued operations	(5,040,634)	413,441	(4,627,193)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	(1,845)	640,236	638,391
Consolidated net income (loss)	(5,042,479)	1,053,677	(3,988,802)
Amount attributable to noncontrolling interest	(481)	17,152	16,671
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ (5,041,998)	\$ 1,036,525	\$ (4,005,473)

- (2) We recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$37.7 million during 2012, \$7.6 million during 2011 and \$15.4 million during 2010. We also recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$4.1 billion in 2009 and \$5.3 billion in 2008 as a result of the global economic downturn which adversely affected advertising revenues across our businesses.
- (3) Includes the results of operations of our television business, which we sold on March 14, 2008, and certain of our non-core radio stations.
- (4) Ratio of earnings to fixed charges represents the ratio of earnings (defined as pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates) to fixed charges (defined as interest expense plus the interest portion of rental expense). Our earnings, which included impairment charges of \$37.7 million, \$7.6 million, \$15.4 million, \$4.1 billion and \$5.3 billion for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were not sufficient to cover our fixed charges by \$717.9 million, \$402.4 million, \$617.5 million, \$4.5 billion and \$5.2 billion, respectively. Our earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 were not sufficient to cover our fixed charges by \$436.1 million and \$388.4 million, respectively.
- (5) Net loss per share information is not presented for the post-Merger period as this information is not meaningful. During the post-Merger periods, Clear Channel Capital II, LLC is the sole member of Clear Channel Capital and owns 100% of the limited liability company interests. Clear Channel Capital does not have any publicly traded common stock.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition together with the information included under "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements and involves numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described under "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors." Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Format of Presentation

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes. Our discussion is presented on both a consolidated and segment basis. Our reportable operating segments are Media and Entertainment ("CCME"), Americas outdoor advertising ("Americas outdoor" or "Americas outdoor advertising"), and International outdoor advertising ("International outdoor" or "International outdoor advertising"). Our CCME segment provides media and entertainment services via broadcast and digital delivery and also includes our national syndication business. Our Americas outdoor and International outdoor segments provide outdoor advertising services in their respective geographic regions using various digital and traditional display types. Included in the "Other" category are our media representation business, Katz Media Group, as well as other general support services and initiatives, which are ancillary to our other businesses.

We manage our operating segments primarily focusing on their operating income, while Corporate expenses, Impairment charges, Other operating income (expense) net, Interest expense, Gain (loss) on marketable securities, Equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates, Loss on extinguishment of debt, Other income (expense) net and Income tax benefit are managed on a total company basis and are, therefore, included only in our discussion of consolidated results.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

During the first quarter of 2012, and in connection with the appointment of the new chief executive officer of our indirect subsidiary, Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc. ("CCOH"), we reevaluated our segment reporting and determined that our Latin American operations were more appropriately aligned within the operations of our International outdoor advertising segment. As a result, the operations of Latin America are no longer reflected within our Americas outdoor advertising segment and are currently included in the results of our International outdoor advertising segment. Accordingly, we have recast the corresponding segment disclosures for prior periods.

Executive Summary

The key developments in our business for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 are summarized below:

Consolidated revenue decreased \$1.9 million including an increase of \$1.3 million from movements in foreign exchange during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same periods of 2012. Excluding

foreign exchange impacts and the \$2.9 million and \$20.4 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business for the nine month periods of 2012, consolidated revenue increased \$17.2 million over the comparable nine-month period of 2012.

CCME revenue increased \$22.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012 driven by increased digital and national sales partially offset by lower traffic revenues.

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Americas outdoor revenue increased \$17.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012 due primarily to increases in occupancy, capacity and rates in our digital and traditional product lines.

International outdoor revenue decreased \$20.6 million including an increase of \$2.1 million from movements in foreign exchange during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding foreign exchange impact and the \$20.4 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business for the nine month period of 2012, revenue decreased \$2.3 million over the comparable nine-month period of 2012. Continued weakened macro-economic conditions in Europe were partially offset by growth in other markets.

Revenues in our Other category declined \$24.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012 primarily due to reduced political advertising revenue in our media representation business.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we spent \$40.4 million on strategic revenue and cost-saving initiatives a decrease of \$8.0 million compared to the same period of 2012.

During the first quarter of 2013, we issued \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 (the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes). Using the proceeds from the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes issuance along with borrowings under our receivables based credit facility of \$269.5 million and cash on hand, we prepaid all \$846.9 million outstanding under our Term Loan A under our senior secured credit facility.

During the first quarter of 2013, we repaid our 5.75% senior notes at maturity for \$312.1 million (net of \$187.9 million principal amount repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, using cash on hand.

During the second quarter of 2013, we amended our senior secured credit facility by extending \$5.0 billion aggregate principal amount of Term Loan B loans and Term Loan C loans under our senior secured credit facility through the creation of a new Term Loan D due January 30, 2019.

During the second quarter of 2013, we completed an exchange offer (the June 2013 Note Exchange) with certain holders of our 10.75% Senior Cash Pay Notes due 2016 (the Outstanding Cash Pay Notes) and 11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2016 (the Outstanding Toggle Notes and collectively with the Outstanding Cash Pay Notes, the Outstanding 2016 Notes) pursuant to which \$348.1 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Cash Pay Notes was exchanged for \$348.0 million aggregate principal amount of 14.00% Senior Notes due 2021 (the Senior Notes due 2021), and \$917.2 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Toggle Notes (including \$452.7 million aggregate principal amount held by one of our subsidiaries) was exchanged for \$853.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2021 (including \$421.0 million aggregate principal amount issued to one of our subsidiaries) and

\$64.2 million of cash (including \$31.7 million of cash paid to one of our subsidiaries), plus, in each case, cash in an amount equal to accrued and unpaid interest from the last interest payment date applicable on the Outstanding 2016 Notes to, but not including, the closing date of the June 2013 Note Exchange.

During the second quarter of 2013, we sold our shares of Sirius XM Radio, Inc. for \$135.5 million, recognizing a gain on the sale of securities of \$130.9 million.

The key developments in our business for the year ended December 31, 2012 are summarized below:

Consolidated revenue for 2012 increased \$85.5 million including the impact of negative foreign exchange movements of \$79.3 million compared to 2011. Excluding foreign exchange impacts, consolidated revenue increased \$164.8 million over the prior year.

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CCME revenue for 2012 increased \$98.0 million compared to 2011 primarily due to increased political advertising both nationally and locally. Our iHeartRadio platform continues to drive higher digital revenues with listening hours increasing by 100%.

Americas outdoor revenue for 2012 increased \$26.5 million compared to 2011 due to continued deployment of digital bulletins. During 2012, we deployed 178 digital displays in the United States bringing the total number of digital bulletins in the United States above 1,000.

International outdoor revenue for 2012 decreased \$83.5 million including the impact of negative foreign exchange movements of \$78.9 million compared to 2011. Excluding foreign exchange impacts, revenue decreased \$4.6 million over the prior year. The strengthening of the dollar significantly contributed to the revenue decline in our International outdoor advertising business. Growth in Asia and Latin America was offset by the weakened macroeconomic conditions in Europe, which had a negative impact on our operations.

Revenues in our Other segment for 2012 grew \$47.3 million primarily due to increased political advertising through our media representation business.

During 2012, we spent \$76.2 million on strategic revenue and cost-saving initiatives to realign and improve our on-going business operations. This represented an increase of \$39.8 million over 2011.

During 2012, our indirect subsidiary, Clear Channel Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (CCWH), issued \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.625% Series A Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020 (the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes) and \$1,925.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.625% Series B Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020 (the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes and, together with the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes, the CCWH Subordinated Notes) and in connection therewith, CCOH declared a special cash dividend (the CCOH Dividend) equal to \$6.0832 per share to its stockholders of record. Using CCOH Dividend proceeds distributed to our wholly-owned subsidiaries, together with cash on hand, we repaid \$2,096.2 million of indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities. Please refer to the CCWH Senior Subordinated Notes section within this MD&A for further discussion of the CCWH Subordinated Notes offering, including the use of the proceeds.

During 2012, we repaid our 5.0% senior notes at maturity for \$249.9 million (net of \$50.1 million principal amount repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, using a portion of the proceeds from our 2011 issuance of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, along with cash on hand.

During 2012, we exchanged \$2.0 billion aggregate principal amount of term loans under our senior secured credit facilities for a like principal amount of newly issued 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 as discussed elsewhere in this MD&A.

During 2012, CCWH issued \$735.75 million aggregate principal amount of 6.50% Series A Senior Notes due 2022 (the Series A CCWH Senior Notes), which were issued at an issue price of 99.0% of par, and \$1,989.25 million aggregate principal amount of 6.50% Series B Senior Notes due 2022, which were issued at par (the Series B CCWH Senior Notes and, together with the Series A CCWH Senior Notes, the CCWH Senior Notes). CCWH used the net proceeds from the offering of the CCWH Senior Notes, together with cash on hand, to fund the tender offer for and redemption of CCWH's existing 9.25% Series A Senior Notes due 2017 and its existing 9.25% Series B Senior Notes due 2017 (together, the Existing CCWH Senior Notes). A tender premium of \$128.3 million and a call premium of \$53.8 million were recognized as expense in the fourth quarter of 2012 resulting from the repurchase of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes.

The key developments in our business for the year ended December 31, 2011 are summarized below:

Consolidated revenue increased \$295.7 million during 2011 including positive foreign exchange movements of \$87.1 million compared to 2010.

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CCME revenue increased \$117.3 million during 2011 compared to 2010, due primarily to increased revenue resulting from our April 2011 addition of a complementary traffic operation (the traffic acquisition) to our existing traffic business, Total Traffic Network. We also purchased a cloud-based music technology business in the first quarter of 2011 that has enabled us to accelerate the development and growth of our iHeartRadio digital products.

Americas outdoor revenue increased \$35.8 million during 2011 compared to 2010, driven by revenue growth across our bulletin, airport and shelter displays, particularly digital displays. During 2011, we deployed 242 digital displays in the United States, compared to 158 during 2010.

International outdoor revenue increased \$170.1 million during 2011 compared to 2010, primarily as a result of increased street furniture revenues and the effects of movements in foreign exchange. The weakening of the U.S. Dollar throughout 2011 significantly contributed to revenue growth in our International outdoor advertising business. The revenue increase attributable to movements in foreign exchange was \$84.5 million for 2011.

We issued \$1.75 billion aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 during 2011, consisting of \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount issued in February (the February 2011 Offering) and an additional \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount issued in June (the June 2011 Offering). Proceeds of the February 2011 Offering, along with available cash on hand, were used to repay \$500.0 million of our senior secured credit facilities and \$692.7 million of our 6.25% senior notes at maturity in March 2011.

During 2011, CC Finco, LLC (CC Finco), our indirect subsidiary, repurchased \$80.0 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 5.5% senior notes due 2014 for \$57.1 million, including accrued interest, through open market purchases.

During 2011, CC Finco purchased 1,553,971 shares of CCOH 's Class A common stock through open market purchases for approximately \$16.4 million.

During 2011, we repaid our 4.4% senior notes at maturity for \$140.2 million (net of \$109.8 million principal amount held by and repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest.

Description of Our Business

CCME

Our revenue is derived primarily from selling advertising time, or spots, on our radio stations, with advertising contracts typically less than one year in duration. The programming formats of our radio stations are designed to reach audiences with targeted demographic characteristics that appeal to our advertisers. We also provide streaming content via the Internet, mobile and other digital platforms which reach national, regional and local audiences and derive revenues primarily from selling advertising time with advertising contracts similar to those used by our radio stations.

CCME management monitors average advertising rates, which are principally based on the length of the spot and how many people in a targeted audience listen to our stations, as measured by an independent ratings service. Also, our advertising rates are influenced by the time of day the advertisement airs, with morning and evening drive-time hours typically priced the highest. Management monitors yield per available minute in addition to average rates because yield allows management to track revenue performance across our inventory. Yield is measured by management in a variety of ways, including revenue earned divided by minutes of advertising sold.

Management monitors macro-level indicators to assess our CCME operations performance. Due to the geographic diversity and autonomy of our markets, we have a multitude of market-specific advertising rates and audience demographics. Therefore, management reviews average unit rates across each of our stations.

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Management looks at our CCME operations' overall revenue as well as the revenue from each type of advertising, including local advertising, which is sold predominately in a station's local market, and national advertising, which is sold across multiple markets. Local advertising is sold by each radio station's sales staff while national advertising is sold by our national sales team and through our national representation firm. Local advertising, which is our largest source of advertising revenue, and national advertising revenues are tracked separately because these revenue streams have different sales forces and respond differently to changes in the economic environment. We periodically review and refine our selling structures in all markets in an effort to maximize the value of our offering to advertisers and, therefore, our revenue.

Management also looks at CCME revenue by market size. Typically, larger markets can reach larger audiences with wider demographics than smaller markets. Additionally, management reviews our share of CCME advertising revenues in markets where such information is available, as well as our share of target demographics listening to the radio in an average quarter hour. This metric gauges how well our formats are attracting and retaining listeners.

A portion of our CCME segment's expenses vary in connection with changes in revenue. These variable expenses primarily relate to costs in our sales department, such as commissions, and bad debt. Our programming and general and administrative departments incur most of our fixed costs, such as utilities and office salaries. We incur discretionary costs in our marketing and promotions, which we primarily use in an effort to maintain and/or increase our audience share. Lastly, we have incentive systems in each of our departments which provide for bonus payments based on specific performance metrics, including ratings, sales levels, pricing and overall profitability.

Outdoor Advertising

Our outdoor advertising revenue is derived from selling advertising space on the displays we own or operate in key markets worldwide, consisting primarily of billboards, street furniture and transit displays. Part of our long-term strategy for our outdoor advertising businesses is to pursue the technology of digital displays, including flat screens, LCDs and LEDs, as alternatives to traditional methods of displaying our clients' advertisements. We are currently installing these technologies in certain markets, both domestically and internationally.

Management typically monitors our business by reviewing the average rates, average revenue per display, occupancy, and inventory levels of each of our display types by market.

We own the majority of our advertising displays, which typically are located on sites that we either lease or own or for which we have acquired permanent easements. Our advertising contracts with clients typically outline the number of displays reserved, the duration of the advertising campaign and the unit price per display.

The significant expenses associated with our operations include (i) direct production, maintenance and installation expenses, (ii) site lease expenses for land under our displays and (iii) revenue-sharing or minimum guaranteed amounts payable under our billboard, street furniture and transit display contracts. Our direct production, maintenance and installation expenses include costs for printing, transporting and changing the advertising copy on our displays, the related labor costs, the vinyl and paper costs, electricity costs and the costs for cleaning and maintaining our displays. Vinyl and paper costs vary according to the complexity of the advertising copy and the quantity of displays. Our site lease expenses include lease payments for use of the land under our displays, as well as any revenue-sharing arrangements or minimum guaranteed amounts payable that we may have with the landlords. The terms of our site leases and revenue-sharing or minimum guaranteed contracts generally range from one to 20 years.

Americas Outdoor Advertising

Our advertising rates are based on a number of different factors including location, competition, type and size of display, illumination, market and gross ratings points. Gross ratings points are the total number of impressions delivered by a display or group of displays, expressed as a percentage of a market population. The number of impressions delivered by a display is measured by the number of people passing the site during a defined period of time. For all of our billboards in the United States, we use independent, third-party auditing companies to verify the number of impressions delivered by a display.

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Client contract terms typically range from four weeks to one year for the majority of our display inventory in the United States. Generally, we own the street furniture structures and are responsible for their construction and maintenance. Contracts for the right to place our street furniture and transit displays and sell advertising space on them are awarded by municipal and transit authorities in competitive bidding processes governed by local law or are negotiated with private transit operators. Generally, these contracts have terms ranging from 10 to 20 years.

International Outdoor Advertising

Similar to our Americas outdoor business, advertising rates generally are based on the gross ratings points of a display or group of displays. The number of impressions delivered by a display, in some countries, is weighted to account for such factors as illumination, proximity to other displays and the speed and viewing angle of approaching traffic. In addition, because our International outdoor advertising operations are conducted in foreign markets, including Europe, Asia and Latin America, management reviews the operating results from our foreign operations on a constant dollar basis. A constant dollar basis allows for comparison of operations independent of foreign exchange movements.

Our International display inventory is typically sold to clients through network packages, with client contract terms typically ranging from one to two weeks with terms of up to one year available as well. Internationally, contracts with municipal and transit authorities for the right to place our street furniture and transit displays typically provide for terms ranging from three to 15 years. The major difference between our International and Americas street furniture businesses is in the nature of the municipal contracts. In our International outdoor business, these contracts typically require us to provide the municipality with a broader range of metropolitan amenities in exchange for which we are authorized to sell advertising space on certain sections of the structures we erect in the public domain. A different regulatory environment for billboards and competitive bidding for street furniture and transit display contracts, which constitute a larger portion of our business internationally, may result in higher site lease costs in our International business. As a result, our margins are typically lower in our International business than in our Americas outdoor business.

Macroeconomic Indicators

Our advertising revenue for all of our segments is highly correlated to changes in gross domestic product (GDP) as advertising spending has historically trended in line with GDP, both domestically and internationally. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, estimated U.S. GDP growth for the third quarter of 2013 was 2.8%. Internationally, our results are impacted by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates as well as the economic conditions in the foreign markets in which we have operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 as Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012***Consolidated Results of Operations**

The comparison of our historical results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to the nine months ended September 30, 2012 is as follows:

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

%

	September 30,		
	2013	2012	Change
Revenue	\$ 4,548,677	\$ 4,550,548	(0.0%)
Operating expenses:			
Direct operating expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	1,840,121	1,826,917	0.7%
Selling, general and administrative expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	1,257,224	1,253,290	0.3%
Corporate expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	253,524	218,621	16.0%
Depreciation and amortization	539,246	539,555	(0.1%)
Other operating income, net	9,694	47,159	(79.4%)
Operating income	668,256	759,324	(12.0%)
Interest expense	1,231,437	1,148,093	
Gain on marketable securities	130,929	-	
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	13,595	11,914	
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,888)	(15,167)	
Other income (expense), net	(17,389)	(1,679)	
Loss before income taxes	(439,934)	(393,701)	
Income tax benefit	158,650	179,293	
Consolidated net loss	(281,284)	(214,408)	
Less amount attributable to noncontrolling Interest	16,372	18,807	
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$ (297,656)	\$ (233,215)	

Table of Contents***Consolidated Revenue***

Our consolidated revenue decreased \$1.9 million including an increase of \$1.3 million from movements in foreign exchange during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements and excluding the \$20.4 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012, consolidated revenue increased \$17.2 million. Our CCME revenue increased \$22.7 million, driven by increased digital and national sales partially offset by declining traffic revenues. Americas outdoor revenue increased \$17.0 million, driven primarily by increased capacity and occupancy of our digital displays and increased occupancy and rates of our traditional displays. Our International outdoor revenue decreased \$20.6 million including positive movements in foreign exchange of \$2.1 million compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements and excluding the \$20.4 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012, revenue decreased \$2.3 million. Declines in certain countries in Europe as a result of weakened macroeconomic conditions were partially offset by growth in street furniture and transit revenue in other countries. Other revenues declined by \$24.1 million primarily as a result of reduced political advertising through our media representation business.

Consolidated Direct Operating Expenses

Direct operating expenses increased \$13.2 million including an increase of \$2.5 million from movements in foreign exchange during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements and excluding the \$13.0 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business in 2012, consolidated direct operating expenses increased \$23.7 million. Our CCME direct operating expenses increased \$16.1 million, primarily resulting from a \$20.7 million credit received during the first nine months of 2012 from one of our performance rights organizations reducing our 2012 music licensing fees as well as increases during the first nine months of 2013 in digital expenses related to our iHeartRadio digital platform including higher digital streaming fees. These increases were partially offset by declining expenses during 2013 in our traffic business resulting from the impact of lower sales and our strategic cost initiatives. Americas outdoor direct operating expenses decreased \$10.3 million, primarily due to the benefits resulting from our previous strategic cost initiatives and mix of higher margin products. Direct operating expenses in our International outdoor segment increased \$4.5 million including an increase of \$3.1 million from movements in foreign exchange compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements and excluding the \$13.0 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business during 2012, direct operating expenses increased \$14.4 million primarily driven by higher site lease and other expenses as a result of increased sales in certain countries, partially offset by lower variable costs in other countries where revenues have declined.

Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

SG&A expenses increased \$3.9 million including an increase of \$1.1 million from movements in foreign exchange during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of

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foreign exchange movements and excluding the \$4.2 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business during 2012, consolidated SG&A expenses increased \$7.0 million. Our CCME SG&A expenses increased \$28.6 million, primarily due to compensation expenses and amounts related to our variable compensation plans including commissions, which were higher for the 2013 period in connection with increasing our digital and national revenues, as well as higher promotional and sponsorship costs for special events such as the iHeart Radio Music Festival, iHeartRadio Ultimate Pool Party, Coca Cola 600, and the Target Justin Timberlake 20/20 Experience. SG&A expenses increased \$14.6 million in our Americas outdoor segment primarily due to the 2012 period being impacted by a favorable court ruling that resulted in a \$7.8 million decrease in expenses, with other 2013 increases being driven by legal costs related to the Los Angeles litigation discussed further under Business Legal Proceedings in this prospectus as well as compensation expenses including commissions and amounts related to our variable compensation plans, which were higher for the 2013 period in connection with increasing our revenues. Our International outdoor SG&A expenses decreased \$31.2 million including a \$1.2 million increase due to the effects of movements in foreign exchange compared to the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements and excluding the \$4.2 million impact of our divestiture of our international neon business during 2012, SG&A expenses decreased \$28.2 million primarily due to certain expenses during the 2012 period related to legal and other costs in Brazil that did not recur during the first nine months of 2013.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses increased \$34.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, driven by increases in compensation expenses including amounts related to our variable compensation plans as well as \$7.8 million in executive transition costs and legal costs related to the stockholder litigation discussed further in the Business section of this prospectus.

Revenue and Cost Initiatives

Included in the amounts for direct operating expenses, SG&A and corporate expenses discussed above are expenses of \$40.4 million incurred in connection with our strategic revenue and cost initiatives during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The costs were incurred to improve revenue growth, enhance yield, reduce costs, and organize each business to maximize performance and profitability. These costs consist primarily of consolidation of locations and positions, severance related to workforce initiatives, consulting expenses, and other costs incurred in connection with streamlining our businesses. These costs are expected to provide benefits in future periods as the initiative results are realized. Of these costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, \$11.1 million are reported within direct operating expenses, \$14.3 million are reported within SG&A and \$15.0 million are reported within corporate expense compared to \$8.0 million, \$31.2 million, and \$9.2 million, respectively, in the same period of 2012.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$0.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to the same period of 2012.

Other Operating Income - Net

Other operating income of \$9.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 primarily related to proceeds from the disposal of operating and fixed assets. Other operating income of \$47.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 primarily related to the gain on the sale of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$83.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, primarily due to the weighted average cost of debt increasing as a result of debt refinancings that occurred during the first nine months of 2013, as described under *Sources of Capital* below.

Table of Contents***Gain on Marketable Securities***

The gain on marketable securities of \$130.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 resulted from the sale of the shares we held in Sirius XM Radio, Inc. during the second quarter of 2013.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

In connection with the prepayment of Term Loan A of our senior secured credit facilities during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we recognized a loss of \$3.9 million due to the write-off of deferred loan costs. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recognized a loss related to the accelerated expensing of \$15.2 million of loan fees upon the prepayment of \$2,096.2 million of our senior secured credit facilities in connection with CCWH's issuance of Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020.

Other Income (Expense) - Net

In connection with the June 2013 Note Exchange of a portion of the 10.75% Senior Cash Notes and 11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes for newly-issued Senior Notes due 2021 and in connection with the senior secured credit facility amendment, both of which were accounted for as modifications of existing debt, we incurred expenses of \$17.9 million.

Income Tax Benefit

Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was 36.1%. Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was primarily impacted by the settlement of tax examinations mentioned above as well as the cancellation of indebtedness income recognized during the period.

CCME Results of Operations

Our CCME operating results were as follows:

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	September 30,		%
	2013	2012	Change
Revenue	\$ 2,286,040	\$ 2,263,308	1%
Direct operating expenses	646,111	630,043	3%
SG&A expenses	786,517	757,920	4%
Depreciation and amortization	200,615	202,935	(1%)
Operating income	\$ 652,797	\$ 672,410	(3%)

CCME revenue increased \$22.7 million during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, primarily due to national advertising revenue increases across various markets and advertising categories, including telecommunications, retail, and entertainment, as well as growth in digital advertising revenue as a result of increased

listenership on our iHeartRadio platform, with total listening hours increasing 33%. Partially offsetting those increases were declines in our traffic business as a result of certain contract losses and lower sales resulting from integration activities.

Direct operating expenses increased \$16.1 million during the first nine months of 2013, primarily resulting from a \$20.7 million credit received during the first nine months of 2012 from one of our performance rights organizations reducing our 2012 music licensing fees, as well as higher streaming expenses during the first nine months of 2013 due to increased listenership partially offset by reductions in costs related to our traffic business as a result of lower revenues, the benefit of our previous strategic cost initiatives and reductions in spending on strategic revenue and cost initiatives. SG&A expenses increased \$28.6 million primarily due to compensation expenses and amounts related to our variable compensation plans including commissions, which were higher for the 2013 period in connection with our increased digital and national revenues as well as promotional and sponsorship costs for special events such as the iHeart Radio Music Festival, iHeartRadio Ultimate Pool Party, Coca Cola 600, and the Target Justin Timberlake 20/20 Experience.

Table of Contents**Americas Outdoor Advertising Results of Operations**

Our Americas outdoor operating results were as follows:

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	September 30,		%
	2013	2012	Change
Revenue	\$ 952,832	\$ 935,850	2%
Direct operating expenses	419,676	429,989	(2%)
SG&A expenses	165,232	150,658	10%
Depreciation and amortization	144,256	141,702	2%
Operating income	\$ 223,668	\$ 213,501	5%

Our Americas outdoor revenue increased \$17.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, driven primarily by increases in bulletins and posters. Traditional bulletins and posters had increases in occupancy and rates, while digital displays increased in occupancy. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in specialty business revenues due primarily to a significant contract during 2012 that did not recur during 2013.

Direct operating expenses decreased \$10.3 million, primarily due to the benefits resulting from our previous strategic cost initiatives as well as reduced variable costs associated with the favorable mix of higher margin products. SG&A expenses increased \$14.6 million primarily due to the 2012 period being impacted by a favorable court ruling that resulted in a \$7.8 million decrease in expenses, with other 2013 increases being driven by legal costs related to the Los Angeles litigation discussed further under **Business Legal Proceedings** in this prospectus as well as compensations expenses including commissions and amounts related to our variable compensation plans, which were higher for the 2013 period in connection with increasing our revenues.

International Outdoor Advertising Results of Operations

Our International outdoor operating results were as follows:

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	September 30,		%
	2013	2012	Change
Revenue	\$ 1,187,262	\$ 1,207,900	(2%)
Direct operating expenses	762,167	757,682	1%
SG&A expenses	238,786	270,019	(12%)

Depreciation and amortization	150,013	149,485	0%
Operating income	\$ 36,296	\$ 30,714	18%

International outdoor revenue decreased \$20.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, including an increase of \$2.1 million from movements in foreign exchange and the divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012, which had \$20.4 million in revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange and the divestiture, revenues decreased \$2.3 million. Lower revenues in certain countries in Europe as a result of weakened macroeconomic conditions were partially offset by increases in revenue resulting from revenue growth in other countries including China, Latin America, Australia and the UK primarily in street furniture advertising revenue, as well as higher transit advertising sales resulting from new contracts in Norway.

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Direct operating expenses increased \$4.5 million including an increase of \$3.1 million from movements in foreign exchange and the divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012, which had \$13.0 million in direct operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of movements in foreign exchange and the divestiture, direct operating expenses increased \$14.4 million driven by increases in variable costs in certain markets such as China, Norway and Latin America resulting from increased revenues partially offset by declines in expenses in response to declining revenues in other countries in Europe. SG&A expenses decreased \$31.2 million including an increase of \$1.2 million from movements in foreign exchange and the divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012, which had \$4.2 million in SG&A expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of movements in foreign exchange and the divestiture, SG&A expenses decreased \$28.2 million primarily due to the absence in 2013 of \$22.7 million in expenses incurred during the first nine months of 2012 in connection with legal and other costs in Brazil as well as decreases in 2013 in strategic revenue and cost initiative expenses.

Reconciliation of Segment Operating Income to Consolidated Operating Income

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
CCME	\$ 652,797	\$ 672,410
Americas outdoor advertising	223,668	213,501
International outdoor advertising	36,296	30,714
Other	13,890	24,723
Other operating income, net	9,694	47,159
Corporate expenses ⁽¹⁾	(268,089)	(229,183)
Consolidated operating income	\$ 668,256	\$ 759,324

- (1) Corporate expenses include infrastructure support expenses related to CCME, Americas outdoor, International outdoor and our Other category, as well as overall executive, administrative and support functions and share-based compensation expense.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

We do not have any compensation plans under which we grant stock awards to employees. Our employees receive equity awards from CC Media Holdings, Inc. s (CCMH) and Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc. s (CCOH) equity incentive plans.

Share-based compensation payments are recorded in corporate expenses and were \$14.1 million and \$20.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

As of September 30, 2013, there was \$25.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements that will vest based on service conditions. Based on the terms of the award agreements, this cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately three years. In addition, as of September 30, 2013, there was \$19.8 million of unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements that will vest based on market, performance and service conditions. This cost will be recognized when it becomes probable that

the performance condition will be satisfied.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2012 as Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011****Consolidated Results of Operations**

The comparison of our historical results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 to the year ended December 31, 2011 is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2012	2011	Change
Revenue	\$ 6,246,884	\$ 6,161,352	1%
Operating expenses:			
Direct operating expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	2,470,936	2,482,345	(0%)
Selling, general and administrative expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	1,689,723	1,626,646	4%
Corporate expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	297,366	239,399	24%
Depreciation and amortization	729,285	763,306	(4%)
Impairment charges	37,651	7,614	394%
Other operating income net	48,127	12,682	279%
Operating income	1,070,050	1,054,724	1%
Interest expense	1,549,023	1,466,246	
Loss on marketable securities	(4,580)	(4,827)	
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	18,557	26,958	
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(254,723)	(1,447)	
Other income (expense) net	250	(3,169)	
Loss before income taxes	(719,469)	(394,007)	
Income tax benefit	308,279	125,978	
Consolidated net loss	(411,190)	(268,029)	
Less amount attributable to noncontrolling interest	13,289	34,065	
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$(424,479)	\$(302,094)	

Consolidated Revenue

Our consolidated revenue increased \$85.5 million including the impact of negative movements in foreign exchange of \$79.3 million compared to 2011. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements, revenue increased \$164.8 million. CCME revenue increased \$98.0 million, driven by growth of \$79.0 million from national and local advertising including political, telecommunications and auto, and higher advertising revenues from our digital services primarily as a result of higher listening hours and event sponsorship. Americas outdoor revenue increased \$26.5 million, driven primarily by bulletin revenue growth as a result of our continued deployment of new digital displays during 2012 and 2011 and revenue growth from our airports business. International outdoor revenue decreased \$83.5 million including the impact of negative movements in foreign exchange of \$78.9 million compared to 2011. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements, International outdoor revenue decreased \$4.6 million. Declines

in certain countries as a result of weakened macroeconomic conditions and our divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012 were partially offset by growth in street furniture and billboard revenue in other countries. Our Other segment revenue grew by \$47.3 million as a result of increased political advertising through our media representation business during the election year in the United States.

Consolidated Direct Operating Expenses

Direct operating expenses decreased \$11.4 million including a \$49.7 million decline due to the effects of movements in foreign exchange compared to 2011. CCME direct operating expenses increased \$19.8 million, primarily due to an increase in digital expenses related to our iHeartRadio digital platform including higher digital streaming fees due to increased listening hours and rates and personnel costs. In addition, an increase of \$29.6 million related to our traffic acquisition was partially offset by a decline in music license fees of \$23.2 million. Americas outdoor direct operating expenses increased \$16.0 million, primarily due to increased site lease expense associated with our continued development of digital displays and growth from our airports business. Direct operating expenses in our International outdoor segment decreased \$43.4 million including a \$49.4 million decline due to the effects of movements in foreign exchange. The increase in expense excluding the impact of movements in foreign exchange was primarily driven by higher site lease and other expenses as a result of new contracts. These increases were partially offset by lower variable costs in countries where revenues have declined and the impact of the divestiture of our international neon business.

Table of Contents***Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses***

SG&A expenses increased \$63.1 million including a decline of \$21.7 million due to the effects of movements in foreign exchange compared to 2011. CCME SG&A expenses increased \$23.2 million, primarily due to expenses incurred in connection with strategic revenue and cost initiatives. SG&A expenses in our Americas outdoor segment increased \$12.3 million primarily due to increased personnel costs resulting from increased revenue in addition to increases in costs associated with strategic revenue and cost initiatives. International outdoor SG&A expenses increased \$24.4 million including a \$21.6 million decline due to the effects of movements in foreign exchange. The increase was primarily due to \$22.7 million of expense related to the negative impact of litigation in Latin America discussed in the Business section located elsewhere in this prospectus. Also contributing to the increase was a \$1.2 million increase in expenses related to strategic revenue and cost initiatives.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses increased \$58.0 million during 2012 compared to 2011. This increase was driven by higher personnel costs resulting from amounts recorded under our variable compensation plans, higher expenses under our benefit plans, and increases in corporate infrastructure. In addition, we incurred \$14.2 million more in corporate strategic revenue and cost initiatives compared to the prior year as well as \$9.0 million in expenses related to the stockholder litigation discussed further in the Business section located elsewhere in this prospectus. Also impacting the increase during 2012 compared to 2011 is the reversal of \$6.6 million of share-based compensation expense included in 2011 related to the cancellation of a portion of an executive's stock options.

Revenue and Cost Initiatives

Included in the amounts for direct operating expenses, SG&A and corporate expenses discussed above are expenses of \$76.2 million incurred in connection with our strategic revenue and cost initiatives. The costs were incurred to improve revenue growth, enhance yield, reduce costs, and organize each business to maximize performance and profitability. These costs consist primarily of consulting expenses, consolidation of locations and positions, severance related to workforce initiatives and other costs incurred in connection with streamlining our businesses. These costs are expected to provide benefits in future periods as the initiative results are realized. Of these costs, \$13.8 million are reported within direct operating expenses, \$47.2 million are reported within SG&A and \$15.2 million are reported within corporate expense. In 2011, such costs totaled \$8.8 million, \$26.6 million, and \$1.0 million, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$34.0 million during 2012 compared to 2011, primarily due to various assets becoming fully depreciated in 2011. In addition, movements in foreign exchange contributed a decrease of \$9.3 million during 2012.

Impairment Charges

We performed our annual impairment tests as of October 1, 2012 and 2011 on our goodwill, FCC licenses, billboard permits, and other intangible assets and recorded impairment charges of \$37.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. During 2012, we recognized a \$35.9 million impairment charge in our Americas outdoor segment related to declines in estimated fair values of certain markets' billboard permits. Please see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a further description of the impairment charges.

Other Operating Income - Net

Other operating income of \$48.1 million in 2012 primarily related to the gain on the sale of our international neon business in the third quarter of 2012. Other operating income of \$12.7 million in 2011 primarily related to a gain on the sale of a tower and proceeds received from condemnations of bulletins.

Table of Contents***Interest Expense***

Interest expense increased \$82.7 million during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily as a result of interest expense associated with CCWH's issuance of the CCWH Subordinated Notes during the first quarter of 2012, partially offset by the impact of other refinancing actions and repayments of senior notes. Please refer to Sources of Capital for additional discussion of debt issuances and exchanges. Our weighted average cost of debt during 2012 and 2011 was 6.7% and 6.2%, respectively.

Loss on Marketable Securities

The loss on marketable securities of \$4.6 million and \$4.8 million during 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily related to the impairment of our investment in Independent News & Media PLC (INM) during 2012 and 2011 and the impairment of a cost-basis investment during 2012. The fair value of INM was below cost for an extended period of time. As a result, we considered the guidance in ASC 320-10-S99 and reviewed the length of the time and the extent to which the market value was less than cost, the financial condition and the near-term prospects of the issuer. After this assessment, we concluded that the impairment at each date was other than temporary and recorded non-cash impairment charges to our investment in INM, as noted above. We obtained the financial information for our cost-basis investment and noted continued doubt of the investment's ability to continue as a going concern. After evaluating the financial condition of the investment, we concluded that the investment was other than temporarily impaired and recorded a non-cash impairment charge to that investment.

Equity in Earnings of Nonconsolidated Affiliates

Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates of \$18.6 million for 2012 included earnings from our investments in Australia Radio Network and New Zealand Radio Network. Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates of \$27.0 million for 2011 included earnings from our investments primarily in Australia Radio Network and New Zealand Radio Network.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

In connection with the refinancing of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes with an interest rate of 9.25% with the CCWH Senior Notes with a stated interest rate of 6.5% during the fourth quarter of 2012, CCWH paid existing note holders a tender premium of 7.4% of face value on the \$1,724.7 million of Existing CCWH Senior Notes that were tendered in the tender offer and a call premium of 6.9% on the \$775.3 million of Existing CCWH Senior Notes that were redeemed following the tender offer. The tender premium of \$128.3 million and the call premium of \$53.8 million are included in the loss on extinguishment of debt. In addition, we recognized a loss of \$39.0 million due to the write-off of deferred loan costs in connection with the call of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes, and recognized losses of \$33.7 million in connection with a prepayment during the first quarter of 2012 and a debt exchange during the fourth quarter of 2012 related to our senior secured credit facilities as discussed elsewhere in this MD&A.

Loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1.4 million for 2011 primarily related to the accelerated expensing of \$5.7 million of loan fees upon the prepayment of \$500.0 million of our senior secured credit facilities in connection with the February 2011 Offering, partially offset by an aggregate gain of \$4.3 million on the repurchase of our 5.5% senior notes due 2014.

Other Income (Expense) - Net

Other income of \$0.3 million for 2012 primarily related to miscellaneous dividend and other income of \$3.2 million offset by \$3.0 million in foreign exchange losses on short-term intercompany accounts.

Other expense of \$3.2 million for 2011 primarily related to miscellaneous bank fees and foreign exchange losses on short-term intercompany accounts.

Income Tax Benefit

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 42.8% as compared to 32.0% for the year ended December 31, 2011. The effective tax rate for 2012 was favorably impacted by our settlement of U.S. Federal

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and foreign tax examinations during the year. Pursuant to the settlements, we recorded a reduction to income tax expense of approximately \$60.6 million to reflect the net tax benefits of the settlements. This benefit was partially offset by additional tax recorded during 2012 related to the write-off of deferred tax assets associated with the vesting of certain equity awards.

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2011 was 32.0% as compared to 25.7% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The effective tax rate for 2011 was favorably impacted by our settlement of U.S. Federal and state tax examinations during the year. Pursuant to the settlements, we recorded a reduction to income tax expense of approximately \$16.3 million to reflect the net tax benefits of the settlements. This benefit was partially offset by additional tax recorded during 2011 related to the write-off of deferred tax assets associated with the vesting of certain equity awards and our inability to benefit from certain tax loss carryforwards in foreign jurisdictions.

CCME Results of Operations

Our CCME operating results were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2012	2011	Change
Revenue	\$ 3,084,780	\$ 2,986,828	3%
Direct operating expenses	855,321	835,500	2%
SG&A expenses	1,016,421	993,188	2%
Depreciation and amortization	271,399	268,245	1%
Operating income	\$ 941,639	\$ 889,895	6%

CCME revenue increased \$98.0 million during 2012 compared to 2011, driven by growth of \$79.0 million from national and local advertising across political, automotive and telecommunication categories. We continued to experience increases in digital revenue as a result of increased listening hours through our iHeartRadio platform as well as higher event sponsorship revenue. Revenue in our traffic business increased \$20.8 million due to our traffic acquisition completed in the second quarter of 2011. This revenue growth was partially offset by declines in syndicated programming sales.

Direct operating expenses increased \$19.8 million during 2012 compared to 2011, primarily due to an increase in digital expenses related to our iHeartRadio digital platform including higher digital streaming fees due to increased listening hours and rates and personnel costs as well as an increase of \$29.6 million from our traffic acquisition, partially offset by a \$23.2 million decline in music license fees resulting from lower negotiated royalty rates. SG&A expenses increased \$23.2 million, primarily due to higher spending on strategic revenue and cost initiatives of \$14.2 million, a \$5.5 million increase over 2011.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$3.2 million, primarily due to our traffic acquisition.

Americas Outdoor Advertising Results of Operations

Our Americas outdoor operating results were as follows:

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<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2012	2011	Change
Revenue	\$ 1,279,257	\$ 1,252,725	2%
Direct operating expenses	582,340	566,313	3%
SG&A expenses	211,245	198,989	6%
Depreciation and amortization	192,023	211,009	(9%)
Operating income	\$ 293,649	\$ 276,414	6%

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Americas outdoor revenue increased \$26.5 million during 2012 compared to 2011, primarily driven by revenue growth from our digital bulletins and from our airports business. We deployed an additional 178 digital bulletins during 2012 bringing our total to more than 1,000 digital bulletins in service. The revenue growth resulting from our increased digital bulletin capacity was partially offset by declines in our traditional bulletin and poster revenues. Our airport revenues grew primarily as a result of higher average rates and increased occupancy by customers of our largest U.S. airports.

Direct operating expenses increased \$16.0 million due to increased site lease expense as a result of our continued deployment of digital displays and growth of our airport revenue. SG&A expenses increased \$12.3 million, primarily as a result of higher personnel costs of \$6.6 million associated with the increase in revenue generating headcount and commissions and bonuses related to increased revenue, as well as \$3.1 million in connection with legal and other expenses related to billboard permitting issues. In addition, included in our 2012 SG&A expenses are revenue and cost initiatives of \$13.6 million, which represents an increase of \$9.4 million, compared to 2011. These increases are partially offset by a favorable court ruling resulting in a \$7.8 million decrease in expenses.

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$19.0 million, primarily due to increases in 2011 for accelerated depreciation and amortization related to the removal of various structures, including the removal of traditional billboards in connection with the continued deployment of digital billboards.

International Outdoor Advertising Results of Operations

Our International outdoor operating results were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2012	2011	
Revenue	\$ 1,667,687	\$ 1,751,149	(5%)
Direct operating expenses	1,021,152	1,064,562	(4%)
SG&A expenses	363,417	339,043	7%
Depreciation and amortization	205,258	219,955	(7%)
Operating income	\$ 77,860	\$ 127,589	(39%)

International outdoor revenue decreased \$83.5 million during 2012 compared to 2011, including \$78.9 million of negative movements in foreign exchange. Excluding the impact of movements in foreign exchange, revenues declined in certain geographies as a result of weakened macroeconomic conditions, particularly in France, southern Europe and the Nordic countries, as well as the impact of \$15.1 million due to the divestiture of our international neon business during the third quarter of 2012. These decreases were partially offset by countries including Australia, China and Mexico where economic conditions were stronger, and in the United Kingdom which benefited from the 2012 Summer Olympics in London. These and other countries experienced increased revenues, primarily related to our shelters, street furniture, equipment sales and billboard businesses. New contracts won during 2011 helped drive revenue growth.

Direct operating expenses decreased \$43.4 million, attributable to a \$49.4 million decrease from movements in foreign exchange. The increase in expenses excluding the impact of foreign exchange was primarily due to higher site lease expense of \$12.5 million associated with new contracts, partially offset by lower site lease expenses in those markets where revenue declined as a result of weakened macroeconomic conditions. The divestiture of our

international neon business resulted in a \$9.0 million decline in direct operating expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$24.4 million including a \$21.6 million decrease from movements in foreign exchange. The increase was primarily due to \$22.7 million of expense related to the negative impact of litigation in Latin America. Also contributing to the increase were \$13.9 million related to revenue and cost initiatives and \$4.1 million related to increased shelter maintenance in Latin America, partially offset by a \$3.2 million impact from the divestiture of our international neon business.

Depreciation and amortization declined \$14.7 million, including \$9.3 million of negative movements in foreign exchange, primarily as a result of assets that became fully depreciated or amortized during 2011.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2011 as Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010****Consolidated Results of Operations**

The comparison of our historical results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 to the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2011	2010	Change
Revenue	\$ 6,161,352	\$ 5,865,685	5%
Operating expenses:			
Direct operating expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	2,482,345	2,362,016	5%
Selling, general and administrative expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	1,626,646	1,573,507	3%
Corporate expenses (excludes depreciation and amortization)	239,399	300,378	(20%)
Depreciation and amortization	763,306	732,869	4%
Impairment charges	7,614	15,364	(50%)
Other operating income (expense) net	12,682	(16,710)	(176%)
Operating income	1,054,724	864,841	22%
Interest expense	1,466,246	1,533,341	
Loss on marketable securities	(4,827)	(6,490)	
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	26,958	5,702	
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(1,447)	60,289	
Other expense net	(3,169)	(13,834)	
Loss before income taxes	(394,007)	(622,833)	
Income tax benefit	125,978	159,980	
Consolidated net loss	(268,029)	(462,853)	
Less amount attributable to noncontrolling interest	34,065	16,236	
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$ (302,094)	\$ (479,089)	

Consolidated Revenue

Our consolidated revenue increased \$295.7 million during 2011 including the impact of positive movements in foreign exchange of \$87.1 million compared to 2010. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements, revenue increased \$208.6 million. CCME revenue increased \$117.3 million, driven primarily by a \$107.1 million increase due to our traffic acquisition and higher advertising revenues from our digital services primarily as a result of improved rates and higher listening hours. Americas outdoor revenue increased \$35.8 million, driven by increases in revenue across bulletin, airports and shelter displays, particularly digital displays, as a result of our continued deployment of new digital displays and increased rates. International outdoor revenue increased \$170.1 million, primarily from increased street furniture revenue across our markets and an \$84.5 million increase from the impact of movements in foreign exchange.

Consolidated Direct Operating Expenses

Direct operating expenses increased \$120.3 million during 2011 including a \$52.9 million increase due to the effects of movements in foreign exchange compared to 2010. CCME direct operating expenses increased \$37.5 million, primarily due to an increase of \$56.6 million related to our traffic acquisition offset by a decline in music license fees related to a settlement of prior year license fees. Americas outdoor direct operating expenses increased \$12.6 million, primarily due to increased site lease expense associated with higher airport and bulletin revenue, particularly digital displays, and the increased deployment of digital displays. Direct operating expenses in our International outdoor segment increased \$67.1 million, primarily from a \$52.9 million increase from movements in foreign exchange.

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Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

SG&A expenses increased \$53.1 million during 2011 including an increase of \$16.6 million due to the effect of movements in foreign exchange compared to 2010. CCME SG&A expenses increased \$22.8 million, primarily due to an increase of \$41.0 million related to our traffic acquisition, partially offset by declines in compensation expense. SG&A expenses increased \$1.6 million in our Americas outdoor segment, which was primarily as a result of increased commission expense associated with the increase in revenue. International outdoor SG&A expenses increased \$45.0 million primarily due to a \$16.6 million increase from movements in foreign exchange, a \$6.5 million increase related to the unfavorable impact of litigation and increased selling and marketing expenses associated with the increase in revenue.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses decreased \$61.0 million during 2011 compared to 2010 primarily as a result of a decrease in bonus expense related to our variable compensation plans and decreased expense related to employee benefits. Also contributing to the decline was a decrease in share-based compensation related to the shares tendered by Mark P. Mays to us in the third quarter of 2010 pursuant to a put option included in his amended employment agreement and the cancellation of certain of his options during 2011, and a decrease in restructuring expenses. Partially offsetting the decreases was an increase in general corporate infrastructure support services and initiatives.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$30.4 million during 2011 compared to 2010, primarily due to increases in accelerated depreciation and amortization related to the removal of various structures, including the removal of traditional billboards in connection with the continued deployment of digital billboards. Increased depreciation and amortization of \$7.5 million related to our traffic acquisition also contributed to the increase. In addition, the impact of movements in foreign exchange contributed an increase of \$7.4 million during 2011.

Impairment Charges

We performed our annual impairment tests on October 1, 2011 and 2010 on our goodwill, FCC licenses, billboard permits, and other intangible assets and recorded impairment charges of \$7.6 million and \$15.4 million, respectively. Please see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a further description of the impairment charges.

Other Operating Income (Expense) - Net

Other operating income of \$12.7 million in 2011 primarily related to a gain on the sale of a tower and proceeds received from condemnations of bulletins.

Other operating expense of \$16.7 million for 2010 primarily related to a \$25.3 million loss recorded as a result of the transfer of our subsidiary's interest in its Branded Cities business, partially offset by a \$6.2 million gain on the sale of representation contracts.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$67.1 million during 2011 compared to 2010. Higher interest expense associated with the 2011 issuances of our 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes was offset by decreased expense on term loan facilities due to

the prepayment of \$500.0 million of our senior secured credit facilities made in connection with the February 2011 Offering and the paydown of our receivables-based credit facility made prior to, and in connection with, the June 2011 Offering. Also contributing to the decline in interest expense was the timing of repurchases and repayments at maturity of certain of our senior notes. Our weighted average cost of debt during 2011 and 2010 was 6.2% and 6.1%, respectively.

Loss on Marketable Securities

The loss on marketable securities of \$4.8 million and \$6.5 million during 2011 and 2010, respectively, primarily related to the impairment of our investment in INM. The fair value of INM was below cost for an extended

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period of time. As a result, we considered the guidance in ASC 320-10-S99 and reviewed the length of the time and the extent to which the market value was less than cost, the financial condition and the near-term prospects of the issuer. After this assessment, we concluded that the impairment at each date was other than temporary and recorded non-cash impairment charges to our investment in INM, as noted above.

Equity in Earnings of Nonconsolidated Affiliates

Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates of \$27.0 million for 2011 related to an equity investment in our International outdoor segment.

Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates of \$5.7 million for 2010 included an \$8.3 million impairment related to an equity investment in our International outdoor segment.

Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1.4 million for 2011 primarily related to the accelerated expensing of \$5.7 million of loan fees upon the prepayment of \$500.0 million of our senior secured credit facilities in connection with the February 2011 Offering described elsewhere in this MD&A, partially offset by an aggregate gain of \$4.3 million on the repurchase of our 5.5% senior notes due 2014.

Gain on extinguishment of debt of \$60.3 million in 2010 primarily related to an aggregate gain on the repurchase of our senior toggle notes.

Other Expense - Net

Other expense of \$3.2 million for 2011 primarily related to miscellaneous bank fees and foreign exchange losses on short-term intercompany accounts.

Other expense of \$13.8 million in 2010 primarily related to \$12.8 million in foreign exchange transaction losses on short-term intercompany accounts.

Income Tax Benefit

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2011 was 32.0% as compared to 25.7% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The effective tax rate for 2011 was favorably impacted by our settlement of U.S. Federal and state tax examinations during the year. Pursuant to the settlements, we recorded a reduction to income tax expense of approximately \$16.3 million to reflect the net tax benefits of the settlements. This benefit was partially offset by additional tax recorded during 2011 related to the write-off of deferred tax assets associated with the vesting of certain equity awards and our inability to benefit from certain tax loss carryforwards in foreign jurisdictions.

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 25.7% as compared to 10.9% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The effective tax rate for 2010 was impacted by our inability to benefit from tax losses in certain foreign jurisdictions due to the uncertainty of the ability to utilize those losses in future years. In addition, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$13.6 million in 2010 against deferred tax assets related to capital allowances in foreign jurisdictions due to the uncertainty of the ability to realize those assets in future periods.

CCME Results of Operations

Our CCME operating results were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2011	2010	Change
Revenue	\$ 2,986,828	\$ 2,869,499	4%
Direct operating expenses	835,500	797,992	5%
SG&A expenses	993,188	970,345	2%
Depreciation and amortization	268,245	256,673	5%
Operating income	\$ 889,895	\$ 844,489	5%

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CCME revenue increased \$117.3 million during 2011 compared to 2010, primarily driven by a \$107.1 million increase due to our traffic acquisition. We experienced increases in our digital services revenue as a result of improved rates, increased listening hours through our iHeartRadio platform and revenues related to our iHeartRadio Music Festival. Offsetting the increases were slight declines in local and national advertising across various markets and advertising categories including telecommunication, travel and tourism and, most notably, political.

Direct operating expenses increased \$37.5 million during 2011 compared to 2010, primarily due to an increase of \$56.6 million from our traffic acquisition and an increase in expenses related to our digital initiatives, including our iHeartRadio platform and iHeartRadio Music Festival. These increases were partially offset by a \$19.0 million decline in music license fees related to a settlement of 2011 and 2010 license fees. In addition, included in our 2011 results are restructuring expenses of \$8.9 million, which represents a decline of \$4.8 million compared to 2010. SG&A expenses increased \$22.8 million, primarily due to an increase of \$41.0 million related to our traffic acquisition, which was partially offset by a decline of \$21.9 million in compensation expense primarily related to reduced salaries and commission.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$11.6 million, primarily due to our traffic acquisition.

Americas Outdoor Advertising Results of Operations

Our Americas outdoor operating results were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		%
	2011	2010	Change
Revenue	\$ 1,252,725	\$ 1,216,930	3%
Direct operating expenses	566,313	553,757	2%
SG&A expenses	198,989	197,404	1%
Depreciation and amortization	211,009	198,896	6%
Operating income	\$ 276,414	\$ 266,873	4%

Americas outdoor revenue increased \$35.8 million during 2011 compared to 2010, driven primarily by revenue increases from bulletin, airport and shelter displays, and particularly digital displays. Bulletin revenues increased primarily due to digital growth driven by the increased number of digital displays, in addition to increased rates. Airport and shelter revenues increased primarily on higher average rates.

Direct operating expenses increased \$12.6 million, primarily due to increased site lease expense associated with higher airport and bulletin revenue, particularly digital displays, and the increased deployment of digital displays. SG&A expenses increased \$1.6 million, primarily as a result of increased commission expense associated with the increase in revenue.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$12.1 million, primarily due to increases in accelerated depreciation and amortization related to the removal of various structures, including the removal of traditional billboards in connection with the continued deployment of digital billboards.

Table of Contents**International Outdoor Advertising Results of Operations**

Our International outdoor operating results were as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		% Change
	2011	2010	
Revenue	\$ 1,751,149	\$ 1,581,064	11%
Direct operating expenses	1,064,562	997,459	7%
SG&A expenses	339,043	294,055	15%
Depreciation and amortization	219,955	214,692	2%
Operating income	\$ 127,589	\$ 74,858	70%

International outdoor revenue increased \$170.1 million during 2011 including the impact of positive foreign exchange movements of \$84.5 million compared to 2010. Excluding the impact of movements in foreign exchange, revenues increased primarily as a result of higher street furniture revenue across most of our markets. Improved yields and additional displays contributed to the revenue increase in China, and improved yields in combination with a new contract drove the revenue increase in Sweden. The increases from street furniture were partially offset by declines in billboard revenue across several of our markets, primarily Italy and the United Kingdom.

Direct operating expenses increased \$67.1 million, attributable to a \$52.9 million increase from the impact of movements in foreign exchange. In addition, increased site lease expense of \$15.7 million associated with the increase in revenue was partially offset by an \$8.8 million decline in restructuring expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$45.0 million primarily due to a \$16.6 million increase from movements in foreign exchange, a \$6.5 million increase related to the unfavorable impact of litigation and higher selling expenses associated with the increase in revenue.

Reconciliation of Segment Operating Income (Loss) to Consolidated Operating Income

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
CCME	\$ 941,639	\$ 889,895	\$ 844,489
Americas outdoor advertising	293,649	276,414	266,873
International outdoor advertising	77,860	127,589	74,858
Other	58,829	9,427	20,716
Impairment charges	(37,651)	(7,614)	(15,364)
Other operating income (expense) - net	48,127	12,682	(16,710)
Corporate expense ⁽¹⁾	(312,403)	(253,669)	(310,021)
Consolidated operating income	\$ 1,070,050	\$ 1,054,724	\$ 864,841

(1) Corporate expenses include expenses related to CCME, Americas outdoor, International outdoor and our Other category, as well as overall executive, administrative and support functions.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

We do not have any compensation plans under which we grant stock awards to employees. Our employees receive equity awards from the equity incentive plans of our indirect parent, CCMH, and our subsidiary, CCOH. Prior to the merger, we granted options to purchase our common stock to our employees and directors and our affiliates under our various equity incentive plans typically at no less than the fair value of the underlying stock on the date of the grant.

As of December 31, 2012, there was \$30.3 million of unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements that will vest based on service conditions. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately two years. In addition, as of December 31, 2012, there was \$15.7 million of unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements that will vest based on market, performance and service conditions. This cost will be recognized when it becomes probable that the performance condition will be satisfied.

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Share-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$28.5 million, \$20.7 million and \$34.2 million, respectively. Included in share-based compensation for year ended December 31, 2011 is a \$6.6 million reversal of expense related to the cancellation of a portion of an executive's stock options.

On October 22, 2012, CCMH granted 1.8 million restricted shares of its Class A common stock (the Replacement Shares) in exchange for 2.0 million stock options granted under the Clear Channel 2008 Executive Incentive Plan pursuant to an option exchange program (the Program) that expired on November 19, 2012. In addition, on October 22, 2012, CCMH granted 1.5 million fully-vested shares of its Class A common stock (the Additional Shares) pursuant to a tax assistance program offered in connection with the Program. Upon the expiration of the Program on November 19, 2012, CCMH repurchased 0.9 million of the Additional Shares from the employees who elected to participate in the Program and timely delivered to us a properly completed election form under Internal Revenue Code Section 83(b) to fund tax withholdings in connection with the Program. Employees who ceased to be eligible, declined to participate in the Program or, in the case of the Additional Shares, declined to participate in the tax assistance program, forfeited their Replacement Shares and Additional Shares on November 19, 2012 and retained their stock options with no changes to the terms. We accounted for the exchange program as a modification of the existing awards under ASC 718 and will recognize incremental compensation expense of approximately \$1.7 million over the service period of the new awards. We recognized \$2.6 million of expense related to the Additional Shares granted in connection with the tax assistance program.

CCMH also completed a stock option exchange program on March 21, 2011 and exchanged 2.5 million stock options granted under the Clear Channel 2008 Executive Incentive Plan for 1.3 million replacement stock options with a lower exercise price and different service and performance conditions. We accounted for the exchange program as a modification of the existing awards under ASC 718 and will recognize incremental compensation expense of approximately \$1.0 million over the service period of the new awards.

Additionally, we recorded compensation expense of \$6.0 million in Corporate related to shares tendered by Mark P. Mays to CCMH on August 23, 2010 for purchase at \$36.00 per share pursuant to a put option included in his amended employment agreement.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Cash Flows*****Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012***

The following discussion highlights our cash flow activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities	\$ (1,157)	\$ 154,678
Investing activities	\$ (27,986)	\$ (245,136)
Financing activities	\$ (483,101)	\$ 156,926
<i>Operating Activities</i>		

Our consolidated net loss, adjusted for \$333.2 million of non-cash items resulted in positive cash flows of \$51.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Our consolidated net loss, adjusted for \$511.5 million of non-cash items, provided positive cash flows of \$297.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Cash used for operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$1.2 million compared to \$154.7 million of cash provided during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Cash paid for interest was \$79.7 million higher in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the prior year due to the timing of accrued interest with the issuance of CCWH's Subordinated Notes during the first quarter of 2012 and our 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 during the fourth quarter of 2012.

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Non-cash items affecting our net loss include depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes, gain on disposal of operating and fixed assets, gain on marketable securities, loss on extinguishment of debt, provision for doubtful accounts, share-based compensation, equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates, amortization of deferred financing charges and note discounts, net and other reconciling items, net as presented on the face of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities of \$28.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 reflected our capital expenditures of \$197.3 million as well as proceeds from the sale of our shares of Sirius XM Radio, Inc. of \$135.5 million. We spent \$58.3 million for capital expenditures in our CCME segment primarily related to leasehold improvements, \$43.5 million in our Americas outdoor segment primarily related to the construction of new advertising structures such as digital displays, \$68.7 million in our International outdoor segment primarily related to new advertising structures such as billboards and street furniture and renewals of existing contracts, \$6.8 million in our Other category related to our national representation business, and \$20.0 million by Corporate primarily related to equipment and software. Other cash provided by investing activities were \$39.8 million of proceeds from sales of other operating and fixed assets.

Cash used for investing activities during the first nine months of 2012 primarily reflected capital expenditures of \$260.5 million. We spent \$43.7 million for capital expenditures in our CCME segment, \$84.7 million in our Americas outdoor segment primarily related to the construction of new billboards, \$97.1 million in our International outdoor segment primarily related to new billboard and street furniture contracts and renewals of existing contracts and \$11.8 million in our Other segment related to our national representation business. Partially offsetting cash used for investing activities were \$58.9 million of proceeds from the divestiture of our international neon business and the sales of other operating assets.

Financing Activities

Cash used for financing activities of \$483.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 primarily reflected payments on long-term debt. We repaid our 5.75% senior notes at maturity for \$312.1 million (net of \$187.9 million principal amount held by and repaid to one of our subsidiaries) using cash on hand. We prepaid \$846.9 million outstanding under our Term Loan A under our senior secured credit facilities using the proceeds from the issuance of our 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes, borrowings under our receivables based credit facility, and cash on hand. Other cash used for financing activities included payments to repurchase noncontrolling interests of \$61.1 million.

Cash provided by financing activities of \$156.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 primarily reflected the issuance of the Subordinated Notes by CCWH and the use of proceeds distributed to us in connection with a special cash dividend paid by CCOH, in addition to cash on hand, to repay \$2,096.2 million of indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities. Our financing activities also reflect a \$244.7 million reduction in noncontrolling interest as a result of the special cash dividend from CCOH paid in connection with the Subordinated Notes issuance, which represents the portion paid to parties other than our subsidiaries that own CCOH common stock. In addition, we repaid our 5.0% senior notes at maturity for \$249.9 million (net of \$50.1 million principal amount held by and repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, using a portion of the proceeds from our February 2011 issuance of \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes along with available cash on hand.

Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

The following discussion highlights cash flow activities during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash provided by (used for):			
Operating activities	\$ 488,698	\$ 373,958	\$ 582,373
Investing activities	\$ (397,021)	\$ (368,086)	\$ (240,197)
Financing activities	\$ (95,349)	\$ (698,116)	\$ (305,244)

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Operating Activities

2012

The \$114.7 million increase in cash flows from operations to \$488.7 million in 2012 compared to \$374.0 million in 2011 was primarily driven by changes in working capital. Our consolidated net loss, adjusted for \$877.1 million of non-cash items, provided positive cash flows of \$465.9 million in 2012. Cash paid for interest was \$120.6 million higher during 2012 compared to the prior year. Cash provided by operations in 2012 compared to 2011 also reflected lower variable compensation payments in 2012 associated with our employee incentive programs based on 2011 operating performance compared to such payments made in 2011 based on 2010 performance.

Non-cash items affecting our net loss include impairment charges, depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes, provision for doubtful accounts, gain on disposal of operating and fixed assets, loss on extinguishment of debt, loss on marketable securities, share-based compensation, equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates, amortization of deferred financing charges and note discounts net and other reconciling items net as presented on the face of the statement of cash flows.

2011

The decrease in cash flows from operations in 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily driven by changes in working capital partially offset by improved profitability, including a 5% increase in revenue. Our consolidated net loss of \$268.0 million, adjusted for \$832.2 million of non-cash items, provided positive cash flows of \$564.1 million in 2011. Cash generated by higher operating income in 2011 compared to 2010 was offset by the decrease in accrued expenses in 2011 as a result of higher variable compensation payments in 2011 associated with our employee incentive programs based on 2010 operating performance. In addition, in 2010 we received \$132.3 million in U.S. Federal income tax refunds that increased cash flow from operations in 2010.

Non-cash items affecting our net loss include impairment charges, depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes, provision for doubtful accounts, gain on disposal of operating and fixed assets, loss on extinguishment of debt, loss on marketable securities, share-based compensation, equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates, amortization of deferred financing charges and note discounts net and other reconciling items net as presented on the face of the statement of cash flows.

2010

The increase in cash flows from operations in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily driven by improved profitability, including a 6% increase in revenue and a 2% decrease in direct operating and SG&A expenses. Our net loss, adjusted for \$792.7 million of non-cash items, provided positive cash flows of \$329.8 million in 2010. We received \$132.3 million in Federal income tax refunds during the third quarter of 2010. Working capital, excluding taxes, provided \$120.3 million to cash flows from operations in the current year.

Non-cash items affecting our net loss include impairment charges, depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes, provision for doubtful accounts, gain on disposal of operating and fixed assets, loss on extinguishment of debt, loss on marketable securities, share-based compensation, equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates, amortization of deferred financing charges and note discounts net and other reconciling items net as presented on the face of the statement of cash flows.

Table of Contents***Investing Activities******2012***

Cash used for investing activities of \$397.0 million during 2012 reflected capital expenditures of \$390.3 million. We spent \$65.8 million for capital expenditures in our CCME segment, \$117.6 million in our Americas outdoor segment primarily related to the installation of new digital displays, \$150.1 million in our International outdoor segment primarily related to new billboard, street furniture and mall contracts and renewals of existing contracts, \$17.4 million in our Other segment related to our national representation business, and \$39.2 million by Corporate. Partially offsetting cash used for investing activities were \$59.7 million of proceeds from the divestiture of our international neon business and the sales of other operating assets.

2011

Cash used for investing activities during 2011 primarily reflected capital expenditures of \$362.3 million. We spent \$50.2 million for capital expenditures in our CCME segment, \$120.8 million in our Americas outdoor segment primarily related to the construction of new digital displays, \$166.0 million in our International outdoor segment primarily related to new billboard and street furniture contracts and renewals of existing contracts, and \$19.5 million by Corporate. Cash paid for purchases of businesses primarily related to our traffic acquisition and the cloud-based music technology business we purchased during 2011. In addition, we received proceeds of \$54.3 million primarily related to the sale of radio stations, a tower and other assets in our CCME, Americas outdoor, and International outdoor segments.

2010

Cash used for investing activities during 2010 primarily reflected capital expenditures of \$241.5 million. We spent \$27.8 million for capital expenditures in our CCME segment, \$92.2 million in our Americas outdoor segment primarily related to the construction of new digital displays, \$103.0 million in our International outdoor segment primarily related to new billboard and street furniture contracts and renewals of existing contracts, and \$10.7 million by Corporate. In addition, we acquired representation contracts for \$14.1 million and received proceeds of \$28.6 million primarily related to the sale of radio stations, assets in our Americas outdoor and International outdoor segments and representation contracts.

Financing Activities***2012***

Cash used for financing activities of \$95.3 million during 2012 primarily reflected (i) the issuance of \$2.2 billion of the CCWH Subordinated Notes by CCWH and the use of proceeds distributed to us in connection with the CCOH Dividend, in addition to cash on hand, to repay \$2.1 billion of indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, (ii) the issuance by CCWH of \$2.7 billion aggregate principal amount of the CCWH Senior Notes due 2022 and the use of the proceeds to fund the tender offer for and redemption of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes due 2017, (iii) the repayment of our 5.0% senior notes at maturity for \$249.9 million (net of \$50.1 million principal amount held by and repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), using a portion of the proceeds from the June 2011 issuance of \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 (the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021), by us along with available cash on hand and (iv) the exchange of \$2.0 billion aggregate principal amount of term loans under our senior secured credit facilities for \$2.0 billion aggregate principal amount of newly issued 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019. Our financing activities

also reflect a \$244.7 million reduction in noncontrolling interest as a result of the CCOH Dividend paid in connection with the CCWH Subordinated Notes issuance, which represents the portion paid to parties other than our subsidiaries that own CCOH common stock.

2011

Cash used for financing activities during 2011 primarily reflected the issuance in February 2011 of \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 (the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021) and the June 2011 issuance of Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021, and the use of

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proceeds from the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 offering, as well as cash on hand, to prepay \$500.0 million of our senior secured credit facilities and repay at maturity our 6.25% senior notes that matured in 2011. We also repaid all outstanding amounts under our receivables based facility prior to, and in connection with, the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 offering. Cash used for financing activities also included the \$95.0 million of pre-existing, intercompany debt owed repaid immediately after the closing of the traffic acquisition. Additionally, we repaid our 4.4% notes at maturity in May 2011 for \$140.2 million, plus accrued interest, with available cash on hand, and repaid \$500.0 million of our revolving credit facility on June 27, 2011. Additionally, CC Finco repurchased \$80.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.5% senior notes for \$57.1 million, including accrued interest, as discussed in the Debt Repurchases, Maturities and Other section within this MD&A.

2010

During 2010, CC Investments, Inc. repurchased \$185.2 million aggregate principal amount of our senior toggle notes for \$125.0 million as discussed in the Debt Repurchases, Maturities and Other section within this MD&A. We repaid our remaining 7.65% senior notes upon maturity for \$138.8 million with proceeds from our delayed draw term loan facility that was specifically designated for this purpose. In addition, we repaid our remaining 4.5% senior notes upon maturity for \$240.0 million with available cash on hand.

Anticipated Cash Requirements

Our primary source of liquidity is cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowing capacity under our domestic receivables based credit facility, subject to certain limitations contained in our material financing agreements. At September 30, 2013, we had debt maturities totaling \$5.9 million, \$484.9 million, and \$261.2 million in 2013, 2014, and 2015, respectively. At September 30, 2013, we had \$711.1 million of cash on our balance sheet including \$295.9 million in consolidated cash balances held outside the U.S. by our subsidiaries, all of which is readily convertible into other foreign currencies including the U.S. dollar. We disclose in Item 8 of our Form 10-K within Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, that our policy is to permanently reinvest the earnings of our non-U.S. subsidiaries as these earnings are generally redeployed in those jurisdictions for operating needs and continued functioning of their businesses. We have the ability and intent to indefinitely reinvest the undistributed earnings of consolidated subsidiaries based outside of the United States. If any excess cash held by our foreign subsidiaries were needed to fund operations in the United States, we could presently repatriate available funds without a requirement to accrue or pay U.S. taxes. This is a result of significant current and historic deficits in our foreign earnings and profits, which gives us flexibility to make future cash distributions as non-taxable returns of capital.

Our ability to fund our working capital, capital expenditures, debt service and other obligations, and to comply with the financial covenants under our financing agreements, depends on our future operating performance and cash from operations and other liquidity-generating transactions, which are in turn subject to prevailing economic conditions and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. If our future operating performance does not meet our expectations or our plans materially change in an adverse manner or prove to be materially inaccurate, we may need additional financing. In connection with our refinancing transactions completed in the second and fourth quarters of 2013, the average interest rate on our outstanding debt has increased. We anticipate paying cash interest of approximately \$332 million during the fourth quarter of 2013. Future financing transactions may further increase interest expense, which could in turn reduce our financial flexibility and our ability to fund other activities and make us more vulnerable to changes in operating performance or economic downturns generally. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if permitted under the terms of our financing agreements, will be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. The inability to generate sufficient cash or obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and on our ability to meet our obligations.

We frequently evaluate strategic opportunities both within and outside our existing lines of business. We expect from time to time to pursue additional acquisitions and may decide to dispose of certain businesses. These acquisitions or dispositions could be material.

Based on our current and anticipated levels of operations and conditions in our markets, we believe that cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowing capacity under our receivables based credit facility will enable us to meet our working capital, capital expenditure, debt service and other funding requirements for at least the next 12 months. No assurance can be given, however, that this will be the case.

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We were in compliance with the covenants contained in our material financing agreements as of September 30, 2013, including the maximum consolidated senior secured net debt to consolidated EBITDA limitation contained in our senior secured credit facilities. We believe our long-term plans, which include promoting spending in our industries and capitalizing on our diverse geographic and product opportunities, including the continued investment in our media and entertainment initiatives and continued deployment of digital displays, will enable us to continue generating cash flows from operations sufficient to meet our liquidity and funding requirements long term. However, our anticipated results are subject to significant uncertainty and there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants. In addition, our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. The breach of any covenants set forth in our financing agreements would result in a default thereunder. An event of default would permit the lenders under a defaulted financing agreement to declare all indebtedness thereunder to be due and payable prior to maturity. Moreover, the lenders under the receivables based facility under our senior secured credit facilities would have the option to terminate their commitments to make further extensions of credit thereunder. If we are unable to repay our obligations under any secured credit facility, the lenders could proceed against any assets that were pledged to secure such facility. In addition, a default or acceleration under any of our material financing agreements could cause a default under other of our obligations that are subject to cross-default and cross-acceleration provisions. The threshold amount for a cross-default under the senior secured credit facilities is \$100.0 million.

Sources of Capital

As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and 2011, we had the following debt outstanding, net of cash and cash equivalents (the amounts in the table do not give effect to the December 2013 Refinancing):

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<i>(In millions)</i>	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Senior Secured Credit Facilities:			
Term Loan A Facility	\$	\$ 846.9	1,087.1
Term Loan B Facility	3,030.3	7,714.9	8,735.9
Term Loan C Asset Sale Facility	197.2	513.7	670.8
Term Loan D Facility	5,000.0		
Revolving Credit Facility			1,325.6
Delayed Draw Term Loan Facilities			976.8
Receivables Based Facility ⁽¹⁾	247.0		
9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019	1,999.8	1,999.8	
9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021	1,750.0	1,750.0	1,750.0
11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021	575.0		
Other Secured Subsidiary Debt	22.3	25.5	30.9
Total Secured Debt	12,821.6	12,850.8	14,577.1
Senior Cash Pay Notes	448.1	796.3	796.3
Senior Toggle Notes	340.0	829.8	829.8
Senior Notes due 2021 ⁽²⁾	781.7		
Clear Channel Senior Notes	1,436.5	1,748.6	1,998.4
Subsidiary Senior Notes due 2017			2,500.0
Subsidiary Senior Notes due 2022	2,725.0	2,725.0	
Subsidiary Senior Subordinated Notes	2,200.0	2,200.0	
Other Subsidiary Debt	3.5	5.6	19.9
Purchase accounting adjustments and original issue discount	(345.2)	(409.0)	(514.3)
Total Debt	20,411.2	20,747.1	20,207.2
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	711.1	1,225.0	1,228.7
	\$ 19,700.1	\$ 19,522.1	\$ 18,978.5

(1) The receivables based credit facility provides for borrowings of up to the lesser of \$535 million (the revolving credit commitment) or the borrowing base amount, as defined under the receivables based facility, subject to certain limitations contained in our material financing agreements.

(2) Does not include \$421.9 million of outstanding notes held by CC Finco as of September 30, 2013.

We and our subsidiaries have from time to time repurchased certain of our debt obligations and equity securities of CCOH and CCMH, and we may in the future, as part of various financing and investment strategies, purchase additional outstanding indebtedness of ours or our subsidiaries or outstanding equity securities of CCOH or CCMH, in tender offers, open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. We may also sell certain assets or properties and use the proceeds to reduce our indebtedness. These purchases or sales, if any, could have a material positive or negative impact on our liquidity available to repay outstanding debt obligations or on our consolidated results of operations. These transactions could also require or result in amendments to the agreements governing outstanding debt obligations or changes in our leverage or other financial ratios, which could have a material positive or negative impact on our ability to comply with the covenants contained in our debt agreements. These transactions,

if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Senior Secured Credit Facilities

As of September 30, 2013, our senior secured credit facility consisted of a \$3.0 billion Term Loan B, which matures on January 30, 2016, a \$197.2 million Term Loan C, which matures on January 30, 2016, and a \$5.0 billion Term Loan D, which matures on January 30, 2019. On December 18, 2013, we entered into an amendment to our senior secured credit facility pursuant to which certain term loan B lenders and term loan C lenders extended the maturity of \$1.3 billion of their loans through the creation of a new \$1.3 billion Term Loan E, which matures on July 30, 2019.

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We may raise incremental term loans of up to (a) \$1.5 billion, plus (b) the excess, if any, of (x) 0.65 times pro forma consolidated EBITDA (as calculated in the manner provided in the senior secured credit facilities documentation), over (y) \$1.5 billion, plus (c) the aggregate amount of certain principal prepayments made in respect of the term loans under the senior secured credit facilities. Availability of such incremental term loans is subject, among other things, to the absence of any default, pro forma compliance with the financial covenant and the receipt of commitments by existing or additional financial institutions.

We are the primary borrower under the senior secured credit facilities, except that certain of our domestic restricted subsidiaries are co-borrowers under a portion of the term loan facilities.

Interest Rate and Fees

Borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at our option, either (i) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (A) the prime lending rate publicly announced by the administrative agent or (B) the Federal funds effective rate from time to time plus 0.50%, or (ii) a Eurocurrency rate determined by reference to the costs of funds for deposits for the interest period relevant to such borrowing adjusted for certain additional costs.

The margin percentages applicable to the term loans are the following percentages per annum:

with respect to loans under the term loan A, (i) 2.40% in the case of base rate loans and (ii) 3.40% in the case of Eurocurrency rate loans;

with respect to loans under the term loan B and term loan C asset sale facility, (i) 2.65%, in the case of base rate loans and (ii) 3.65%, in the case of Eurocurrency rate loans;

with respect to loans under the term loan D, (i) 5.75%, in the case of base rate loans, and (ii) 6.75%, in the case of Eurocurrency rate loans; and

with respect to loans under the term loan E, (i) 6.50%, in the case of base rate loans, and (ii) 7.50%, in the case of Eurocurrency rate loans.

The margin percentages are subject to adjustment based upon our leverage ratio.

Prepayments

The senior secured credit facilities require us to prepay outstanding term loans, subject to certain exceptions, with:

50% (which percentage may be reduced to 25% and to 0% based upon our leverage ratio) of our annual excess cash flow (as calculated in accordance with our senior secured credit facilities), less any voluntary prepayments of term loans and subject to customary credits;

100% of the net cash proceeds of sales or other dispositions of specified assets being marketed for sale (including casualty and condemnation events), subject to certain exceptions;

100% (which percentage may be reduced to 75% and 50% based upon our leverage ratio) of the net cash proceeds of sales or other dispositions by us or our wholly owned restricted subsidiaries of assets other than specified assets being marketed for sale, subject to reinvestment rights and certain other exceptions;

100% of the net cash proceeds of (i) any incurrence of certain debt, other than debt permitted under our senior secured credit facilities, (ii) certain securitization financing, (iii) certain issuances of Permitted Additional Notes (as defined in the senior secured credit facilities) and (iv) certain issuances of Permitted Unsecured Notes and Permitted Senior Secured Notes (as defined in the senior secured credit facilities); and

Net cash proceeds received by us as dividends or distributions from indebtedness incurred at CCOH provided that the Consolidated Leverage Ratio of CCOH is no greater than 7.00 to 1.00.

The foregoing prepayments with the net cash proceeds of any incurrence of certain debt, other than debt permitted under our senior secured credit facilities, certain securitization financing, issuances of Permitted Additional Notes and annual excess cash flow will be applied, at our option, to the term loans (on a pro rata basis, other than that non-extended classes of term loans may be prepaid prior to any corresponding extended class), in

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each case (i) first to the term loans other than the term loan C asset sale facility loans (on a pro rata basis) and (ii) second to the term loan C asset sale facility loans, in each case to the remaining installments thereof in direct order of maturity. The foregoing prepayments with net cash proceeds of issuances of Permitted Unsecured Notes and Permitted Senior Secured Notes and Net Cash Proceeds received by us as a distribution from indebtedness incurred by CCOH will be applied (i) to the term loan A in a manner determined by us, and (ii) to the term loans (on a pro rata basis), in each case to the remaining installments thereof in direct order of maturity. The foregoing prepayments with the net cash proceeds of the sale of assets (including casualty and condemnation events) will be applied (i) first to the term loan C asset sale facility loans and (ii) second to the other term loans (on a pro rata basis), in each case to the remaining installments thereof in direct order of maturity.

We may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the senior secured credit facilities at any time without premium or penalty, other than customary breakage costs with respect to Eurocurrency rate loans.

On October 31, 2012, we repaid and permanently cancelled the commitments under our revolving credit facility, which was set to mature July 2014.

Amortization of Term Loans

As of September 30, 2013, we are required to repay the loans under the term loan facilities, after giving effect to (i) the December 2009 prepayment of \$2.0 billion of term loans with proceeds from the issuance of CCWH's Existing Senior Notes, (ii) the February 2011 prepayment of \$500.0 million of revolving credit facility and term loans with the proceeds of the February 2011 Offering, (iii) the first quarter of 2012 prepayment of \$1.9 billion from CCOH dividend proceeds discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, (iv) the October 2012 refinancing transaction discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, (v) the November 2012 prepayment of \$215.0 million term loan A discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, and (vi) the May 2013 amendment that extended \$5,000.0 million pro rata of term loan B and term loan C through the creation of a new term loan D that matures January 30, 2019, as follows (the amounts in the table do not give effect to the December 2013 Refinancing):

(In millions)

Year	Tranche B Term Loan Amortization*	Tranche C Term Loan Amortization*
2013		\$ 1.7
2014		\$ 7.0
2015		\$ 3.5
2016	\$ 3,030.3	\$ 185.0
2017		
Total	\$ 3,030.3	\$ 197.2

* Balance of tranche B term loan and tranche C term loan are due January 29, 2016.

Collateral and Guarantees

The senior secured credit facilities are guaranteed by us and each of our existing and future material wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions.

All obligations under the senior secured credit facilities, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured, subject to permitted liens, including prior liens permitted by the indenture governing our senior notes, and other exceptions, by:

a lien on our capital stock;

100% of the capital stock of any future material wholly-owned domestic license subsidiary that is not a Restricted Subsidiary under the indenture governing our senior notes;

certain assets that do not constitute principal property (as defined in the indenture governing our senior notes);

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certain specified assets of ours and the guarantors that constitute principal property (as defined in the indenture governing our senior notes) securing obligations under the senior secured credit facilities up to the maximum amount permitted to be secured by such assets without requiring equal and ratable security under the indenture governing our senior notes; and

a lien on the accounts receivable and related assets securing our receivables based credit facility that is junior to the lien securing our obligations under such credit facility.

Certain Covenants and Events of Default

The senior secured credit facilities require us to comply on a quarterly basis with a financial covenant limiting the ratio of consolidated secured debt, net of cash and cash equivalents, to consolidated EBITDA (as defined by our senior secured credit facilities) for the preceding four quarters. Our secured debt consists of the senior secured credit facilities, the receivables-based credit facility, the priority guarantee notes and certain other secured subsidiary debt. As required by the definition of consolidated EBITDA in our senior secured credit facilities, our consolidated EBITDA for the preceding four quarters of \$2.0 billion is calculated as operating income (loss) before depreciation, amortization, impairment charges and other operating income (expense), net plus share-based compensation and is further adjusted for the following items: (i) costs incurred in connection with the closure and/or consolidation of facilities, retention charges, consulting fees and other permitted activities; (ii) extraordinary, non-recurring or unusual gains or losses or expenses and severance; (iii) non-cash charges; (iv) cash received from nonconsolidated affiliates; and (v) various other items.

The following table reflects a reconciliation of consolidated EBITDA (as defined by our senior secured credit facilities) to operating income and net cash provided by operating activities for the four quarters ended September 30, 2013:

<i>(In Millions)</i>	Four Quarters Ended September 30, 2013
Consolidated EBITDA (as defined by our senior secured credit facilities)	\$ 1,966.6
Less adjustments to consolidated EBITDA (as defined by our senior secured credit facilities):	
Cost incurred in connection with the closure and/or consolidation of facilities, retention charges, consulting fees, and other permitted activities	(80.4)
Extraordinary, non-recurring or unusual gains or losses or expenses and severance (as referenced in the definition of consolidated EBITDA in our senior secured credit facilities)	(55.4)
Non-cash charges	(29.5)
Cash received from nonconsolidated affiliates	(20.4)
Other items	(23.4)
Less: Depreciation and amortization, Impairment charges, Other operating income (expense), net, and Share-based compensation expense	(778.5)
Operating income	979.0
Plus: Depreciation and amortization, Impairment charges, Other operating income (expense), net, and Share-based compensation expense	778.5
Less: Interest expense	(1,632.4)

Less: Current income tax benefit		(54.4)
Plus: Other income (expense), net		(15.5)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net loss to net cash provided by operating activities (including Provision for doubtful accounts, Amortization of deferred financing charges and note discounts, net and Other reconciling items, net)		162.0
Change in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed		112.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	329.3

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The maximum ratio under this financial covenant is currently set at 9.25:1 and reduces to 9.00:1 and 8.75:1 for the four quarters ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014, respectively. At September 30, 2013, our ratio was 6.3:1.

In addition, the senior secured credit facilities include negative covenants that, subject to significant exceptions, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness;

create liens on assets;

engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions;

sell assets;

pay dividends and distributions or repurchase our capital stock;

make investments, loans, or advances;

prepay certain junior indebtedness;

engage in certain transactions with affiliates;

amend material agreements governing certain junior indebtedness; and

change our lines of business.

The senior secured credit facilities include certain customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default, including payment defaults, breach of representations and warranties, covenant defaults, cross-defaults to certain indebtedness, certain events of bankruptcy, certain events under ERISA, material judgments, the invalidity of material provisions of the senior secured credit facilities documentation, the failure of collateral under the security documents for the senior secured credit facilities, the failure of the senior secured credit facilities to be senior debt under the subordination provisions of certain of our subordinated debt and a change of control. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of all amounts due under the senior secured credit facilities and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor.

Amendments

On October 25, 2012, we amended the terms of our senior secured credit facilities (the Amendments). The Amendments, among other things: (i) permit exchange offers of term loans for new debt securities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$5.0 billion (including the \$2.0 billion exchanged in the October 2012 refinancing transaction described elsewhere in this MD&A); (ii) provide us with greater flexibility to prepay tranche A term loans; (iii) following the repayment or extension of all tranche A term loans, permit below par non-pro rata purchases of term loans pursuant to customary Dutch auction procedures whereby all lenders of the class of term loans offered to be purchased will be offered an opportunity to participate; (iv) following the repayment or extension of all tranche A term loans, permits the repurchase of junior debt maturing before January 2016 with cash on hand in an amount not to exceed \$200 million; (v) combine the term loan B, the delayed draw term loan 1 and the delayed draw term loan 2 under the senior secured credit facilities; (vi) preserve revolving credit facility capacity in the event we repay all amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility; and (vii) eliminate certain restrictions on the ability of CCOH and its subsidiaries to incur debt. On October 31, 2012, we repaid and permanently cancelled the commitments under our revolving credit facility, which was set to mature July 2014.

On May 31, 2013, we further amended the terms of our senior secured credit facilities by extending a portion of the Term Loan B and Term Loan C due 2016 through the creation of a new \$5.0 billion Term Loan D due January 30, 2019. The amendment also permitted us to make applicable high yield discount obligation catch-up payments beginning after May 2018 with respect to the new Term Loan D and in June 2018 with respect to the outstanding notes, which were issued in connection with the exchange of a portion of the Outstanding 2016 Notes.

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On December 18, 2013, we further amended the terms of our senior secured credit facilities to extend a portion of the Term Loan B and Term Loan C due 2016 through the creation of a new \$1.3 billion Term Loan E due July 30, 2019. The new Term Loan E has the same security and guarantee package as the outstanding Term Loans B, C and D. Borrowings under the new Term Loan E bear interest at a rate equal to, at our option, adjusted LIBOR plus 7.50% or a base rate plus 6.50%.

Receivables Based Credit Facility

As of September 30, 2013, we had \$247.0 million of borrowings outstanding under our receivables based credit facility.

The receivables based credit facility provides revolving credit commitments of \$535.0 million, subject to a borrowing base. The borrowing base at any time equals 90% of our and certain of our subsidiaries' eligible accounts receivable. The receivables based credit facility includes a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility.

We and certain subsidiary borrowers are the borrowers under the receivables based credit facility. We have the ability to designate one or more of our restricted subsidiaries as borrowers under the receivables based credit facility. The receivables based credit facility loans and letters of credit are available in U.S. dollars.

Interest Rate and Fees

Borrowings under the receivables based credit facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to an applicable margin plus, at our option, either (1) a base rate determined by reference to the highest of (a) the prime rate of Citibank, N.A. and (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or (2) a Eurocurrency rate determined by reference to the rate (adjusted for statutory reserve requirements for Eurocurrency liabilities) for Eurodollar deposits for the interest period relevant to such borrowing. The initial applicable margin for borrowings under the receivables based credit facility is 1.75% with respect to Eurocurrency borrowings and 0.75% with respect to base-rate borrowings. The applicable margin for borrowings under the receivables based credit facility ranges from 1.50% to 2.00% for Eurocurrency borrowings and from 0.50% to 1.00% for base-rate borrowings, depending on average excess availability under the receivables based credit facility during the prior fiscal quarter.

In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the receivables based credit facility, we are required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the receivables based credit facility in respect of the unutilized commitments thereunder. The initial commitment fee rate is 0.375% per annum. The commitment fee rate will be reduced to 0.25% per annum at any time when the average daily unused commitments for the prior quarter is less than 50% of total commitments. We must also pay customary letter of credit fees.

Maturity

Borrowings under the receivables based credit facility will mature, and lending commitments thereunder will terminate, on the fifth anniversary of the effectiveness of the receivables based credit facility (December 24, 2017), provided that, (a) the maturity date will be October 31, 2015 if on October 30, 2015, greater than \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount is owing under certain of our term loan credit facilities, (b) the maturity date will be May 3, 2016 if on May 2, 2016 greater than \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 10.75% senior cash pay notes due 2016 and 11.00%/11.75% senior toggle notes due 2016 are outstanding and (c) in the case of any debt under clauses (a) and (b) that is amended or refinanced in any manner that extends the maturity date of such debt to a date that is on or before the date that is five years after the effectiveness of the receivables based credit facility, the maturity date will be one day prior to the maturity date of such debt after giving effect to such amendment or

refinancing if greater than \$500,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of such debt is outstanding.

Prepayments

If at any time the sum of the outstanding amounts under the receivables based credit facility exceeds the lesser of (i) the borrowing base and (ii) the aggregate commitments under the facility, we will be required to repay outstanding loans and cash collateralize letters of credit in an aggregate amount equal to such excess. We may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the receivables based credit facility at any time without premium or penalty, other than customary breakage costs with respect to Eurocurrency rate loans. Any voluntary prepayments we make will not reduce our commitments under the receivables based credit facility.

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Guarantees and Security

The facility is guaranteed by, subject to certain exceptions, the guarantors of our senior secured credit facilities. All obligations under the receivables based credit facility, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured by a perfected security interest in all of our and all of the guarantors' accounts receivable and related assets and proceeds thereof that is senior to the security interest of our senior secured credit facilities in such accounts receivable and related assets and proceeds thereof, subject to permitted liens, including prior liens permitted by the indenture governing certain of our senior notes (the "legacy notes"), and certain exceptions.

Certain Covenants and Events of Default

If borrowing availability is less than the greater of (a) \$50.0 million and (b) 10% of the aggregate commitments under the receivables based credit facility, in each case, for five consecutive business days (a "Liquidity Event"), we will be required to comply with a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.00 to 1.00 for fiscal quarters ending on or after the occurrence of the Liquidity Event, and will be continued to comply with this minimum fixed charge coverage ratio until borrowing availability exceeds the greater of (x) \$50.0 million and (y) 10% of the aggregate commitments under the receivables based credit facility, in each case, for 30 consecutive calendar days, at which time the Liquidity Event shall no longer be deemed to be occurring. In addition, the receivables based credit facility includes negative covenants that, subject to significant exceptions, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness;

create liens on assets;

engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions;

sell assets;

pay dividends and distributions or repurchase capital stock;

make investments, loans, or advances;

prepay certain junior indebtedness;

engage in certain transactions with affiliates;

amend material agreements governing certain junior indebtedness; and

change our lines of business.

The receivables based credit facility includes certain customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default, including payment defaults, breach of representations and warranties, covenant defaults, cross-defaults to certain indebtedness, certain events of bankruptcy, certain events under ERISA, material judgments and a change of control. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the receivables based credit facility will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of all amounts due under the receivables based credit facility and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor.

11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021

As of September 30, 2013, we had \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 outstanding. The 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes mature on March 1, 2021 and bear interest at a rate of 11.25% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning on September 1, 2013. The 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes are our senior obligations and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on a senior basis by the guarantors named in the indenture governing such notes. The 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes and the guarantors' obligations under the guarantees are

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secured by (i) a lien on (a) our capital stock and (b) certain property and related assets that do not constitute principal property (as defined in the indenture governing our legacy notes), in each case equal in priority to the liens securing the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) a lien on the accounts receivable and related assets securing our receivables based credit facility junior in priority to the lien securing our obligations thereunder, subject to certain exceptions.

We may redeem the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes at our option, in whole or part, at any time prior to March 1, 2016, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date and plus an applicable premium. We may redeem the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes, in whole or in part, on or after March 1, 2016, at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. Prior to March 1, 2016, we may elect to redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes at a redemption price equal to 111.25% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings.

The indenture governing the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions or investments; (ii) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred stock; (iii) transfer or sell assets; (iv) engage in certain transactions with affiliates; (v) create restrictions on dividends or other payments by the restricted subsidiaries; and (vi) merge, consolidate or sell substantially all of our assets. The indenture contains covenants that limit Clear Channel Capital I, LLC's ability, our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) create liens on assets and (ii) materially impair the value of the security interests taken with respect to the collateral for the benefit of the notes collateral agent and the holders of the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes. The indenture also provides for customary events of default.

9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021

As of September 30, 2013, we had outstanding \$1.75 billion aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 (the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021).

The 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 mature on March 1, 2021 and bear interest at a rate of 9.0% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning on September 1, 2011. The 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 are our senior obligations and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on a senior basis by the guarantors named in the indenture. The 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 and the guarantors' obligations under the guarantees are secured by (i) a lien on (a) our capital stock and (b) certain property and related assets that do not constitute principal property (as defined in the indenture governing our senior notes), in each case equal in priority to the liens securing the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) a lien on the accounts receivable and related assets securing our receivables based credit facility junior in priority to the lien securing our obligations thereunder, subject to certain exceptions.

We may redeem the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 at our option, in whole or part, at any time prior to March 1, 2016, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date and plus an applicable premium. We may redeem the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021, in whole or in part, on or after March 1, 2016, at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. At any time on or before March 1, 2014, we may elect to redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due

2021 at a redemption price equal to 109.0% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings.

The indenture governing the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions or investments; (ii) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred stock; (iii) modify any of our existing senior notes; (iv) transfer or sell assets; (v) engage in certain transactions with affiliates; (vi) create restrictions on dividends or other payments by the restricted subsidiaries; and (vii) merge, consolidate or sell substantially all of our assets. The indenture contains covenants that limit Clear Channel Capital I, LLC's and our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) create liens on assets and (ii) materially impair the value of the security interests taken with respect to the collateral for the benefit of the notes collateral agent and the holders of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021. The indenture also provides for customary events of default.

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As of September 30, 2013, we had outstanding \$2.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 (the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019).

The 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 mature on December 15, 2019 and bear interest at a rate of 9.0% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning on June 15, 2013. The 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 are our senior obligations and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on a senior basis by the guarantors named in the indenture. The 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 and the guarantors' obligations under the guarantees are secured by (i) a lien on (a) our capital stock and (b) certain property and related assets that do not constitute principal property (as defined in the indenture governing our senior notes), in each case equal in priority to the liens securing the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) a lien on the accounts receivable and related assets securing our receivables based credit facility junior in priority to the lien securing our obligations thereunder, subject to certain exceptions. In addition to the collateral granted to secure the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019, the collateral agent and the trustee for the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 entered into an agreement with the administrative agent for the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities to turn over to the trustee under the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019, for the benefit of the holders of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019, a pro rata share of any recovery received on account of the principal properties, subject to certain terms and conditions.

We may redeem the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 at our option, in whole or part, at any time prior to July 15, 2015, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date and plus an applicable premium. We may redeem the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019, in whole or in part, on or after July 15, 2015, at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. At any time on or before July 15, 2015, we may elect to redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 at a redemption price equal to 109.0% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings.

The indenture governing the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions or investments; (ii) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred stock; (iii) modify any of our existing senior notes; (iv) transfer or sell assets; (v) engage in certain transactions with affiliates; (vi) create restrictions on dividends or other payments by the restricted subsidiaries; and (vii) merge, consolidate or sell substantially all of our assets. The indenture contains covenants that limit Clear Channel Capital I, LLC's and our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) create liens on assets and (ii) materially impair the value of the security interests taken with respect to the collateral for the benefit of the notes collateral agent and the holders of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019. The indenture also provides for customary events of default.

Senior Notes due 2021

As of September 30, 2013, we had outstanding \$781.7 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2021 (excluding \$421.9 million aggregate principal amount held by one of our subsidiaries) that were issued in June 2013. On December 16, 2013, we issued an additional \$621.9 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes and on December 24, 2013, we issued an additional \$558,600 aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes. The outstanding notes issued in June 2013 and the outstanding notes issued in December 2013 have identical terms and are treated as a single class of notes under the indenture governing the outstanding notes.

The Senior Notes due 2021 mature on February 1, 2021. Interest on the Senior Notes due 2021 is payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing August 1, 2013. Interest on the Senior Notes due 2021 will be paid at the rate of (i) 12.0% per annum in cash and (ii) 2.0% per annum through the issuance of payment-in-kind notes (the PIK Notes). Any PIK Notes issued in certificated form will be dated as of the applicable interest payment date and will bear interest from and after such date. All PIK Notes issued will mature on February 1, 2021 and have the same rights and benefits as the Senior Notes due 2021. The Senior Notes due 2021 are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by the guarantors named in the indenture governing such notes. The guarantee is structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiary of the applicable subsidiary guarantor that is not also a guarantor of the Senior Notes due 2021. The guarantees are subordinated to the guarantees of our senior secured credit facility and certain other permitted debt, but rank equal to all other senior indebtedness of the guarantors.

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We may redeem or purchase the Senior Notes due 2021 at our option, in whole or in part, at any time prior to August 1, 2015, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of Senior Notes due 2021 redeemed plus an applicable premium. In addition, until August 1, 2015, we may, at our option, on one or more occasions, redeem up to 60% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2021 at a redemption price equal to (x) with respect to the first 30% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes due 2021, 109.0% of the aggregate principal amount thereof and (y) with respect to the next 30% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes due 2021, 112.0% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the applicable redemption date. We may redeem the Senior Notes due 2021, in whole or in part, on or after August 1, 2015, at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

The indenture governing the Senior Notes due 2021 contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred stock; (ii) pay dividends on, or make distributions in respect of, their capital stock or repurchase their capital stock; (iii) make certain investments or other restricted payments; (iv) sell certain assets; (v) create liens or use assets as security in other transactions; (vi) merge, consolidate or transfer or dispose of substantially all of their assets; (vii) engage in transactions with affiliates; and (viii) designate their subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

Senior Cash Pay Notes and Senior Toggle Notes

As of September 30, 2013, we had outstanding \$448.1 million aggregate principal amount of 10.75% senior cash pay notes due 2016 and \$340.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.00%/11.75% senior toggle notes due 2016. In December 2013, pursuant to the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange, we exchanged a portion of the senior cash pay notes and the senior toggle notes for \$622.5 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes and, as a result, \$94.3 million aggregate principal amount of senior cash pay notes and \$127.9 million aggregate principal amount of senior toggle notes remained outstanding.

The senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes are unsecured and are guaranteed by Clear Channel Capital I, LLC and all of our existing and future material wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions. The senior toggle notes mature on August 1, 2016 and may require a special redemption of up to \$30.0 million on August 1, 2015. We may elect on each interest election date to pay all or 50% of such interest on the senior toggle notes in cash or by increasing the principal amount of the senior toggle notes or by issuing new senior toggle notes (such increase or issuance, PIK Interest). Interest on the senior toggle notes payable in cash will accrue at a rate of 11.00% per annum and PIK Interest will accrue at a rate of 11.75% per annum.

Prior to August 1, 2012, we were able to redeem some or all of the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such notes plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date and an applicable premium, as described in the indenture governing such notes. Since August 1, 2012, we may redeem some or all of the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes at any time at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture governing such notes. If we undergo a change of control, sell certain of our assets, or issue certain debt, we may be required to offer to purchase the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes from holders.

The senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes are senior unsecured debt and rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior debt. Guarantors of obligations under the senior secured credit facilities, the receivables based credit facility, the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 and the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 guarantee the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes with unconditional guarantees that are unsecured and equal in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt of such guarantors, except that the guarantees are subordinated in right of payment only to the guarantees of obligations under the senior secured credit facilities, the

receivables based credit facility, the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 and the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. In addition, the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes and the guarantees are structurally senior to our senior notes and existing and future debt to the extent that such debt is not guaranteed by the guarantors of the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes. The senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes and the guarantees are effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured debt and that of the guarantors to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and are structurally subordinated to all obligations of subsidiaries that do not guarantee the senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes.

On July 16, 2010, we made the election to pay interest on the senior toggle notes entirely in cash, effective for the interest period commencing August 1, 2010.

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Clear Channel Senior Notes

As of September 30, 2013, we had approximately \$1.4 billion of aggregate principal amount of senior notes outstanding.

The senior notes were our obligations prior to the merger. The senior notes are senior, unsecured obligations that are effectively subordinated to our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of our assets securing such indebtedness and are not guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries and, as a result, are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. The senior notes rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness. The senior notes are not guaranteed by our subsidiaries.

CCWH Senior Notes

As of September 30, 2013, the CCWH Senior Notes represented \$2,725.0 million aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, which consisted of \$735.8 million aggregate principal amount of Series A CCWH Senior Notes and \$1,989.25 million aggregate principal amount of Series B CCWH Senior Notes. The CCWH Senior Notes are guaranteed by CCOH, Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. (CCOI) and certain of CCOH's direct and indirect subsidiaries. The proceeds from the issuance of the CCWH Senior Notes were used to fund the repurchase of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes. We capitalized \$30.0 million in fees and expenses associated with the CCWH Senior Notes offering and an original issue discount of \$7.4 million. We are amortizing the capitalized fees and discount through interest expense over the life of the CCWH Senior Notes.

The CCWH Senior Notes are senior obligations that rank pari passu in right of payment to all unsubordinated indebtedness of CCWH and the guarantees of the CCWH Senior Notes rank pari passu in right of payment to all unsubordinated indebtedness of the guarantors. Interest on the CCWH Senior Notes is payable to the trustee weekly in arrears and to the noteholders on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning on May 15, 2013.

At any time prior to November 15, 2017, CCWH may redeem the CCWH Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the CCWH Senior Notes plus a make-whole premium, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. CCWH may redeem the CCWH Senior Notes, in whole or in part, on or after November 15, 2017, at the redemption prices set forth in the applicable indenture governing the CCWH Senior Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. At any time on or before November 15, 2015, CCWH may elect to redeem up to 40% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the CCWH Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 106.500% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings, subject to certain restrictions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither CCOH nor any of its subsidiaries is permitted to make any purchase of, or otherwise effectively cancel or retire any Series A CCWH Senior Notes or Series B CCWH Senior Notes if, after giving effect thereto and, if applicable, any concurrent purchase of or other addition with respect to any Series B CCWH Senior Notes or Series A CCWH Senior Notes, as applicable, the ratio of (a) the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Series A CCWH Senior Notes to (b) the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Series B CCWH Senior Notes shall be greater than 0.25, subject to certain exceptions.

The indenture governing the Series A CCWH Senior Notes contains covenants that limit CCOH and its restricted subsidiaries ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt to persons other than us and our subsidiaries (other than CCOH) or issue certain preferred stock;

create liens on its restricted subsidiaries assets to secure such debt;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to CCOH from its restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the CCWH Senior Notes;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

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merge or consolidate with another person, or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; and

sell certain assets, including capital stock of its subsidiaries, to persons other than us and our subsidiaries (other than CCOH).

In addition, the indenture governing the Series A CCWH Senior Notes provides that if CCWH (i) makes an optional redemption of the Series B CCWH Senior Notes or purchases or makes an offer to purchase the Series B CCWH Senior Notes at or above 100% of the principal amount thereof, then CCWH shall apply a pro rata amount to make an optional redemption or purchase a pro rata amount of the Series A CCWH Senior Notes or (ii) makes an asset sale offer under the indenture governing the Series B CCWH Senior Notes, then CCWH shall apply a pro rata amount to make an offer to purchase a pro rata amount of Series A CCWH Senior Notes.

The indenture governing the Series A CCWH Senior Notes does not include limitations on dividends, distributions, investments or asset sales.

The indenture governing the Series B CCWH Senior Notes contains covenants that limit CCOH and its restricted subsidiaries ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt or issue certain preferred stock;

redeem, repurchase or retire CCOH's subordinated debt;

make certain investments;

create liens on its or its restricted subsidiaries' assets to secure debt;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to it from its restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the CCWH Senior Notes;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

merge or consolidate with another person, or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets;

sell certain assets, including capital stock of its subsidiaries;

designate its subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries; and

pay dividends, redeem or repurchase capital stock or make other restricted payments.

The Series A CCWH Senior Notes indenture and Series B CCWH Senior Notes indenture restrict CCOH's ability to incur additional indebtedness but permit CCOH to incur additional indebtedness based on an incurrence test. In order to incur (i) additional indebtedness under this test, CCOH's debt to adjusted EBITDA ratios (as defined by the indentures) must be lower than 7.0:1 and 5.0:1 for total debt and senior debt, respectively, and (ii) additional indebtedness that is subordinated to the CCWH Senior Notes under this test, CCOH's debt to adjusted EBITDA ratios (as defined by the indentures) must be lower than 7.0:1 for total debt. The indentures contain certain other exceptions that allow CCOH to incur additional indebtedness. The Series B CCWH Senior Notes indenture also permits CCOH to pay dividends from the proceeds of indebtedness or the proceeds from asset sales if its debt to adjusted EBITDA ratios (as defined by the indentures) are lower than 7.0:1 and 5.0:1 for total debt and senior debt, respectively. The Series A CCWH Senior Notes indenture does not limit CCOH's ability to pay dividends. The Series B CCWH Senior Notes indenture contains certain exceptions that allow CCOH to pay dividends, including (i) \$525.0 million of dividends made pursuant to general restricted payment baskets and (ii) dividends made using proceeds received upon a demand by CCOH of amounts outstanding under the revolving promissory note issued by us to CCOH.

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CCWH Senior Subordinated Notes

As of September 30, 2013, the CCWH Subordinated Notes represented \$2,200.0 million aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, which consisted of \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes and \$1,925.0 million aggregate principal amount of Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes. Interest on the CCWH Subordinated Notes is payable to the trustee weekly in arrears and to the noteholders on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2012.

The CCWH Subordinated Notes are CCWH's senior subordinated obligations and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on a senior subordinated basis by CCOH, CCOI and certain of CCOH's other domestic subsidiaries. The CCWH Subordinated Notes are unsecured senior subordinated obligations that rank junior to all of CCWH's existing and future senior debt, including the CCWH Senior Notes, equally with any of CCWH's existing and future senior subordinated debt and ahead of all of CCWH's existing and future debt that expressly provides that it is subordinated to the CCWH Subordinated Notes. The guarantees of the CCWH Subordinated Notes rank junior to each guarantor's existing and future senior debt, including the CCWH Senior Notes, equally with each guarantor's existing and future senior subordinated debt and ahead of each guarantor's existing and future debt that expressly provides that it is subordinated to the guarantees of the CCWH Subordinated Notes.

At any time prior to March 15, 2015, CCWH may redeem the CCWH Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the CCWH Subordinated Notes plus a make-whole premium, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. CCWH may redeem the CCWH Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, on or after March 15, 2015, at the redemption prices set forth in the applicable indenture governing the CCWH Subordinated Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. At any time on or before March 15, 2015, CCWH may elect to redeem up to 40% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the CCWH Subordinated Notes at a redemption price equal to 107.625% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings, subject to certain restrictions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither CCOH nor any of its subsidiaries is permitted to make any purchase of, or otherwise effectively cancel or retire any Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes or Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes if, after giving effect thereto and, if applicable, any concurrent purchase of or other addition with respect to any Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes or Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes, as applicable, the ratio of (a) the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes to (b) the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes shall be greater than 0.25, subject to certain exceptions.

We capitalized \$40.0 million in fees and expenses associated with the CCWH Subordinated Notes offering and are amortizing them through interest expense over the life of the CCWH Subordinated Notes.

The indenture governing the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes contains covenants that limit CCOH and its restricted subsidiaries ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt to persons other than us and our subsidiaries (other than CCOH) or issue certain preferred stock;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to CCOH from its restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

merge or consolidate with another person, or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of CCOH's assets; and

sell certain assets, including capital stock of CCOH's subsidiaries, to persons other than us and our subsidiaries (other than CCOH).

In addition, the indenture governing the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes provides that if CCWH (i) makes an optional redemption of the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes or purchases or makes an offer to

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purchase the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes at or above 100% of the principal amount thereof, then CCWH shall apply a pro rata amount to make an optional redemption or purchase a pro rata amount of the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes or (ii) makes an asset sale offer under the indenture governing the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes, then CCWH shall apply a pro rata amount to make an offer to purchase a pro rata amount of Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes.

The indenture governing the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes does not include limitations on dividends, distributions, investments or asset sales.

The indenture governing the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes contains covenants that limit CCOH and its restricted subsidiaries ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt or issue certain preferred stock;

make certain investments;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to CCOH from its restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

merge or consolidate with another person, or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of CCOH's assets;

sell certain assets, including capital stock of CCOH's subsidiaries;

designate CCOH's subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries; and

pay dividends, redeem or repurchase capital stock or make other restricted payments.

The Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes indenture and Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes indenture restrict CCOH's ability to incur additional indebtedness but permit CCOH to incur additional indebtedness based on an incurrence test. In order to incur additional indebtedness under this test, CCOH's debt to adjusted EBITDA ratios (as defined by the indentures) must be lower than 7.0:1. The indentures contain certain other exceptions that allow CCOH to incur additional indebtedness. The Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes indenture also permits CCOH to pay dividends from the proceeds of indebtedness or the proceeds from asset sales if its debt to adjusted EBITDA ratios (as defined by the indentures) is lower than 7.0:1. The Series A CCWH Senior Subordinated Notes indenture does not limit CCOH's ability to pay dividends. The Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes indenture contains certain exceptions that allow CCOH to pay dividends, including (i) \$525.0 million of dividends made pursuant to general restricted payment baskets and (ii) dividends made using proceeds received upon a demand by CCOH of amounts outstanding

under the revolving promissory note issued by us to CCOH.

With the proceeds of the CCWH Subordinated Notes (net of the initial purchasers' discount of \$33.0 million), CCWH loaned an aggregate amount equal to \$2,167.0 million to CCOI. CCOI paid all other fees and expenses of the offering using cash on hand and, with the proceeds of the loans, distributed a special cash dividend to CCOH, which in turn distributed the CCOH Dividend on March 15, 2012 in an amount equal to \$6.0832 per share to its Class A and Class B stockholders of record at the close of business on March 12, 2012, including Clear Channel Holdings, Inc. (CC Holdings) and CC Finco, our wholly-owned subsidiaries. Of the \$2,170.4 million CCOH Dividend, an aggregate of \$1,925.7 million was distributed to CC Holdings and CC Finco, with the remaining \$244.7 million distributed to other stockholders. As a result, we recorded a reduction of \$244.7 million in Noncontrolling interest on the consolidated balance sheet.

Historical Refinancing Transactions

February 2011 Refinancing Transaction

In February 2011, we amended our senior secured credit facilities and our receivables based facility and issued the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021. In June 2011, we issued the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 at an issue price of 93.845% of the principal amount. The Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 and the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 have identical terms and are treated as a single class.

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We capitalized \$39.5 million in fees and expenses associated with the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 offering and are amortizing them through interest expense over the life of the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021. We capitalized an additional \$7.1 million in fees and expenses associated with the offering of the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 and are amortizing them through interest expense over the life of the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021.

We used the proceeds of the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 offering to prepay \$500.0 million of the indebtedness outstanding under our senior secured credit facilities. The \$500.0 million prepayment was allocated on a ratable basis between outstanding term loans and revolving credit commitments under our revolving credit facility.

We obtained, concurrent with the offering of the Initial Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021, amendments to our credit agreements with respect to our senior secured credit facilities and our receivables based facility (revolving credit commitments under the receivables based facility were reduced from \$783.5 million to \$625.0 million), which were required as a condition to complete the offering. The amendments, among other things, permit us to request future extensions of the maturities of our senior secured credit facilities, provide us with greater flexibility in the use of our accordion capacity, provide us with greater flexibility to incur new debt, provided that the proceeds from such new debt are used to pay down senior secured credit facility indebtedness, and provide greater flexibility for CCOH and its subsidiaries to incur new debt, provided that the net proceeds distributed to us from the issuance of such new debt are used to pay down senior secured credit facility indebtedness.

Of the \$703.8 million of proceeds from the issuance of the Additional Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 (\$750.0 million aggregate principal amount net of \$46.2 million of discount), we used \$500 million for general corporate purposes (to replenish cash on hand that we previously used to pay senior notes at maturity on March 15, 2011 and May 15, 2011) and used the remaining \$203.8 million to repay at maturity a portion of our 5% senior notes that matured in March 2012.

March 2012 Refinancing Transaction

In March 2012, CCWH issued \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Series A CCWH Subordinated Notes and \$1,925.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Series B CCWH Subordinated Notes and in connection therewith, CCOH distributed the CCOH Dividend of \$6.0832 per share to its stockholders of record. Using CCOH Dividend proceeds distributed to our wholly-owned subsidiaries, together with cash on hand, we repaid \$2,096.2 million of indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities. For a description of the CCWH Subordinated Notes, please see the *CCWH Senior Subordinated Notes* section elsewhere within this MD&A.

October 2012 Refinancing Transaction

During the fourth quarter of 2012, we exchanged \$2.0 billion aggregate principal amount of term loans under our senior secured credit facilities for a like principal amount of newly issued 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019. For a description of the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019, see the *9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019* section elsewhere within this MD&A. The exchange offer, which was offered to eligible existing lenders under our senior secured credit facilities, was exempt from registration under the Securities Act. We capitalized \$11.9 million in fees and expenses associated with the offering and are amortizing them through interest expense over the life of the notes.

November 2012 Refinancing Transaction

In November 2012, CCWH issued \$735.75 million aggregate principal amount of the Series A CCWH Senior Notes, which were issued at an issue price of 99.0% of par, and \$1,989.25 million aggregate principal amount of the Series B CCWH Senior Notes, which were issued at par. CCWH used the net proceeds from the offering of the CCWH Senior Notes, together with cash on hand, to fund the tender offer for and redemption of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes. For a description of the CCWH Senior Notes, please see the CCWH Senior Notes section elsewhere within this MD&A.

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February 2013 Refinancing Transactions

In February 2013, we issued \$575,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2012 and used the net proceeds of such notes, together with the proceeds of borrowings under our receivables based credit facility and cash on hand, to prepay all \$846.9 million of loans outstanding under our term loan A facility and to pay related fees and expenses.

Senior Secured Credit Facility Amendment

During the second quarter of 2013, we amended our senior secured credit facility by extending a portion of Term Loan B and Term Loan C loans due 2016 through the creation of a new \$5.0 billion Term Loan D facility due January 30, 2019. The amendment also permitted us to make applicable high yield discount obligation catch-up payments beginning after May 2018 with respect to the new Term Loan D facility and in June 2018 with respect to any notes issued in connection with our exchange of our outstanding 10.75% Senior Cash Pay Notes due 2016 and 11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2016 discussed later.

June 2013 Senior Notes Exchange

During the second quarter of 2013, we completed the June 2013 Note Exchange with certain eligible holders of the Outstanding Cash Pay Notes and Outstanding Toggle Notes resulting in the issuance of \$1.2 billion aggregate principal amount (including \$421.0 million principal amount held by one of our subsidiaries) of the outstanding notes. In the June 2013 Note Exchange, \$348.1 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Cash Pay Notes was exchanged for \$348.0 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, and \$917.2 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Toggle Notes was exchanged for \$853.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes and \$64.2 million of cash, plus, in each case, cash in an amount equal to accrued and unpaid interest from the last interest payment date applicable on the Outstanding 2016 Notes to, but not including, the closing date of the June 2013 Note Exchange. The outstanding notes mature on February 1, 2021.

December 2013 Refinancing

On December 18, 2013, we amended the terms of our senior secured credit facilities to extend a portion of the Term Loan B and Term Loan C due 2016 through the creation of a new \$1.3 billion Term Loan E due July 30, 2019. The new Term Loan E has the same security and guarantee package as the outstanding Term Loans B, C and D. Borrowings under the new Term Loan E bear interest at a rate equal to, at our option, adjusted LIBOR plus 7.50% or a base rate plus 6.50%.

In December 2013, we consummated the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange with certain eligible holders of the Outstanding Cash Pay Notes and Outstanding Toggle Notes and issued \$622.5 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes. Following the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange, \$94.3 million aggregate principal amount of senior cash pay notes and \$127.9 million aggregate principal amount of senior toggle notes remained outstanding.

Dispositions and Other

During 2012, our International outdoor segment sold its international neon business and its outdoor advertising business in Romania, resulting in an aggregate gain of \$39.7 million included in Other operating income (expense) net.

During 2011, we divested and exchanged 27 radio stations for approximately \$22.7 million and recorded a loss of \$0.5 million in Other operating income (expense) net.

During 2010, CCOH transferred its interest in its Branded Cities operations to its joint venture partner, The Ellman Companies. We recognized a loss of \$25.3 million in Other operating income (expense) net related to this transfer. In addition, during 2010, our International outdoor segment sold its outdoor advertising business in India, resulting in a loss of \$3.7 million included in Other operating income (expense) net. In addition, we sold three radio stations, donated one station, and recorded a gain of \$1.3 million in Other operating income (expense) net. We also sold representation contracts and recorded a gain of \$6.2 million in Other operating income (expense) net.

Table of Contents**Uses of Capital*****Debt Repurchases, Maturities and Other***

During the third quarter of 2013, we made a \$25.3 million scheduled applicable high-yield discount obligation payment to the holders of the Outstanding Toggle Notes as of the payment date.

During the second quarter of 2013, we exchanged \$348.1 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Cash Pay Notes for \$348.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes due 2021 and \$917.2 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Toggle Notes (including \$452.7 million aggregate principal amount held by one of our subsidiaries) for \$853.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2021 (including \$421.0 million aggregate principal amount issued to one of our subsidiaries) and \$64.2 million of cash (including \$31.7 million of cash paid to one of our subsidiaries), pursuant to the June 2013 Note Exchange. In connection with the June 2013 Note Exchange and the senior secured credit facility amendment, both of which were accounted for as modifications of existing debt in accordance with ASC 470-50, we incurred expenses of \$17.9 million which are included in Other expenses .

During the first quarter of 2013, we repaid our 5.75% senior notes at maturity for \$312.1 million (net of \$187.9 million principal amount repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, using cash on hand.

In addition, during the first quarter of 2013, using the proceeds from the issuance of the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes along with borrowings under our receivables based credit facility of \$269.5 million and cash on hand, we prepaid all \$846.9 million outstanding under our Term Loan A under the senior secured credit facilities. We recorded a loss of \$3.9 million in Loss on extinguishment of debt related to the accelerated expensing of loan fees.

During 2011 and 2010, our indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries, CC Investments and CC Finco, repurchased certain of our outstanding senior notes, senior cash pay and senior toggle notes through open market repurchases, privately negotiated transactions and tenders as shown in the table below. These entities did not repurchase any debt during 2012 or the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Notes repurchased and held by CC Investments and CC Finco are eliminated in consolidation.

(In thousands)	Nine Months			
	Ended			
	September 30, 2013	2012	Years Ended December 31	
			2011	2010
<u>CC Investments</u>				
Principal amount of debt repurchased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 185,185
Deferred loan costs and other	-	-	-	104
Gain recorded in Other income (expense) - net	-	-	-	(60,289)
Cash paid for repurchases of long-term debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,000

CC Finco, LLC

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Principal amount of debt repurchased	\$	-	\$	-	\$	80,000	\$	-
Purchase accounting adjustments ⁽¹⁾		-		-		(20,476)		-
Gain recorded in Other income (expense) - net ⁽²⁾		-		-		(4,274)		-
Cash paid for repurchases of long-term debt	\$	-	\$	-	\$	55,250	\$	-

(1) Represents unamortized fair value purchase accounting discounts recorded as a result of the merger.

(2) CC Investments and CC Finco repurchased certain of our senior notes, senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes at a discount, resulting in a gain on the extinguishment of debt.

During November 2012, CCWH repurchased \$1,724.7 million aggregate principal amount of the Existing CCWH Senior Notes in a tender offer for the Existing CCWH Senior Notes. Simultaneously with the early settlement of the tender offer, CCWH called for redemption all of the remaining \$775.3 million aggregate principal amount of Existing CCWH Senior Notes that were not purchased on the early settlement date of the tender offer. In connection with the redemption, CCWH satisfied and discharged its obligations under the Existing CCWH Senior Notes indentures by depositing with the trustee sufficient funds to pay the redemption price, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the remaining outstanding Existing CCWH Senior Notes to, but not including, the December 19, 2012 redemption date.

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During October 2012, we consummated a private exchange offer of \$2.0 billion aggregate principal amount of term loans under our senior secured credit facilities for a like principal amount of newly issued 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019. The exchange offer was available only to eligible lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, and the 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 were offered only in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act.

In connection with the issuance of the CCWH Subordinated Notes, CCOH paid the \$2,170.4 million CCOH Dividend on March 15, 2012 to its Class A and Class B stockholders, consisting of \$1,925.7 million distributed to CC Holdings and CC Finco and \$244.7 million distributed to other stockholders. In connection with the Subordinated Notes issuance and CCOH Dividend, we repaid indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of dividend proceeds distributed to CC Holdings and CC Finco, or \$1,925.7 million. Of this amount, a prepayment of \$1,918.1 million was applied to indebtedness outstanding under our revolving credit facility, thus permanently reducing the revolving credit commitments under our revolving credit facility to \$10.0 million. During the fourth quarter of 2012, the revolving credit facility was permanently paid off and terminated using available cash on hand. The remaining \$7.6 million prepayment was allocated on a pro rata basis to our term loan facilities.

In addition, on March 15, 2012, using cash on hand, we made voluntary prepayments under our senior secured credit facilities in an aggregate amount equal to \$170.5 million, as follows: (i) \$16.2 million under our term loan A due 2014, (ii) \$129.8 million under our term loan B due 2016, (iii) \$10.0 million under our term loan C due 2016 and (iv) \$14.5 million under our delayed draw term loans due 2016. In connection with the prepayments on our senior secured credit facilities, we recorded a loss of \$15.2 million in Loss on extinguishment of debt related to the accelerated expensing of loan fees.

During March 2012, we repaid our 5.0% senior notes at maturity for \$249.9 million (net of \$50.1 million principal amount repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, using a portion of the proceeds from the June 2011 Offering of the Additional Notes, along with cash on hand.

During 2011, we repaid our 6.25% senior notes at maturity for \$692.7 million (net of \$57.3 million principal amount repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, using a portion of the proceeds from the February 2011 Offering of the Initial Notes, along with available cash on hand. We also repaid our 4.4% senior notes at maturity for \$140.2 million (net of \$109.8 million principal amount repaid to one of our subsidiaries with respect to notes repurchased and held by such entity), plus accrued interest, with available cash on hand. Prior to, and in connection with the June 2011 Offering, we repaid all amounts outstanding under our receivables based credit facility on June 8, 2011, using cash on hand. This voluntary repayment did not reduce the commitments under this facility and we may reborrow amounts under this facility at any time. In addition, on June 27, 2011, we made a voluntary payment of \$500.0 million on our revolving credit facility. Furthermore, CC Finco repurchased \$80.0 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 5.5% senior notes due 2014 for \$57.1 million, including accrued interest, through an open market purchase.

During 2010, we repaid our remaining 7.65% senior notes upon maturity for \$138.8 million, including \$5.1 million of accrued interest, with proceeds from our delayed draw term loan facility that was specifically designated for this purpose. Also during 2010, we repaid our remaining 4.5% senior notes upon maturity for \$240.0 million with available cash on hand.

Capital Expenditures

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Capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were as follows:

(In millions)	Years Ended December 31,			
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	2012	2011	2010
CCME	\$ 58.3	\$ 65.8	\$ 50.2	\$ 27.8
Americas outdoor advertising	43.5	117.7	120.8	92.2
International outdoor advertising	68.7	150.1	166.0	103.1
Corporate and Other	26.8	56.7	25.3	18.4
Total capital expenditures	\$ 197.3	\$ 390.3	\$ 362.3	\$ 241.5

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Our capital expenditures are not of significant size individually and primarily relate to the ongoing deployment of digital displays and recurring maintenance in our Americas outdoor segment as well as new billboard and street furniture contracts and renewals of existing contracts in our International outdoor segment.

Dividends

We have not paid cash dividends on the shares of our common stock since the merger and our ability to pay dividends is subject to restrictions should we seek to do so in the future. Our debt financing arrangements include restrictions on our ability to pay dividends.

Acquisitions

During 2012, we completed the acquisition of WOR-AM in New York City for \$30.0 million and WFNX in Boston for \$14.5 million. These acquisitions resulted in an aggregate increase of \$5.3 million to property plant and equipment, \$15.2 million to intangible assets and \$24.7 million to goodwill, in addition to \$0.7 million of assumed liabilities.

During 2011, we completed our traffic acquisition for \$24.3 million to add a complementary traffic operation to our existing traffic business. Immediately after closing, the acquired subsidiaries repaid pre-existing, intercompany debt owed in the amount of \$95.0 million. During 2011, we also acquired Brouwer & Partners, a street furniture business in Holland, for \$12.5 million.

Stock Purchases

On August 9, 2010, we announced that our board of directors approved a stock purchase program under which we or our subsidiaries may purchase up to an aggregate of \$100 million of the Class A common stock of CCMH and/or the Class A common stock of CCOH. The stock purchase program does not have a fixed expiration date and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time at our discretion. During 2011, CC Finco purchased 1,553,971 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock through open market purchases for approximately \$16.4 million. During 2012, CC Finco purchased 111,291 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock for \$692,887.

Certain Relationships with the Sponsors

We are party to a management agreement with certain affiliates of the Sponsors and certain other parties pursuant to which such affiliates of the Sponsors will provide management and financial advisory services until 2018. These arrangements require management fees to be paid to such affiliates of the Sponsors for such services at a rate not greater than \$15.0 million per year, plus reimbursable expenses. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, we recognized management fees and reimbursable expenses of \$11.9 million and \$11.9 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, we recognized management fees and reimbursable expenses of \$15.9 million, \$15.7 million and \$17.1 million, respectively.

Settlement of CCOH Stockholder Litigation

In connection with the cash management arrangements for CCOH, we maintain an intercompany revolving promissory note payable by us to CCOH (the Note), which consists of the net activities resulting from day-to-day cash management services provided by us to CCOH. As of September 30, 2013, the balance of the Note was \$944.6 million, all of which is payable on demand. The Note is eliminated in consolidation in our consolidated financial statements. The Note was the subject of derivative litigation filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery by

stockholders of CCOH. On March 28, 2013, legal counsel for the defendants in that matter entered into a binding memorandum of understanding (the MOU) with legal counsel for a special litigation committee consisting of certain independent directors of CCOH and the plaintiffs to settle the derivative litigation. On July 8, 2013, the parties executed a Stipulation of Settlement, on terms consistent with the MOU, and presented the Stipulation of Settlement to the Delaware Chancery Court for approval. On September 9, 2013, the Delaware Chancery Court approved the settlement and, on October 9, 2013, the right to appeal expired. Please refer to Business Legal Proceedings in this prospectus for additional information about the settlement.

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On October 19, 2013, in accordance with the terms of the settlement, CCOH's board of directors notified us of its intent to make a demand for repayment of \$200 million outstanding under the Note on November 8, 2013 and declared a dividend of \$200 million, which was conditioned upon us satisfying such demand, which was paid on November 8, 2013. As the indirect parent of CCOH, we received approximately 88% of the proceeds from such dividend through our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The remaining approximately 12% of the proceeds from the dividend, or approximately \$24 million, was paid to the public stockholders of CCOH. We funded the net payment of this \$24 million with cash on hand, which reduced the amount of cash we have available to fund our working capital needs, debt service obligations and other obligations.

On October 19, 2013, CCOH also established a committee of its board of directors for the specific purpose of monitoring the Note. If notice of a demand for repayment is made pursuant to the terms of the committee charter in the future, CCOH would declare a simultaneous dividend equal to the amount so demanded, and a pro rata portion of that dividend would be paid to the public stockholders of CCOH. Based on our current and anticipated levels of operations and conditions in our markets, we currently expect that we would fund the dividends to be paid to the public stockholders of CCOH if and when demands are made using our existing sources of capital.

On October 23, 2013, we and CCOH amended the Note in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

We are currently involved in certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business and, as required, have accrued our estimate of the probable costs for resolution of those claims for which the occurrence of loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These estimates have been developed in consultation with counsel and are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings. Please refer to "Legal Proceedings" located in the section titled "Business" located elsewhere in this prospectus.

Certain agreements relating to acquisitions provide for purchase price adjustments and other future contingent payments based on the financial performance of the acquired companies generally over a one to five-year period. The aggregate of these contingent payments, if performance targets are met, would not significantly impact our financial position or results of operations.

In addition to our scheduled maturities on our debt, we have future cash obligations under various types of contracts. We lease office space, certain broadcast facilities, equipment and the majority of the land occupied by our outdoor advertising structures under long-term operating leases. Some of our lease agreements contain renewal options and annual rental escalation clauses (generally tied to the consumer price index), as well as provisions for our payment of utilities and maintenance.

We have minimum franchise payments associated with non-cancelable contracts that enable us to display advertising on such media as buses, trains, bus shelters and terminals. The majority of these contracts contain rent provisions that are calculated as the greater of a percentage of the relevant advertising revenue or a specified guaranteed minimum annual payment. Also, we have non-cancelable contracts in our radio broadcasting operations related to program rights and music license fees.

In the normal course of business, our broadcasting operations have minimum future payments associated with employee and talent contracts. These contracts typically contain cancellation provisions that allow us to cancel the contract with good cause.

The scheduled maturities of our senior secured credit facilities, receivables based facility, senior cash pay and senior toggle notes, other long-term debt outstanding, and our future minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable lease agreements, minimum payments under other non-cancelable contracts, payments under employment/talent contracts, capital expenditure commitments, priority guarantee notes and other long-term obligations as of December 31, 2012 are set forth in the table below. The amounts in the table do not give effect to the refinancing transactions in February 2013, June 2013 or December 2013.

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<i>(In thousands)</i> <u>Contractual</u> <u>Obligations</u>	Payments due by Period				
	Total	2013	2014-2015	2016-2017	Thereafter
Long-term Debt:					
Secured Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 12,850,786	\$ 6,642	\$ 873,936	\$ 8,215,454	\$ 3,754,754
Senior Cash Pay and Senior Toggle Notes ⁽²⁾	1,626,081	57,391	17,424	1,551,266	-
Clear Channel Senior Notes	1,748,564	312,109	711,455	250,000	475,000
CCWH Senior Notes	2,200,000	-	-	-	2,200,000
CCWH Senior Subordinated Notes	2,725,000	-	-	-	2,725,000
Other Long-term Debt	5,587	5,587	-	-	-
Interest payments on long-term debt ⁽³⁾	7,763,019	1,429,113	2,495,850	1,570,991	2,267,065
Non-cancelable operating leases	2,777,189	380,288	647,348	465,706	1,283,847
Non-cancelable contracts	2,370,923	561,837	891,993	466,567	450,526
Employment/talent contracts	288,305	85,762	126,687	75,856	-
Capital expenditures	146,574	80,143	46,699	18,800	932
Unrecognized tax benefits ⁽⁴⁾	158,863	542	-	-	158,321
Other long-term obligations ⁽⁵⁾	136,313	3,387	8,817	27,826	96,283
Total ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 34,797,204	\$ 2,922,801	\$ 5,820,209	\$ 12,642,466	\$ 13,411,728

- (1) On February 28, 2013, we issued \$575.0 million of 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021. Using the borrowings under our receivables based credit facility and the proceeds from the issuance of the 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021, we prepaid all \$846.9 million outstanding under our Term Loan A under our senior secured credit facilities. On May 31, 2013, we further amended the terms of our senior secured credit facilities by extending a portion of Term Loan B and Term Loan C due 2016 through the creation of a new \$5.0 billion Term Loan D due January 30, 2019. Pursuant to the terms of the December 2013 Term Loan Extension, we amended the terms of our senior secured credit facilities on December 18, 2013 to extend a portion of Term Loan B and C loans due 2016 through the creation of a new \$1.3 billion Term Loan E facility due July 2019.

- (2) On July 16, 2010, we made the election to pay interest on the senior toggle notes entirely in cash, effective for the interest period commencing August 1, 2010. We are deemed to have made the cash interest election for future interest periods unless and until we elect otherwise. Due to the cash interest election, we were contractually obligated to make, and made, a payment of \$57.4 million on August 1, 2013. On June 21, 2013, we exchanged \$348.1 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Cash Pay Notes for \$348.0 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes and \$917.2 million aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Toggle Notes (including \$452.7 million aggregate principal amount held by one of our subsidiaries) for \$853.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes (including \$421.0 million aggregate principal amount issued to one of our subsidiaries) and \$64.2 million of cash (including \$31.7 million of cash paid to one of our subsidiaries), pursuant to the June 2013 Note Exchange. In December 2013, we issued (x) \$389.2 million of outstanding notes (together with approximately \$10.9 million of cash) in exchange for \$353.8 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior cash pay notes due 2016 and (y) \$233.3 million of outstanding notes (together with approximately \$6.7 million of cash) in exchange for \$212.1 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior toggle notes due 2016, pursuant to the December 2013 LBO Note Exchange. The private offer to exchange was made only to eligible holders, and the outstanding notes were offered only in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act.

- (3) Interest payments on the senior secured credit facilities assume the obligations are repaid in accordance with the amortization schedule provided elsewhere in this MD&A and the interest rate is held constant over the remaining term.

Interest payments on \$2.5 billion of the term loan B facility are effectively fixed at an interest rate of 4.4%, plus applicable margins, per annum, as a result of an aggregate \$2.5 billion interest rate swap agreement maturing in September 2013. Interest expense assumes the rate is fixed through maturity of the remaining swap, at which point the rate reverts back to the floating rate in effect at December 31, 2012.

- (4) The non-current portion of the unrecognized tax benefits is included in the Thereafter column as we cannot reasonably estimate the timing or amounts of additional cash payments, if any, at this time.

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- (5) Other long-term obligations consist of \$56.0 million related to asset retirement obligations recorded pursuant to ASC 410-20, which assumes the underlying assets will be removed at some period over the next 50 years. Also included are \$32.2 million of contract payments in our syndicated radio and media representation businesses and \$48.1 million of various other long-term obligations.
- (6) Excluded from the table is \$155.8 million related to various obligations with no specific contractual commitment or maturity.

SEASONALITY

Typically, our CCME, Americas outdoor and International outdoor segments experience their lowest financial performance in the first quarter of the calendar year, with International outdoor historically experiencing a loss from operations in that period. Our International outdoor segment typically experiences its strongest performance in the second and fourth quarters of the calendar year. We expect this trend to continue in the future.

MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk arising from changes in market rates and prices, including movements in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and inflation.

Interest Rate Risk

A significant amount of our long-term debt bears interest at variable rates. Accordingly, our earnings will be affected by changes in interest rates. At September 30, 2013, approximately 41% of our aggregate principal amount of long-term debt bears interest at floating rates. Assuming the current level of borrowings and assuming a 30% change in LIBOR, it is estimated that our interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 would have changed by \$4.6 million.

In the event of an adverse change in interest rates, management may take actions to mitigate our exposure. However, due to the uncertainty of the actions that would be taken and their possible effects, the preceding interest rate sensitivity analysis assumes no such actions. Further, the analysis does not consider the effects of the change in the level of overall economic activity that could exist in such an environment.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We have operations in countries throughout the world. Foreign operations are measured in their local currencies. As a result, our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in the foreign markets in which we have operations. We believe we mitigate a small portion of our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations with a natural hedge through borrowings in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Our foreign operations reported net income of \$6.4 million and \$16.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. We estimate a 10% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies would have decreased our net income for the three months ended September 30, 2013 by \$0.6 million and we estimate that our net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 would have decreased \$1.6 million. A 10% decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 would have increased our net income by a corresponding amount.

This analysis does not consider the implications that such currency fluctuations could have on the overall economic activity that could exist in such an environment in the U.S. or the foreign countries or on the results of operations of

these foreign entities.

Inflation

Inflation is a factor in the economies in which we do business and we continue to seek ways to mitigate its effect. Inflation has affected our performance in terms of higher costs for wages, salaries and equipment. Although the exact impact of inflation is indeterminable, we believe we have offset these higher costs by increasing the effective advertising rates of most of our broadcasting stations and outdoor display faces in our CCME, Americas outdoor, and International outdoor operations.

Table of Contents**NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

During the first quarter of 2013, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) ASU No. 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. The amendments are effective for fiscal years (and interim periods within) beginning after December 15, 2012 and sets requirements for presenting information about amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income and their corresponding effect on net income. Substantially all of the information required to be disclosed under this amendment are required to be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements under GAAP. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

During the first quarter of 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, *Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity of an Investment in a Foreign Entity*. The amendments are effective prospectively for the fiscal years (and interim periods within) beginning after December 15, 2013 and provide clarification guidance for the release of the cumulative translation adjustment under the current U.S. GAAP. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt the standard for the first quarter of 2014. The Company is currently evaluating the guidance to determine the potential impact, if any, the adoption may have on its financial results and disclosures.

During the first quarter of 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, *Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date*. This update provides guidance for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this guidance is fixed at the reporting date. The amendments are effective for fiscal years (and interim periods within) beginning after December 15, 2013 and are to be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented for such obligations that exist at the beginning of an entity's fiscal year of adoption. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt the standard on a retrospective basis for the first quarter of 2014 for any existing obligations within the scope of this update. The Company is currently evaluating the guidance to determine the potential impact, if any, the adoption may have on its financial results and disclosures.

During the third quarter of 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, *Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists*. This update requires unrecognized tax benefits to be offset against a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss or tax credit carryforward in certain situations. The amendments are effective prospectively for the fiscal years (and interim periods within) beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt the standard for the first quarter of 2014. The Company does not expect any material impact upon adopting the standard.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates that are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The result of these evaluations forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such difference could be material. Our significant accounting policies are discussed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this

prospectus. Management believes that the following accounting estimates are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, and they require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The following narrative describes these critical accounting estimates, the judgments and assumptions and the effect if actual results differ from these assumptions.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate the collectability of our accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, we record a specific reserve to reduce the amounts recorded to what we believe will be collected. For all other customers, we recognize reserves for bad debt based on historical experience for each business unit, adjusted for relative improvements or deteriorations in the agings and changes in current economic conditions.

If our agings were to improve or deteriorate resulting in a 10% change in our allowance, we estimated that our bad debt expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 would have changed by approximately \$5.6 million and our net loss for the same period would have changed by approximately \$3.5 million.

Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including structures and other property, plant and equipment and definite-lived intangibles, are reported at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. We estimate the useful lives for various types of advertising structures and other long-lived assets based on our historical experience and our plans regarding how we intend to use those assets. Advertising structures have different lives depending on their nature, with large format bulletins generally having longer depreciable lives and posters and other displays having shorter depreciable lives. Street furniture and transit displays are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or appropriate contractual periods, whichever is shorter. Our experience indicates that the estimated useful lives applied to our portfolio of assets have been reasonable, and we do not expect significant changes to the estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets in the future. When we determine that structures or other long-lived assets will be disposed of prior to the end of their useful lives, we estimate the revised useful lives and depreciate the assets over the revised period. We also review long-lived assets for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that depreciable and amortizable long-lived assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amounts of those assets. When specific assets are determined to be unrecoverable, the cost basis of the asset is reduced to reflect the current fair market value.

We use various assumptions in determining the remaining useful lives of assets to be disposed of prior to the end of their useful lives and in determining the current fair market value of long-lived assets that are determined to be unrecoverable. Estimated useful lives and fair values are sensitive to factors including contractual commitments, regulatory requirements, future expected cash flows, industry growth rates and discount rates, as well as future salvage values. Our impairment loss calculations require management to apply judgment in estimating future cash flows, including forecasting useful lives of the assets and selecting the discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flows.

If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments used in estimating future cash flows and asset fair values, we may be exposed to future impairment losses that could be material to our results of operations.

Indefinite-lived Intangible Assets

In connection with our Merger Agreement, we allocated the purchase price to all of our assets and liabilities at estimated fair values, including our FCC licenses and our billboard permits. Indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as our FCC licenses and our billboard permits, are reviewed annually for possible impairment using the direct valuation method as prescribed in ASC 805-20-S99. Under the direct valuation method, the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets was calculated at the market level as prescribed by ASC 350-30-35. Under the direct valuation method, it is assumed that rather than acquiring indefinite-lived intangible assets as a part of a going concern

business, the buyer hypothetically obtains indefinite-lived intangible assets and builds a new operation with similar attributes from scratch. Thus, the buyer incurs start-up costs during the build-up phase which are normally associated with going concern value. Initial capital costs are deducted from the discounted cash flows model which results in value that is directly attributable to the indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Our key assumptions using the direct valuation method are market revenue growth rates, market share, profit margin, duration and profile of the build-up period, estimated start-up capital costs and losses incurred during the build-up period, the risk-adjusted discount rate and terminal values. This data is populated using industry normalized information representing an average asset within a market.

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On October 1, 2012, we performed our annual impairment test in accordance with ASC 350-30-35 and recognized aggregate impairment charges of \$35.9 million related to permits in certain markets in our Americas outdoor business.

In determining the fair value of our FCC licenses, the following key assumptions were used:

Market revenue growth, forecast and published by BIA Financial Network, Inc. (BIA), of 3.0% was used for the initial four-year period;

2% revenue growth was assumed beyond the initial four-year period;

Revenue was grown proportionally over a build-up period, reaching market revenue forecast by year 3;

Operating margins of 12.5% in the first year gradually climb to the industry average margin in year 3 of up to 30%, depending on market size by year 3; and

Assumed discount rates of 9% for the 13 largest markets and 9.5% for all other markets.

In determining the fair value of our billboard permits, the following key assumptions were used:

Industry revenue growth forecast at 3.9% was used for the initial four-year period;

3% revenue growth was assumed beyond the initial four-year period;

Revenue was grown over a build-up period, reaching maturity by year 2;

Operating margins gradually climb to the industry average margin of up to 51%, depending on market size, by year 3; and

Assumed discount rate of 9.5%.

While we believe we have made reasonable estimates and utilized appropriate assumptions to calculate the fair value of our indefinite-lived intangible assets, it is possible a material change could occur. If future results are not consistent with our assumptions and estimates, we may be exposed to impairment charges in the future. The following table shows the change in the fair value of our indefinite-lived intangible assets that would result from a 100 basis point decline in our discrete and terminal period revenue growth rate and profit margin assumptions and a 100 basis point increase in our discount rate assumption:

(In thousands)

Description	Revenue Growth Rate	Profit Margin	Discount Rates
FCC license	\$ (386,253)	\$ (156,205)	\$ (520,656)
Billboard permits	\$ (556,800)	\$ (109,500)	\$ (559,600)

The estimated fair value of our FCC licenses and billboard permits at October 1, 2012 was \$3.5 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, while the carrying value was \$2.4 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. We test goodwill at interim dates if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. The fair value of our reporting units is used to apply value to the net assets of each reporting unit. To the extent that the carrying amount of net assets would exceed the fair value, an impairment charge may be required to be recorded.

The discounted cash flow approach we use for valuing goodwill as part of the two-step impairment testing approach involves estimating future cash flows expected to be generated from the related assets, discounted to their present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Terminal values are also estimated and discounted to their present value.

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On October 1, 2012, we performed our annual impairment test in accordance with ASC 350-30-35, resulting in no impairment charges. In determining the fair value of our reporting units, we used the following assumptions:

Expected cash flows underlying our business plans for the periods 2013 through 2017. Our cash flow assumptions are based on detailed, multi-year forecasts performed by each of our operating segments, and reflect the advertising outlook across our businesses.

Cash flows beyond 2017 are projected to grow at a perpetual growth rate, which we estimated at 2% for our CCME segment, 3% for our Americas outdoor and International outdoor segments, and approximately 4% for our Other segment.

In order to risk adjust the cash flow projections in determining fair value, we utilized a discount rate of approximately 10.0% to 12.5% for each of our reporting units.

Based on our annual assessment using the assumptions described above, a hypothetical 25% reduction in the estimated fair value in each of our reporting units would not result in a material impairment condition.

While we believe we have made reasonable estimates and utilized appropriate assumptions to calculate the estimated fair value of our reporting units, it is possible a material change could occur. If future results are not consistent with our assumptions and estimates, we may be exposed to impairment charges in the future. The following table shows the decline in the fair value of each of our reportable segments that would result from a 100 basis point decline in our discrete and terminal period revenue growth rate and profit margin assumptions and a 100 basis point increase in our discount rate assumption:

(In millions)

Description	Revenue Growth Rate	Profit Margin	Discount Rates
CCME	\$ (1,200.0)	\$ (290.0)	\$ (1,140.0)
Americas Outdoor	\$ (610.0)	\$ (130.0)	\$ (490.0)
International Outdoor	\$ (340.0)	\$ (170.0)	\$ (260.0)

Tax Accruals

Our estimates of income taxes and the significant items giving rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities are shown in the notes to our consolidated financial statements and reflect our assessment of actual future taxes to be paid on items reflected in the financial statements, giving consideration to both timing and probability of these estimates. Actual income taxes could vary from these estimates due to future changes in income tax law or results from the final review of our tax returns by Federal, state or foreign tax authorities.

We use our judgment to determine whether it is more likely than not that we will sustain positions that we have taken on tax returns and, if so, the amount of benefit to initially recognize within our financial statements. We regularly review our uncertain tax positions and adjust our unrecognized tax benefits (UTBs) in light of changes in facts and circumstances, such as changes in tax law, interactions with taxing authorities and developments in case law. These adjustments to our UTBs may affect our income tax expense. Settlement of uncertain tax positions may require use of our cash.

Litigation Accruals

We are currently involved in certain legal proceedings. Based on current assumptions, we have accrued an estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of those claims for which the occurrence of loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings.

Management's estimates used have been developed in consultation with counsel and are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies.

Insurance Accruals

We are currently self-insured beyond certain retention amounts for various insurance coverages, including general liability and property and casualty. Accruals are recorded based on estimates of actual claims filed, historical payouts, existing insurance coverage and projected future development of costs related to existing claims. Our self-insured liabilities contain uncertainties because management must make assumptions and apply judgment to estimate the ultimate cost to settle reported claims and claims incurred but not reported as of December 31, 2012.

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If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material. A 10% change in our self-insurance liabilities at December 31, 2012 would have affected our net loss by approximately \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Asset Retirement Obligations

ASC 410-20 requires us to estimate our obligation upon the termination or nonrenewal of a lease, to dismantle and remove our billboard structures from the leased land and to reclaim the site to its original condition.

Due to the high rate of lease renewals over a long period of time, our calculation assumes all related assets will be removed at some period over the next 50 years. An estimate of third-party cost information is used with respect to the dismantling of the structures and the reclamation of the site. The interest rate used to calculate the present value of such costs over the retirement period is based on an estimated risk-adjusted credit rate for the same period. If our assumption of the risk-adjusted credit rate used to discount current year additions to the asset retirement obligation decreased approximately 1%, our liability as of December 31, 2012 would not be materially impacted. Similarly, if our assumption of the risk-adjusted credit rate increased approximately 1%, our liability would not be materially impacted.

Share-Based Compensation

Under the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718-10, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. Determining the fair value of share-based awards at the grant date requires assumptions and judgments about expected volatility and forfeiture rates, among other factors. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates, our results of operations could be materially impacted.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are a diversified media and entertainment company with leading market positions in each of our operating segments: CCME, Americas Outdoor Advertising and International Outdoor Advertising.

CCME. Our CCME operations include radio broadcasting, online and mobile services and products, program syndication, entertainment, traffic distribution and music research services. As of September 30, 2013, we owned 840 domestic radio stations servicing more than 150 U.S. markets, including 45 of the top 50 markets and 86 of the top 100 markets. CCME includes radio stations for which we are the licensee and one station for which we provide programming and sell air time under an LMA. We are also the beneficiary of Aloha Station Trust, LLC, which owns and operates 20 radio stations which we were required to divest in order to comply with FCC media ownership rules, and which are being marketed for sale. Our portfolio of stations offers a broad assortment of programming formats, including adult contemporary, country, contemporary hit radio, rock, news/talk, sports, urban, oldies and others. In addition to our local radio programming, we operate Premiere, a national radio network that produces, distributes or represents approximately 90 syndicated radio programs and serves more than 5,000 radio station affiliates. We also deliver real-time traffic information via navigation systems, radio and television broadcast media and wireless and Internet-based services through our traffic business, Total Traffic Network. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our CCME segment represented approximately 49% and 50%, respectively, of our revenue and 69% and 70%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

Americas Outdoor Advertising. We are the largest outdoor advertising company in North America (based on revenue), which includes the United States and Canada. Approximately 96% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 in our Americas Outdoor Advertising segment was derived from the United States. We own or operate approximately 106,000 display structures in our Americas segment with operations in 49 of the 50 largest markets in the United States, including all of the 20 largest markets. Our Americas outdoor assets consist of traditional and digital billboards, street furniture and transit displays, airport displays, mall displays, and wallscapes and other spectacles, which we own or operate under lease management agreements. Our Americas outdoor advertising business is focused on metropolitan areas with dense populations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our Americas Outdoor Advertising segment represented approximately 20% and 21%, respectively, of our revenue and 21% and 24%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

International Outdoor Advertising. Our International Outdoor Advertising business segment includes our operations in Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America, with approximately 32% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 in this segment derived from France and the United Kingdom. As of September 30, 2013, we owned or operated approximately 569,000 displays across 28 countries. Our International outdoor assets consist of street furniture and transit displays, billboards, mall displays, Smartbike programs, wallscapes and other spectacles, which we own or operate under lease agreements. Our International business is focused on metropolitan areas with dense populations. For the year ended

December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our International Outdoor Advertising segment represented approximately 27% and 26%, respectively, of our revenue and 5% and 4%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

Other. Our Other category includes our 100%-owned full-service media representation firm, Katz Media, as well as other general support services and initiatives, which are ancillary to our other businesses. Katz Media, a leading media representation firm in the U.S. for radio and television stations, sells national spot advertising time for clients in the radio and television industries throughout the United States. As of September 30, 2013, Katz Media represented more than 4,000 radio stations, approximately one-fifth of which were owned by us. Katz Media also represents approximately 550 television and digital multicast stations. Katz Media generates revenue primarily through contractual

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commissions realized from the sale of national spot and online advertising. National spot advertising is commercial airtime sold to advertisers on behalf of radio and television stations. Katz Media represents its media clients pursuant to media representation contracts, which typically have terms of up to ten years in length. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our Other category represented approximately 4% and 3%, respectively, of our revenue and 5% and 2%, respectively, of our operating income without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we generated consolidated revenues of \$6,247 million and \$4,549 million, respectively, operating income of \$1,070 million and \$668 million, respectively, and consolidated net loss of \$411 million and \$281 million, respectively.

Our Strengths

Leading Positions in the U.S. Media and Entertainment and Global Outdoor Market. We are a leading global media and entertainment company.

We own the number one or number two ranked radio station clusters in eight of the top 10 and in 20 of the top 25 markets in the United States as of October 2013. With a total weekly listening base of almost 123 million individuals based on Arbitron figures for the Spring 2013 ratings period, our portfolio of 840 stations generated twice the revenue as our next largest radio broadcasting competitor in 2012.

In the United States outdoor market, we believe we hold the number one market share in seven of the top 10 markets and are either number one or number two in 16 of the top 20 markets. Internationally, we believe we hold one of the leading positions in France, the United Kingdom, Australia, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and Norway. In addition, we hold positions in several countries where we have experienced strong growth, including Latin America, China, Singapore and Turkey.

Global Scale in Media and Entertainment and Outdoor Advertising. As of September 30, 2013, we owned 840 domestic radio stations servicing approximately 150 U.S. markets, including 45 of the top 50 markets and 86 of the top 100 markets. We also operated more than 675,000 outdoor advertising displays worldwide in metropolitan and densely populated locations, providing advertisers with both a global and a local reach. We believe that our scale provides us with the flexibility and resources to introduce new products and solutions in a cost effective manner.

Our scale has enabled cost-effective investment in new technologies, such as digital billboards and streaming technology, which we believe will continue to support future growth. Digital billboards, for example, enable us to transition from selling space on a display to a single advertiser to selling time on that display to multiple advertisers, creating new revenue opportunities from both new and existing clients.

Our large distribution platform in our CCME segment allows us to attract top talent and more effectively utilize programming, sharing the best and most compelling talent and programming across many stations throughout the United States.

We have more than 5,600 sales people in local markets across the globe. Our scale has facilitated cost-effective investment in systems that allow us to maximize yield management and systems that improve the ability of our local salespeople to increase revenue. Additionally, our scale has allowed us to implement initiatives that we believe differentiate us from the rest of the media industry and position us to outperform our competitors across our markets.

Diversification Across Business Lines, Geographies, Markets and Format. Approximately half of our revenue is generated by our CCME segment, with the remaining half generated by our Americas Outdoor Advertising and International Outdoor Advertising segments, as well as other support services and initiatives. We offer advertisers a diverse platform of media assets across geographies, outdoor products and programming formats. Due to our multiple business units, we are not dependent upon any single source of revenue.

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Strong Collection of Unique Assets. Through acquisitions and organic growth, we have aggregated a unique portfolio of assets. We believe the combination of our assets cannot be replicated.

Ownership and operation of radio broadcast stations is governed by the FCC licensing process, which limits the number of radio licenses available in any market. Any party seeking to acquire or transfer radio licenses must go through a detailed review process with the FCC. Over several decades, we have aggregated multiple licenses in local market clusters across the United States. A cluster of multiple radio stations in a market allows us to provide listeners with more diverse programming and advertisers with a more efficient means to reach those listeners. In addition, we are able to increase our efficiency by operating in clusters, which allows us to eliminate duplicative operating expenses and realize economies of scale.

The domestic outdoor industry is regulated by the federal government as well as state and municipal governments. Statutes and regulations govern the construction, repair, maintenance, lighting, height, size, spacing and placement and permitting of outdoor advertising structures. Due to these regulations, it has become increasingly difficult to develop new outdoor advertising locations. Further, for many of our existing billboards, a competitor or landlord could not obtain a permit for replacement under existing laws and regulations due to their non-conforming status.

Attractive Businesses with High Margins and Low Capital Expenditure Requirements. Our global scale has enabled us to make productive and cost effective investments across our portfolio. As a result of our strong margins and low capital expenditure requirements, we have been able to convert a significant portion of our operating income into cash flow that can be utilized for debt service.

We have strong operating margins, driven by our significant scale and leading market share in both radio broadcasting and outdoor advertising. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, our consolidated operating margin was 17% and 15%, respectively, with strong operating margins in our CCME (31% and 29%, respectively) and Americas Outdoor Advertising (22% and 23%, respectively) segments.

In addition, both our media and entertainment and our outdoor businesses are low capital intensity businesses. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013, our total capital expenditures were 6% and 4%, respectively, of total revenue.

Highly Effective Advertising Medium. We believe both our media and entertainment and our outdoor advertising businesses offer compelling value propositions to advertisers and valuable access to consumers when they are out of the home and therefore closer to purchase decisions. We also believe both industries are well positioned to benefit from the fragmentation of audiences of other media as they are able to reach mass audiences on a local market basis.

Radio broadcasting and outdoor media offer compelling value propositions to advertisers by providing cost effective media advertising outlets.

Our media and entertainment and our outdoor businesses reach potential consumers outside of the home, a valuable position as it is closer to the purchase decision. Today, consumers spend a significant portion of their day out-of-home, while out-of-home media (radio and outdoor) currently garner a disproportionately smaller share of media spending than in-home media. We believe this discrepancy represents an opportunity for growth.

Additionally, radio programming reaches 92% of all consumers in the United States in a given week, with the average consumer listening for approximately two hours per day. On a weekly basis, this represents approximately 243 million unique listeners.

According to Arbitron, consumers in the United States listen to a significant amount of radio per day. In 2013, broadcast radio captured 124 minutes of user consumption per day as compared to the Internet at 144 minutes and newspapers at 18 minutes.

According to Arbitron, in 2009, 98% of U.S. residents traveled in a car each month, with an average of 224 miles traveled per week. The captive in-car audience is protected from media fragmentation and is subject to increasing out-of-home advertiser exposure as time and distance of commutes increase.

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Significant Operating Leverage with Flexibility to Manage Cost Base As Necessary. We benefit from significant operating leverage, which leads to operating margin increases in a growth environment. Conversely, we have demonstrated our flexibility to effectively manage our cost base in a low growth or recessionary environment.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to strengthen our position as a leading global media and entertainment company specializing in radio, digital, out-of-home, mobile and on-demand entertainment and information services for national audiences and local communities and providing premiere opportunities for advertisers. We plan to achieve this objective by capitalizing on our competitive strengths and pursuing the following strategies.

CCME

Our CCME strategy centers on delivering entertaining and informative content across multiple platforms, including broadcast, mobile and digital. We strive to serve our listeners by providing the content they desire on the platform they prefer, while supporting advertisers, strategic partners, music labels and artists with a diverse platform of creative marketing opportunities designed to effectively reach and engage target audiences. Our CCME strategy also focuses on continuing to improve the operations of our stations by providing valuable programming and promotions, as well as sharing best practices across our stations in marketing, distribution, sales and cost management.

Promote Local and National Advertising. We intend to grow our CCME businesses by continuing to develop effective programming, creating new solutions for our advertisers and agencies, fostering key relationships with advertisers and improving our national sales team. We intend to leverage our diverse collection of assets combined with our programming and creative strengths and our consumer relationships, to create special events such as one-of-a-kind local and national promotions for our listeners, and develop new, innovative technologies and products with which we can promote our advertisers. We seek to maximize revenue by closely managing our advertising opportunities and pricing to compete effectively in local markets. We operate price and yield information systems, which provide detailed inventory information. These systems enable our station managers and sales directors to adjust commercial inventory and pricing based on local market demand, as well as to manage and monitor different commercial durations (60 second, 30 second, 15 second and five second) in order to provide more effective advertising for our customers at what we believe are optimal prices given market conditions.

Continue to Enhance the Listener Experience. We intend to continue enhancing the listener experience by offering a wide variety of compelling content and methods of delivery. We will continue to provide the content our listeners desire on their preferred platforms. Our investments have created a collection of leading on-air talent. For example, Premiere offers more than 90 syndicated radio programs and services for more than 5,000 radio station affiliates across the United States, including popular programs such as Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, Glenn Beck, Ryan Seacrest, Steve Harvey, Elvis Duran and Delilah. Our distribution capabilities allow us to attract top talent and more effectively utilize programming, sharing our best and most compelling content across many stations.

Deliver Content via Multiple Distribution Technologies. We continue to expand the choices for our listeners. We deliver music, news, talk, sports, traffic and other content using an array of distribution technologies, including broadcast radio and HD radio channels, satellite radio, iHeartRadio.com and our stations' websites, our iHeartRadio mobile application on smart phones and tablets as well as in-vehicle entertainment and navigation systems. Some examples of our recent initiatives are as follows:

Streaming. We provide streaming content via the Internet, mobile and other digital platforms. We rank among the top streaming networks in the U.S. with regards to AAS, SS and ATSL. AAS and SS measure the level of activity while ATSL measures the ability to keep the audience engaged.

Websites and Mobile Applications. We have developed mobile and Internet applications such as the iHeartRadio smart phone application and website. These mobile and Internet applications allow

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listeners to use their smart phones or other digital devices to interact directly with stations, find titles/artists, request songs and create custom stations while providing an additional method for advertisers to reach consumers. To date, our iHeartRadio mobile application has been downloaded more than 276 million times. iHeartRadio provides a unique digital music experience by offering access to more than 1,800 live broadcast and digital-only radio stations, plus user-created custom stations with broad social media integration and our on demand content from our premium talk partnerships and user generated talk shows. Through our digital platforms, we estimate that we had more than 68 million unique digital visitors for the month of October 2013. In addition, through October 2013, iHeartRadio streamed, on average, 142 million total listening hours monthly via our website and mobile application.

Outdoor

We seek to capitalize on our Americas outdoor network and diversified product mix to maximize revenue. In addition, by sharing best practices among our business segments, we believe we can quickly and effectively replicate our successes in our other markets. Our outdoor strategy focuses on leveraging our diversified product mix and long-standing presence in many of our existing markets, which provides us with the ability to launch new products and test new initiatives in a reliable and cost-effective manner.

Promote Overall Outdoor Media Spending. Given the attractive industry fundamentals of outdoor media and our depth and breadth of relationships with both local and national advertisers, we believe we can drive outdoor advertising's share of total media spending by using our dedicated national sales team to highlight the value of outdoor advertising relative to other media. Outdoor advertising only represented 4% of total dollars spent on advertising in the United States in 2012. We have made and continue to make significant investments in research tools that enable our clients to better understand how our displays can successfully reach their target audiences and promote their advertising campaigns. Also, we are working closely with clients, advertising agencies and other diversified media companies to develop more sophisticated systems that will provide improved audience metrics for outdoor advertising. For example, we have implemented the TAB Out of Home Ratings audience measurement system which: (1) separately reports audiences for billboards, posters, junior posters, transit shelters and phone kiosks, (2) reports for geographically sensitive reach and frequency, (3) provides granular detail, reporting individual out of home units in over 200 designated market areas, (4) provides detailed demographic data comparable to other media, and (5) provides true commercial ratings based on people who see the advertising.

Continue to Deploy Digital Displays. Digital outdoor advertising provides significant advantages over traditional outdoor media. Our electronic displays are linked through centralized computer systems to instantaneously and simultaneously change advertising copy on a large number of displays, allowing us to sell more advertising opportunities to advertisers. The ability to change copy by time of day and quickly change messaging based on advertisers' needs creates additional flexibility for our customers. Although digital displays require more capital to construct compared to traditional bulletins, the advantages of digital allow us to penetrate new accounts and categories of advertisers, as well as serve a broader set of needs for existing advertisers. Digital displays allow for high-frequency, 24-hour advertising changes in high-traffic locations and allow us to offer our clients optimal flexibility, distribution, circulation and visibility. We expect this trend to continue as we increase our quantity of digital inventory. As of September 30, 2013, we had deployed over 1,000 digital billboards in 38 markets in the United States and more than 6,700 digital displays in 11 countries across Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Capitalize on Product and Geographic Opportunities. We are also focused on growing our business internationally by working closely with our advertising customers and agencies in meeting their needs, and through new product offerings, optimization of our current display portfolio and selective investments targeting promising growth markets. We have continued to innovate and introduce new products in international markets based on local demands. Our core business is our street furniture business and that is where we plan to focus much of our investment. We plan to

continue to evaluate municipal contracts that may come up for bid and will make prudent investments where we believe we can receive attractive returns. We will also continue to invest in markets such as China and Latin America where we believe there is high growth potential.

Table of Contents**CCME*****Sources of Revenue***

Our CCME segment generated 49%, 48%, and 49% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and 50% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The primary source of revenue in our CCME segment is the sale of commercials on our radio stations for local and national advertising. Our iHeartRadio mobile application and website, our station websites and Total Traffic Network also provide additional means for our advertisers to reach consumers.

Our advertisers cover a wide range of categories, including consumer services, retailers, entertainment, health and beauty products, telecommunications, automotive, media and political. Our contracts with our advertisers generally provide for a term that extends for less than a one-year period. We also generate revenues from network compensation, our online services, our traffic business, special events and other miscellaneous transactions. These other sources of revenue supplement our traditional advertising revenue without increasing on-air-commercial time.

Each radio station's local sales staff solicits advertising directly from local advertisers or indirectly through advertising agencies. Our ability to produce commercials that respond to the specific needs of our advertisers helps to build local direct advertising relationships. To generate national advertising sales, we leverage national sales teams and engage our Katz Media unit, which specializes in soliciting radio advertising sales on a national level for us and other radio and television companies. National sales representatives such as Katz Media obtain advertising principally from advertising agencies located outside the station's market and receive commissions based on advertising sold.

Advertising rates are principally based on the length of the spot and how many people in a targeted audience listen to our stations, as measured by independent ratings services. A station's format can be important in determining the size and characteristics of its listening audience, and advertising rates are influenced by the station's ability to attract and target audiences that advertisers aim to reach. The size of the market influences rates as well, with larger markets typically receiving higher rates than smaller markets. Rates are generally highest during morning and evening commuting periods.

Radio Stations

As of September 30, 2013, we owned 840 radio stations, including 240 AM and 600 FM domestic radio stations, of which 151 stations were in the top 25 markets. Therefore, no one property is material to our overall operations. We believe that our properties are in good condition and suitable for our operations.

Radio broadcasting is subject to the jurisdiction of the FCC under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Communications Act). As described in "Regulation of Our Media and Entertainment Business" below, the FCC grants us licenses in order to operate our radio stations. The following table provides the number of owned radio stations in the top 25 Arbitron-ranked markets within our CCME segment.

Arbitron Market Rank(1)	Market	Number of Stations
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1	New York, NY	6
2	Los Angeles, CA	8
3	Chicago, IL	7
4	San Francisco, CA	7
5	Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	6
6	Houston-Galveston, TX	6
7	Washington, DC	5
8	Philadelphia, PA	6
9	Atlanta, GA	7
10	Boston, MA	5
11	Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, FL	7

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Arbitron Market Rank(1)	Market	Number of Stations
12	Detroit, MI	7
13	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	7
14	Phoenix, AZ	8
15	Puerto Rico	-
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	6
17	San Diego, CA	7
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	8
19	Denver-Boulder, CO	8
20	Nassau-Suffolk (Long Island), NY	2
21	Baltimore, MD	4
22	St. Louis, MO	6
23	Portland, OR	7
24	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	5
25	Pittsburgh, PA	6
Total Top 25 Markets(2)		151

(1) Source: Fall 2013 Arbitron Radio Market Rankings.

(2) Included in the total are stations that were placed in a trust in order to bring the merger into compliance with the FCC's media ownership rules. We have divested certain of these stations in the past and will continue to divest these stations as required.

Premiere Networks

We operate Premiere, a national radio network that produces, distributes or represents more than 90 syndicated radio programs and services for more than 5,000 radio station affiliates. Our broad distribution capabilities enable us to attract and retain top programming talent. Some of our more popular syndicated programs include Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, Glenn Beck, Ryan Seacrest, Steve Harvey, Elvis Duran and Delilah. We believe recruiting and retaining top talent is an important component of the success of our radio networks.

Total Traffic Network

Total Traffic Network delivers real-time local traffic flow and incident information to radio and television affiliates, as well as through Internet and mobile partnerships.

Competition

Our broadcast radio stations, as well as our mobile and digital applications and our traffic business, compete for listeners and advertising revenues directly with other radio stations within their respective markets, as well as with other advertising media, including broadcast and cable television, online, print media, outdoor advertising, satellite radio, direct mail and other forms of advertisement. In addition, the radio broadcasting industry is subject to competition from services that use media technologies such as Internet-based media, mobile applications and satellite-based digital radio services. Such services reach national and local audiences with multi-channel,

multi-format, digital radio services.

Our broadcast radio stations compete for listeners primarily on the basis of program content that appeals to a particular demographic group. Our targeted listener base of specific demographic groups in each of our markets allows us to attract advertisers seeking to reach those listeners.

Americas Outdoor Advertising

We are the largest outdoor advertising company in North America (based on revenues), which includes the United States and Canada. Approximately 95% of our revenue in our Americas outdoor advertising segment was derived from the United States in each of the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, and 96% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. We own or operate approximately 106,000 display structures in our Americas outdoor segment with operations in 49 of the 50 largest markets in the United States, including all of the 20 largest markets.

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Our Americas outdoor assets consist of traditional and digital billboards, street furniture and transit displays, airport displays, mall displays, and wallscapes and other spectaculars, which we own or operate under lease management agreements. Our Americas outdoor advertising business is focused on metropolitan areas with dense populations.

Sources of Revenue

Americas outdoor generated 20%, 20% and 21% of our revenue in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and 21% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Americas outdoor revenue is derived from the sale of advertising copy placed on our traditional and digital displays. Our display inventory consists primarily of billboards, street furniture displays and transit displays. The margins on our billboard contracts, including those related to digital billboards, tend to be higher than those on contracts for other displays, due to their greater size, impact and location along major roadways that are highly trafficked. Billboards comprise approximately two-thirds of our display revenues. The following table shows the approximate percentage of revenue derived from each category for our Americas outdoor inventory:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010	
Billboards:				
Bulletins	59%	56%	56%	55%
Posters	13%	13%	13%	14%
Street furniture displays	3%	4%	4%	3%
Transit displays	17%	17%	16%	16%
Other displays ⁽¹⁾	8%	10%	11%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(1) Includes spectaculars, mall displays and wallscapes.

Our Americas outdoor segment generates revenues from local and national sales. Our advertising rates are based on a number of different factors including location, competition, size of display, illumination, market and gross ratings points. Gross ratings points are the total number of impressions delivered, expressed as a percentage of a market population, of a display or group of displays. The number of impressions delivered by a display is measured by the number of people passing the site during a defined period of time. For all of our billboards in the United States, we use independent, third-party auditing companies to verify the number of impressions delivered by a display. Reach is the percent of a target audience exposed to an advertising message at least once during a specified period of time, typically during a period of four weeks. Frequency is the average number of exposures an individual has to an advertising message during a specified period of time. Out-of-home frequency is typically measured over a four-week period.

While location, price and availability of displays are important competitive factors, we believe that providing quality customer service and establishing strong client relationships are also critical components of sales. In addition, we have long-standing relationships with a diversified group of advertising brands and agencies that allow us to diversify client

accounts and establish continuing revenue streams.

Billboards

Our billboard inventory primarily includes bulletins and posters.

Bulletins. Bulletins vary in size, with the most common size being 14 feet high by 48 feet wide. Digital bulletins display static messages that resemble standard printed bulletins when viewed, but also allow

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advertisers to change messages throughout the course of a day, and may display advertisements for multiple customers. Our electronic displays are linked through centralized computer systems to instantaneously and simultaneously change advertising copy as needed. Because of their greater size, impact, high-frequency and 24-hour advertising changes, we typically receive our highest rates for digital bulletins. Almost all of the advertising copy displayed on traditional bulletins is computer printed on vinyl and transported to the bulletin where it is secured to the display surface. Bulletins generally are located along major expressways, primary commuting routes and main intersections that are highly visible and heavily trafficked. Our clients may contract for individual bulletins or a network of bulletins, meaning the clients' advertisements are rotated among bulletins to increase the reach of the campaign. Our client contracts for bulletins, either traditional or digital, generally have terms ranging from four weeks to one year.

Posters. Digital posters are available in addition to the traditional 30-sheet or 8-sheet displays. Similar to digital bulletins, digital posters display static messages that resemble standard printed posters when viewed, and are linked through centralized computer systems to instantaneously and simultaneously change messages throughout the course of a day. The traditional 30-sheet posters are approximately 11 feet high by 23 feet wide, and the traditional 8-sheet posters are approximately 5 feet high by 11 feet wide. Advertising copy for traditional 30-sheet posters is digitally printed on a single piece of polyethylene material that is then transported and secured to the poster surfaces. Advertising copy for traditional 8-sheet posters is printed using silk screen, lithographic or digital process to transfer the designs onto paper that is then transported and secured to the poster surfaces. Posters generally are located in commercial areas on primary and secondary routes near point-of-purchase locations, facilitating advertising campaigns with greater demographic targeting than those displayed on bulletins. Our poster rates typically are less than our bulletin rates, and our client contracts for posters generally have terms ranging from four weeks to one year. Premiere displays, which consist of premiere panels and squares, are innovative hybrids between bulletins and posters that we developed to provide our clients with an alternative for their targeted marketing campaigns. The premiere displays use one or more poster panels, but with vinyl advertising stretched over the panels similar to bulletins. Our intent is to combine the creative impact of bulletins with the additional reach and frequency of posters.

Street Furniture Displays

Our street furniture displays include advertising surfaces on bus shelters, information kiosks, freestanding units and other public structures, are available in both traditional and digital formats, and are primarily located in major metropolitan areas and along major commuting routes. Generally, we own the street furniture structures and are responsible for their construction and maintenance. Contracts for the right to place our street furniture displays in the public domain and sell advertising space on them are awarded by municipal and transit authorities in competitive bidding processes governed by local law. Generally, these contracts have terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. As compensation for the right to sell advertising space on our street furniture structures, we pay the municipality or transit authority a fee or revenue share that is either a fixed amount or a percentage of the revenue derived from the street furniture displays. Typically, these revenue sharing arrangements include payments by us of minimum guaranteed amounts. Client contracts for street furniture displays typically have terms ranging from four weeks to one year, and are typically for network packages of multiple street furniture displays.

Transit Displays

Our transit displays are advertising surfaces on various types of vehicles or within transit systems, including on the interior and exterior sides of buses, trains, trams, and within the common areas of rail stations and airports, and are

available in both traditional and digital formats. Similar to street furniture, contracts for the right to place our displays on such vehicles or within such transit systems and to sell advertising space on them generally are awarded by public transit authorities in competitive bidding processes or are negotiated with private transit operators. Generally, these contracts have terms ranging up to nine years. Our client contracts for transit displays generally have terms ranging from four weeks to one year.

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Other Displays

The balance of our display inventory consists of spectaculars, wallscapes and mall displays. Spectaculars are customized display structures that often incorporate video, multidimensional lettering and figures, mechanical devices and moving parts and other embellishments to create special effects. The majority of our spectaculars are located in Times Square in New York City, the Gardiner Expressway in Toronto, and the Fashion Show Mall and Miracle Mile Shops in Las Vegas. Client contracts for spectaculars typically have terms of one year or longer. A wallscape is a display that drapes over or is suspended from the sides of buildings or other structures. Generally, wallscapes are located in high-profile areas where other types of outdoor advertising displays are limited or unavailable. Clients typically contract for individual wallscapes for extended terms. We also own displays located within the common areas of malls on which our clients run advertising campaigns for periods ranging from four weeks to one year.

Advertising Inventory and Markets

As of September 30, 2013, we owned or operated approximately 106,000 display structures in our Americas outdoor advertising segment with operations in 49 of the 50 largest markets in the United States, including all of the 20 largest markets. Therefore, no one property is material to our overall operations. We believe that our properties are in good condition and suitable for our operations.

Our displays are located on owned land, leased land or land for which we have acquired permanent easements. The majority of the advertising structures on which our displays are mounted require permits. Permits are granted for the right to operate an advertising structure as long the structure is used in compliance with the laws and regulations of the applicable jurisdiction.

Competition

The outdoor advertising industry in the Americas is fragmented, consisting of several larger companies involved in outdoor advertising, such as CBS and Lamar Advertising Company, as well as numerous smaller and local companies operating a limited number of displays in a single market or a few local markets. We also compete with other advertising media in our respective markets, including broadcast and cable television, radio, print media, direct mail, the Internet and other forms of advertisement. Outdoor advertising companies compete primarily based on ability to reach consumers, which is driven by location of the display.

International Outdoor Advertising

Our International outdoor business segment includes our operations in Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America, with approximately 33%, 33% and 36% of our revenue in this segment derived from France and the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and 32% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. As of September 30, 2013, we owned or operated more than 569,000 displays across 28 countries.

Our International outdoor assets consist of street furniture and transit displays, billboards, mall displays, Smartbike programs, wallscapes and other spectaculars, which we own or operate under lease agreements. Our International business is focused on metropolitan areas with dense populations.

Sources of Revenue

Our International outdoor segment generated 27%, 28% and 27% of our revenue in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and 26% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. International outdoor advertising revenue is derived from the sale of traditional advertising copy placed on our display inventory and electronic displays which are part of our network of digital displays. Our International outdoor display inventory consists primarily of street furniture displays, billboards, transit displays and other out-of-home advertising displays. The following table shows the approximate percentage of revenue derived from each inventory category of our International outdoor segment:

	Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31,		
		2012	2011	2010
Street furniture displays	48%	46%	43%	42%
Billboards ⁽¹⁾	23%	26%	28%	30%
Transit displays	9%	8%	9%	8%
Other ⁽²⁾	20%	20%	20%	20%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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- (1) Includes revenue from posters and neon displays. We sold our neon business during the third quarter of 2012.
- (2) Includes advertising revenue from mall displays, other small displays, and non-advertising revenue from sales of street furniture equipment, cleaning and maintenance services, operation of Smartbike programs and production revenue.

Our International outdoor segment generates revenues worldwide from local, regional and national sales. Similar to our Americas outdoor business, advertising rates generally are based on the gross ratings points of a display or group of displays. The number of impressions delivered by a display, in some countries, is weighted to account for such factors as illumination, proximity to other displays and the speed and viewing angle of approaching traffic.

While location, price and availability of displays are important competitive factors, we believe that providing quality customer service and establishing strong client relationships are also critical components of sales. Our entrepreneurial culture allows local management to operate their markets as separate profit centers, encouraging customer cultivation and service.

Street Furniture Displays

Our International street furniture displays, available in traditional and digital formats, are substantially similar to their Americas street furniture counterparts, and include bus shelters, freestanding units, various types of kiosks, benches and other public structures. Internationally, contracts with municipal and transit authorities for the right to place our street furniture in the public domain and sell advertising on such street furniture typically provide for terms ranging from 10 to 15 years. The major difference between our International and Americas street furniture businesses is in the nature of the municipal contracts. In our International outdoor business, these contracts typically require us to provide the municipality with a broader range of metropolitan amenities such as bus shelters with or without advertising panels, information kiosks and public wastebaskets, as well as space for the municipality to display maps or other public information. In exchange for providing such metropolitan amenities and display space, we are authorized to sell advertising space on certain sections of the structures we erect in the public domain. Our International street furniture is typically sold to clients as network packages of multiple street furniture displays, with contract terms ranging from one to two weeks. Client contracts are also available with terms of up to one year.

Billboards

The sizes of our International billboards are not standardized. The billboards vary in both format and size across our networks, with the majority of our International billboards being similar in size to our posters used in our Americas outdoor business. Our International billboards are sold to clients as network packages with contract terms typically ranging from one to two weeks. Long-term client contracts are also available and typically have terms of up to one year. We lease the majority of our billboard sites from private landowners. Billboards include posters and are available in traditional and digital formats.

Transit Displays

Our International transit display contracts are substantially similar to their Americas transit display counterparts, and typically require us to make only a minimal initial investment and few ongoing maintenance expenditures. Contracts with public transit authorities or private transit operators typically have terms ranging from three to seven years. Our client contracts for transit displays, either traditional or digital, generally have terms ranging from one week to one year, or longer.

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Other International Displays and Services

The balance of our revenue from our International outdoor segment consists primarily of advertising revenue from mall displays, other small displays and non-advertising revenue from sales of street furniture equipment, cleaning and maintenance services and production revenue. Internationally, our contracts with mall operators generally have terms ranging from five to ten years and client contracts for mall displays generally have terms ranging from one to two weeks, but are available for periods up to six months. Our International inventory includes other small displays that are counted as separate displays since they form a substantial part of our network and International outdoor advertising revenue. We also have a Smartbike bicycle rental program which provides bicycles for rent to the general public in several municipalities. In exchange for providing the bike rental program, we generally derive revenue from advertising rights to the bikes, bike stations, additional street furniture displays, or fees from the local municipalities. In several of our International markets, we sell equipment or provide cleaning and maintenance services as part of a billboard or street furniture contract with a municipality.

Advertising Inventory and Markets

As of September 30, 2013, we owned or operated more than 569,000 displays in our International outdoor segment, with operations across 28 countries. Our International outdoor display count includes display faces, which may include multiple faces on a single structure, as well as small, individual displays. As a result, our International outdoor display count is not comparable to our Americas outdoor display count, which includes only unique displays. No one property is material to our overall operations. We believe that our properties are in good condition and suitable for our operations.

Competition

The international outdoor advertising industry is fragmented, consisting of several larger companies involved in outdoor advertising, such as JCDecaux and CBS, as well as numerous smaller and local companies operating a limited number of displays in a single market or a few local markets. We also compete with other advertising media in our respective markets, including broadcast and cable television, radio, print media, direct mail, the Internet and other forms of advertisement. Outdoor companies compete primarily based on ability to reach consumers, which is driven by location of the display.

Other

Our Other segment includes our 100%-owned media representation firm, Katz Media, as well as other general support services and initiatives which are ancillary to our other businesses.

Katz Media, a leading media representation firm in the U.S. for radio and television stations, sells national spot advertising time for clients in the radio and television industries throughout the United States. As of September 30, 2013, Katz Media represents more than 4,000 radio stations, approximately one-fifth of which are owned by us. Katz Media also represents approximately 550 television and digital multicast stations.

Katz Media generates revenue primarily through contractual commissions realized from the sale of national spot and online advertising. National spot advertising is commercial airtime sold to advertisers on behalf of radio and television stations. Katz Media represents its media clients pursuant to media representation contracts, which typically have terms of up to ten years in length.

Employees

As of October 31, 2013, we had approximately 15,100 domestic employees and approximately 5,700 international employees, of which approximately 13,400 were in direct operations and 7,400 were in administrative or corporate related activities. Approximately 800 of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements in their respective countries. We are a party to numerous collective bargaining agreements, none of which represent a significant number of employees. We believe that our relationship with our employees is good.

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Seasonality

See the information contained in the *Seasonality* section of *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in this prospectus.

Regulation of our Media and Entertainment Business

General

The following is a brief summary of certain statutes, regulations, policies and proposals affecting our media and entertainment business. For example, radio broadcasting is subject to the jurisdiction of the FCC under the Communications Act. The Communications Act permits the operation of a radio broadcast station only under a license issued by the FCC upon a finding that grant of the license would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. Among other things, the Communications Act empowers the FCC to: issue, renew, revoke and modify broadcasting licenses; assign frequency bands for broadcasting; determine stations' frequencies, locations, power and other technical parameters; impose penalties for violation of its regulations, including monetary forfeitures and, in extreme cases, license revocation; impose annual regulatory and application processing fees; and adopt and implement regulations and policies affecting the ownership, program content, employment practices and many other aspects of the operation of broadcast stations.

This summary does not comprehensively cover all current and proposed statutes, regulations and policies affecting our media and entertainment business. Reference should be made to the Communications Act and other relevant statutes, regulations, policies and proceedings for further information concerning the nature and extent of regulation of our media and entertainment business. Finally, several of the following matters are now, or may become, the subject of court litigation, and we cannot predict the outcome of any such litigation or its impact on our media and entertainment business.

License Assignments

The Communications Act prohibits the assignment of a license or the transfer of control of an FCC licensee without prior FCC approval. Applications for license assignments or transfers involving a substantial change in ownership are subject to a 30-day period for public comment, during which petitions to deny the application may be filed and considered by the FCC.

License Renewal

The FCC grants broadcast licenses for a term of up to eight years. The FCC will renew a license for an additional eight-year term if, after consideration of the renewal application and any objections thereto, it finds that the station has served the public interest, convenience and necessity and that, with respect to the station seeking renewal, there have been no serious violations of either the Communications Act or the FCC's rules and regulations by the licensee and no other such violations which, taken together, constitute a pattern of abuse. The FCC may grant the license renewal application with or without conditions, including renewal for a term less than eight years. The vast majority of radio licenses are renewed by the FCC for the full eight-year term. While we cannot guarantee the grant of any future renewal application, our stations' licenses historically have been renewed for the full eight-year term.

Ownership Regulation

FCC rules and policies define the interests of individuals and entities, known as attributable interests, which implicate FCC rules governing ownership of broadcast stations and other specified mass media entities. Under these rules, attributable interests generally include: (1) officers and directors of a licensee or of its direct or indirect parent; (2) general partners; (3) limited partners and limited liability company members, unless properly insulated from management activities; (4) a 5% or more direct or indirect voting stock interest in a corporate licensee or parent, except that, for a narrowly defined class of passive investors, the attribution threshold is a 20% or more voting stock interest; and (5) combined equity and debt interests in excess of 33% of a licensee's total asset value, if the interest holder provides over 15% of the licensee station's total weekly programming, or has an attributable broadcast or newspaper interest in the same market (the EDP Rule). An entity that owns one or more

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radio stations in a market and programs more than 15% of the broadcast time, or sells more than 15% per week of the advertising time, on a radio station in the same market is generally deemed to have an attributable interest in that station.

Debt instruments, non-voting corporate stock, minority voting stock interests in corporations having a single majority stockholder, and properly insulated limited partnership and limited liability company interests generally are not subject to attribution unless such interests implicate the EDP Rule. To the best of our knowledge at present, none of our officers, directors or 5% or greater shareholders holds an interest in another television station, radio station or daily newspaper that is inconsistent with the FCC's ownership rules.

The FCC is required to conduct periodic reviews of its media ownership rules. In 2003, the FCC, among other actions, modified the radio ownership rules and adopted new cross-media ownership limits. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit initially stayed implementation of the new rules. Later, it lifted the stay as to the radio ownership rules, allowing the modified rules to go into effect. It retained the stay on the cross-media ownership limits and remanded them to the FCC for further justification (leaving in effect separate pre-existing FCC rules governing newspaper-broadcast and radio-television cross-ownership). In 2007, the FCC adopted a decision that revised the newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership rule but made no changes to the radio ownership or radio-television cross-ownership rules. In 2011, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit vacated the FCC's revisions to the newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership rule and otherwise upheld the FCC's decision to retain the current radio ownership and radio-television cross-ownership rules. The U.S. Supreme Court denied review of the Third Circuit's decision. The FCC began its next periodic review of its media ownership rules in 2010, and has issued a notice of proposed rulemaking. We cannot predict the outcome of the FCC's media ownership proceedings or their effects on our business in the future.

Irrespective of the FCC's radio ownership rules, the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and the FTC have the authority to determine that a particular transaction presents antitrust concerns. In particular, where the proposed purchaser already owns one or more radio stations in a particular market and seeks to acquire additional radio stations in that market, the DOJ has, in some cases, obtained consent decrees requiring radio station divestitures.

The current FCC ownership rules relevant to our business are summarized below.

Local Radio Ownership Rule. The maximum allowable number of radio stations that may be commonly owned in a market is based on the size of the market. In markets with 45 or more stations, one entity may have an attributable interest in up to eight stations, of which no more than five are in the same service (AM or FM). In markets with 30-44 stations, one entity may have an attributable interest in up to seven stations, of which no more than four are in the same service. In markets with 15-29 stations, one entity may have an attributable interest in up to six stations, of which no more than four are in the same service. In markets with 14 or fewer stations, one entity may have an attributable interest in up to five stations, of which no more than three are in the same service, so long as the entity does not have an interest in more than 50% of all stations in the market. To apply these ownership tiers, the FCC relies on Arbitron Metro Survey Areas, where they exist, and a signal contour-overlap methodology where they do not exist. An FCC rulemaking is pending to determine how to define radio markets for stations located outside Arbitron Metro Survey Areas.

Newspaper-Broadcast Cross-Ownership Rule. FCC rules generally prohibit an individual or entity from having an attributable interest in either a radio or television station and a daily newspaper located in the same market.

Radio-Television Cross-Ownership Rule. FCC rules permit the common ownership of one television and up to seven same-market radio stations, or up to two television and six same-market radio stations, depending on the number of independent media voices in the market and on whether the television and radio components of the combination comply with the television and radio ownership limits, respectively.

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Alien Ownership Restrictions

The Communications Act restricts foreign entities or individuals from owning or voting more than 20% of the equity of a broadcast licensee directly and more than 25% indirectly (i.e., through a parent company), unless the FCC has made a finding that greater foreign ownership is in the public interest. Since we serve as a holding company for FCC licensee subsidiaries, we have been effectively restricted from having more than one-fourth of our stock owned or voted directly or indirectly by foreign entities or individuals. In November 2013, the FCC clarified that it would entertain and authorize, on a case-by-case basis and upon sufficient public interest showing, proposals to exceed the 25% foreign ownership limit in broadcasting holding companies.

Indecency Regulation

Federal law regulates the broadcast of obscene, indecent or profane material. Legislation enacted by Congress provides the FCC with authority to impose fines of up to \$325,000 per utterance with a cap of \$3.0 million for any violation arising from a single act. In June 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on the appeals of several FCC indecency enforcement actions. While setting aside the particular FCC actions under review on narrow due process grounds, the Supreme Court declined to rule on the constitutionality of the FCC's indecency policies, and the FCC has since solicited public comment on those policies. We have received, and may receive in the future, letters of inquiry and other notifications from the FCC concerning complaints that programming aired on our stations contains indecent or profane language. We cannot predict the outcome of our outstanding letters of inquiry and notifications from the FCC or the nature or extent of future FCC indecency enforcement actions.

Equal Employment Opportunity

The FCC's rules require broadcasters to engage in broad equal opportunity employment recruitment efforts, retain data concerning such efforts and report much of this data to the FCC and to the public via stations' public files and websites. Broadcasters could be sanctioned for noncompliance.

Technical Rules

Numerous FCC rules govern the technical operating parameters of radio stations, including permissible operating frequency, power and antenna height and interference protections between stations. Changes to these rules could negatively affect the operation of our stations. For example, in January 2011 a law that eliminates certain minimum distance separation requirements between full-power and low-power FM radio stations was enacted, which could lead to increased interference between our stations and low-power FM stations. In March 2011, the FCC adopted policies which, in certain circumstances, could make it more difficult for radio stations to relocate to increase their population coverage.

Content, Licenses and Royalties

We must pay royalties to copyright owners of musical compositions (typically, songwriters and publishers) whenever we broadcast or stream musical compositions. Copyright owners of musical compositions most often rely on intermediaries known as performance rights organizations to negotiate so-called "blanket" licenses with copyright users, collect royalties under such licenses and distribute them to copyright owners. We have obtained public performance licenses from, and pay license fees to, the three major performance rights organizations in the United States known as the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, or ASCAP, Broadcast Music, Inc., or BMI, and SESAC, Inc., or SESAC.

To secure the rights to stream music content over the Internet, we also must obtain performance rights licenses and pay performance rights royalties to copyright owners of sound recordings (typically, performing artists and recording companies). Under Federal statutory licenses, we are permitted to stream any lawfully released sound recordings and to make reproductions of these recordings on our computer servers without having to separately negotiate and obtain direct licenses with each individual copyright owner as long as we operate in compliance with the rules of statutory licenses and pay the applicable royalty rates to SoundExchange, the non-profit organization designated by the Copyright Royalty Board to collect and distribute royalties under these statutory licenses.

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The rates at which we pay royalties to copyright owners are privately negotiated or set pursuant to a regulatory process. In addition, we have business arrangements directly with some copyright owners to receive deliveries of and, in some cases, to directly license their sound recordings for use in our Internet operations. There is no guarantee that the licenses and associated royalty rates that currently are available to us will be available to us in the future. Congress is considering legislation which may affect such rates, and additionally it may consider and adopt legislation that requires us to pay royalties to owners of copyrighted sound recordings for the broadcast of music on our radio stations. Increased royalty rates could significantly increase our expenses, which could adversely affect our business.

Privacy and Data Protection

We collect and use certain types of information from our listeners in accordance with the privacy policies posted on our websites. We collect personally identifiable information directly from listeners when they register to use our services, fill out their listener profiles, post comments, use our social networking features, participate in polls and contests and sign up to receive email newsletters. We also may obtain information about our listeners from other listeners and third parties. Our policy is to use the collected information to customize and personalize advertising and content for listeners and to enhance the listener experience.

As a company conducting business on the Internet, we are subject to a number of laws and regulations relating to consumer protection, information security, data protection and privacy, among other things. Many of these laws and regulations are still evolving and could be interpreted in ways that could harm our business. In the area of information security and data protection, the laws in several states require companies to implement specific information security controls to protect certain types of personally identifiable information. Likewise, all but a few states have laws in place requiring companies to notify users if there is a security breach that compromises certain categories of their personally identifiable information. Any failure on our part to comply with these laws may subject us to significant liabilities.

We have implemented commercially reasonable physical and electronic security measures to protect our proprietary business information and to protect against the loss, misuse, and alteration of our listeners' personally identifiable information. However, no security measures are perfect or impenetrable, and we may be unable to anticipate or prevent unauthorized access to such information. Any failure or perceived failure by us to protect our information or information about our listeners or to comply with our policies or applicable regulatory requirements could result in damage to our business and loss of confidence in us, damage to our brands, the loss of listeners, consumers, business partners and advertisers, as well as proceedings against us by governmental authorities or others, which could harm our business.

Other

Congress, the FCC and other government agencies and regulatory bodies may in the future adopt new laws, regulations and policies that could affect, directly or indirectly, the operation, profitability and ownership of our broadcast stations and Internet-based audio music services. In addition to the regulations and other arrangements noted above, such matters may include, for example: proposals to impose spectrum use or other fees on FCC licensees; changes to the political broadcasting rules, including the adoption of proposals to provide free air time to candidates; restrictions on the advertising of certain products, such as beer and wine; frequency allocation, spectrum reallocations and changes in technical rules; and the adoption of significant new programming and operational requirements designed to increase local community-responsive programming and enhance public interest reporting requirements.

Regulation of our Americas and International Outdoor Advertising Businesses

The outdoor advertising industry in the United States is subject to governmental regulation at the federal, state and local levels. These regulations may include, among others, restrictions on the construction, repair, maintenance, lighting, upgrading, height, size, spacing and location of and, in some instances, content of advertising copy being displayed on outdoor advertising structures. In addition, international regulations have a significant impact on the outdoor advertising industry. International regulation of the outdoor advertising industry can vary by municipality, region and country, but generally limits the size, placement, nature and density of out-of-home displays. Other regulations may limit the subject matter and language of out-of-home displays.

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From time to time, legislation has been introduced in both the United States and foreign jurisdictions attempting to impose taxes on revenue from outdoor advertising or for the right to use outdoor advertising assets. Several jurisdictions have already imposed such taxes as a percentage of our outdoor advertising revenue in that jurisdiction. In addition, some jurisdictions have taxed our personal property and leasehold interests in advertising locations using various valuation methodologies. We expect U.S. and foreign jurisdictions to continue to try to impose such taxes as a way of increasing revenue. In recent years, outdoor advertising also has become the subject of targeted taxes and fees. These laws may affect prevailing competitive conditions in our markets in a variety of ways. Such laws may reduce our expansion opportunities or may increase or reduce competitive pressure from other members of the outdoor advertising industry. No assurance can be given that existing or future laws or regulations, and the enforcement thereof, will not materially and adversely affect the outdoor advertising industry. However, we contest laws and regulations that we believe unlawfully restrict our constitutional or other legal rights and may adversely impact the growth of our outdoor advertising business.

In the United States, federal law, principally the HBA, regulates outdoor advertising on Federal-Aid Primary, Interstate and National Highway Systems roads within the United States (controlled roads). The HBA regulates the size and placement of billboards, requires the development of state standards, mandates a state s compliance program, promotes the expeditious removal of illegal signs and requires just compensation for takings.

To satisfy the HBA s requirements, all states have passed billboard control statutes and regulations that regulate, among other things, construction, repair, maintenance, lighting, height, size, spacing and the placement and permitting of outdoor advertising structures. We are not aware of any state that has passed control statutes and regulations less restrictive than the prevailing federal requirements on the federal highway system, including the requirement that an owner remove any non-grandfathered, non-compliant signs along the controlled roads, at the owner s expense and without compensation. Local governments generally also include billboard control as part of their zoning laws and building codes regulating those items described above and include similar provisions regarding the removal of non-grandfathered structures that do not comply with certain of the local requirements. Some local governments have initiated code enforcement and permit reviews of billboards within their jurisdiction challenging billboards located within their jurisdiction, and in some instances we have had to remove billboards as a result of such reviews.

As part of their billboard control laws, state and local governments regulate the construction of new signs. Some jurisdictions prohibit new construction, some jurisdictions allow new construction only to replace existing structures and some jurisdictions allow new construction subject to the various restrictions discussed above. In certain jurisdictions, restrictive regulations also limit our ability to relocate, rebuild, repair, maintain, upgrade, modify or replace existing legal non-conforming billboards.

U.S. federal law neither requires nor prohibits the removal of existing lawful billboards, but it does mandate the payment of compensation if a state or political subdivision compels the removal of a lawful billboard along the controlled roads. In the past, state governments have purchased and removed existing lawful billboards for beautification purposes using federal funding for transportation enhancement programs, and these jurisdictions may continue to do so in the future. From time to time, state and local government authorities use the power of eminent domain and amortization to remove billboards. Thus far, we have been able to obtain satisfactory compensation for our billboards purchased or removed as a result of these types of governmental action, including relocation, although there is no assurance that this will continue to be the case in the future.

We have introduced and intend to expand the deployment of digital billboards that display static digital advertising copy from various advertisers that change up to several times per minute. We have encountered some existing regulations in the U.S. and across some international jurisdictions that restrict or prohibit these types of digital displays. However, since digital technology for changing static copy has only recently been developed and introduced

into the market on a large scale, and is in the process of being introduced more broadly in our international markets, existing regulations that currently do not apply to digital technology by their terms could be revised to impose greater restrictions. These regulations, or actions by third parties, may impose greater restrictions on digital billboards due to alleged concerns over aesthetics or driver safety.

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Properties

Corporate

Our corporate headquarters and executive offices are located in San Antonio, Texas, where we own an approximately 55,000 square foot executive office building and an approximately 123,000 square foot data and administrative service center. In addition, certain of our executive and other operations are located in New York, New York.

CCME

Our CCME executive operations are located in our corporate headquarters in San Antonio, Texas and in New York, New York. The types of properties required to support each of our radio stations include offices, studios, transmitter sites and antenna sites. We either own or lease our transmitter and antenna sites. These leases generally have expiration dates that range from five to 15 years. A radio station's studios are generally housed with its offices in downtown or business districts. A radio station's transmitter sites and antenna sites are generally located in a manner that provides maximum market coverage.

Americas Outdoor and International Outdoor Advertising

The headquarters of our Americas outdoor operations is in Phoenix, Arizona, and the headquarters of our International outdoor operations is in London, England. The types of properties required to support each of our outdoor advertising branches include offices, production facilities and structure sites. An outdoor branch and production facility is generally located in an industrial or warehouse district.

With respect to each of the Americas outdoor and International outdoor segments, we primarily lease our outdoor display sites and own or have acquired permanent easements for relatively few parcels of real property that serve as the sites for our outdoor displays. Our leases generally range from month-to-month to year-to-year and can be for terms of 10 years or longer, and many provide for renewal options.

There is no significant concentration of displays under any one lease or subject to negotiation with any one landlord. We believe that an important part of our management activity is to negotiate suitable lease renewals and extensions.

Consolidated

The studios and offices of our radio stations and outdoor advertising branches are located in leased or owned facilities. These leases generally have expiration dates that range from one to 40 years. We do not anticipate any difficulties in renewing those leases that expire within the next several years or in leasing other space, if required. We own substantially all of the equipment used in our CCME and outdoor advertising businesses.

Legal Proceedings

We currently are involved in certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business and, as required, have accrued an estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of those claims for which the occurrence of loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These estimates have been developed in consultation with counsel and are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings. Additionally, due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, there can be no assurance that the resolution of

any particular claim or proceeding would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Although we are involved in a variety of legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, a large portion of our litigation arises in the following contexts: commercial disputes; defamation matters; employment and benefits related claims; governmental fines; intellectual property claims; and tax disputes.

Table of Contents***Stockholder Litigation***

Two derivative lawsuits were filed in March 2012 in Delaware Chancery Court by stockholders of CCOH, an indirect non-wholly owned subsidiary of ours. The consolidated lawsuits were captioned *In re Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc. Derivative Litigation, Consolidated Case No. 7315-CS*. The complaints named as defendants certain of our and CCOH's current and former directors and us, as well as Bain Capital and THL. CCOH also was named as a nominal defendant. The complaints alleged, among other things, that in December 2009 we breached fiduciary duties to CCOH and its stockholders by allegedly requiring CCOH to agree to amend the terms of a revolving promissory note payable by us to CCOH (the "Note") to extend the maturity date of the Note and to amend the interest rate payable on the Note. According to the complaints, the terms of the amended Note were unfair to CCOH because, among other things, the interest rate was below market. The complaints further alleged that we were unjustly enriched as a result of that transaction. The complaints also alleged that the director defendants breached fiduciary duties to CCOH in connection with that transaction and that the transaction constituted corporate waste. On March 28, 2013, to avoid the costs, disruption and distraction of further litigation, and without admitting the validity of any allegations made in the complaint, legal counsel for the defendants entered into a binding memorandum of understanding (the "MOU") with legal counsel for a special litigation committee consisting of certain independent directors of CCOH and the plaintiffs to settle the litigation. We and CCOH filed the MOU with the SEC as an exhibit to our respective Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2013. On July 8, 2013, the parties executed a Stipulation of Settlement, on terms consistent with the MOU, and presented the Stipulation of Settlement to the Delaware Chancery Court for approval. We and CCOH filed the Stipulation of Settlement with the SEC as an exhibit to our respective Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on July 9, 2013. On September 9, 2013, the Delaware Chancery Court approved the settlement and, on October 9, 2013, the right to appeal expired. On October 19, 2013, in accordance with the terms of the settlement, CCOH's board of directors (i) notified us of its intent to make a demand for repayment of \$200 million outstanding under the Note on November 8, 2013, (ii) declared a dividend of \$200 million, which was conditioned upon us satisfying such demand, which was paid on November 8, 2013, and (iii) established a committee of the board of directors for the specific purpose of monitoring the Note. On October 23, 2013, we and CCOH amended the Note in accordance with the terms of the settlement. We and CCOH announced CCOH's intent to make a demand for repayment of \$200 million outstanding under the Note and CCOH's declaration of the dividend in our respective Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on October 21, 2013, and filed a copy of the amendment to the Note as an exhibit to our respective Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on October 23, 2013.

Los Angeles Litigation

In 2008, Summit Media, LLC, one of our competitors, sued the City of Los Angeles (the "City"), Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. and CBS Outdoor in Los Angeles Superior Court (Case No. BS116611) challenging the validity of a settlement agreement that had been entered into in November 2006 among the parties. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. had taken down existing billboards and converted 83 existing signs from static displays to digital displays pursuant to modernization permits issued through an administrative process of the City. The Los Angeles Superior Court ruled in January 2010 that the settlement agreement constituted an ultra vires act of the City and nullified its existence, but did not invalidate the modernization permits issued to Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. and CBS. All parties appealed the ruling by the Los Angeles Superior Court to Court of Appeal for the State of California, Second Appellate District, Division 8. On December 10, 2012, the Court of Appeal issued an order upholding the Superior Court's finding that the settlement agreement was ultra vires and remanding the case to the Superior Court for the purpose of invalidating the modernization permits issued to Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. and CBS for the digital displays that were the subject of the settlement agreement. On January 22, 2013, Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. filed a petition with the California Supreme Court requesting its review of the matter, and the Supreme Court denied that petition on February 27, 2013. On April 12, 2013, the Los Angeles Superior Court invalidated 82 digital modernization permits issued to Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. and 13 issued to CBS and ordered that the

companies turn off the electrical power to affected digital displays by the close of business on April 15, 2013. Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. has complied with the order. On April 16, 2013, the Court conducted further proceedings during which it held that it was not invalidating two additional digital modernization permits that Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. had secured through a special zoning plan and confirmed that its April 12 order invalidated only digital modernization permits no other types of permits the companies may have secured for the signs at issue. Summit Media, LLC filed a further motion requesting that the Court order the demolition of the 82 sign structures on which the now-invalidated digital signs operated, as well as the invalidation of several other

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permits for traditional signs allegedly issued under the settlement agreement. At a hearing held on November 22, 2013, the Court denied Summit Media, LLC's demolition motion by allowing the 82 sign structures and their LED faces to remain intact, thus allowing Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. to seek permits under the existing City sign code to either wrap the LED faces with vinyl or convert the LED faces to traditional static signs. The Court further confirmed the invalidation of all permits issued under the settlement agreement. In anticipation of this order, Clear Channel had removed six static billboard facings solely permitted under the settlement agreement. Additionally, Summit Media, LLC has filed a motion for attorney's fees under a private attorney general theory. That motion currently is scheduled to be heard on January 21, 2014.

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Clear Channel is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of CCMH. The following table sets forth information regarding the directors and executive officers of CCMH and Clear Channel, as of September 30, 2013.

Name	Age	Position
David C. Abrams	52	Director
Irving L. Azoff	65	Director
Richard J. Bressler	56	Director, President and Chief Financial Officer
James C. Carlisle	38	Director
John P. Connaughton	48	Director
Julia B. Donnelly	31	Director
C. William Eccleshare	57	Chief Executive Officer Outdoor
Matthew J. Freeman	43	Director
Scott D. Hamilton	43	Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Assistant Secretary
Blair E. Hendrix	48	Director
John E. Hogan	56	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Media & Entertainment
Jonathon S. Jacobson	52	Director
Ian K. Loring	50	Director
Mark P. Mays	50	Director
Robert W. Pittman	59	Chairman, Director and Chief Executive Officer
Scott M. Sperling	55	Director
Robert H. Walls, Jr.	53	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

David C. Abrams is the managing partner of Abrams Capital, a Boston-based investment firm he founded in 1999. Abrams Capital manages approximately \$7 billion in assets across a wide spectrum of investments. Mr. Abrams has been a director of CCMH and Clear Channel since July 30, 2008. Mr. Abrams also serves on the boards of several private companies. Mr. Abrams previously served on the board of directors of Crown Castle International, Inc. Mr. Abrams received a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. He serves as a member of The Berklee College of Music Board of Trustees and as an overseer of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Abrams was selected to serve as a director because of his experience in acquisitions and financings gained through his work at Abrams Capital and his strategic experience gained through serving on the boards of directors of public and private companies.

Irving L. Azoff has been a director of CCMH and Clear Channel since September 27, 2010. Until his retirement on December 31, 2012, Mr. Azoff served as Executive Chairman and a member of the board of directors of Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. (Live Nation) since January 2010 and as Chairman of the Board of Live Nation since February 2011. Until his retirement on December 31, 2012, Mr. Azoff also served as Chairman and CEO of Front Line Management Group Inc. (Front Line) since January 2005. Before joining Live Nation in 2010, Mr. Azoff was CEO of Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc. since October 2008. Mr. Azoff is the personal manager of the Eagles, who he has managed since 1974, Christina Aguilera, Van Halen and Steely Dan. Mr. Azoff was selected to serve as a director because of his extensive experience in the entertainment industry.

Richard J. Bressler was appointed as President and Chief Financial Officer of CCMH and Clear Channel, and as Chief Financial Officer of CCOH, on July 29, 2013. Prior thereto, Mr. Bressler was a Managing Director at THL. Prior to joining THL, Mr. Bressler was the Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Viacom, Inc. from 2001 through 2005. He also served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Time Warner Digital

Media, and from 1995 to 1999, was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Time Warner, Inc. Prior to joining Time Inc. in 1988, Mr. Bressler was a partner with the accounting firm of Ernst & Young LLP since 1979. Mr. Bressler also currently is a director of Gartner, Inc. and The Nielsen Company, and as a board observer at Univision Communications, Inc. Mr. Bressler previously served as a member of the board of directors of American Media Operations, Inc. and Warner Music Group Corp. and as a member of the J.P. Morgan Chase National Advisory Board. Mr. Bressler holds a B.B.A. from Adelphi University. Mr. Bressler has been one of our directors since May 2007. Mr. Bressler was selected to serve as a director for his experience in and knowledge of the industry gained through his various positions with Viacom and Time Warner as well as his knowledge of finance and accounting gained from his experience at THL and Ernst & Young LLP.

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James C. Carlisle is a Managing Director at THL. Prior to joining THL in 2000, Mr. Carlisle worked at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in the Financial Institutions Group. Mr. Carlisle has been a director of CCMH and Clear Channel since March 20, 2013. Mr. Carlisle also currently is a board observer at Univision Communications, Inc. and a director of CCOH and Agencyport Software Ltd., a provider of software systems to the insurance industry. Mr. Carlisle holds a B.S.E., summa cum laude, in Operations Research from Princeton University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. He also serves as a member of the board of directors of The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and is an active contributor to the National Park Foundation. Mr. Carlisle was selected to serve as a director based on his experience evaluating strategies, operations and risks gained through his work at Goldman, Sachs & Co. and THL, as well as his experience serving as a director for other media companies.

John P. Connaughton has been a Managing Director of Bain Capital since 1997 and a member of the firm since 1989. He has played a leading role in transactions in the media, technology and medical industries. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Connaughton was a consultant at Bain & Company, Inc., where he advised Fortune 500 companies. Mr. Connaughton has been a director of CCMH since May 2007. Mr. Connaughton also currently serves as a director of Clear Channel, HCA Holdings, Inc. (Hospital Corporation of America), Quintiles Transnational Corp., Plasma Resources UK and Air Medical Holdings, Inc. Mr. Connaughton previously served as a member of the boards of directors of Warner Music Group Corp., SunGard Data Systems, Inc., AMC Entertainment Inc., Stericycle Inc., CRC Health Corporation, Warner Chilcott plc and CMP Susquehanna Holdings Corp. He also volunteers for a variety of charitable organizations, serving as a member of The Berklee College of Music Board of Trustees and the UVA McIntire Foundation Board of Trustees. Mr. Connaughton received a B.S. in Commerce from the University of Virginia and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School. Mr. Connaughton was selected to serve as a director because of his knowledge of and experience in the industry gained from his various positions with Bain Capital and his service on various boards of directors.

Julia B. Donnelly is a Vice President at THL. Ms. Donnelly rejoined THL in 2010 after attending Harvard Business School and working as an Associate at the firm from 2006 to 2008. Prior to THL, Ms. Donnelly worked at Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated in the Investment Banking Division. Ms. Donnelly currently serves on the board of directors of Agencyport Software Ltd., a provider of software systems to the insurance industry, as well as the board of directors or the board of managers, as applicable, of the Company's indirect subsidiaries, Clear Channel Capital I, LLC and Clear Channel Communications, Inc. Ms. Donnelly holds a B.A. in Economics from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Ms. Donnelly was selected to serve as a director based on her experience evaluating strategies, operations and risks gained through her work at Morgan Stanley & Co. and THL.

C. William Eccleshare was appointed as Chief Executive Officer Outdoor of CCMH and Clear Channel and as Chief Executive Officer of CCOH on January 24, 2012. Prior thereto, he served as Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Outdoor International of CCMH and Clear Channel since February 17, 2011 and served as Chief Executive Officer International of CCOH since September 1, 2009. Previously, he was Chairman and CEO of BBDO EMEA from 2005 to 2009. Prior thereto, he was Chairman and CEO of Young & Rubicam EMEA since 2002.

Matthew J. Freeman has been a director of CCMH and Clear Channel since December 14, 2012. He is an Operating Partner at Bain Capital. From 2010 until he joined Bain Capital in 2012, Mr. Freeman served in multiple capacities for The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc. (a global advertising and marketing services company), including as CEO of its Mediabrands Ventures unit and as Vice Chairman and Global Chief Innovation Officer of its McCann Erickson unit. Prior thereto, Mr. Freeman was the CEO of an online media company, Betawave, from 2009 to 2010 and served as CEO of the Tribal DDB Worldwide unit of Omnicom Group Inc. (a global advertising, marketing and corporate communications company) from 1998 to 2009. Mr. Freeman, who graduated from Dartmouth College and the School of Visual Arts, currently serves as Chairman of Advertising Week and has served on the boards of the Advertising Club of New York and the American Association of Advertising Agencies (4As) and is a member of the Marketing

Advisory Board of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA). Mr. Freeman also has been inducted into the American Advertising Federation Hall of Achievement. Mr. Freeman was selected to serve as a director because of his experience in the media and advertising industries.

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Scott D. Hamilton was appointed as Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Assistant Secretary of CCMH, Clear Channel and CCOH on April 26, 2010. Previously, Mr. Hamilton served as Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of Avaya Inc. (Avaya), a multinational telecommunications company, from October 2008 to April 2010. Prior thereto, Mr. Hamilton served in various accounting and finance positions at Avaya, beginning in October 2004. Prior thereto, Mr. Hamilton was employed by PricewaterhouseCoopers from September 1992 until September 2004.

Blair E. Hendrix is a Managing Director of Bain Capital and one of the leaders of the firm's operationally focused Portfolio Group. Mr. Hendrix joined Bain Capital in 2000. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Hendrix was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of DigiTrace Care Services, Inc. (now SleepMed), a national healthcare services company he co-founded. Earlier in his career, Mr. Hendrix was employed by Corporate Decisions, Inc. (now Oliver Wyman), a management consulting firm. Mr. Hendrix has been a director of CCMH and Clear Channel since August 2008. Mr. Hendrix also currently serves as a director of TWCC Holdings Corp. (The Weather Channel) and CCOH, and previously served as a director of Keystone Automotive Operations, Inc., Innophos Holdings, Inc. and SMTC Corporation. Mr. Hendrix received a B.A. from Brown University, awarded with honors. Mr. Hendrix was selected to serve as a director because of his operational knowledge gained through his experience with Bain Capital and in management consulting.

John E. Hogan was appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Media and Entertainment of CCMH and Clear Channel on February 16, 2012. Previously, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Media and Entertainment (formerly known as Clear Channel Radio) of CCMH and Clear Channel since July 30, 2008. Prior thereto, he served as the Senior Vice President and President and CEO of Radio for Clear Channel since August 2002.

Jonathon S. Jacobson founded Highfields Capital Management, a Boston-based investment firm, in July 1998 and serves as Chief Investment Officer. Prior to founding Highfields, he spent eight years as a senior equity portfolio manager at Harvard Management Company, Inc. (HMC), which is responsible for investing Harvard University's endowment. At HMC, Mr. Jacobson managed both a U.S. and an emerging markets equity fund. Prior to that, Mr. Jacobson spent three years in the Equity Arbitrage Group at Lehman Brothers and two years in investment banking at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. Mr. Jacobson has been a director of CCMH and Clear Channel since July 30, 2008. Mr. Jacobson received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School in 1987 and graduated *magna cum laude* with a B.S. in Economics from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania in 1983. He is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Brandeis University, where he is a member of both the Executive and Investment Committees, and a Trustee and Executive Committee member of the Gilman School. He also serves on the Board of the Birthright Israel Foundation, is a member of the Investment Committee of the Weizmann Global Endowment Management Trust and is a past member of the Board of Dean's Advisors at the Harvard Business School. Mr. Jacobson was selected to serve as a director because of his knowledge of finance and capital markets gained through his investment experience at Highfields and other investment funds.

Ian K. Loring is a Managing Director at Bain Capital. Since joining the firm in 1996, Mr. Loring has played a leading role in prominent media, technology and telecommunications investments such as Pro Seiben Sat 1 Media AG, Advertising Directory Solutions, Cumulus Media Partners, Eschelon Telecom, NXP Technologies and Therma-Wave. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Loring was a Vice President of Berkshire Partners, with experience in its specialty manufacturing, technology and retail industries. Previously, Mr. Loring worked in the Corporate Finance department at Drexel Burnham Lambert. Mr. Loring has been a director of CCMH since May 2007. Currently, Mr. Loring also serves on the boards of directors of Clear Channel, TWCC Holdings Corp. (The Weather Channel), NXP Semiconductors N.V. and Denon & Marantz. Mr. Loring previously served as a member of the boards of directors of Warner Music Group Corp. and SMTC Corporation. He also volunteers for a variety of non-profit organizations and is

a director of the Linda Loring Nature Foundation. He received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School and a B.A. from Trinity College. Mr. Loring was selected as a director because of his knowledge of the industry gained through his experience at Bain Capital.

Mark P. Mays currently serves as a director of CCMH and Clear Channel. He was appointed as CCMH's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and a director in July 2008 and as CCMH's President in January 2010. He retired as CCMH's President and Chief Executive Officer on March 31, 2011. Mr. Mays also served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Clear Channel from February 1997 until his appointment as its President and Chief Executive Officer in October 2004.

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He relinquished his duties as President of Clear Channel in February 2006 until he was reappointed as President in January 2010. Mr. Mays has been one of Clear Channel's directors since May 1998 and its Chairman from July 2008 until May 17, 2013. Additionally, he previously served as a director of our publicly traded subsidiary, CCOH, until May 2012. Mr. Mays retired as President and Chief Executive Officer of Clear Channel and as Chief Executive Officer of CCOH on March 31, 2011. Mr. Mays is the son of L. Lowry Mays, our previous Chairman, and the brother of Randall T. Mays, our former President and Chief Financial Officer, former Vice Chairman and a former director of CCMH and of Clear Channel. Mr. Mays was selected to serve as a director because of his service as Chief Executive Officer as well as his experience in the industry.

Robert W. Pittman was appointed as Chairman of CCMH and Clear Channel on May 17, 2013 and as Chief Executive Officer and a director of CCMH and Clear Channel and as Executive Chairman and a director of CCOH on October 2, 2011. Prior thereto, Mr. Pittman served as Chairman of Media and Entertainment Platforms for CCMH and Clear Channel since November 2010. He has been a member of, and an investor in, Pilot Group, a private equity investment company, since April 2003. Mr. Pittman was formerly Chief Operating Officer of AOL Time Warner, Inc. from May 2002 to July 2002. He also served as Co-Chief Operating Officer of AOL Time Warner, Inc. from January 2001 to May 2002, and earlier, as President and Chief Operating Officer of America Online, Inc. from February 1998 to January 2001. Mr. Pittman serves on the boards of numerous charitable organizations, including the Alliance for Lupus Research, the New York City Ballet, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Foundation and the Robin Hood Foundation, where he has served as past Chairman. Mr. Pittman was selected to serve as a director because of his service as Chief Executive Officer of CCMH and Clear Channel, as well as his extensive media experience gained through the course of his career.

Scott M. Sperling is Co-President of THL. Prior to joining THL in 1994, Mr. Sperling was Managing Partner of The Aeneas Group, Inc., the private capital affiliate of Harvard Management Company, for more than ten years. Before that he was a senior consultant with the Boston Consulting Group. Mr. Sperling has been a director of CCMH since May 2007. Mr. Sperling also currently serves as a director of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and Clear Channel, and he previously served as a director of Vertis, Inc., Warner Music Group Corp. and several private companies. Mr. Sperling also is active in numerous community activities, including serving as a director of the Brigham & Women's / Faulkner Hospital Group, Chairman of The Citi Center for Performing Arts and a member of the Harvard Business School's Board of Dean's Advisors and the Harvard Business School's Rock Center for Entrepreneurship. Mr. Sperling received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School and a B.S. from Purdue University. Mr. Sperling was selected as a director because of his operational and strategic knowledge gained through his experience at THL and various directorships.

Robert H. Walls, Jr. was appointed as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of CCMH, Clear Channel and CCOH on January 1, 2010. On March 31, 2011, Mr. Walls was appointed to serve in the newly-created Office of the Chief Executive Officer of CCMH, Clear Channel and CCOH, in addition to his existing offices. Mr. Walls served in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer of CCMH and Clear Channel until October 2, 2011, and served in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer of CCOH until January 24, 2012. Mr. Walls was a founding partner of Post Oak Energy Capital, LP and served as Managing Director through December 31, 2009, and remains an advisor to Post Oak Energy Capital, LP.

Board of Directors

Clear Channel Capital and Clear Channel are wholly-owned subsidiaries of CCMH. CCMH's board, which currently consists of 13 members, is responsible for overseeing the direction of CCMH and for establishing broad corporate policies. However, in accordance with corporate legal principles, it is not involved in day-to-day operating details. Members of the board of directors of CCMH are kept informed of CCMH's business through discussions with the

Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and other executive officers, by reviewing analyses and reports sent to them, by receiving updates from board committees and by otherwise participating in board and committee meetings.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Holders of CCMH s Class A common stock, voting as a separate class, are entitled to elect two members of CCMH s board of directors (the public directors). For the election of the other members of CCMH s board, the holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock will vote together as a single class. However, since

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several entities controlled by the Sponsors hold a majority of the outstanding capital stock and voting power of CCMH, the holders of CCMH's Class A common stock do not have the voting power to elect the remaining members of CCMH's board of directors. Pursuant to an amended and restated voting agreement (the "Voting Agreement") entered into among B Triple Crown Finco, LLC, T Triple Crown Finco, LLC, BT Triple Crown Merger Co., Inc., CCMH, Highfields Capital I LP, Highfields Capital II LP, Highfields Capital III L.P. and Highfields Capital Management LP (collectively, with Highfields Capital I LP, Highfields Capital II LP and Highfields Capital III L.P., "Highfields") on May 13, 2008, of the two members of CCMH's board of directors to be elected by holders of CCMH's Class A common stock, the parties to the Voting Agreement initially agreed that:

one of the directors, who was selected by Highfields Capital Management LP, would be Jonathon S. Jacobson, and Mr. Jacobson would be named to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of CCMH's board of directors; and

the other director, who was selected by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee after consultation with Highfields Capital Management LP, would be David C. Abrams.

Until the date that Highfields owns less than five percent of the Class A common stock of CCMH, CCMH will nominate two candidates for election by the holders of Class A common stock, of which one candidate (who initially was Mr. Jacobson) will be selected by Highfields Capital Management LP, and one candidate (who initially was Mr. Abrams) will be selected by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee after consultation with Highfields Capital Management LP. CCMH also has agreed that until the termination of the Voting Agreement and subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors, CCMH will cause at least one of the public directors to be appointed to each of the primary standing committees of the board of directors and, if such public director shall cease to serve as a director of CCMH or otherwise is unable to fulfill his or her duties on any such committee, CCMH shall cause the director to be succeeded by another public director.

Board Committees

The three primary standing committees of the board of directors of CCMH are the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Each committee has a written charter, which guides its operations. The written charters are available on CCMH's Internet website at www.clearchannel.com.

The board of directors of CCMH also has an Operating Committee, which currently is composed of James C. Carlisle, John P. Connaughton, Blair E. Hendrix and Scott M. Sperling. The purpose of the Operating Committee is to actively engage with management on strategy and execution of corporate and financial plans and goals, as well as such other responsibilities and duties as may be established by the board of directors from time to time.

Independence of Directors

The board of directors of CCMH has adopted the listing standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") for determining the independence of its members. To be considered independent under NASDAQ rules, a director may not be employed by CCMH or engage in certain types of business dealings with CCMH. As required, the board of directors of CCMH has made a determination as to each independent director that no relationship exists which, in the opinion of the board of directors, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director.

The board of directors of CCMH has affirmatively determined that David C. Abrams and Jonathon S. Jacobson are independent directors under the listing standards of NASDAQ. In making these determinations, the board of directors reviewed and discussed information provided by the directors and by CCMH with regard to the directors' business and personal activities as they relate to CCMH and its affiliates. In the ordinary course of business during 2012, we entered into various transactions with certain entities affiliated with members of the CCMH board of directors. CCMH's board of directors considered the following transactions and relationships in making their independence determinations with respect to Messrs. Abrams and Jacobson:

Funds managed by Mr. Abrams owned approximately 8.2% of Arbitron Inc. until December 18, 2012, after which they no longer own shares of Arbitron Inc. stock. Funds managed by Mr. Abrams also

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owned more than 5% of Lamar Advertising Company until January 24, 2013, after which they own less than 5% of Lamar Advertising Company stock. The funds managed by Mr. Abrams do not have representatives serving in director or management positions with Arbitron Inc. or Lamar Advertising Company. During 2012, we or our affiliates paid Arbitron Inc. approximately \$91.8 million for radio ratings information and market research. We and our affiliates also received approximately \$124,000 from Arbitron Inc. during 2012. During 2012, our affiliates leased property and provided services to Lamar Advertising Company for \$1.7 million. During 2012, we and our affiliates also conducted a small amount of business (less than \$60,000) with one other entity for which Mr. Abrams serves as a director and donated outdoor advertising public service announcements (less than \$3,000 in aggregate value) to a charity for which Mr. Abrams serves as a trustee.

During 2012, a non-profit organization for which an immediate family member of Mr. Jacobson serves as a director paid us and our affiliates less than \$10,000 for radio advertising services, and our affiliates donated outdoor advertising public service announcements (less than \$30,000 in aggregate value) to the charity.

Funds affiliated with Mr. Abrams and Mr. Jacobson also own certain of Clear Channel's term loans and other debt securities, as described in Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Commercial Transactions.

The transactions described above are arms-length, ordinary course of business commercial, charitable or financing transactions that occurred during 2012. Transactions of a similar nature occurred during 2013. In each case, the CCMH board of directors concluded that the transaction or relationship did not impair the independence of the director.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

There were no interlocks among any of the directors who served as members of our Compensation Committee and any of our executive officers during 2012 and as of the date of this prospectus. During 2012, no member of the Compensation Committee served as an executive officer of CCMH. For relationships between members of the Compensation Committee and CCMH requiring disclosure under the SEC's rules governing disclosure of transactions with related persons, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

Table of Contents**COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

The following compensation discussion and analysis contains statements regarding company and individual performance measures and other goals. These goals are disclosed in the limited context of CCMH's executive compensation program and should not be understood to be statements of management's expectations or estimates of results or other guidance. Further, the company performance measures used for purposes of executive compensation, as described more fully below, differ from segment results reported in our financial statements. Segment results are used to measure the overall financial performance of CCMH's segments, while the performance measures used for compensation purposes are used in connection with assessing the performance of executives. CCMH specifically cautions investors not to apply the following discussion to other contexts.

The following compensation discussion and analysis includes a discussion of CCMH's compensation objectives and practices and the elements of compensation for CCMH's named executive officers for 2012. Thomas W. Casey served as CCMH's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer during 2012 and until Richard J. Bressler's appointment as CCMH's President and Chief Financial Officer on July 29, 2013. Accordingly, the following compensation discussion and analysis includes a discussion regarding Mr. Casey's compensation rather than Mr. Bressler's compensation.

OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES OF OUR COMPENSATION PROGRAM

CCMH believes that compensation of its named executive officers should be directly and materially linked to operating performance. The fundamental objective of CCMH's compensation program is to attract, retain and motivate top quality executives through compensation and incentives which are competitive within the various labor markets and industries in which CCMH competes for talent and which align the interests of CCMH's executives with the interests of CCMH's stockholders.

Overall, CCMH has designed its compensation program to:

support its business strategy and business plan by clearly communicating what is expected of executives with respect to goals and results and by rewarding achievement;
recruit, motivate and retain executive talent; and
align executive performance with stockholder interests.

CCMH seeks to achieve these objectives through a variety of compensation elements, as summarized below:

Element	Form	Purpose
Base salary	Cash	Provide a competitive level of base compensation in recognition of responsibilities, value to the company and individual performance
Bonus	Cash	Through annual incentive bonuses, discretionary bonuses and additional bonus opportunities, recognize and provide an incentive for performance that achieves specific corporate and/or individual goals

Long-Term Incentive Compensation	Generally stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units or other equity-based compensation	intended to correlate closely with the growth of long-term stockholder value Incentivize achievement of long-term goals, enable retention and/or recognize achievements and promotions in each case aligning compensation over a multi-year period directly with the interests of stockholders by creating an equity stake
Other benefits and perquisites	Retirement plans, health and welfare plans and certain perquisites (such as club dues, relocation benefits and payment of legal fees in connection with promotions/new hires, personal use of aircraft, transportation and other services)	Provide tools for employees to pursue financial security through retirement benefits, promote the health and welfare of all employees and provide other specific benefits of value to individual executive officers
Severance	Varies by circumstances of separation	Facilitate an orderly transition in the event of management changes

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In May 2011, CCMH held a stockholder advisory vote on the compensation of its named executive officers. Approximately 91% of the votes cast on the matter approved the compensation of CCMH's named executive officers as disclosed in CCMH's 2011 proxy statement. Accordingly, CCMH made no significant changes to the objectives or structure of its executive compensation program.

COMPENSATION PRACTICES

CCMH's named executive officers for fiscal year 2012 are as follows:

Robert W. Pittman, Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer);
Thomas W. Casey, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer);
C. William Eccleshare, who served as Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Outdoor International until his January 24, 2012 promotion to Chief Executive Officer Outdoor, overseeing both the Americas and International Outdoor divisions as Chief Executive Officer of our subsidiary, CCOH;
John E. Hogan, who served as President and Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Media & Entertainment (our Media and Entertainment division) until his February 16, 2012 promotion to Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Media & Entertainment; and
Robert H. Walls, Jr., Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

CCMH's Compensation Committee typically determines total compensation, as well as the individual components of such compensation, of CCMH's named executive officers on an annual basis. However, because Mr. Eccleshare's responsibilities relate to our Outdoor divisions, CCMH's Compensation Committee only reviews his compensation, with final determination and approval of his compensation made by the Compensation Committee of the board of directors of our subsidiary, CCOH. For purposes of this Compensation Discussion and Analysis, we sometimes refer to CCMH's Compensation Committee and CCOH's Compensation Committee collectively as the Compensation Committee. All compensation decisions are made within the scope of each named executive officer's employment agreement.

In making decisions with respect to each element of executive compensation, the applicable Compensation Committee considers the total compensation that may be awarded to the executive, including salary, annual incentive bonus and long-term incentive compensation. Multiple factors are considered in determining the amount of total compensation awarded to the named executive officers, including:

- the terms of the named executive officers' employment agreements;
- the Chief Executive Officer's recommendations (other than for himself);
- the value of previous equity awards;
- internal pay equity considerations; and
- broad trends in executive compensation generally.

The goal is to award compensation that is reasonable when all elements of potential compensation are considered.

ELEMENTS OF COMPENSATION

As described above, CCMH believes that a combination of various elements of compensation best serves the interests of CCMH and its stockholders. Having a variety of compensation elements enables CCMH to meet the requirements of the highly competitive environment in which it operates while ensuring that its named executive

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officers are compensated in a way that advances the interests of all stockholders. Under this approach, executive compensation generally involves a significant portion of pay that is at risk, namely, the annual incentive bonus. The annual incentive bonus is based entirely on financial performance, individual performance or a combination of both. In conjunction with the annual incentive bonus awards, the applicable Compensation Committee also may provide annual discretionary bonuses or additional bonus opportunities to CCMH's named executive officers, which also would be based on financial performance, individual performance or a combination of both. Equity awards constitute a significant portion of long-term remuneration that is tied directly to stock price appreciation, which benefits all stockholders.

CCMH's practices with respect to each of the elements of executive compensation are set forth below, followed by a discussion of the specific factors relevant to the named executive officers.

Base Salary

Administration. Base salaries for executive officers typically are reviewed on an annual basis and at the time of promotion or other change in responsibilities. In general, any increases in salary will be based on the subjective evaluation of factors such as the level of responsibility, individual performance, level of pay both of the executive in question and other similarly situated executives and competitive pay practices. All decisions regarding increasing or decreasing an executive officer's base salary are made within the scope of the executive's respective employment agreement, if any. In the case of CCMH's named executive officers, each of their employment agreements contains a minimum level of base salary, as described below under Executive Compensation Employment Agreements with the Named Executive Officers.

In reviewing base salaries, the applicable Compensation Committee considers the importance of linking a significant proportion of the named executive officer's compensation to performance in the form of the annual incentive bonus (plus any annual discretionary bonuses or additional bonus opportunities), which is tied to financial performance measures, individual performance, or a combination of both, as well as long-term incentive compensation.

Analysis. CCMH's named executive officers are eligible for annual raises commensurate with Company policy.

Mr. Pittman became CCMH's Chief Executive Officer on October 2, 2011, after serving as Chairman of Media and Entertainment Platforms pursuant to a consulting agreement since November 15, 2010. Under his employment agreement, Mr. Pittman was provided an initial base salary of \$1,000,000. CCMH's Compensation Committee felt that this base salary, together with the stock options and other benefits and perquisites provided to Mr. Pittman under his employment agreement, represented a competitive compensation package for Mr. Pittman. Mr. Pittman's annual base salary remained at that level for 2012.

At the beginning of 2010, CCMH hired Messrs. Casey and Walls. Under their employment agreements, Mr. Casey and Mr. Walls were provided initial base salaries of \$750,000 and \$550,000, respectively, consistent with CCMH's view of market rates for their positions at the time. In November 2011 the Compensation Committee approved an increase in the annual base salary of Mr. Walls from \$550,000 to \$750,000, effective as of October 1, 2011, and in February 2012 the Compensation Committee approved an increase in the annual base salary of Mr. Casey from \$750,000 to \$800,000, effective March 1, 2012, in recognition of their continued contribution and value to the organization.

Mr. Eccleshare's base salary increased from £486,577 (or \$771,127 using the average exchange rate of £1=\$1.5848 for the year ended December 31, 2012) to \$1,000,000 in connection with his promotion on January 24, 2012.

In November 2010, CCMH amended and restated the employment agreement of Mr. Hogan. Pursuant to his amended and restated employment agreement, Mr. Hogan received an annual base salary increase in November 2010 from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 in recognition of his continued contribution and value to the organization, and his annual base salary remained at that level for 2011 and 2012.

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For a more detailed description of the employment agreements for CCMH's named executive officers, please refer to Executive Compensation Employment Agreements with the Named Executive Officers.

Annual Incentive Bonus

Administration. Messrs. Pittman, Casey, Hogan and Walls and other key executives of CCMH participate in the CCMH 2008 Annual Incentive Plan. Mr. Eccleshare and other key executives of CCOH participate in the CCOH Amended and Restated 2006 Annual Incentive Plan.

In July 2008, CCMH's sole stockholder at that time, CC IV, approved the CCMH 2008 Annual Incentive Plan. In May 2012, CCOH's stockholders approved the CCOH Amended and Restated 2006 Annual Incentive Plan (which was originally approved by CCOH's stockholders in April 2007). The CCMH 2008 Annual Incentive Plan is administered by CCMH's Compensation Committee and the CCOH Amended and Restated 2006 Annual Incentive Plan is administered by CCOH's Compensation Committee (collectively, both plans are referred to in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis as the Annual Incentive Plan). The Annual Incentive Plan is intended to provide an incentive to the named executive officers and other selected key executives to contribute to the growth, profitability and increased stockholder value and to retain such executives. Under the Annual Incentive Plan, participants are eligible for performance-based awards, which represent the conditional right to receive cash or other property based upon the achievement of pre-established performance goals within a specified performance period. No single participant may receive more than \$15,000,000 in awards in any calendar year. Awards granted under the CCOH Amended and Restated 2006 Annual Incentive Plan generally are intended to qualify for the performance-based compensation exception under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), to the extent applicable.

The performance goals for each named executive officer (other than Mr. Eccleshare) are set pursuant to an extensive annual operating plan developed by the Chief Executive Officer of CCMH in consultation with CCMH's board of directors, the Chief Financial Officer of CCMH and other senior executive officers of CCMH within any parameters specified within each executive's employment agreement. The Chief Executive Officer of CCMH makes recommendations as to the compensation levels and performance goals of our named executive officers (other than his own and Mr. Eccleshare's) to CCMH's Compensation Committee for its review, consideration and approval. CCMH's Compensation Committee has complete discretion to accept, reject, or modify the recommendations of the Chief Executive Officer of CCMH. CCOH's Compensation Committee determines the compensation levels and performance goals of Mr. Eccleshare, which are reviewed by CCMH's Compensation Committee.

The 2012 annual incentive bonuses were based on the following performance goals (as further described below): (1) the performance goals for Messrs. Pittman, Casey and Walls were based on achievement of a targeted OIBDAN on a company-wide basis and certain qualitative performance objectives, which were directly relevant to their respective positions and responsibilities; (2) Mr. Hogan's performance goals were based upon achievement of a targeted OIBDAN level for the Media and Entertainment division and certain qualitative performance objectives, which contributed to divisional performance; and (3) Mr. Eccleshare's performance goals were based upon achievement of targeted OIBDAN levels for the International and Americas Outdoor divisions and certain qualitative performance objectives, which contributed to divisional performance. For 2012, Messrs. Casey, Eccleshare and Hogan also were provided with additional bonus opportunities based on achievement of certain qualitative performance objectives directly relevant to their respective positions and responsibilities.

The annual incentive bonuses and payments made in 2013 under the additional bonus opportunities with respect to 2012 performance are reflected in the Non-Equity Incentive Compensation Plan column of the Summary Compensation Table. The annual incentive bonus amounts are determined according to the level of achievement of the

objective OIBDAN-based performance goals and the individual qualitative performance goals. No award is earned under the objective performance goal below a minimum threshold of performance (90% of the applicable target OIBDAN for each individual) and a maximum amount is earned under the objective performance goal for performance at or above a maximum level (115% of the applicable target OIBDAN for each individual). The applicable Compensation Committee may, in its discretion, reduce the awards earned pursuant to either the objective or individual qualitative performance goals, as applicable.

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The process used for the annual incentive bonuses and the additional bonus opportunities for the named executive officers involves four basic steps:

at the outset of the fiscal year:

set performance goals for the year for CCMH and the operating divisions;
set individual performance goals for each participant; and
set a target and maximum annual incentive bonus and a maximum additional bonus opportunity for each applicable participant; and

after the end of the fiscal year, measure actual performance against the predetermined goals of CCMH and the operating divisions and any individual performance goals to determine the earned amounts.

For 2012, CCMH's OIBDAN performance was negatively impacted by the macroeconomic environment. As a result, CCMH and its operating divisions did not meet their OIBDAN targets and the annual incentive bonus awards were paid below the target bonus levels. Taking into account revenues, OIBDAN, operating efficiencies and other operational, strategic and financing achievements during 2012, CCMH's Compensation Committee awarded discretionary bonuses to Messrs. Pittman, Casey, Hogan and Walls, and CCOH's Compensation Committee awarded a discretionary bonus to Mr. Eccleshare. The discretionary bonus awards for 2012 were paid in cash at the same time as the annual incentive bonus awards, and are included in the Bonus column of the Summary Compensation Table. In addition, CCMH's Compensation Committee awarded additional bonus opportunities for Messrs. Casey and Hogan, and CCOH's Compensation Committee awarded an additional bonus opportunity for Mr. Eccleshare. The entire additional bonus amounts earned by Messrs. Casey and Hogan and a significant portion of the earned additional bonus for Mr. Eccleshare will be paid at a later date subject to continued employment, which the Compensation Committee of each of CCMH and CCOH believed would enhance the retention value of these awards.

Analysis. In determining whether the 2012 financial performance goals were met, the Compensation Committee considered the financial results of CCMH and the operating divisions from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012. For 2012, the performance-based goals applicable to the named executive officers are set forth below.

Robert W. Pittman

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Pittman was eligible to receive a target bonus of not less than \$1,650,000 if all of his performance objectives were achieved with respect to 2012. Of Mr. Pittman's \$1,650,000 target bonus, 70% was attributed to achieving a company-wide OIBDAN target of \$2.124 billion and 30% was attributed to achieving the other qualitative performance objectives described below. His maximum bonus for 2012 was set at \$3,300,000. For purposes of calculating Mr. Pittman's bonus, OIBDAN was calculated as CCMH's reportable OIBDAN before restructuring charges, which is defined as consolidated net income (loss) adjusted to exclude the following items: non-cash compensation expense; income tax benefit (expense); other income (expense)-net; equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates; gain (loss) on marketable securities; gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt; interest expense; other operating income (expense)-net; depreciation and amortization; impairment charges; restructuring charges; the impact of foreign currency and other items. Mr. Pittman's individual qualitative performance objectives for 2012 consisted of: (1) developing and implementing a plan to bring new advertising revenue to the Media and Entertainment and the Outdoor advertising sectors; (2) continuing to develop digital offerings, revenue opportunities and strategies; (3) developing and implementing plans to further integrate the Outdoor divisions; and

(4) continuing to expand organizational capabilities. CCMH's achieved OIBDAN for 2012 was approximately \$1.953 billion, which was slightly below the OIBDAN target and, together with the level of achievement of his qualitative performance objectives described above, resulted in Mr. Pittman receiving an annual incentive bonus of \$902,800. In addition, based on the subjective review of Mr. Pittman's performance by CCMH's Compensation Committee, Mr. Pittman received an additional \$597,200 discretionary bonus, for an aggregate 2012 bonus of \$1,500,000.

Thomas W. Casey

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Casey's target bonus for 2012 was set at \$1,000,000, with 70% attributed to achieving a company-wide OIBDAN target of \$2.124 billion and 30% attributed to achieving the other

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qualitative performance objectives described below. His maximum bonus for 2012 was set at \$2,000,000. For purposes of calculating Mr. Casey's bonus, OIBDAN was calculated in the manner described above for Mr. Pittman. Mr. Casey's individual qualitative performance objectives for 2012 consisted of: (1) managing and containing corporate expenses; (2) focusing on forecasting financial results and performance tracking against initiatives; (3) implementing certain new financial systems; (4) continuing to enhance the capital management framework, evaluating capital spending and improving overall cash flow; and (5) expanding the investor relations function. CCMH's achieved OIBDAN for 2012 was approximately \$1.953 billion, which was slightly below the OIBDAN target and, together with the level of achievement of his qualitative performance objectives described above, resulted in Mr. Casey receiving an annual incentive bonus of \$562,152. In addition, based on the subjective review of Mr. Casey's performance by CCMH's Compensation Committee, Mr. Casey received an additional \$230,000 discretionary bonus, for an aggregate 2012 bonus of \$792,152.

Pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity approved for Mr. Casey by CCMH's Compensation Committee with respect to 2012 performance, Mr. Casey also earned an additional \$198,000 supplemental bonus based on achieving the following additional performance objectives established by CCMH's Compensation Committee for Mr. Casey: (1) evaluating capital planning alternatives; and (2) completing various financing transactions. The supplemental bonus will be paid 36 months after the performance goals were established if Mr. Casey remains employed at the payment date.

C. William Eccleshare

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Eccleshare's target bonus for 2012 was set at \$1,000,000, with 50% attributed to achieving OIBDAN in the International Outdoor division of \$430 million, 20% attributed to achieving OIBDAN in the Americas Outdoor division of \$491 million and 30% attributed to achieving the other qualitative performance objectives described below. His maximum bonus for 2012 was set at \$2,000,000. For purposes of calculating Mr. Eccleshare's bonus, OIBDAN is OIBDAN for each of the International Outdoor division and the Americas Outdoor division before restructuring charges, which is defined as consolidated net income (loss) adjusted to include the results of non-consolidated joint ventures in the International Outdoor division as if they were consolidated and further adjusted to exclude the following items: non-cash compensation expense; income tax benefit (expense); other income (expense)-net; equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates; gain (loss) on marketable securities; gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt; interest expense; other operating income (expense)-net; depreciation and amortization; impairment charges; restructuring charges; the impact of foreign currency and other items. Mr. Eccleshare's individual qualitative performance objectives for 2012 consisted of: (1) developing a plan to bring new advertising revenue to the Outdoor advertising sector; (2) maintaining the leadership and strategic direction of the International Outdoor division; (3) hiring a new leader for the Americas Outdoor division; and (4) leveraging capabilities across CCOH and raising the profile of the Outdoor advertising sector. The 2012 International Outdoor division OIBDAN was approximately \$369 million, which was below the OIBDAN target, and the 2012 Americas Outdoor division OIBDAN was approximately \$478 million, which was slightly below the OIBDAN target. Together with the level of achievement of his qualitative performance objectives described above, the achieved OIBDAN levels resulted in Mr. Eccleshare receiving an annual incentive bonus of \$441,186. In addition, based on the subjective review of Mr. Eccleshare's performance by CCOH's Compensation Committee, Mr. Eccleshare received an additional \$405,096 discretionary bonus, for an aggregate 2012 bonus of \$846,282.

Pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity approved for Mr. Eccleshare by CCOH's Compensation Committee with respect to 2012 performance, Mr. Eccleshare also earned an additional \$297,000 supplemental bonus based on achieving the following additional performance objectives established by CCOH's Compensation Committee for Mr. Eccleshare with respect to the Outdoor business: (1) developing and communicating a global vision for CCOH; (2) sharing best practices across CCOH; and (3) gaining market share as compared to others in the industry. Of the

\$297,000 supplemental bonus earned with respect to 2012 performance, \$99,000 was paid at the end of February 2013, and the remaining \$198,000 will be paid at the same time as the annual incentive bonus payments in 2014 and 2015 if Mr. Eccleshare remains employed on the payment dates.

John E. Hogan

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Hogan's target bonus for 2012 was set at \$1,200,000, with 70% attributed to achieving target OIBDAN of \$1.372 billion for the Media and Entertainment division and 30%

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attributed to achieving the other qualitative performance objectives referenced below. His maximum bonus for 2012 was set at \$2,400,000. For purposes of calculating Mr. Hogan's bonus, OIBDAN was calculated in the manner described above for Mr. Pittman, but with respect to the Media and Entertainment division. Mr. Hogan's individual qualitative performance objectives for 2012 consisted of: (1) achieving audience growth; (2) achieving revenue growth; (3) continuing to develop talent and leadership in the Media and Entertainment division; and (4) continuing to integrate and execute traffic business plans. The Media and Entertainment division OIBDAN for 2012 was approximately \$1.264 billion, which was slightly below the OIBDAN target and, together with the level of performance against his qualitative performance objectives described above, resulted in Mr. Hogan receiving an annual incentive bonus of \$685,323. In addition, based on the subjective review of Mr. Hogan's performance by CCMH's Compensation Committee, Mr. Hogan received an additional \$321,680 discretionary bonus, for an aggregate 2012 bonus of \$1,007,003.

Pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity for Mr. Hogan approved by CCMH's Compensation Committee with respect to 2012 performance, Mr. Hogan also earned an additional \$900,000 supplemental bonus based on achieving the following additional performance objectives established by CCMH's Compensation Committee with respect to the Media and Entertainment division: (1) developing specific initiatives to bring additional advertising revenues to the sector; (2) continuing to develop the digital business and associated special projects; and (3) supporting and creating value for CCMH and its leadership. The supplemental bonus will be paid 36 months after the performance goals were established if Mr. Hogan remains employed at the payment date.

Pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity for Mr. Hogan approved by CCMH's Compensation Committee in 2011, Mr. Hogan earned an additional \$1,000,000 supplemental bonus during 2011 based on achieving performance objectives established by CCMH's Compensation Committee with respect to the performance of the Media and Entertainment division during 2011. Of the \$1,000,000 supplemental bonus earned with respect to 2011 performance, \$333,333 was paid at the end of February 2012, \$333,333 was paid at the end of February 2013 and the remaining \$333,334 will be paid at the same time as the annual incentive bonus payments in 2014 if Mr. Hogan remains employed on the payment date.

Robert H. Walls, Jr.

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Walls' target bonus for 2012 was set at \$750,000, with 50% attributed to achieving a company-wide OIBDAN target of \$2.124 billion and 50% attributed to achieving the other qualitative performance objectives described below. His maximum bonus was set at \$1,500,000. For purposes of calculating Mr. Walls' bonus, OIBDAN was calculated in the manner described above for Mr. Pittman. Mr. Walls' individual qualitative performance objectives for 2012 consisted of: (1) continuing to develop legal strategies to support the Media and Entertainment division; (2) focusing on legal matters relating to the Outdoor divisions (such as hiring a new general counsel for the International Outdoor division, overseeing various ongoing Outdoor legal matters and supporting leaders in the Outdoor businesses); (3) implementing initiatives in connection with the company's compliance and enterprise risk management program; (4) continuing to expand the impact of the government affairs function; and (5) managing corporate legal expenses. CCMH's achieved OIBDAN for 2012 was approximately \$1.953 billion, which was slightly below the OIBDAN target and, together with the level of achievement of his qualitative performance objectives described above, resulted in Mr. Walls receiving an annual incentive bonus of \$523,474. In addition, based on the subjective review of Mr. Walls' performance by CCMH's Compensation Committee, Mr. Walls received an additional \$115,250 discretionary bonus, for an aggregate 2012 bonus of \$638,724.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation

Administration. CCMH's named executive officers participate in CCMH's 2008 Executive Incentive Plan (the CCMH Stock Incentive Plan) and/or CCOH's 2012 Stock Incentive Plan or CCOH's previous 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (collectively, the CCOH 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and the CCOH 2012 Stock Incentive Plan are referred to as the CCOH Stock Incentive Plan), which allows for the issuance of incentive and non-statutory stock options, restricted stock and other equity awards. The CCMH Stock Incentive Plan is administered by CCMH's board of directors. The CCOH Stock Incentive Plan is administered by CCOH's Compensation Committee. See Executive Compensation Grants of Plan-Based Awards for a more detailed description of the CCMH Stock Incentive Plan and the CCOH Stock Incentive Plan. As of December 31, 2012, there were 177 employees holding outstanding stock incentive awards under the CCMH Stock Incentive Plan and 398 employees holding outstanding

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stock incentive awards under the CCOH Stock Incentive Plan. In general, the level of long-term incentive compensation is determined based on an evaluation of competitive factors in conjunction with total compensation provided to the executive officers and the overall goals of the compensation program described above. Long-term incentive compensation typically has been paid in stock options and/or restricted stock or restricted stock units with time-vesting conditions and/or vesting conditions tied to predetermined performance goals. Equity ownership is important for purposes of executive retention and alignment of interests with stockholders.

Stock Options, Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units. Long-term incentive compensation may be granted to CCMH's named executive officers in the form of stock options, with exercise prices of not less than fair market value of CCMH or CCOH stock, as applicable, on the date of grant. Fair market value typically is defined as the closing price on the date of grant; however, in certain cases, the CCMH board of directors has determined an alternative fair market value in excess of the closing price of CCMH stock on the date of grant. Long-term incentive compensation also may be granted to CCMH's named executive officers in the form of restricted stock or restricted stock unit awards. Vesting schedules are set by the CCMH board of directors or the CCOH Compensation Committee, as applicable, in their discretion and vary on a case by case basis. All vesting is contingent on continued employment, with rare exceptions made by the applicable board of directors or Compensation Committee. See Executive Compensation Potential Post-Employment Payments for a description of the treatment of the named executive officers equity awards upon termination or change in control. All decisions to award the named executive officers stock options, restricted stock or restricted stock units are in the sole discretion of the CCMH board of directors or the CCOH Compensation Committee, as applicable.

Analysis. CCMH did not provide stock options to named executive officers during 2012. On October 22, 2012, CCMH commenced an offer to exchange (the 2012 Exchange Program) certain outstanding options to purchase shares of CCMH's Class A common stock granted under the CCMH Incentive Plan that had a per share exercise price equal to \$10.00 (Eligible Options) for shares of restricted CCMH Class A common stock (the Replacement Shares) granted as of the date of the commencement of the offer in an amount equal to 90.0% of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying such person's Eligible Options tendered and accepted for exchange, on the terms and under the conditions set forth in the offer. In addition, CCMH granted fully-vested shares of CCMH's Class A common stock (the Additional Shares) pursuant to a tax assistance program offered in connection with the 2012 Exchange Program. For participants in the 2012 Exchange Program who timely delivered to CCMH a properly completed election form under Internal Revenue Code Section 83(b), CCMH repurchased from the participants Additional Shares with a value sufficient to fund tax withholdings in connection with the Replacement Shares, subject to an aggregate maximum amount. Additional Shares that were not repurchased were forfeited at the expiration of the 2012 Exchange Program on November 19, 2012. For individuals who did not timely deliver a properly completed 83(b) election form or declined to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program, all Replacement Shares and Additional Shares were forfeited on November 19, 2012. Although CCMH continues to believe that stock options are an important component of its compensation program, CCMH believes that options with an exercise price equal to \$10.00 were perceived by their holders as having a reduced incentive and retention value due to the difference between the exercise prices and the then-current market price of CCMH's Class A common stock. As a result, CCMH believed that the Eligible Options were not providing the incentives and retention value that its board of directors believes are necessary to CCMH's future success and growth in the value of CCMH's shares.

Of the named executive officers, Messrs. Casey, Hogan and Walls were eligible to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program. Mr. Casey declined to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program and forfeited his Replacement Shares and Additional Shares on November 19, 2012. He retained his existing options that were eligible for the 2012 Exchange Program, with no changes to the terms. Mr. Hogan participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged options to purchase 251,223 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock for 226,101 Replacement Shares. Of the Replacement Shares, 189,551 contain time-vesting provisions and 36,550 contain performance-based vesting conditions. In

addition, 124,187 of Mr. Hogan's Additional Shares were repurchased pursuant to the tax assistance program and the remaining 39,108 of Mr. Hogan's Additional Shares were forfeited as described above. Mr. Walls participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged options to purchase 100,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock for 90,000 Replacement Shares with time-vesting conditions. In addition, 30,994 of Mr. Walls' Additional Shares were repurchased pursuant to the tax assistance program and the remaining 34,006 of Mr. Walls' Additional Shares were forfeited as described above.

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In addition to the restricted stock awarded through the 2012 Exchange Program, CCMH's board of directors granted awards of 200,000 shares and 60,000 shares of restricted stock to Messrs. Pittman and Walls, respectively, on October 15, 2012, half of which vest based on time and half of which vest upon satisfaction of performance conditions, as described in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards section of this prospectus. These grants were provided in recognition of executive performance, to further align executive interests with those of CCMH's stockholders and to serve as a further incentive for retention.

CCOH's Compensation Committee granted 253,164 time-vesting restricted stock units to each of Messrs. Casey and Walls during 2012 in recognition of both their performance in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer and their ongoing contributions as Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel, respectively, of CCOH. In March 2012, Mr. Eccleshare was awarded time-vesting stock options to purchase 90,000 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock concurrently with annual CCOH stock option awards to other employees. The amount of the annual CCOH stock option award to Mr. Eccleshare in March 2012 was based upon: (1) general performance; (2) internal pay equity relative to other key employees of CCOH; and (3) the value of equity awards granted in prior years. Mr. Eccleshare also received an award of 506,329 CCOH time and performance vesting restricted stock units in July 2012 pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement.

As mentioned above, CCMH's board of directors and CCOH's Compensation Committee typically consider internal pay equity when determining the amount of long-term incentive compensation to grant to the named executive officers. However, they do so broadly and do not have a specific policy, or seek to follow established guidelines or formulas, to maintain a particular ratio of long-term incentive compensation among the named executive officers or other executives. For further information about the 2012 long-term incentive awards, please refer to the Grants of Plan-Based Awards and the Employment Agreements with the Named Executive Officers sections appearing later under the Executive Compensation heading in this prospectus.

Equity Award Grant Timing Practices

Employee New Hires/Promotions Grant Dates. Grants of stock options and other equity awards, if any, to newly-hired or newly promoted employees generally are made at the regularly scheduled meeting of the applicable board of directors or Compensation Committee immediately following the hire or promotion. However, timing may vary as provided in a particular employee's agreement or to accommodate the board of directors or Compensation Committee.

Equity Awards for Directors. Due to the ownership structure of CCMH and the representation on the board of directors of designees of the Sponsors and two other large stockholders, CCMH historically has not provided compensation, including any equity awards, to any members of the board of directors for their service as directors.

Timing of Equity Awards. CCMH and CCOH do not have a formal policy on the timing of equity awards in connection with the release of material non-public information to affect the value of compensation. In the event that material non-public information becomes known to the applicable board of directors or Compensation Committee prior to granting equity awards, the board of directors or Compensation Committee will take the existence of such information under advisement and make an assessment in its business judgment regarding whether to delay the grant of the equity award in order to avoid any potential impropriety.

Executive Benefits and Perquisites

The named executive officers are entitled to participate in all pension, profit sharing and other retirement plans, and all group health, hospitalization, disability and other insurance and employee welfare benefit plans in which other

similarly situated employees may participate. Mr. Eccleshare, who is a citizen of the United Kingdom, also is provided with private medical insurance and CCOH contributes a portion of his salary to a private pension scheme in which he participates in the United Kingdom (or provide the cash benefits to him as salary in lieu of such contribution). CCMH and CCOH also provide certain other perquisites to the named executive officers.

Aircraft Benefits. From time to time, CCMH's officers use the company aircraft for personal air travel, pursuant to the company's Aircraft Policy. In addition, during the term of his employment, CCMH agreed to make an aircraft available to Mr. Pittman for his business and personal use (including flights on which Mr. Pittman is not present) and will pay all costs associated with the provision of the aircraft. CCMH leases an airplane for Mr. Pittman's use, as described in Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

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Club Dues, Automotive Benefits and Other Services. CCMH also has agreed to make a car and driver available for Mr. Pittman's business and personal use in and around the New York area as well as anywhere else on Company business. Mr. Eccleshare receives an automobile allowance in the United Kingdom and CCOH has agreed to make a car service available for his business use in the United States. In addition, Mr. Eccleshare is reimbursed for the annual dues for memberships in certain clubs and CCOH provides supplemental life insurance benefits to Mr. Eccleshare.

Relocation, Housing, Tax and Legal Review Benefits. Since 2009, CCMH and CCOH have recruited and hired several new executive officers and have promoted and relocated executive officers, as well as other officers and key employees. As part of this process, the CCMH and CCOH Compensation Committees considered the benefits that would be appropriate to provide to facilitate and/or accelerate their relocation to our corporate locations. After experience recruiting and hiring several new executive officers and other key personnel since 2009, in October 2010 the CCMH and CCOH Compensation Committees adopted new company-wide tiered relocation policies reflecting these types of relocation benefits. The new relocation policies apply only in the case of a company-requested relocation and provide different levels of benefits based on the employee's level within the organization. In connection with his promotion to serve as the Chief Executive Officer of CCOH, Mr. Eccleshare relocated from our offices in London to the offices in New York. Through the negotiation of his employment agreement, CCOH agreed to provide Mr. Eccleshare with the additional benefits described under Executive Compensation Employment Agreements with the Named Executive Officers below in consideration of his international relocation.

Mr. Pittman has been a member of, and an investor in, Pilot Group, a private equity investment company, since April 2003. In connection with Mr. Pittman's appointment as our Chief Executive Officer, Pilot Group and certain of its portfolio investments in other media companies incurred restructuring expenses to ensure their continued compliance with applicable Federal Communications Commission regulations. CCMH reimbursed Pilot Group and the impacted portfolio companies for their legal and related fees associated with those restructuring activities to ensure continued compliance. CCOH also paid Mr. Eccleshare's legal fees incurred in connection with the negotiation of his new employment agreement during 2012 and, similarly, CCMH reimbursed legal fees incurred by Mr. Hogan in connection with the negotiation of his amendment to his employment agreement in February 2012.

CCMH's Compensation Committee believes that the above benefits provide a more tangible incentive than an equivalent amount of cash compensation. In determining the named executive officers' total compensation, the Compensation Committee will consider these benefits. However, as these benefits and perquisites represent a relatively small portion of the named executive officers' total compensation (or, in the case of benefits such as relocation benefits, are not intended to occur frequently for each named executive officer), it is unlikely that they will materially influence the Compensation Committee's decision in setting such named executive officers' total compensation. For further discussion of these benefits and perquisites, including the methodology for computing their costs, please refer to the Summary Compensation Table included in this prospectus, as well as the All Other Compensation table included in footnote (d) to the Summary Compensation Table. For further information about other benefits provided to the named executive officers, please refer to Executive Compensation Employment Agreements with the Named Executive Officers.

Severance Arrangements

Pursuant to their respective employment agreements, each of CCMH's named executive officers is entitled to certain payments and benefits in certain termination situations or upon a change in control. CCMH believes that its severance arrangements facilitate an orderly transition in the event of changes in management. For further discussion of severance payments and benefits, see Executive Compensation Potential Post-Employment Payments set forth below in this prospectus.

Roles and Responsibilities

Role of the Compensation Committee. As described above, CCMH's Compensation Committee primarily is responsible for conducting reviews of CCMH's executive compensation policies and strategies, overseeing and

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evaluating CCMH's overall compensation structure and programs, setting executive compensation, and setting performance goals and evaluating the performance of executive officers against those goals, with the full board of directors approving equity awards. With respect to executive officers who are employed exclusively by CCMH's Outdoor divisions, CCMH's Compensation Committee reviews compensation; however, CCOH's Compensation Committee has the responsibility for conducting reviews of CCOH's executive compensation policies and strategies, overseeing and evaluating CCOH's overall compensation structure and programs, setting executive compensation, setting performance goals and evaluating the performance of executive officers against those goals, and approving equity awards. The responsibilities of CCMH's Compensation Committee are described above under "The Board of Directors' Committees of the Board."

Role of the Chief Executive Officer. CCMH's Chief Executive Officer provides reviews and recommendations for CCMH's Compensation Committee's consideration regarding CCMH's executive compensation programs, policies and governance. In the case of CCMH's Outdoor divisions, his recommendations incorporate the recommendations from CCOH's Chief Executive Officer (other than for himself). CCMH's Chief Executive Officer's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- providing an ongoing review of the effectiveness of the compensation programs, including their level of competitiveness and their alignment with CCMH's objectives;
- recommending changes and new programs, if necessary, to ensure achievement of all program objectives;
- and
- recommending pay levels, payout and awards for the named executive officers other than himself.

Use of Compensation Consultants. During 2012, CCMH's Compensation Committee engaged Hay Group, Inc. ("Hay") to prepare employee communication materials with respect to the 2012 Exchange Program. Management also retained Hay during 2012 to assist management with its review of executive compensation matters as well as to provide other services to the company. The services provided to management by Hay included assisting with overall market analysis of executive compensation structures generally and providing volatility analysis and equity valuation support in connection with stock options issued by CCMH and CCOH. Hay used existing sources of data for its market analysis.

CCMH requested and received responses from Hay addressing its independence, including the following factors: (1) other services provided to any Clear Channel entity by Hay; (2) fees paid by any Clear Channel entity as a percentage of Hay's total revenue; (3) policies or procedures maintained by Hay that are designed to prevent a conflict of interest; (4) any business or personal relationships between the individual consultants involved in the engagements and a member of the Compensation Committee; (5) any CCMH or CCOH stock owned by the individual consultants involved in the engagements; and (6) any business or personal relationships between the executive officers and Hay or the individual consultants involved in the engagements. Pursuant to SEC regulations, the Compensation Committee discussed these considerations and concluded that Hay's work does not raise any conflict of interest.

TAX AND ACCOUNTING TREATMENT**Deductibility of Executive Compensation**

Although Section 162(m) of the Code places a limit of \$1,000,000 on the amount of compensation a publicly held corporation may deduct for federal income tax purposes in any one year with respect to certain senior executives, in 2012, CCMH was not a publicly held corporation within the meaning of applicable provisions of Section 162(m) of the Code and Treasury regulations. This is because, following the July 2008 merger (the "Merger") pursuant to which Clear Channel became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of CCMH, CCMH was not required to register its Class A

common stock and, on December 31, 2012, CCMH would not have been subject to the reporting obligations of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act had CCMH not voluntarily registered its Class A common stock by filing a registration statement on Form 8-A on July 30, 2008. In the event that CCMH subsequently becomes a publicly held corporation within the meaning of Section 162(m), CCMH's Compensation Committee will consider the anticipated tax treatment to CCMH and to senior executives covered by these rules of various payments and benefits. In that event, CCMH's Compensation Committee may consider various alternatives to preserving the deductibility of compensation and benefits to the extent reasonably practicable and consistent with its other compensation objectives.

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Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

CCMH accounts for stock-based payments, including awards under the CCMH Incentive Plan and the CCOH Incentive Plan, in accordance with the requirements of ASC 718 (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R)).

CORPORATE SERVICES AGREEMENT

In connection with CCOH's initial public offering, CCOH entered into a corporate services agreement (the "Corporate Services Agreement") with Clear Channel Management Services, L.P., now known as Clear Channel Management Services, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of CCMH. Under the terms of the agreement, Clear Channel Management Services, Inc. provides, among other things, certain executive officer services to CCOH. These executive officer services are allocated to CCOH based on CCOH's OIBDAN as a percentage of Clear Channel's total OIBDAN for the prior year, each as reported in connection with year-end financial results. For purposes of these allocations, OIBDAN is defined as: consolidated net income (loss) adjusted to exclude non-cash compensation expense and the following line items presented in the Statement of Operations: income tax benefit (expense); other income (expense) - net; equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates; gain (loss) on marketable securities; gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt; interest expense; other operating income (expense) - net; depreciation & amortization; and impairment charges.

For 2012, CCOH was allocated 40.62% of certain personnel costs for Mr. Casey for his service as Chief Financial Officer. CCMH and CCOH considered these allocations to be a reflection of the utilization of services provided based on 2011 OIBDAN. Please refer to footnote (g) to the Summary Compensation Table in this prospectus for the allocations for 2012, 2011 and 2010. For additional information regarding the Corporate Services Agreement, see "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - Corporate Services Agreement."

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The Summary Compensation Table below provides compensation information for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 for the principal executive officer (PEO) and the principal financial officer (PFO) serving during 2012 and each of the three next most highly compensated executive officers of CCMH for services rendered in all capacities (collectively, the named executive officers). Thomas W. Casey served as CCMH s Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer during 2012, 2011 and 2010 and until Richard J. Bressler s appointment as CCMH s President and Chief Financial Officer on July 29, 2013. Accordingly, the following discussion reflects Mr. Casey s compensation during those years rather than Mr. Bressler s compensation.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE**Summary Compensation Table**

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus ^(a) (\$)	Stock Awards ^(b) (\$)	Option Awards ^(b) (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ^(c)	All Other Compensation ^(d)	Total (\$)
						(\$)	(\$)	
Robert W. Pittman Chief Executive Officer (PEO) ^(e)	2012	1,000,000	597,200	260,000		902,800	885,145	3,645,145
	2011	250,000	1,435,500		1,146,064		570,190	3,401,754
Thomas W. Casey Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (PFO) ^(f)	2012	791,667 ^(g)	230,000 ^(g)	2,675,187		562,152 ^(g)	6,250 ^(g)	4,265,256
	2011	750,000 ^(g)	439,380 ^(g)			710,620 ^(g)	64,953 ^(g)	1,964,953
	2010	750,000 ^(g)	650,000 ^(g)		1,169,350	1,314,650 ^(g)	1,150,391 ^(g)	5,034,391
C. William Eccleshare Chief Executive Officer Outdoor ^(h)	2012	1,057,296	405,096	1,860,760	374,094	540,186	1,191,919	5,429,351
	2011	798,260			1,256,729 ⁽ⁱ⁾	920,134	126,970	3,102,093
John E. Hogan Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Media & Entertainment	2012	1,000,000	655,013	804,602		685,323	190,386	3,335,324
	2011	1,000,000	758,333			612,864	46,276	2,477,307
	2010	825,758	225,000		59,834 ^(j) 831,385	1,648,435	51,203	3,581,781
Robert H. Walls, Jr.								

Executive Vice	2012	750,000	115,250	2,422,983		523,474	10,279	3,821,986
President, General	2011	600,000	273,694 ^(g)			476,306	6,125	1,356,125
Counsel & Secretary ^(k)	2010	547,917	600,000		489,050	1,224,750	123,331	2,985,048

(a) The amounts reflect:

For Mr. Pittman, cash payments for 2012 and 2011 as discretionary bonus awards from CCMH;

For Mr. Casey, (1) cash payments for 2012, 2011 and 2010 as discretionary bonus awards from CCMH; (2) for 2011, a \$250,000 bonus that Mr. Casey received from CCMH for his service in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer; and (3) for 2010, a \$500,000 signing bonus that Mr. Casey received from CCMH upon joining CCMH;

For Mr. Eccleshare, a cash payment for 2012 as a discretionary bonus award from CCOH;

For Mr. Hogan, (1) cash payments for 2012, 2011 and 2010 as discretionary bonus awards from CCMH; (2) for 2011, (a) a \$25,000 discretionary bonus payment for 2011 approved by CCMH's Compensation Committee in March 2011 and (b) a \$333,333 payment pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity approved by CCMH's Compensation Committee in November 2011 with respect to 2011 performance; and (3) for 2012, the second \$333,333 payment under the 2011 additional bonus opportunity (the final \$333,334 payment of which will be paid in the following year if Mr. Hogan remains employed at the payment date); and

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For Mr. Walls, (1) cash payments for 2012, 2011 and 2010 as discretionary bonus awards from CCMH; (2) for 2011, a \$250,000 bonus that Mr. Walls received from CCMH for his service in the Office of the Chief Executive Officer; and (3) for 2010, a \$500,000 signing bonus that Mr. Walls received from CCMH upon joining CCMH.

See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus.

- (b) **CCMH Stock Awards.** On October 15, 2012, Messrs. Pittman and Walls received restricted stock awards with respect to 200,000 shares and 60,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock, respectively, 50% of which contain performance-based vesting conditions and 50% of which contain time-vesting provisions. The amounts shown in the Stock Awards column for Messrs. Pittman and Walls for 2012 include \$260,000 and \$78,000, respectively, as the full grant date fair value of the time-vesting portion of the October 15, 2012 restricted stock awards based on the closing price of our Class A common stock on the date of grant, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations. Assuming that all of the performance-based vesting conditions will be achieved with respect to the performance-based restricted stock awards that Messrs. Pittman and Walls received on October 15, 2012, the grant date fair value of those performance-based restricted stock awards would have been \$260,000 and \$78,000, respectively. However, on the date of grant, the actual fair market value of those performance-based restricted stock awards was \$0 based on the determination on the grant date that the achievement of the performance-based vesting conditions was not probable and, accordingly, no amount is reflected for those performance-based restricted stock awards in the Stock Awards column.

On October 22, 2012, CCMH commenced the 2012 Exchange Program, pursuant to which CCMH offered to exchange certain outstanding options to purchase shares of CCMH's Class A common stock granted under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan that had a per share exercise price equal to \$10.00 for restricted Replacement Shares of CCMH's Class A common stock in an amount equal to 90.0% of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying such person's eligible options. In addition, on October 22, 2012, CCMH granted fully-vested Additional Shares of stock pursuant to a tax assistance program offered in connection with the 2012 Exchange Program. The Replacement Shares and Additional Shares were granted on October 22, 2012, the date of the commencement of the offer. If an individual participated in the 2012 Exchange Program, that person was required to tender his or her eligible options prior to November 19, 2012, the expiration date of the offer, in order to retain his or her Replacement Shares. If participants in the 2012 Exchange Program timely delivered a properly completed election form under Internal Revenue Code Section 83(b), CCMH repurchased a portion of their Additional Shares with a value sufficient to fund a portion of the tax withholdings in connection with the award of the Replacement Shares, subject to an aggregate maximum amount. Additional Shares that were not repurchased were forfeited at the expiration of the offer on November 19, 2012. If an individual declined to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program, that person's Replacement Shares and Additional Shares were forfeited on November 19, 2012, the date of the expiration of the offer, and that person retained his or her eligible options.

Because the Replacement Shares and the Additional Shares were granted at the commencement of the offer, subject to forfeiture, \$877,723, \$804,602 and \$344,987 included in the Stock Awards column for 2012 for Messrs. Casey, Hogan and Walls, respectively, represents the incremental fair value of their time-vesting Replacement Shares and all of their Additional Shares (including those forfeited as described below) based on the closing price of our Class A common stock on the date of grant, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations. Assuming that all of the performance-based vesting conditions will be achieved with respect to the performance-based Replacement Shares that Mr. Hogan received on October 22, 2012, the grant date fair value of those performance-based Replacement Shares would have been \$110,016. However, on the date of grant, the actual fair market value of those performance-based Replacement

Shares was \$0 based on the determination on the grant date that the achievement of the performance-based vesting conditions was not probable and, accordingly, no amount is reflected for those performance-based Replacement Shares in the Stock Awards column.

Mr. Casey received 225,000 Replacement Shares and 162,500 Additional Shares at the commencement of the offer. Mr. Casey declined to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program and forfeited the 225,000 Replacement Shares and 162,500 Additional Shares on November 19, 2012. He retained his existing options that were eligible for exchange, with no changes to the terms. As a result, the entire \$877,723 grant date fair value in respect of his Replacement Shares and Additional Shares included in the Stock Awards column for 2012 was forfeited.

Mr. Hogan received 226,101 Replacement Shares and 163,295 Additional Shares at the commencement of the offer. Mr. Hogan participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged his eligible options for the 226,101 Replacement Shares. In addition, 124,187 of Mr. Hogan's Additional Shares were repurchased pursuant to the tax assistance program and the remaining 39,108 of Mr. Hogan's Additional Shares were forfeited. As a result, \$117,715 of the grant date fair value in respect of his Additional Shares included in the Stock Awards column for 2012 was forfeited.

Mr. Walls received 90,000 Replacement Shares and 65,000 Additional Shares at the commencement of the offer. Mr. Walls participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged his eligible options for the 90,000 Replacement Shares. In addition, 30,994 of Mr. Walls' Additional Shares were repurchased pursuant to the tax assistance program and the remaining 34,006 of Mr. Walls' Additional Shares were forfeited. As a result, \$102,358 of the grant date fair value in respect of his Additional Shares included in the Stock Awards column for 2012 was forfeited.

For further discussion of the 2012 Exchange Program, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation and the Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2012 table below.

CCOH Stock Awards. The amounts shown in the Stock Awards column for Messrs. Casey and Walls for 2012 include \$1,797,464 and \$1,999,996, respectively, as the full grant date fair value of time-vesting restricted stock units awarded to them by CCOH on May 10, 2012 and March 26, 2012, respectively, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations. For time-vesting restricted stock unit awards, the grant date fair value is based on the closing price of CCOH's Class A common stock on the date of grant.

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On July 26, 2012, Mr. Eccleshare was awarded a restricted stock unit award with respect to (1) 126,582 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock that contain performance-based vesting conditions and (2) 379,747 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock that contain time-vesting provisions. The amount shown in the Stock Awards column for Mr. Eccleshare for 2012 includes \$1,860,760 as the full grant date fair value of the time-vesting restricted stock units based on the closing price of CCOH's Class A common stock on the date of grant, as described above. Assuming that all of the performance-based vesting conditions will be achieved with respect to the performance-based restricted stock units that Mr. Eccleshare received, the grant date fair value of those performance-based restricted stock units would have been \$620,252. However, on the date of grant, the actual fair market value of those performance-based restricted stock units was \$0 based on the determination on the grant date that the achievement of the performance-based vesting conditions was not probable and, accordingly, no amount is reflected for the performance-based restricted stock units in the Stock Awards column.

CCMH Option Awards. The amounts shown in the Option Awards column for 2011 for Mr. Pittman and for 2010 for Messrs. Casey, Hogan and Walls reflect the full grant date fair value of time-vesting CCMH stock options awarded to them in the respective years, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations.

For Mr. Hogan, the amount shown in the Option Awards column for 2011 reflects the incremental fair value of stock option awards to Mr. Hogan on February 17, 2011 in exchange for stock option awards originally granted in 2008 pursuant to an Offer to Exchange that commenced in February 2011 (the 2011 Exchange Program). For a description of the 2011 Exchange Program, see footnote (j) below.

As described above, Messrs. Hogan and Walls participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged the stock options reflected in the Option Awards column for 2011 and 2010 for Replacement Shares included in the 2012 Stock Awards column.

CCOH Option Awards. The amounts shown in the Option Awards column for 2012 and 2011 for Mr. Eccleshare reflect the full grant date fair value of time-vesting stock options awarded to Mr. Eccleshare by CCOH in 2012 and 2011, respectively, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations.

The fair value of the time-vesting stock options awarded to Mr. Eccleshare in 2012 was estimated, based on several assumptions, on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model. The fair value and assumptions used for the stock options awarded to Mr. Eccleshare in 2012 are shown below:

	Eccleshare March 26, 2012 Grant
Fair value per share of options granted	\$4.16
Fair value assumptions:	
Expected volatility	54.01%
Expected life, in years	6.3
Risk-free interest rate	1.48%
Dividend yield	0.00%

For Mr. Eccleshare, the amount shown in the Option Awards column for 2011 also includes the incremental fair value of modifications made on August 11, 2011 to certain of his outstanding stock option awards originally granted on

September 10, 2009 and September 10, 2010. For a description of Mr. Eccleshare's award modifications, see footnote (i) below.

For further discussion of the assumptions made in valuation, see also Note 10 Shareholders' Equity to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(c) The amounts reflect:

For Messrs. Pittman, Casey, Hogan and Walls, cash payments from CCMH as annual incentive bonus awards for 2012, 2011 and 2010, as applicable, under its 2008 Annual Incentive Plan pursuant to pre-established performance goals; and

For Mr. Eccleshare, (1) cash payments from CCOH as annual incentive bonus awards for 2012 and 2011 under its 2006 Annual Incentive Plan pursuant to pre-established performance goals and (2) for 2012, a cash payment in 2013 of one-third (\$99,000) of the \$297,000 earned pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity based on pre-established performance goals with respect to 2012, the remaining \$198,000 of which will be paid in approximately equal installments in the following two years if Mr. Eccleshare remains employed at the payment dates.

Messrs. Casey and Hogan also earned an additional \$198,000 and \$900,000, respectively, that is not reflected in the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column with respect to 2012. These amounts were earned pursuant to additional bonus opportunities based on pre-established performance goals with respect to 2012, and will be paid 36 months after the performance goals were established if they remain employed through the payment date. For discussion of the 2012 pre-established performance goals and payments, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus.

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(d) As described below, for 2012 the All Other Compensation column reflects:

amounts we contributed under our 401(k) plan as a matching contribution for the benefit of the named executive officers in the United States or payments in lieu of pension contributions for the benefit of Mr. Eccleshare in the United Kingdom;
 club membership dues paid by us;
 the value of personal use of company aircraft by the named executive officers;
 personal tax services paid by us;
 tax gross-ups on tax services;
 relocation expenses for Mr. Eccleshare;
 the cost of travel to the United States for Mr. Eccleshare's family;
 legal, immigration and other fees in connection with employment and other related matters;
 the cost of private medical insurance for the benefit of Mr. Eccleshare in the United Kingdom;
 an automobile allowance for the benefit of Mr. Eccleshare in the United Kingdom and amounts reimbursed for chauffeured car service expenses incurred by Mr. Eccleshare in the United States;
 amounts reimbursed for chauffeured car service expenses incurred by Mr. Pittman;
 housing, furnishings and related expenses for Mr. Eccleshare in the United States;
 tax gross-ups on housing, furnishings and related expenses for Mr. Eccleshare; and
 the cost of supplemental life insurance for Mr. Eccleshare.

	Pittman	Casey	Eccleshare	Hogan	Walls
Plan contributions (or payment in lieu thereof)	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$155,887	\$6,250	\$6,250
Club dues			1,823		
Aircraft usage	680,669			177,825	4,029
Tax services			25,579		
Tax services tax gross-up			28,474		
Relocation expenses			286,009		
Family travel expenses			63,040		
Legal, immigration and other fees	79,280		55,921	6,311	
Private medical insurance			3,252		
Automobile allowance			23,305		
Car service	118,946		1,591		
			251,572		

Housing,
furnishings
and related
expenses

Housing,
furnishings
and related
expenses tax

gross-up

284,744

Supplemental
life insurance

10,722

Total	\$885,145	\$6,250	\$1,191,919	\$190,386	\$10,279
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Except as described below with respect to aircraft usage, the value of all benefits included in the All Other Compensation column is based on CCMH's actual costs.

From time to time, our officers use the company aircraft for personal air travel, pursuant to the company's Aircraft Policy. In addition, during the term of his employment, CCMH agreed to make an aircraft available to Mr. Pittman for his business and personal use (including flights on which Mr. Pittman is not present) and will pay all costs associated with the provision of the aircraft. CCMH leases an airplane for Mr. Pittman's use, as described in Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

The value of personal aircraft usage reported above is based on CCMH's direct variable operating costs. This methodology calculates an average variable cost per hour of flight. CCMH applies the same methodology to aircraft that are covered by contracts with an outside aircraft management company under which CCMH reimburses the aircraft management company for costs that would otherwise be incurred directly by CCMH (including crew salaries, insurance, fuel and hangar rent) and pays them a monthly management fee for the oversight and administrative services that would otherwise have to be provided by CCMH. On certain occasions, an executive's spouse or other family members and guests may accompany the executive on a flight and the additional direct operating cost incurred in such situations is included under the foregoing methodology.

Mr. Pittman has been a member of, and an investor in, Pilot Group, a private equity investment company, since April 2003. In connection with Mr. Pittman's appointment as our Chief Executive Officer, Pilot Group and certain of its portfolio investments in other media companies incurred restructuring expenses to ensure their continued compliance with applicable Federal Communications Commission regulations. The \$79,280 of legal and other fees reflected in the table above for Mr. Pittman represents payments by CCMH during 2012 of fees incurred by Pilot Group and the impacted portfolio companies in connection with those restructuring activities to ensure continued compliance.

Messrs. Pittman and Eccleshare are reimbursed for chauffeured car service use for commuting and other personal purposes.

Pursuant to his employment agreement and in connection with his relocation to the United States, Mr. Eccleshare is entitled to receive certain relocation, immigration, housing, tax and other services. Of the amounts in the table above for Mr. Eccleshare, the amounts

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reflected for relocation expenses (\$286,009) and legal, immigration and other fees (\$55,921) are directly related to Mr. Eccleshare's initial relocation from London to the United States and, accordingly, would not be expected to recur during the term of his employment. For a description of these services and the other items reflected in the table above, see Employment Agreements with the Named Executive Officers below.

- (e) Mr. Pittman became our Chief Executive Officer on October 2, 2011. The summary compensation information presented above for Mr. Pittman reflects his service in that capacity since October 2, 2011. Prior to becoming our Chief Executive Officer and an employee of ours on October 2, 2011, Mr. Pittman served as our Chairman of Media and Entertainment Platforms pursuant to a consulting agreement since November 2010. During 2011, we paid Mr. Pittman \$375,000 for his services under the consulting agreement.
- (f) Mr. Casey became our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer on January 4, 2010. The summary compensation information presented above for Mr. Casey reflects his service in that capacity since January 4, 2010, as well as his service as a member of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer of CCMH from March 31, 2011 until October 2, 2011 and of CCOH from March 31, 2011 through January 24, 2012.
- (g) As described above under Compensation Discussion and Analysis Corporate Services Agreement, Clear Channel Management Services, Inc. provides, among other things, certain executive officer services to CCOH. The Salary, Bonus, Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation and All Other Compensation columns presented above reflect 100% of the amounts for each of Messrs. Casey and Walls. However, pursuant to the Corporate Services Agreement, based on CCOH's OIBDAN as a percentage of Clear Channel's total OIBDAN, CCOH was allocated 40.62% of certain amounts for Mr. Casey for 2012, 38.95% for 2011 and 41% for 2010 and CCOH was allocated 38.95% of certain amounts for Mr. Walls for 2011, as described below:

With respect to Mr. Casey: (1) 40.62% of the amounts reflected in the Salary, Bonus, Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation and All Other Compensation columns for 2012; (2) 38.95% of the amounts reflected in the Salary and Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation columns and 38.95% of certain of the amounts reflected in the All Other Compensation column for 2011 based on his service as Chief Financial Officer; (3) \$73,764 of the amount reflected in the Bonus column for 2011, reflecting 38.95% of his discretionary bonus provided for his service as Chief Financial Officer during 2011; (4) \$148,250 of the amount reflected in the Bonus column for 2011, reflecting a pro rata portion of his discretionary bonus provided for his service as a member of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer for CCOH; and (5) 41% of the amounts reflected in the Salary, Bonus and Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation columns and 41% of certain amounts reflected in the All Other Compensation column for 2010; and

With respect to Mr. Walls, \$148,250 of the amount reflected in the Bonus column for 2011, reflecting a pro rata portion of his discretionary bonus provided for his service as a member of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer for CCOH.

**Salary
Allocated to CCOH**

	2012	2011	2010
Thomas W. Casey	\$321,575	\$292,125	\$307,500

**Bonus and Non-Equity Incentive Plan
Compensation
Allocated to CCOH**

	2012	2011	2010
Thomas W. Casey	\$321,772	\$498,800	\$805,507
Robert H. Walls, Jr.		148,250	

**All Other Compensation
Allocated to CCOH**

	2012	2011	2010
Thomas W. Casey	\$2,539	\$25,299	\$471,660

- (h) On January 24, 2012, Mr. Eccleshare was promoted to Chief Executive Officer of CCOH, overseeing both our Americas and International Outdoor divisions. Prior thereto, Mr. Eccleshare served as our Chief Executive Officer Clear Channel Outdoor International since September 1, 2009 but was not a named executive officer of ours prior to 2011. The summary compensation information presented above for Mr. Eccleshare reflects his compensation from CCOH for service in those capacities during the relevant periods of 2012 and 2011. Mr. Eccleshare is a citizen of the United Kingdom, and his compensation from CCOH reported in the Summary Compensation Table that was originally denominated in British pounds has been converted to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rates of £1=\$1.5848 and £1=\$1.60359 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In addition to his compensation paid by CCOH, the amounts in the Salary column for Mr. Eccleshare include \$18,046 and \$17,990 paid in 2012 and 2011, respectively, by our majority-owned subsidiary, Clear Media Limited, for his service as a director of Clear Media Limited. Clear Media Limited is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The amounts paid by Clear Media Limited have been converted from Hong Kong dollars to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rates of HK\$1=\$0.1289 and HK\$1=\$0.1285 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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- (i) The amount in the Option Awards column for Mr. Eccleshare for 2011 reflects the full grant date fair value of time-vesting stock options awarded by CCOH, as described in footnote (b) above.

On August 11, 2011, CCOH's Compensation Committee amended and restated certain of Mr. Eccleshare's outstanding stock options. As part of the amendment and restatement, the performance-based vesting conditions applicable to Mr. Eccleshare's outstanding stock options originally awarded on September 10, 2009 and September 10, 2010 were replaced with time-vesting conditions. Accordingly, as described in footnote (b) above, the amount in the Option Awards column for 2011 also includes the incremental fair value of the August 11, 2011 modifications made to his September 10, 2009 and September 10, 2010 stock option awards.

- (j) During 2008 Mr. Hogan received stock options to purchase 108,297 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock that contained performance-based vesting conditions and received time-vesting stock options to purchase 54,148 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock. The 108,297 performance-based stock options awarded to Mr. Hogan in 2008 were cancelled on March 21, 2011 in exchange for a grant of 54,149 new performance-based stock options pursuant to the 2011 Exchange Program. Similarly, the 54,148 time-vesting stock options to purchase CCMH Class A common stock awarded to Mr. Hogan in 2008 were cancelled on March 21, 2011 in exchange for a grant of 27,074 new time-vesting stock options pursuant to the 2011 Exchange Program.

The amount in the Option Awards column for Mr. Hogan for 2011 reflects the incremental fair value of the time-vesting stock options awarded to Mr. Hogan by CCMH in the 2011 Exchange Program, as described in footnote (b) above. Assuming that all of the performance-based vesting conditions will be achieved with respect to the performance-based vesting stock options that Mr. Hogan received in the 2011 Exchange Program, the grant date fair value of those performance-based vesting stock options would have been \$184,648. However, on the date of the 2011 Exchange Program, the actual fair value of those options was \$0 based on the determination on the grant date that the achievement of the performance-based vesting conditions was not probable and, accordingly, no amount is reflected for the performance-based options in the Option Awards column.

- (k) Mr. Walls became our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary on January 1, 2010. The summary compensation information presented above for Mr. Walls reflects his service in that capacity since January 1, 2010, as well as his service as a member of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer of CCMH from March 31, 2011 until October 2, 2011 and of CCOH from March 31, 2011 through January 24, 2012.

Table of Contents**EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS WITH THE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

Certain elements of the compensation of the named executive officers are determined based on their respective employment agreements. The descriptions of the employment agreements set forth herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by the employment agreements. Each of the employment agreements discussed below provides for severance and change in control payments as more fully described under the heading

Potential Post-Employment Payments in this prospectus, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference. For further discussion of the amounts of salary and bonus and other forms of compensation, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis above.

Robert W. Pittman

On October 2, 2011, CCMH entered into an employment agreement with Robert W. Pittman, pursuant to which he serves as Chief Executive Officer of CCMH and as Executive Chairman of the board of directors of CCOH. His employment agreement supersedes the consulting agreement that Mr. Pittman previously entered into with CCMH and Pilot Group Manager LLC, dated November 15, 2010. The employment agreement has an initial term that ends on December 31, 2016 and thereafter provides for automatic 12-month extensions, beginning on January 1, 2017, unless either party gives prior notice electing not to extend the employment agreement.

Pursuant to the employment agreement, Mr. Pittman will receive a base salary at a rate no less than \$1,000,000 per year, which may be increased at the discretion of CCMH's board of directors or its Compensation Committee. Mr. Pittman's current annual base salary is \$1,000,000. Mr. Pittman also has the opportunity to earn an annual performance bonus for the achievement of reasonable performance goals established annually by CCMH's board of directors or its Compensation Committee after consultation with Mr. Pittman. Pursuant to his employment agreement, the aggregate target performance bonus that may be earned upon achievement of all of Mr. Pittman's performance objectives will be not less than \$1,650,000 (prorated for the portion of 2011 during which he served as our Chief Executive Officer). For 2012, Mr. Pittman received an annual bonus of \$1,500,000, including a discretionary bonus of \$597,200. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus.

Mr. Pittman is entitled to participate in all pension, profit sharing, and other retirement plans, all incentive compensation plans, and all group health, hospitalization and disability or other insurance plans, paid vacation, sick leave and other employee welfare benefit plans in which other similarly situated employees of CCMH may participate. In addition, during the term of his employment, CCMH will make an aircraft (which, to the extent available, will be a Dassault-Breguet Mystere Falcon 900) available to Mr. Pittman for his business and personal use (including flights on which Mr. Pittman is not present) and will pay all costs associated with the provision of the aircraft. CCMH leases this aircraft from a company controlled by Mr. Pittman. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transaction Commercial Transactions. If a company aircraft is not available due to service or maintenance issues, CCMH will charter a private aircraft for Mr. Pittman's business and personal use. CCMH also will make a car and driver available for Mr. Pittman's business and personal use in and around the New York area as well as anywhere else on company business. CCMH also paid for legal and other fees in connection with the negotiation of the employment agreement and related matters, as reflected in the All Other Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table.

Additionally, pursuant to his employment agreement, on October 2, 2011, Mr. Pittman was granted a stock option to purchase 830,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock. See Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End below.

Under the employment agreement, Mr. Pittman is required to protect the secrecy of CCMH's confidential information. He also is prohibited by the agreement from engaging in certain activities that compete with CCMH for 18 months after his employment terminates, and he is prohibited from soliciting employees or customers for 18 months after termination of employment. CCMH agreed to defend and indemnify Mr. Pittman for acts committed in the course and scope of his employment.

Table of Contents**Thomas W. Casey**

On December 15, 2009, Thomas W. Casey entered into an employment agreement with Clear Channel. Mr. Casey ceased serving as our Chief Financial Officer on July 29, 2013 and entered into a Severance Agreement and General Release with Clear Channel on September 11, 2013.

Under his agreement, Mr. Casey received compensation consisting of a base salary, incentive awards and other benefits and perquisites. Mr. Casey's annual base salary initially was set at \$750,000, with eligibility for additional annual raises commensurate with company policy. Mr. Casey's 2012 annual base salary was \$800,000. During 2010, Mr. Casey received a \$500,000 signing bonus, half of which he would have been required to reimburse if he terminated his employment within the first twelve months of his employment or Clear Channel terminated his employment for cause during that period. No later than March 15 of each calendar year during his employment, Mr. Casey was eligible to receive a performance bonus. For 2010 and each year thereafter during his employment (subject to annual increases as may be approved by Clear Channel), Mr. Casey's target bonus was \$1,000,000, with bonus criteria being 70% company financial performance-based and 30% MBO-based. For 2012, Mr. Casey received an annual bonus of \$792,152, including a discretionary bonus of \$230,000. Mr. Casey also earned an additional bonus of \$198,000 pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity with respect to 2012 performance. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus. He was entitled to participate in all employee welfare benefit plans in which other similarly situated employees may participate.

Mr. Casey also was entitled to receive certain relocation benefits in connection with his relocation to San Antonio, Texas for a period of 24 months after entering into his employment agreement. During 2010, Mr. Casey's relocation benefits included a \$15,000 relocation allowance, \$21,678 to reimburse him for duplicate housing expenses, \$82,901 for travel, temporary living and miscellaneous relocation expenses and \$19,372 for closing costs related to the purchase of his new home. We also engaged a third party relocation company, which purchased Mr. Casey's home in Washington, with the purchase price based on appraisals obtained by the relocation company. In addition, we paid Mr. Casey \$270,000 to compensate him for losses to him on the sale of his Washington home (after the first 10% of any such losses) and \$163,812 to compensate him for taxes resulting from these relocation benefits. We bore the costs associated with the relocation company's purchase and subsequent resale of Mr. Casey's Washington home, as well as the costs of maintaining the home during the resale process and the loss to the relocation company on the resale of Mr. Casey's Washington home, paying the relocation company an aggregate amount of \$577,628 for these items. During 2011, Mr. Casey completed his relocation and received relocation benefits from Clear Channel of \$37,385 with respect to the transfer tax on the deed to his home, plus \$21,443 to compensate him for the taxes on those relocation benefits.

Additionally, pursuant to his employment agreement, on December 31, 2010, Mr. Casey was granted a stock option to purchase 250,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock. See Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End below.

Under the employment agreement, Mr. Casey is required to protect the secrecy of Clear Channel's confidential information and to assign certain intellectual property rights to Clear Channel. He also is prohibited by the agreement from engaging in certain activities that compete with Clear Channel for 18 months after his employment terminates, and he is prohibited from soliciting employees for employment or clients for advertising sales which compete with Clear Channel for 18 months after termination of employment. Clear Channel agreed to defend and indemnify Mr. Casey for acts committed in the course and scope of his employment.

C. William Eccleshare

August 31, 2009 Contract of Employment. On August 31, 2009, Clear Channel Outdoor Ltd., a subsidiary of CCOH, entered into an employment agreement with C. William Eccleshare, pursuant to which he served as Chief Executive Officer of our International Outdoor division. The agreement had no specified term, but generally could be terminated by Clear Channel Outdoor Ltd. without cause upon 12 months prior written notice or by Mr. Eccleshare without cause upon six months prior written notice.

The agreement set Mr. Eccleshare's initial base salary at £402,685 (or \$638,175 using the average exchange rate of £1=\$1.5848 for the year ended December 31, 2012), subject to additional annual raises at the sole

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discretion of Clear Channel Outdoor Ltd. As described below, in connection with his promotion to Chief Executive Officer of CCOH, Mr. Eccleshare's annual base salary was increased to \$1,000,000. Mr. Eccleshare also received a car allowance, was eligible to receive a performance bonus as decided at the sole discretion of the then-Chief Executive Officer and Compensation Committee of CCOH, and was entitled to certain other employee benefits.

In addition, pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Eccleshare was entitled to have Clear Channel Outdoor Ltd. contribute a portion of his annual base salary to a personal pension plan (not sponsored by Clear Channel Outdoor Ltd.) registered under Chapter 2, Part 4 of the Finance Act of 2004 in the United Kingdom. Mr. Eccleshare's employment agreement also contained non-compete and non-solicitation provisions, each with a nine-month term, and a confidentiality provision with a perpetual term.

New Employment Agreement. On January 24, 2012, Mr. Eccleshare was promoted to serve as Chief Executive Officer of CCOH, overseeing both our Americas and International Outdoor divisions. In connection with his promotion, CCOH and Mr. Eccleshare entered into a new employment agreement. Mr. Eccleshare's employment agreement has an initial term beginning on January 24, 2012 and continuing until December 31, 2014, with automatic 12-month extensions thereafter, beginning on January 1, 2015, unless either CCOH or Mr. Eccleshare gives prior notice electing not to extend the employment agreement. The employment agreement replaces Mr. Eccleshare's Contract of Employment dated August 31, 2009.

As Chief Executive Officer of CCOH, Mr. Eccleshare relocated from CCOH's offices in London to CCOH's offices in New York City. In his new position, Mr. Eccleshare receives an annual base salary from CCOH of \$1,000,000. His salary will be reviewed at least annually for possible increase by the CCOH board of directors. During the term of the employment agreement, Mr. Eccleshare will be eligible to receive an annual performance bonus from CCOH with a target of not less than \$1,000,000 and the opportunity to earn up to 200% of the target amount based on the achievement of the performance goals specified in his employment agreement for 2012 and the performance goals to be set by CCOH's Compensation Committee for years after 2012. In addition to the annual bonus, Mr. Eccleshare will be eligible to receive an additional annual bonus from CCOH of up to \$300,000 (the Additional Bonus Opportunity), based on the achievement of one or more annual performance goals determined by CCOH's board of directors or a subcommittee thereof. Any bonus earned under the Additional Bonus Opportunity will be paid by CCOH in equal cash installments on or about the first, second and third anniversary of the beginning of the applicable performance period and will be contingent in each case upon his continued employment through the applicable payment date. For 2012, Mr. Eccleshare received an annual bonus of \$846,282, including a discretionary bonus of \$405,096. Mr. Eccleshare also earned an additional bonus of \$297,000, to be paid in three equal annual installments, pursuant to the Additional Bonus Opportunity described above. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus.

CCOH continues to contribute to Mr. Eccleshare's personal pension plan registered under Chapter 2, Part 4 of the Finance Act of 2004 in the United Kingdom, as provided in his previous Contract of Employment. CCOH also agreed to reimburse Mr. Eccleshare for the reasonable costs and expenses (not to exceed \$25,000 annually, fully grossed-up for applicable taxes) associated with filing his U.S. and U.K. personal income tax returns, as applicable. If Mr. Eccleshare's actual U.S. and U.K. income tax and Social Security/National Insurance in a given year exceeds the tax obligations that he would have incurred on the same income (excluding all taxable income not paid by CCOH or a subsidiary or affiliate) had he remained subject only to U.K. income tax and National Insurance over the same period, CCOH will reimburse this excess tax on a fully-grossed up basis for applicable taxes. CCOH also agreed to make a car service available for Mr. Eccleshare's business use and paid all fees associated with the immigration applications for Mr. Eccleshare and his spouse. After his relocation, Mr. Eccleshare is eligible to receive health, medical, welfare and life insurance benefits on a basis no less favorable than provided to similarly-situated senior executives of CCOH; provided, however, that his life insurance benefit shall be for an amount equal to four times his annual base salary. He

also is entitled to vacation, pursuant to CCOH policy.

In connection with Mr. Eccleshare's relocation to New York City, CCOH reimbursed Mr. Eccleshare for all reasonable expenses associated with his relocation to New York City pursuant to CCOH's relocation policy. In addition, CCOH agreed to: (1) pay Mr. Eccleshare an additional \$200,000 (less applicable taxes) for relocation-related expenses not otherwise covered by CCOH's relocation policy; (2) provide a reasonable number of flights during the first 12 months after Mr. Eccleshare's permanent relocation for his family to visit New York City; and (3) reimburse Mr. Eccleshare up to \$20,000 per month, fully grossed-up for applicable taxes, for housing in New York City during any portion of his employment period in which he is based in New York City.

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During Mr. Eccleshare's employment with CCOH and for 18 months thereafter, Mr. Eccleshare is subject to non-competition, non-interference and non-solicitation covenants substantially consistent with other senior executives of CCOH. Mr. Eccleshare also is subject to customary confidentiality, work product and trade secret provisions.

During the term of the employment agreement, Mr. Eccleshare may continue to perform non-executive services with Hays plc. Upon his service with Hays plc ceasing, Mr. Eccleshare will be permitted to perform another non-executive role at any time with a business that does not compete with CCOH or its affiliates, subject to CCOH's prior written consent that will not be unreasonably withheld.

As provided in the employment agreement, Mr. Eccleshare was awarded 506,329 CCOH restricted stock units on July 26, 2012 in connection with his promotion.

John E. Hogan

Effective June 29, 2008, subject to the consummation of the Merger, John E. Hogan entered into an employment agreement with Clear Channel Broadcasting, Inc. (CCB), a wholly owned subsidiary of CCMH, with such employment agreement amending and restating in its entirety his previous employment agreement with CCB. On November 15, 2010, Mr. Hogan entered into a new amended and restated employment agreement, pursuant to which he would serve as President and Chief Executive Officer of our Media and Entertainment division through December 31, 2013, with automatic extensions from year to year thereafter unless either party gives prior notice of non-renewal. Mr. Hogan and CCB further amended his amended and restated employment agreement on February 23, 2012, pursuant to which he serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of our Media and Entertainment division through December 31, 2015, with automatic extensions from year to year thereafter unless either party gives prior notice of non-renewal. In connection with the 2012 Exchange Program described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation, the guaranteed value provisions of his February 2012 amendment were amended on November 19, 2012 to reflect the exchange of his stock options for restricted stock in the 2012 Exchange Program so that, as described below, the guaranteed value provisions are now offset by the value of the restricted stock received in the 2012 Exchange Program rather than the stock option awards, which no longer exist after the closing of the 2012 Exchange Program. Mr. Hogan's employment agreement was further amended in June 2013 in connection with his relocation from our offices in San Antonio to our offices in New York.

Under his agreement, Mr. Hogan receives compensation consisting of a base salary, incentive awards and other benefits and perquisites. Pursuant to the June 2013 amendment to his employment agreement with CCB, Mr. Hogan's annual base salary increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,125,000, with eligibility for additional annual raises commensurate with company policy. No later than March 15 of each calendar year, Mr. Hogan is eligible to receive a performance bonus of not less than 120% of his annual base salary for the year if all of his performance objectives are achieved for the year. Pursuant to the February 2012 amendment to his agreement, Mr. Hogan is eligible to earn an incremental bonus with a target of \$900,000 with respect to 2012, based upon criteria approved by the Compensation Committee, in addition to his annual performance bonus. For 2012, Mr. Hogan received an annual bonus of \$1,007,003, including a discretionary bonus of \$321,680. Mr. Hogan also (1) received an additional bonus payment of \$333,333 provided pursuant to an additional bonus opportunity awarded by the Compensation Committee in November 2011 with respect to 2011 performance and (2) earned an additional bonus of \$900,000, to be paid 36 months after the performance goals were established if he remains employed on the payment date, pursuant to the incremental bonus opportunity with respect to 2012 performance described above. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus. Pursuant to the June 2013 amendment to his employment agreement, Mr. Hogan's target bonus with respect to 2013 increased to \$1,375,000 from \$1,200,000 (prorated beginning June 3, 2013). Pursuant to the June 2013 amendment, in connection with his relocation, Mr. Hogan is

entitled to a monthly housing allowance of \$25,000 for 18 months, which will be grossed-up to cover the tax liability associated with the housing allowance. Mr. Hogan also received a \$100,000 payment to assist with the costs of his relocation. Mr. Hogan also is entitled to participate in all pension, profit sharing and other retirement plans, all incentive compensation plans, and all group health, hospitalization and disability or other insurance plans, paid vacation, sick leave and other employee welfare benefit plans in which other similarly situated employees may participate. He also was entitled to reimbursement of his legal expenses in connection with the negotiation of his November 2010 amended and restated employment agreement and the February 2012 and June 2013 amendments thereto.

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Pursuant to the November 2012 amendment, if the after tax value of the Replacement Shares that Mr. Hogan received in the 2012 Exchange Program is less than the after tax value of \$5,000,000 on December 31, 2015, as long as Mr. Hogan is employed by CCB on that date, he will receive a grant of CCMH restricted stock units on December 31, 2015 with a fair market value equal to \$5,000,000 minus the restricted stock value specified in the amendment (the lesser of (1) 226,101 times the fair market value of a share of CCMH's Class A common stock on that date and (2) if any of the 226,101 Replacement Shares received by Mr. Hogan in the 2012 Exchange Program have been sold in an arms-length transaction prior to that date, an amount equal to the sum of the gross proceeds received in that sale and the fair market value of any remaining unsold Replacement Shares as of that date). Any CCMH restricted stock units so awarded would vest on December 31, 2016 as long as Mr. Hogan is employed by CCB on that date.

Under the employment agreement, Mr. Hogan is required to protect the secrecy of CCB's confidential information and to assign certain intellectual property rights to CCB. Mr. Hogan is prohibited by the agreement from activities that compete with CCB or its affiliates for 12 months after he leaves CCB, and he is prohibited from soliciting CCB's employees for employment for 12 months after termination regardless of the reason for termination of employment. However, after Mr. Hogan's employment with CCB has terminated, upon receiving written permission from the board of directors, Mr. Hogan is permitted to engage in competing activities that would otherwise be prohibited by his employment agreement if such activities are determined in the sole discretion of the board of directors in good faith to be immaterial to the operations of CCB, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, in the location in question. Mr. Hogan also is prohibited from using CCB's confidential information at any time following the termination of his employment in competing, directly or indirectly, with CCB.

Mr. Hogan is entitled to reimbursement of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and full indemnification from any losses related to any proceeding to which he may be made a party by reason of his being or having been an officer of CCB or any of its subsidiaries (other than any dispute, claim, or controversy arising under or relating to his employment agreement).

Robert H. Walls, Jr.

Effective January 1, 2010, Robert H. Walls, Jr. entered into an employment agreement with Clear Channel Management Services, Inc. (CCMS), an indirect subsidiary of CCMH. Pursuant to his agreement, Mr. Walls will serve as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary until his agreement is terminated by either party as permitted in the agreement.

Under his agreement, Mr. Walls receives compensation consisting of a base salary, incentive awards and other benefits and perquisites. Mr. Walls' annual base salary initially was set at \$550,000, with eligibility for additional annual raises commensurate with company policy. Mr. Walls' current annual base salary is \$750,000. During 2010, Mr. Walls received a \$500,000 signing bonus, a prorated portion of which he would have been required to reimburse if he terminated his employment without good reason within the first twelve months of his employment or CCMS terminated his employment for cause during that period. No later than March 15 of each calendar year, Mr. Walls is eligible to receive a performance bonus. For 2010, Mr. Walls' target bonus was \$1,000,000, with the criteria being 50% EBITDA-based and 50% MBO-based. For purposes of his agreement, (1) EBITDA-based means performance criteria selected by the board of directors with respect to the annual bonus and with target performance determined on the same basis as determined for other similarly situated employees of CCMS and its affiliates and (2) MBO-based means the subjective performance criteria agreed to on an annual basis between the Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Walls at about the same time as established for other similarly situated employees. For 2011, Mr. Walls' target bonus was required to be no less than 100% of his base salary for 2011, with the criteria being 50% EBITDA-based and 50% MBO-based. For 2012 and thereafter, Mr. Walls' target bonus will be no less than his base salary for the year to which the bonus relates and the criteria will be set by management in consultation with Mr. Walls. For 2012,

Mr. Walls received an annual bonus of \$638,724, including a discretionary bonus of \$115,250. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus. He is entitled to participate in all employee benefit plans and perquisites in which other similarly situated employees may participate.

Mr. Walls also received certain other benefits, including reimbursement of legal expenses in connection with the negotiation of his employment agreement and certain relocation benefits in connection with his relocation to San Antonio, Texas, such as reimbursement of living expenses and commuting expenses until September 1, 2010, reimbursement of taxes associated with the relocation benefits as well as other relocation benefits in accordance with company policy.

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Additionally, pursuant to his employment agreement, on December 31, 2010, Mr. Walls was granted a stock option to purchase 100,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock, which Mr. Walls exchanged for shares of restricted stock in the 2012 Exchange Program described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation. See Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End below.

Under the employment agreement, Mr. Walls is required to protect the secrecy of confidential information of CCMS and its affiliates and to assign certain intellectual property rights. He also is prohibited by the agreement from engaging in certain activities that compete with CCMS and its affiliates for 12 months after his employment terminates, and he is prohibited from soliciting employees for employment for 12 months after termination of employment. CCMS agreed to defend and indemnify Mr. Walls for acts committed in the course and scope of his employment.

GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

Stock Incentive Plans

2008 Executive Incentive Plan. CCMH grants equity incentive awards to named executive officers and other eligible participants under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan adopted in connection with, and prior to, the consummation of the Merger. The 2008 Executive Incentive Plan is intended to advance the interests of CCMH and its affiliates by providing for the grant of stock-based and other incentive awards to the key employees and directors of, and consultants and advisors to, CCMH or its affiliates who are in a position to make a significant contribution to the success of CCMH and its affiliates.

The 2008 Executive Incentive Plan allows for the issuance of restricted stock, restricted stock units, incentive and non-statutory stock options, cash awards and stock appreciation rights to eligible participants, who include the key employees of CCMH and its subsidiaries in the case of incentive stock options, and the key employees and directors of, and consultants and advisors to, CCMH or any of its affiliates in the case of other awards.

The 2008 Executive Incentive Plan is administered by the board of directors of CCMH. The board of directors determines which eligible persons receive an award and the types of awards to be granted as well as the amounts, terms and conditions of each award, including, if relevant, the exercise price, the form of payment of the exercise price, the number of shares, cash or other consideration subject to the award and the vesting schedule. These terms and conditions will be set forth in the award agreement furnished to each participant at the time an award is granted to him or her under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan. The board of directors also makes other determinations and interpretations necessary to carry out the purposes of the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan. For a description of the treatment of awards upon a participant's termination of employment or change in control, see Potential Post-Employment Payments.

Certain key participants who receive equity awards under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan are subject to additional restrictions on their ability to transfer the shares they receive pursuant to awards granted under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan. In addition, all participants in the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan would be required to enter into a lock up or similar agreement with respect to the shares they receive pursuant to awards granted under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan in connection with a public offering of CCMH's shares on terms and conditions requested by CCMH or its underwriters.

CCOH Stock Incentive Plans. CCOH grants equity incentive awards to named executive officers in our outdoor businesses and other eligible participants under the 2012 Stock Incentive Plan and, prior to obtaining stockholder approval of the 2012 Stock Incentive Plan on May 18, 2012, the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (collectively, the CCOH

Stock Incentive Plan). The CCOH Stock Incentive Plan is intended to facilitate the ability of CCOH to attract, motivate and retain employees, directors and other personnel through the use of equity-based and other incentive compensation opportunities.

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The CCOH Stock Incentive Plan allows for the issuance of restricted stock, incentive and non-statutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, director shares, deferred stock rights and other types of stock-based and/or performance-based awards to any present or future director, officer, employee, consultant or advisor of or to CCOH or its subsidiaries.

The CCOH Stock Incentive Plan is administered by CCOH's Compensation Committee, except that the entire CCOH board of directors has sole authority for granting and administering awards to CCOH's non-employee directors. The CCOH Compensation Committee determines which eligible persons receive an award and the types of awards to be granted as well as the amounts, terms and conditions of each award, including, if relevant, the exercise price, the form of payment of the exercise price, the number of shares, cash or other consideration subject to the award and the vesting schedule. These terms and conditions will be set forth in the award agreement furnished to each participant at the time an award is granted to him or her under the CCOH Stock Incentive Plan. The CCOH Compensation Committee also makes other determinations and interpretations necessary to carry out the purposes of the CCOH Stock Incentive Plan. For a description of the treatment of awards upon a participant's termination of employment or change in control, see Potential Post-Employment Payments.

Cash Incentive Plans

As discussed above, CCMH provides awards to Messrs. Pittman, Casey, Hogan and Walls under the 2008 Annual Incentive Plan (the CCMH Annual Incentive Plan) and CCOH provides awards to Mr. Eccleshare under the Amended and Restated 2006 Annual Incentive Plan (the CCOH Annual Incentive Plan). In addition, Messrs. Casey, Eccleshare and Hogan were eligible to participate in additional bonus opportunities with respect to performance in 2012, subject to continued employment. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus for a more detailed description of the CCMH Annual Incentive Plan, the CCOH Annual Incentive Plan and the grant of awards to the named executive officers thereunder, as well as the additional bonus opportunities available to Messrs. Casey, Eccleshare and Hogan.

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The following table sets forth certain information concerning plan-based awards granted to the named executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards During 2012

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards ^(a)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)				
Robert W. Pittman	N/A ^(b) 10/15/12 ^(c)	1,650,000	3,300,000								260,000
Thomas W. Casey	N/A ^(b) N/A ^(b) 05/10/12 ^(d) 10/22/12 ^(e) 10/22/12 ^(e)	1,000,000	2,000,000 200,000				253,164 225,000 162,500				1,797,464 388,598 489,125
C. William Eccleshare	N/A ^(b) N/A ^(b) 03/26/12 ^(f) 07/26/12 ^(f)	1,000,000	2,000,000 300,000					90,000	7.90		374,094 1,860,760
John E. Hogan	N/A ^(b) N/A ^(b) 10/22/12 ^(e) 10/22/12 ^(e)	1,200,000	2,400,000 900,000				36,550 189,551 163,295				313,084 491,518
Robert H. Walls, Jr.	N/A ^(b) 03/26/12 ^(g) 10/15/12 ^(g) 10/22/12 ^(e) 10/22/12 ^(e)	750,000	1,500,000				253,164 30,000 90,000 65,000				1,999,996 78,000 149,337 195,650

- (a) For all equity awards other than the Replacement Shares and the Additional Shares provided as part of the 2012 Exchange Program described in footnote (e) below, the amounts in the table reflect the full grant date fair value of time-vesting stock and option awards computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations. For the Replacement Shares and the Additional Shares provided as part of the 2012 Exchange Program, the amounts in the table reflect the incremental fair value of the time-vesting Replacement Shares and all of the Additional Shares based on the closing price of our Class A common stock on the date of grant, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations. For assumptions made in the valuation, see footnote (b) to the Summary Compensation Table above and Note 10 Shareholders' Equity to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (b) Each of Messrs. Pittman, Casey, Hogan and Walls was granted a cash incentive award by CCMH under the CCMH Annual Incentive Plan based on the achievement of pre-established performance goals. Mr. Eccleshare was granted a cash incentive award by CCOH under the CCOH Annual Incentive Plan based on the achievement of pre-established performance goals. In addition, each of Messrs. Casey, Eccleshare and Hogan was eligible to participate in an additional bonus opportunity with respect to CCMH's 2012 performance in the case of Messrs. Casey and Hogan and CCOH's 2012 performance in the case of Mr. Eccleshare. Mr. Casey had the opportunity to earn up to \$200,000 from CCMH under this additional bonus opportunity and earned \$198,000 based on 2012 performance. Mr. Eccleshare had the opportunity to earn up to \$300,000 from CCOH under this additional bonus opportunity and earned \$297,000 based on 2012 performance, of which \$99,000 was paid at the end of February 2013 and is included under the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column in the Summary Compensation Table, and the remaining \$198,000 will be paid at the same time as the annual incentive bonus payments in 2014 and 2015 if Mr. Eccleshare remains employed at that time. Mr. Hogan had the opportunity to earn up to \$900,000 from CCMH under this additional bonus opportunity and earned \$900,000 based on 2012 performance, which will be paid in 2015 if Mr. Hogan remains employed at that time. For further discussion of the 2012 cash incentive awards, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Annual Incentive Bonus.
- (c) On October 15, 2012, Mr. Pittman was granted an award of 200,000 restricted shares of CCMH's Class A common stock under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan. The restricted stock will vest as follows: (1) 50% of the award is time-vesting, with half vesting on each of October 15, 2016 and October 15, 2017; and (2) 50% of the award will vest only if the Sponsors receive a 100% return on their investment in CCMH in the form of cash returns. For further discussion of this award, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation.
- (d) On May 10, 2012, Mr. Casey was granted restricted stock units with respect to 253,164 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock under CCOH's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. The restricted stock units would have vested 50% on each of March 26, 2015 and

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March 26, 2016. For further discussion of Mr. Casey's restricted stock unit award, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation. These restricted stock units were forfeited in connection with Mr. Casey's July 29, 2013 cessation of employment.

- (e) On October 22, 2012, CCMH commenced the 2012 Exchange Program, pursuant to which CCMH offered to exchange certain outstanding options to purchase shares of CCMH's Class A common stock granted under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan that had a per share exercise price equal to \$10.00 for restricted Replacement Shares of CCMH's Class A common stock in an amount equal to 90.0% of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying such person's eligible options. In addition, on October 22, 2012, CCMH granted fully-vested Additional Shares of stock pursuant to a tax assistance program offered in connection with the 2012 Exchange Program. The Replacement Shares and Additional Shares were granted on October 22, 2012, the date of the commencement of the offer. If an individual participated in the 2012 Exchange Program, that person was required to tender his or her eligible options prior to November 19, 2012, the expiration date of the offer, in order to retain his or her Replacement Shares. If participants in the 2012 Exchange Program timely delivered a properly completed election form under Internal Revenue Code Section 83(b), CCMH repurchased a portion of their Additional Shares with a value sufficient to fund a portion of the tax withholdings in connection with the award of the Replacement Shares, subject to an aggregate maximum amount. Additional Shares that were not repurchased were forfeited at the expiration of the offer on November 19, 2012. If an individual declined to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program, that person's Replacement Shares and Additional Shares were forfeited on November 19, 2012, the date of the expiration of the offer, and that person retained his or her eligible options.

Because the Replacement Shares and the Additional Shares were granted at the commencement of the offer, subject to forfeiture, \$877,723, \$804,602 and \$344,987 included in the Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards column for Messrs. Casey, Hogan and Walls, respectively, represents the incremental fair value of their time-vesting Replacement Shares and all of their Additional Shares (including those forfeited as described below) based on the closing price of our Class A common stock on the date of grant, computed in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 718, but excluding any impact of estimated forfeiture rates as required by SEC regulations. Assuming that all of the performance-based vesting conditions will be achieved with respect to the performance-based Replacement Shares that Mr. Hogan received on October 22, 2012, the grant date fair value of those performance-based Replacement Shares would have been \$110,016. However, on the date of grant, the actual fair market value of those performance-based Replacement Shares was \$0 based on the determination on the grant date that the achievement of the performance-based vesting conditions was not probable and, accordingly, no amount is reflected for those performance-based Replacement Shares in the Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards column.

Mr. Casey received 225,000 Replacement Shares and 162,500 Additional Shares at the commencement of the offer. Mr. Casey declined to participate in the 2012 Exchange Program and forfeited the 225,000 Replacement Shares and 162,500 Additional Shares on November 19, 2012. He retained his existing options that were eligible for exchange, with no changes to the terms. As a result, the entire grant date fair value in respect of his Replacement Shares and Additional Shares set forth above under the Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards column was forfeited.

Mr. Hogan received 226,101 Replacement Shares and 163,295 Additional Shares at the commencement of the offer. Mr. Hogan participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged his eligible options for the 226,101 Replacement Shares. Mr. Hogan's Replacement Shares vest as follows: (1) 153,000 shares vest 25% on each of the first, second, third and fourth annual anniversaries of December 31, 2010; (2) 36,551 shares vest 25% on each of the first, second, third and fourth annual anniversaries of February 17, 2011; and (3) 36,550 shares vest only if the Sponsors receive a 100% return on their investment in CCMH in the form of cash returns. In addition, 124,187 of Mr. Hogan's Additional Shares were repurchased pursuant to the tax assistance program and the remaining 39,108 of

Mr. Hogan's Additional Shares were forfeited. As a result, \$117,715 of the grant date fair value in respect of his Additional Shares set forth above under the Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards column was forfeited.

Mr. Walls received 90,000 Replacement Shares and 65,000 Additional Shares at the commencement of the offer. Mr. Walls participated in the 2012 Exchange Program and exchanged his eligible options for the 90,000 Replacement Shares. Mr. Walls' Replacement Shares vest 25% on each of the first, second, third and fourth annual anniversaries of December 31, 2010. In addition, 30,994 of Mr. Walls' Additional Shares were repurchased pursuant to the tax assistance program and the remaining 34,006 of Mr. Walls' Additional Shares were forfeited. As a result, \$102,358 of the grant date fair value in respect of his Additional Shares set forth above under the Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards column was forfeited.

For further discussion of the 2012 Exchange Program, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation.

(f) On March 26, 2012, Mr. Eccleshare was granted stock options to purchase 90,000 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock under CCOH's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. The options vest in 25% increments annually, beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date.

On July 26, 2012, Mr. Eccleshare was granted restricted stock units with respect to 506,329 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock under CCOH's 2012 Stock Incentive Plan. The restricted stock units vest as follows: (1) 379,747 of the units are time-vesting, with 189,873 vesting on January 24, 2015 and 189,874 vesting on January 24, 2016; and (2) 126,582 of the units will vest upon CCOH achieving an OIBDAN equal to or greater than the OIBDAN target indicated below for the years set forth below:

Performance Vesting Schedule	
Year	OIBDAN target
2013	907
2014	1,009
2015	1,085
2016	1,166

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For further discussion of Mr. Eccleshare's equity awards, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation.

(g) On March 26, 2012, Mr. Walls was granted restricted stock units with respect to 253,164 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock under CCOH's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. The restricted stock units vest 50% on each of March 26, 2015 and March 26, 2016.

On October 15, 2012, Mr. Walls was granted an award of 60,000 restricted shares of CCMH's Class A common stock under the 2008 Executive Incentive Plan. The restricted stock will vest as follows: (1) 50% of the award is time-vesting, with 20% vesting annually, beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date; and (2) 50% of the award will vest only if the Sponsors receive a 100% return on their investment in CCMH in the form of cash returns.

For further discussion of Mr. Walls' awards, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

The following table sets forth certain information concerning outstanding equity awards of the named executive officers at December 31, 2012. In connection with the payment by CCOH of a special cash dividend of \$6.0832 on March 15, 2012 to its stockholders of record on March 12, 2012, CCOH made the following anti-dilution adjustments to awards outstanding under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan as of March 16, 2012 and March 26, 2012 (other than those awarded on March 26, 2012): (1) the exercise price of CCOH options with a per share exercise price of \$7.75 or greater was adjusted downward by \$6.09; (2) CCOH options with a per share exercise price of less than \$7.75 were adjusted by (A) dividing the exercise price by the Conversion Ratio and (B) multiplying the number of shares of common stock subject to such award by the Conversion Ratio (where the Conversion Ratio was equal to 1.736, which was (x) the closing price of a share of CCOH Class A common stock as of March 15, 2012 divided by (y) the opening price of a share of CCOH Class A common stock on the ex dividend date, March 16, 2012); and (3) each award of CCOH restricted stock units was amended such that the number of restricted stock units subject to such award was increased to an amount equal to $B + ((AxB)/C)$, where A was equal to \$6.09, B was equal to the number of restricted stock units underlying such award and C was equal to \$8.27. All other terms and conditions governing each such award remained unchanged. The table below reflects the terms of each award outstanding at December 31, 2012 and, accordingly, reflects such adjustments.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2012

Name	Option Awards		Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Stock Awards		
	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date		Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other	Equity Incentive Plan Awards:
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options					

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	(#)	(#)				Have Not Vested ^(a) (\$)	Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) ^(a)
	Exercisable	Unexercisable						
Robert W. Pittman	166,000 ^(b)	664,000 ^(b)	36.00	10/02/21		100,000 ^(c)	340,000	100,000 ^(c) 340,000
Thomas W. Casey	187,500 ^(d)	62,500 ^(d)	10.00	12/31/20		253,164 ^(e)	1,777,211	
C. William Eccleshare	162,804 ^(f)	40,009 ^(f)	4.05	09/10/19				
	31,047 ^(g)	31,047 ^(g)	3.48	02/24/20				
	31,791 ^(h)	31,792 ^(h)	4.31	09/10/20				

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Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested ^(a) (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested ^(a) (\$)
	10,240 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,120 ⁽ⁱ⁾	7.66	12/13/20				
	22,500 ^(j)	67,500 ^(j)	8.97	02/21/21				
		90,000 ^(k)	7.90	03/26/22				
					4,346 ^(l)	30,509		
					379,747 ^(m)	2,665,824	126,582 ^(m)	888,606
John E. Hogan					76,500 ⁽ⁿ⁾	260,100		
					27,414 ^(o)	93,208	36,550 ^(o)	124,270
Robert H. Walls, Jr.					30,000 ^(p)	102,000	30,000 ^(p)	102,000
					45,000 ^(q)	153,000		
					253,164 ^(r)	1,777,211		

(a) For equity awards with respect to the Class A common stock of CCMH, this value is based upon the closing sale price of CCMH's Class A common stock on December 31, 2012 of \$3.40. For equity awards with respect to the Class A common stock of CCOH, this value is based upon the closing sale price of CCOH's Class A common

stock on December 31, 2012 of \$7.02.

- (b) Options to purchase 166,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock vested on October 2, 2012. The remaining options vest in three equal annual installments, beginning on October 2, 2013.
- (c) This unvested restricted stock award representing 200,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock vests as follows: (1) 50% of the award is time-vesting, with 50% vesting on each of October 15, 2016 and October 15, 2017; and (2) 50% of the award will vest only if the Sponsors receive a 100% return on their investment in CCMH in the form of cash returns.
- (d) Options to purchase 62,500 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock vested on each of December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2012. The remaining options would have vested on December 31, 2013. These options were forfeited in connection with Mr. Casey's July 29, 2013 cessation of employment.
- (e) This unvested restricted stock unit award representing 253,164 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock would have vested 50% on each of March 26, 2015 and March 26, 2016. These restricted stock units were forfeited in connection with Mr. Casey's July 29, 2013 cessation of employment.
- (f) Options to purchase 202,813 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vest as follows: (1) options with respect to 48,062 shares vested on September 10, 2010; (2) options with respect to 74,736 shares vested on September 10, 2011; (3) options with respect to 40,006 shares vested on September 10, 2012; and (4) the remaining options vest on September 10, 2013.
- (g) Options to purchase 62,094 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vest as follows: (1) options with respect to 15,523 shares vested on February 24, 2011; (2) options with respect to 15,524 shares vested on February 24, 2012; and (3) the remaining options vest in two approximately equal annual installments, beginning on February 24, 2013.
- (h) Options to purchase 63,583 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vest as follows: (1) options with respect to 15,895 shares vested on September 10, 2011; (2) options with respect to 15,896 shares vested on September 10, 2012; and (3) the remaining options vest in two approximately equal annual installments, beginning on September 10, 2013.
- (i) Options to purchase 15,360 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vest as follows: (1) 5,120 vested on each of September 10, 2011 and September 10, 2012; and (2) the remaining options vest on September 10, 2013.
- (j) Options to purchase 22,500 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vested on February 21, 2012. The remaining options vest in three equal annual installments, beginning on February 21, 2013.
- (k) These options to purchase 90,000 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vest in four equal annual installments, beginning on March 26, 2013.

- (1) This unvested restricted stock unit award representing 4,346 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vests on September 10, 2013.

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- (m) This unvested restricted stock unit award representing 506,329 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vests as follows: (1) 379,747 of the units are time-vesting, with 189,873 vesting on January 24, 2015 and 189,874 vesting on January 24, 2016; and (2) 126,582 of the units will vest upon CCOH achieving an OIBDAN equal to or greater than the OIBDAN target indicated below for the years set forth below:

Performance Vesting Schedule	
Year	OIBDAN target
2013	907
2014	1,009
2015	1,085
2016	1,166

- (n) This unvested restricted stock award representing 76,500 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock was issued pursuant to the 2012 Exchange Program described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation and vests 50% on each of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014.
- (o) This unvested restricted stock award representing 63,964 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock was issued pursuant to the 2012 Exchange Program described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation and vests as follows: (1) restricted stock representing 27,414 shares vest in three equal annual installments, beginning on February 17, 2013; and (2) restricted stock representing 36,550 shares vest only if the Sponsors receive a 100% return on their investment in CCMH in the form of cash returns.
- (p) This unvested restricted stock award representing 60,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock vests as follows: (1) 50% of the award is time-vesting, with 20% vesting annually, beginning October 15, 2013; and (2) 50% of the award will vest only if the Sponsors receive a 100% return on their investment in CCMH in the form of cash returns.
- (q) This unvested restricted stock award representing 45,000 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock was issued pursuant to the 2012 Exchange Program described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation Long-Term Incentive Compensation and vests 50% on each of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014.
- (r) This unvested restricted stock unit award representing 253,164 shares of CCOH's Class A common stock vests 50% on each of March 26, 2015 and March 26, 2016.

Table of Contents**OPTION EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED**

The following table sets forth certain information concerning option exercises by and stock vesting for the named executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested During 2012

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting ^(a) (#)	Value Realized on Vesting ^(b) (\$)
Robert W. Pittman				
Thomas W. Casey				
C. William Eccleshare			4,344	23,371
John E. Hogan			209,824	646,488
Robert H. Walls, Jr			75,994	237,517

(a) In the case of Mr. Eccleshare, the amount shown represents the gross number of shares acquired on vesting of restricted stock units, without taking into account any shares withheld to satisfy applicable tax obligations. In the case of Messrs. Hogan and Walls, the amounts shown represent (1) for Mr. Hogan, 47,387 Replacement Shares that were awarded on October 22, 2012 and vested immediately pursuant to the 2012 Exchange Program, 124,187 Additional Shares that were repurchased by CCMH to fund tax withholdings under the 2012 Exchange Program and 38,250 Replacement Shares that vested on December 31, 2012 and (2) for Mr. Walls, 22,500 Replacement Shares that were awarded on October 22, 2012 and vested immediately pursuant to the 2012 Exchange Program, 30,994 Additional Shares that were repurchased by CCMH to fund tax withholdings under the 2012 Exchange Program and 22,500 Replacement Shares that vested on December 31, 2012. Replacement Shares and Additional Shares that were forfeited in the 2012 Exchange Program are not reflected in the table above because no value was received by the named executive officers for those shares. Such shares are reported in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards During 2012 table above.

(b) In the case of Mr. Eccleshare, the amount shown represents the value of vested restricted stock units, calculated by multiplying (1) the number of vested restricted stock units by (2) the closing price of CCOH's Class A

common stock on the vesting date. In the case of Messrs. Hogan and Walls, the amounts shown represent the value of the vested Replacement Shares and the Additional Shares repurchased by CCMH to fund tax withholdings under the 2012 Exchange Program multiplied by the closing price of CCMH's Class A common stock on October 22, 2012, the date of the commencement of the 2012 Exchange Program. Replacement Shares and Additional Shares that were forfeited in the 2012 Exchange Program are not reflected in the table above because no value was received by the named executive officers for those shares. The incremental fair value of the time-vesting Replacement Shares and all of the Additional Shares is reported in the Summary Compensation Table and the Grants of Plan-Based Awards During 2012 table above.

PENSION BENEFITS

CCMH, Clear Channel and CCOH do not have any pension plans in which the named executive officers participate.

NONQUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

CCMH historically has offered a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for its highly compensated executives, pursuant to which participants could make an annual election to defer up to 50% of their annual salary and up to 80% of their bonus before taxes. Any matching credits on amounts deferred would be made in CCMH's sole discretion and CCMH retains ownership of all assets until distributed. Participants in the plan could allocate their deferrals and any CCMH matching credits among different investment options, the performance of which would be used to determine the amounts to be paid to participants under the plan.

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The committee that administers the nonqualified deferred compensation plan decided to suspend all salary and bonus deferral contributions and company matching contributions for the 2010 plan year and all succeeding plan years until reinstated by such committee.

Payments under the plan must begin upon separation from service, death, disability or change in control; however, key employees generally must wait six months after separation from service for distributions to begin. Payments will be made in accordance with the participant's elections if the participant reaches retirement under the plan (age 65, or age 55 and 10 years of service) and has an account balance of \$25,000 or more. If a participant terminates employment and does not meet both of these criteria, the participant's account balance will be distributed on the 10th of the month on or following 60 days after termination. Distributions due to financial hardship (as determined by CCMH's Compensation Committee) are permitted, but other unscheduled withdrawals are not allowed. In the event of a change in control, all deferral account balances will be distributed in a lump sum as soon as administratively feasible.

The following table sets forth certain information for the named executive officers with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

Name	Executive Contributions in 2012(\$)	Registrant Contributions in 2012 (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in 2012 (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2012^(a) (\$)
Robert W. Pittman					
Thomas W. Casey					
C. William Eccleshare					
John E. Hogan			18,488		226,816
Robert H. Walls, Jr					

(a) Of the \$226,816 shown in the Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2012 column, \$35,012 is reflected for Mr. Hogan in the Summary Compensation Table for years prior to 2012.

POTENTIAL POST-EMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS

The following narrative and table describe the potential payments or benefits upon termination, change in control or other post-employment scenarios for each of our named executive officers, using an assumed December 31, 2012 trigger event for each scenario. In addition, in the case of Mr. Casey, whose employment with Clear Channel terminated on July 29, 2013, the following narrative also describes his actual severance arrangements.

Robert W. Pittman

Termination by CCMH for Cause, by Mr. Pittman without Good Cause or Upon Non-Renewal of the Agreement by Mr. Pittman. Robert W. Pittman's employment agreement provides for the following payments and benefits upon termination by us for Cause, by Mr. Pittman without Good Cause or due to the non-renewal of the agreement by Mr. Pittman.

Under the agreement, Cause is defined as: (1) conduct by Mr. Pittman constituting a material act of willful misconduct in connection with the performance of his duties; (2) continued, willful and deliberate non-performance by Mr. Pittman of his duties under the agreement (other than by reason of physical or mental illness, incapacity or disability) where such non-performance has continued for more than 15 business days after written notice; (3) Mr. Pittman's refusal or failure to follow lawful directives consistent with his job responsibilities where such refusal or failure has continued for more than 15 business days after written notice; (4) a criminal conviction of, or plea of *nolo contendere* by, Mr. Pittman for a felony or material violation of any securities law, including

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without limitation a conviction of fraud, theft or embezzlement or a crime involving moral turpitude; (5) a material breach of the agreement by Mr. Pittman; or (6) a material violation by Mr. Pittman of CCMH's employment policies regarding harassment. In the case of (1), (2), (3), (5) or (6), those acts will not constitute Cause unless Mr. Pittman has been given written notice specifying the conduct qualifying for Cause and Mr. Pittman fails to cure within 15 business days after receipt of the notice.

The term "Good Cause" includes, subject to certain exceptions: (1) a repeated willful failure by CCMH to comply with a material term of the agreement after written notice by Mr. Pittman specifying the alleged failure; (2) a substantial and adverse change in Mr. Pittman's position, material duties, responsibilities or authority; or (3) a substantial reduction in Mr. Pittman's material duties, responsibilities or authority. To terminate for Good Cause, Mr. Pittman must provide CCMH with 30 days' notice, after which CCMH has 15 days to cure.

If CCMH terminates Mr. Pittman's employment for Cause, CCMH will pay Mr. Pittman a lump sum cash payment equal to Mr. Pittman's accrued and unpaid base salary through the date of termination. If Mr. Pittman terminates his employment without Good Cause or elects not to renew his employment agreement, CCMH will pay Mr. Pittman a lump sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary and any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to a previous year.

Termination by CCMH without Cause, by Mr. Pittman for Good Cause, Upon Non-Renewal of the Agreement by CCMH or Upon Change in Control. If CCMH terminates Mr. Pittman's employment without Cause, if Mr. Pittman terminates his employment for Good Cause or if Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated without Cause by CCMH after giving notice of non-renewal, Mr. Pittman will receive a lump-sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary through the date of termination and any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to a previous year. In addition, provided he signs and returns a release of claims in the time period required, CCMH will: (1) pay Mr. Pittman, over a period of two years, an amount equal to two times the sum of his base salary and target bonus; (2) reimburse Mr. Pittman for all COBRA premium payments paid by Mr. Pittman for continuation of healthcare coverage during the 18-month period following the date of Mr. Pittman's termination; and (3) pay Mr. Pittman a prorated annual bonus with respect to the days he was employed in the year that includes the termination, calculated as if he had remained employed through the normal payment date. Mr. Pittman's employment agreement does not provide for payments or benefits upon a change in control. Accordingly, if he is terminated without Cause after a change in control, Mr. Pittman will be entitled to the benefits described for a termination without Cause.

Termination due to Disability. If Mr. Pittman is unable to perform his duties under the agreement on a full-time basis for more than 180 days in any 12 month period, CCMH may terminate his employment. If Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated he will receive: (1) a lump sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary through the date of termination; (2) any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to a previous year; and (3) a prorated annual bonus with respect to the days he was employed in the year that includes the termination, calculated as if he had remained employed through the normal payment date. If a release of claims is signed and returned in the time period required, CCMH will reimburse Mr. Pittman for all COBRA premium payments paid by Mr. Pittman for continuation of healthcare coverage during the 18-month period following Mr. Pittman's date of termination.

Termination due to Death. If Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated due to his death, CCMH will pay to his designee or, if no designee, to his estate: (1) a lump sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary through the date of termination; (2) any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to a previous year; and (3) a prorated annual bonus with respect to the days he was employed in the year that includes the termination, calculated as if he had remained employed through the normal payment date. If a release of claims is signed and returned in the time period required, CCMH will reimburse all COBRA premium payments paid by Mr. Pittman's estate for continuation of healthcare coverage during the 18-month period following Mr. Pittman's date of termination.

Impact of Termination on Equity Awards. Except as described below, upon termination of Mr. Pittman's employment, all of his outstanding and unvested CCMH stock options and restricted stock will be cancelled. If Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated by CCMH without Cause or by Mr. Pittman for Good Cause within 12 months after a change of control of CCMH where the Sponsors do not receive cash as a direct result of such transaction in an amount equal to at least 75% of their equity interest in CCMH immediately prior to the transaction, his unvested options will vest and become immediately exercisable. If Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated by CCMH

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without Cause or by Mr. Pittman for Good Cause (in circumstances other than as described in the previous sentence), the portion of his unvested options that would have vested within 12 months after the date of termination will vest on the date of termination and become immediately exercisable. Upon termination of his employment due to death or disability, Mr. Pittman's vested stock options will continue to be exercisable for the shorter of one year or the remaining 10-year term of the options. In the case of any termination of employment for a reason other than death or disability, Mr. Pittman's vested stock options will continue to be exercisable for the shorter of six months or the remaining 10-year term of the options. If both of the following conditions occur during the six month period after termination of Mr. Pittman's employment, the period in which to exercise a vested option will be extended by an additional six months (in no event beyond the 10-year term of the options): (1) the average closing value of the Dow Jones Industrial Average for the 10 consecutive trading days immediately prior to the date the options would otherwise expire pursuant to the previous two sentences (the Exercise Measurement Period) is at least 20% less than for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on the date Mr. Pittman's employment terminated (the Base Measurement Period) and (2) the average closing price of the Class A common stock as reported on the principle exchange on which it is listed for trading during the Exercise Measurement Period is at least 25% less than the average closing price of the Class A common stock reported on such exchange for the Base Measurement Period. If Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated by CCMH without Cause within 12 months after a change of control, his time-vesting CCMH restricted stock will vest.

Impact of Termination on Repurchase Rights. Mr. Pittman's employment agreement amends the Stock Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement), dated November 15, 2010, by and among CCMH, CC IV, CC V and Pittman CC LLC with respect to certain repurchase rights in favor of CCMH and its affiliates relating to 706,215 shares of CCMH's Class A common stock (the Purchased Shares) purchased by Pittman CC LLC, an entity controlled by Mr. Pittman, in November 2010. The amendment provides that the repurchase rights in the Purchase Agreement will lapse so that CCMH will not be permitted to exercise the repurchase rights and Mr. Pittman will be deemed vested in all of the Purchased Shares unless Mr. Pittman's employment terminates for any reason before November 15, 2013, in which case the repurchase rights and related vesting provisions will be reinstated and may be exercised as follows: (1) 100% of the Purchased Shares that may otherwise be repurchased pursuant to the Purchase Agreement if such termination occurs before October 2, 2013 and (ii) 50% of the Purchased Shares that may otherwise be repurchased pursuant to the Purchase Agreement if such termination occurs on and after October 2, 2013 and before November 15, 2013. The terms of CCMH's repurchase right will be governed by the Purchase Agreement, except that if Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated by CCMH without Cause or by him with Good Cause prior to November 15, 2013 and CCMH elects to repurchase any of the Purchased Shares and the repurchase date is the Exit Date (as defined in the Purchase Agreement), the repurchase price would be the number of Purchased Shares to be repurchased multiplied by the higher of (A) the original per share cost of such Purchased Shares, plus interest, compounded quarterly, accruing from November 15, 2010 to the date of repurchase at a rate of four percent (4%) and (B) the fair market value of such shares as of the date his Employment Agreement is terminated. Mr. Pittman's right to demand that CCMH repurchase a specified number of Purchased Shares as set forth in the Purchase Agreement shall apply in the event that Mr. Pittman's employment is terminated by CCMH without Cause or by Mr. Pittman for Good Cause.

Thomas W. Casey

Mr. Casey served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CCMH, Clear Channel and CCOH until July 29, 2013. In connection with Mr. Casey's termination of employment, on September 11, 2013 Clear Channel and Mr. Casey entered into a Severance Agreement and General Release (the Agreement) pursuant to which Clear Channel agreed to pay Mr. Casey: (1) \$198,000, representing the amount previously earned by Mr. Casey pursuant to a supplemental incentive plan with respect to 2012 performance, and (2) as provided in Mr. Casey's previous Employment Agreement dated December 15, 2009 (the Previous Employment Agreement) for a termination without Cause (as defined in the Previous Employment Agreement), and in exchange for the Agreement and Mr. Casey's

release of claims: (a) a prorated annual bonus with respect to the days he was employed during 2013, calculated as provided in the Previous Employment Agreement; (b) an equity value preservation payment equal to \$5,000,000; and (c) a \$2,700,000 severance payment paid over 18 months. However, if Mr. Casey violates the non-compete provision of Section 7 of the Previous Employment Agreement during the 18-month period above (but without regard to whether Mr. Casey's activities are within or outside the non-compete area specified in such provision), the severance payments referred to in (c) above shall cease. Mr. Casey's vested CCMH stock options remained exercisable for 90 days after his termination, and then forfeited. Mr. Casey's unvested CCMH stock options and his unvested CCOH restricted stock forfeited upon his termination.

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The discussion below describes the termination provisions of Mr. Casey's Previous Employment Agreement:

Termination by Clear Channel for Cause or by Mr. Casey without Good Reason. Mr. Casey's Previous Employment Agreement provided for the following payments and benefits upon termination by Clear Channel for Cause or by Mr. Casey without Good Reason.

Under the Previous Employment Agreement, Cause was defined as Mr. Casey's: (1) willful and continued failure to perform substantially his duties with us (other than due to disability or following his notice to us of termination for Good Reason), after a demand for substantial performance is delivered by our board of directors or the Compensation Committee specifically identifying the manner in which he has not performed; (2) willful and material misconduct that causes material and demonstrable injury, monetarily or otherwise, to Clear Channel; (3) willful disregard or violation of published company policies and procedures or codes of ethics; (4) fraud, dishonesty, breach of fiduciary duty, misappropriation, embezzlement or gross misfeasance of duty; or (5) conviction of, or plea of guilty or *nolo contendere* to, a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude. In the case of (1), (2) or (3), unless the action by its nature was not curable or was a recurrence of a previously cured act with respect to which Mr. Casey had previously been provided notice, those acts would not have constituted Cause unless the board of directors provided Mr. Casey with notice specifying (a) the conduct qualifying for Cause, (b) reasonable action that would remedy it and (c) a reasonable time (not less than 30 days) within which Mr. Casey could take the remedial action, and Mr. Casey failed to take the remedial action within the specified time.

The term Good Reason included, subject to certain exceptions: (1) Clear Channel's repeated failure to comply with a material term of the agreement after written notice from Mr. Casey specifying the failure; (2) a substantial and unusual increase in responsibilities and authority without an offer of additional reasonable compensation; or (3) a substantial and unusual reduction in responsibilities or authority. To terminate for Good Reason, Mr. Casey would have had to provide Clear Channel with 30 days' notice, after which Clear Channel would have had 30 days to cure.

If Mr. Casey had been terminated for Cause, he would have received a lump-sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary through the date of termination. If Mr. Casey resigned without Good Reason, he would have received his base salary for the 90-day notice period and any accrued but unpaid base salary and prior year annual bonus. If he was terminated for Cause or if he resigned without Good Reason, his CCMH stock options would have been cancelled and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units would have been forfeited. If his employment had terminated due to retirement (resignation from employment when the sum of his full years of age and full years of service equals at least 70, and he is at least 60 years of age with five full years of service at the time), any unvested CCOH restricted stock units would have continued to vest as if he were employed.

Termination by Clear Channel without Cause, by Mr. Casey for Good Reason or Upon Change in Control. In the case of Mr. Casey's termination by Clear Channel without Cause or Mr. Casey's resignation for Good Reason: (1) he would have received a lump-sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary through the date of termination; (2) provided he signed and returned a release of claims in the time period required, he would have received (a) a lump sum cash payment equal to any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to the year prior to his termination, (b) a prorated annual bonus with respect to the days he was employed in the year that includes the termination, calculated as if he had remained employed through the normal payment date, had 100% of his bonus opportunity been based on Clear Channel's financial performance criteria and based on Clear Channel's actual performance against those criteria as of the end of the performance period, (c) an equity value preservation payment equal to \$3,750,000 for a termination that occurs in 2012 (with the amount equaling \$5,000,000 for a termination occurring during 2013), and (d) a severance payment paid over 18 months in an amount equal to 1.5 times the sum of (i) his annual base salary at the termination date and (ii) his target bonus for the year that includes the termination. However, if Mr. Casey violates the non-compete provisions of his agreement during the 18-month period above, Clear Channel may cease the

severance payment referred to in (d) above.

Furthermore, in a termination by Clear Channel without Cause, Mr. Casey's vested CCMH stock options would continue to be exercisable for the shorter of 90 days or the remaining 10-year term of the options and any

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unvested CCOH restricted stock units would be forfeited. Mr. Casey's employment agreement did not provide for payments or benefits upon a change in control. Accordingly, if he was terminated without Cause after a change in control, Mr. Casey would have been entitled to the benefits described for a termination without Cause. Mr. Casey's unvested CCMH stock options would have vested if his employment had been terminated without Cause during the 12 months after a change in control and would be exercisable as described above. Mr. Casey's unvested CCOH restricted stock units would have vested upon a change in control, with or without termination.

Termination due to Disability. If Mr. Casey had been unable to perform the essential functions of his full-time position for more than 180 days in any 12 month period, Clear Channel could have terminated his employment. If Mr. Casey's employment terminated: (1) he would have received a lump-sum cash payment equal to his accrued but unpaid base salary through the date of termination; (2) provided he signed and returned a release of claims in the time period required, he would have received (a) a lump sum cash payment equal to any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to the year prior to his termination and (b) a prorated annual bonus with respect to the days he was employed in the year that includes the termination, calculated as if he had remained employed through the normal payment date, had 100% of his bonus opportunity been based on Clear Channel's financial performance criteria and based on Clear Channel's actual performance against those criteria as of the end of the performance period. Furthermore, Mr. Casey's vested CCMH stock options would have continued to be exercisable for the shorter of one year or the remaining 10-year term of the options and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units would have continued to vest as if he were employed.

Termination due to Death. If Mr. Casey's employment had been terminated by his death, Clear Channel would have paid in a lump sum to his designee or, if no designee, to his estate, his accrued but unpaid base salary and any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to the year prior to the termination. Furthermore, Mr. Casey's vested CCMH stock options would have continued to be exercisable for the shorter of one year or the remaining 10-year term of the options and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units would have vested.

C. William Eccleshare

Termination by CCOH for Cause or by Mr. Eccleshare without Good Reason. Mr. Eccleshare's employment agreement provides for the following payments and benefits upon termination by CCOH for Cause or by Mr. Eccleshare without Good Reason.

Under the agreement, Cause is defined as: (1) conduct by Mr. Eccleshare constituting a material act of willful misconduct in connection with the performance of his duties; (2) continued, willful and deliberate non-performance by Mr. Eccleshare of his duties (other than by reason of physical or mental illness, incapacity or disability) where such non-performance has continued for more than 15 business days following written notice of such non-performance; (3) Mr. Eccleshare's refusal or failure to follow lawful and reasonable directives consistent with his job responsibilities where such refusal or failure has continued for more than 15 business days following written notice of such refusal or failure; (4) a criminal conviction of, or a plea of *nolo contendere* by, Mr. Eccleshare for a felony or material violation of any securities law, including, without limitation, conviction of fraud, theft, or embezzlement or a crime involving moral turpitude; (5) a material breach by Mr. Eccleshare of any of the provisions of his employment agreement; or (6) a material violation by Mr. Eccleshare of CCOH's employment policies regarding harassment; provided, however, that Cause shall not exist under clauses (1), (2), (3), (5) or (6) unless Mr. Eccleshare has been given written notice specifying the act, omission, or circumstances alleged to constitute Cause and he fails to cure or remedy such act, omission, or circumstances within 15 business days after receipt of such notice.

The term Good Reason includes: (1) a change in Mr. Eccleshare's reporting line; (2) a material change in his titles, duties or authorities (other than if, after a restructuring or reorganization of CCOH or a sale or spinoff of all or a

portion of CCOH's operations, Mr. Eccleshare continues as Chief Executive Officer of CCOH or Clear Channel International (or either of their respective successors)); (3) a reduction in Mr. Eccleshare's base salary or target bonus, other than an across-the-board reduction applicable to all senior executive officers of CCOH; (4) a required relocation within the domestic United States of more than 50 miles of his primary place of employment; or (5) a material breach by CCOH of the terms of the employment agreement. To terminate for Good Reason, Mr. Eccleshare must provide CCOH with 30 days' notice, after which CCOH has 30 days to cure.

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If Mr. Eccleshare's employment is terminated by CCOH for Cause or by Mr. Eccleshare without Good Reason, CCOH will pay to Mr. Eccleshare his earned but unpaid base salary (the Accrued Base Salary) and any unreimbursed business expenses and payments or benefits required under applicable benefit plans or equity plans (the Accrued Obligations). In addition, if Mr. Eccleshare terminates his employment without Good Reason and he signs and returns a release of claims in the time period required, CCOH will pay to Mr. Eccleshare any annual bonus and Additional Bonus Opportunity earned but unpaid with respect to the calendar year prior to the year of termination (the Unpaid Prior Year Bonus) and, if CCOH terminates Mr. Eccleshare's employment after receipt of Mr. Eccleshare's notice of termination, CCOH will pay any base salary for the remaining portion of the 90-day advance notice period.

If Mr. Eccleshare is terminated for Cause, his CCOH stock options will be cancelled and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units will be forfeited. If Mr. Eccleshare terminates his employment without Good Reason, any unvested CCOH stock options will be cancelled, he will have three months to exercise any vested CCOH stock options and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units will be forfeited. If his employment is terminated due to retirement (resignation from employment when the sum of his full years of age and full years of service equals at least 70, and he is at least 60 years of age with five full years of service at the time), all of his issued CCOH stock options will continue to vest for the shorter of five years or the remainder of their original 10-year terms, and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units will continue to vest as if he were employed.

Termination by CCOH without Cause, by Mr. Eccleshare for Good Reason, Upon Non-Renewal of the Agreement by CCOH or Upon Change in Control. If CCOH terminates Mr. Eccleshare's employment without Cause (and not by reason of disability), if CCOH does not renew the initial term or any subsequent renewal terms of the employment agreement or if Mr. Eccleshare terminates his employment for Good Reason, CCOH will pay to Mr. Eccleshare any Accrued Base Salary and Accrued Obligations. In addition, if Mr. Eccleshare signs and returns a release of claims in the time period required, CCOH will: (1) pay to Mr. Eccleshare a severance payment in an amount equal to 120% of his then-applicable base salary and 100% of his then-applicable target annual bonus in respect of the year of termination (the Severance Payment), with such Severance Payment to be paid in equal monthly installments for a period of 12 months after such termination; (2) reimburse his family's reasonable relocation expenses from New York City to London that are incurred within 12 months after his termination, including reimbursement of the New York apartment lease breakage fee (the Relocation Fee); (3) pay to Mr. Eccleshare any Unpaid Prior Year Bonus; (4) pay to Mr. Eccleshare a pro rata portion of his annual bonus for the year of termination, calculated based upon performance as of the termination date as related to overall performance at the end of the calendar year for which pro rata portion of the annual bonus Mr. Eccleshare shall be eligible only if a bonus would have been earned by the end of the calendar year (the Pro-Rata Bonus); and (5) provide for him and his dependents continued participation in CCOH's group health plan that covers Mr. Eccleshare at CCOH's expense for a period of three months as long as he timely elects continued coverage and continues to pay copayment premiums at the same level and cost as Mr. Eccleshare paid immediately prior to the termination (the COBRA Coverage Benefit). If Mr. Eccleshare violates the non-competition, non-interference or non-solicitation covenants contained in the employment agreement (after being provided a 10-day cure opportunity to the extent such violation is curable), Mr. Eccleshare will forfeit any right to the pro rata portion of the Severance Payment for the number of months remaining in the 18-month non-compete period after termination. In addition, no Relocation Fee or COBRA Coverage Benefit will be paid in the event of a violation of the non-competition, non-interference or non-solicitation covenants contained in the employment agreement (after being provided a 10-day cure opportunity to the extent such violation is curable) and Mr. Eccleshare will reimburse CCOH for any Relocation Fee and/or COBRA Coverage Benefit already paid.

Furthermore, in the event that Mr. Eccleshare's employment is terminated by CCOH without Cause or by Mr. Eccleshare for Good Reason, his unvested CCOH restricted stock units awarded on July 26, 2012 will vest, his unvested CCOH restricted stock units awarded on December 20, 2010 will be forfeited, his unvested CCOH stock options will be cancelled and his vested CCOH stock options will continue to be exercisable for three months.

Mr. Eccleshare's employment agreement does not provide for payments or benefits upon a change in control. Accordingly, if he is terminated without Cause after a change in control, Mr. Eccleshare will be entitled to the benefits described for a termination without Cause. Mr. Eccleshare's unvested CCOH stock options and CCOH restricted stock units will vest upon a change in control, with or without termination.

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Termination due to Disability. If Mr. Eccleshare is unable to perform the essential functions of his full-time position for more than 180 consecutive days in any 12 month period, CCOH may terminate his employment. If Mr. Eccleshare's employment is terminated, CCOH will pay to Mr. Eccleshare or his designee any Accrued Base Salary, Accrued Obligations and the Relocation Fee for Mr. Eccleshare and his family. In addition, if Mr. Eccleshare signs and returns a release of claims in the time period required, CCOH will pay to Mr. Eccleshare or his designee any Unpaid Prior Year Bonus, Pro-Rata Bonus and the COBRA Coverage Benefit. If his employment is terminated due to disability, his unvested CCOH stock options will continue to vest for the shorter of five years or the remainder of their original 10-year terms, and any unvested CCOH restricted stock units will continue to vest as if he were employed.

Termination due to Death. If Mr. Eccleshare's employment is terminated by his death, CCOH will pay to his designee or estate: (1) the Accrued Base Salary; (2) the Unpaid Prior Year Bonus; (3) the Pro-Rata Bonus; (4) the Accrued Obligations; and (5) the Relocation Fee. In addition, if Mr. Eccleshare's employment is terminated due to his death, CCOH will provide the COBRA Coverage Benefit. If Mr. Eccleshare is terminated due to his death, his unvested CCOH stock options will vest and continue to be exercisable for the shorter of one-year or the remainder of the original 10-year term and his unvested CCOH restricted stock units will vest.

John E. Hogan

Termination by CCB for Cause or by Mr. Hogan without Good Cause. Mr. Hogan's employment agreement provides for the following payments and benefits upon termination by CCB for Cause or by Mr. Hogan without Good Cause.

A termination for Cause must be for one or more of the following reasons: (1) conduct by Mr. Hogan constituting a material act of willful misconduct in connection with the performance of his duties, including violation of CCB's policy on sexual harassment, misappropriation of funds or property of CCB or any of its affiliates, or other willful misconduct as determined in the sole reasonable discretion of CCB; (2) continued, willful and deliberate non-performance by Mr. Hogan of his duties under his employment agreement (other than by reason of Mr. Hogan's physical or mental illness, incapacity or disability) where su