

PREMIERE RADIO NETWORKS INC

Form 424B3

June 05, 2013

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)

Registration No. 333-187696

PROSPECTUS

CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Exchange Offers for

\$1,999,815,000 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 and

\$575,000,000 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021

We are offering to exchange (i) up to \$1,999,815,000 aggregate principal amount of our new 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 (the 2019 exchange notes), which will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), for up to \$1,999,815,000 aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 9.0% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2019 that we issued on October 25, 2012 (the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019), and (ii) up to \$575,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our new 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 (the 2021 exchange notes, and together with the 2019 exchange notes, the exchange notes), which will be registered under the Securities Act, for up to \$575,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 11.25% Priority Guarantee Notes due 2021 that we issued on February 28, 2013 (the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and together with the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, the outstanding notes). We refer to these offers as the exchange offers. We refer to the 2019 exchange notes and the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 collectively as the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and we refer to the 2021 exchange notes and the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 collectively as the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021. We refer to the outstanding notes and the exchange notes collectively as the notes. We refer to the notes and the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 collectively as the priority guarantee notes.

Material Terms of the Exchange Offer

The exchange offers will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on July 8, 2013, unless extended.

We will exchange all outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration or termination of the applicable exchange offer.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

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offers are substantially identical to the applicable 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 offers.

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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 offers 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.

For a discussion of certain factors that you should consider before participating in the exchange offers, see Risk Factors beginning on page 21 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 offers, 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 each 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 offers 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 June 5, 2013.

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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 and statements of cash flows included 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 or 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;

the need to allocate significant amounts of our cash flow 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;

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taxes and tax disputes;

changes in interest rates;

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.

As of April 1, 2013, entities affiliated with THL beneficially owned approximately 10.6% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Nielsen Holdings N.V. (Nielsen Holdings) and a managing director of THL is a member of the governing body of Nielsen Holdings. Information provided by Nielsen is contained in reports that are available to all of the clients of Nielsen and were not commissioned by or prepared for THL.

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 offers. 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 December 31, 2012, we owned 840 domestic radio stations servicing approximately 150 U.S. markets, including 44 of the top 50 markets and 85 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 three months ended March 31, 2013, our CCME segment represented approximately 49% and 48% of our revenue, respectively, and 69% and 88% of our operating income, respectively, 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 95% of our 2012 revenue in our Americas Outdoor Advertising segment was derived from the United States. We own or operate approximately 108,000 display structures in our Americas segment with operations in 48 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 three months ended March 31, 2013, our Americas Outdoor Advertising segment represented approximately 20% and 21% of our revenue, respectively, and 21% and 28% of our operating income, respectively, without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

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International Outdoor Advertising. Our International Outdoor Advertising business segment includes our operations in Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America, with approximately 33% of our 2012 revenue in this segment derived from France and the United Kingdom. As of December 31, 2012, we owned or operated more than 650,000 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 lease agreements. Our International business is focused on metropolitan areas with dense populations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the three months ended March 31, 2013, our International Outdoor Advertising segment represented approximately 27% and 27% of our revenue, respectively, and 5% and (14%) of our operating income, respectively, 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 December 31, 2012, Katz Media represented more than 4,000 radio stations, approximately one-fifth of which were owned by us. Katz Media also represents approximately 500 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 three months ended March 31, 2013, our Other category represented approximately 4% and 4% of our revenue, respectively, and 4% and (2%) of our operating income, respectively, without the effect of corporate and other reconciling items.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the three months ended March 31, 2013, we generated consolidated revenues of \$6,247 million and \$1,343 million, respectively, operating income of \$1,070 million and \$81 million, respectively, and consolidated net loss of \$411 million and \$209 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 21 of the top 25 markets in the United States as of December 2012. With a total weekly listening base of almost 124 million individuals based on Arbitron figures for the Spring 2012 ratings period, our portfolio of 840 stations generated twice the revenue as our next largest radio broadcasting competitor in 2011.

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 17 of the top 20 markets. Internationally, we believe we hold one of the leading positions in France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Belgium and Norway. In addition, we hold positions in several countries where we have experienced strong growth, including Australia, China and Turkey.

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Global Scale in Media and Entertainment and Outdoor Advertising. As of December 31, 2012, we owned 840 domestic radio stations servicing approximately 150 U.S. markets, including 44 of the top 50 markets and 85 of the top 100 markets. We also operated more than 750,000 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 6,000 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.

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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, our consolidated operating margin was 17%, with strong operating margins in our CCME (31%) and Americas Outdoor Advertising (22%) segments.

In addition, both our media and entertainment and our outdoor businesses are low capital intensity businesses. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our total capital expenditures were 6% 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 more than 241 million unique listeners.

According to Arbitron, consumers in the United States listen to a significant amount of radio per day. In 2012, broadcast radio captured 127 minutes of user consumption per day as compared to the Internet at 145 minutes and newspapers at 23 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.

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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 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 175 million times. iHeartRadio provides a unique digital music experience by offering access to more than 1,700 live broadcast and digital-only radio stations, plus user-created custom stations with broad social media integration. Through our digital platforms, we estimate that we had

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more than 60 million unique digital visitors for the month of April 2013. In addition, during April 2013 iHeartRadio streamed, 150 million total listening hours via our websites and mobile applications.

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 3% of total dollars spent on advertising in the United States in 2011. 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 December 31, 2012, we have deployed more than 1,000 digital billboards in 37 markets in the United States and more than 3,400 digital displays in 13 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.

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Corporate Structure

The following chart summarizes our corporate structure and principal indebtedness as of March 31, 2013.

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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 March 31, 2013, Clear Channel's senior secured credit facilities consisted of a \$7,714.9 million term loan B facility which matures in January 2016 and a \$513.7 million term loan C asset sale facility which matures in January 2016. Clear Channel's receivables based credit facility provides for revolving capital commitments of \$535.0 million, subject to a borrowing base. As of March 31, 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, the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and the outstanding 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 or the notes. At March 31, 2013, Clear Channel had \$1,709.3 million aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, net of discounts of \$40.6 million, \$1,999.8 million of outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding 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 that those guarantees by Clear Channel's subsidiaries are subordinated to each such guarantor's guarantee of the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the notes.
- (4) As of March 31, 2013, Clear Channel had \$1,095.7 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes (the legacy notes) outstanding, net of discounts of \$340.7 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.
- (6) Clear Channel Worldwide Holdings 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.
- (7) Clear Channel Worldwide Holdings 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 \$66 billion in assets under management. Since its inception in 1984, Bain Capital has made private equity investments and add-on acquisitions in more than 450 companies worldwide. Bain Capital has offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, Palo Alto, London, Mumbai, Tokyo, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Munich, with over 900 employees worldwide.

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 large growth-oriented companies where it can add managerial and strategic expertise to create value for its partners. 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 seeks to build companies of lasting value while generating superior returns for its investors and operating partners.

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 offers.

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Exchange Offers

On October 25, 2012, we issued \$1,999,815,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 in exchange for a like principal amount of our outstanding term loans tendered in an exchange offer. In connection therewith, we entered into a registration rights agreement with Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., 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 February 28, 2013, we issued \$575,000,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021. In connection therewith, we entered into a registration rights agreement with Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (the Initial Purchaser) 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.

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

The Initial Offerings of Outstanding Notes

We issued \$1,999,815,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 on October 25, 2012, in exchange for a like principal amount of outstanding term loans under our senior secured cash-flow based credit facilities in a private offer to exchange. The offer to exchange was only available to eligible lenders under the senior secured cash-flow based credit facilities. The 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 were offered only in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act.

We sold \$575,000,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 on February 28, 2013 and the initial purchasers subsequently resold the outstanding notes (i) to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and (ii) outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Registration Rights Agreements

Simultaneously with the issuance of the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the Dealer Managers, pursuant to which we have agreed, among other things, to use commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC and cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019. Simultaneously with the issuance of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the Initial Purchaser, pursuant to which we have agreed, among other things, to use commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC and cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021. The exchange offers for the

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outstanding notes are intended to satisfy your rights under the registration rights agreements. After the exchange offers for the outstanding notes are completed, you will no longer be entitled to any exchange or registration rights with respect to your outstanding notes.

The Exchange Offers

We are offering to exchange the 2019 exchange notes and the 2021 exchange notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act, for your outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and your outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, respectively, 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 offers.

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 offers 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 offers; 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 offers 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 offers 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 offers.

Expiration Date

Each exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, July 8, 2013 unless we decide to extend it. We may extend one exchange offer without extending the other exchange offer.

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Conditions to the Exchange Offers

Neither exchange offer is 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.

Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes

If you wish to tender your outstanding notes for exchange in the exchange offers, you must transmit to the exchange agent on or before the expiration date either:

an original or a facsimile of a properly completed and duly executed copy of the letter of transmittal, which accompanies this prospectus, together with your outstanding notes and any other documentation required by the letter of transmittal, at the address provided on the cover page of the letter of transmittal; or

if the outstanding notes you own are held of record by The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, in book-entry form and you are making delivery by book-entry transfer, a computer-generated message transmitted by means of the Automated Tender Offer Program System of DTC, or ATOP, in which you acknowledge and agree to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal and which, when received by the exchange agent, forms a part of a confirmation of book-entry transfer. As part of the book-entry transfer, DTC will facilitate the exchange of your notes and update your account to reflect the issuance of the exchange notes to you. ATOP allows you to electronically transmit your acceptance of the applicable exchange offer to DTC instead of physically completing and delivering a letter of transmittal to the notes exchange agent.

In addition, you must deliver to the exchange agent on or before the expiration date:

a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of your outstanding notes into the account of the notes exchange agent at DTC if you are effecting delivery of book-entry transfer, or

if necessary, the documents required for compliance with the guaranteed delivery procedures.

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 offers, 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.

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Withdrawal Rights	You may withdraw the tender of your outstanding notes from the applicable exchange offer at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on July 8, 2013.
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 offers. We will pay all of our expenses incident to the exchange offers.
Exchange Agent	U.S. Bank National Association is serving as the exchange agent in connection with the exchange offers.

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Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Notes

The form and terms of the 2019 exchange notes and 2021 exchange notes are the same as the form and terms of the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, respectively, 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:

2019 exchange notes \$1,999,815,000 aggregate principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019.

2021 exchange notes \$575,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021.

Maturity:

2019 exchange notes The 2019 exchange notes mature on December 15, 2019.

2021 exchange notes The 2021 exchange notes mature on March 1, 2021.

Interest:

2019 exchange notes The 2019 exchange notes will bear interest at a rate of 9.0% per annum. Interest on the 2019 exchange notes will be payable by Clear Channel semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing on June 15, 2013. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Principal, Maturity and Interest.

2021 exchange notes The 2021 exchange notes will bear interest at a rate of 11.25% per annum. Interest on the 2021 exchange notes will be payable by Clear Channel semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on September 1, 2013. See Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Principal, Maturity and Interest.

Ranking

The exchange notes:

will be our senior obligations;

will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future indebtedness that is not by its terms expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange

notes;

will rank senior in right of payment to all of our existing and future indebtedness that is by its terms expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes;

will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future indebtedness that is secured by assets that are not part of the collateral securing the exchange notes, to the extent of such assets; and

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will be structurally subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiary of ours that is not a guarantor of the exchange notes.

As of March 31, 2013, we had approximately \$20,426.1 million of total indebtedness outstanding. As of March 31, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries held approximately 50% of our consolidated assets and had \$4,940.6 million in outstanding indebtedness, excluding intercompany obligations. During the year ended December 31, 2012 and three months ended March 31, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries generated 48% and 49% of our revenue, respectively, and 25% and (1%) of our operating income, respectively.

Guarantors

The exchange notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by Clear Channel Capital and each of our existing and future wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries. CCOH, which is not a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, and its subsidiaries will not guarantee the notes. The guarantee of the notes by Clear Channel Capital will rank 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:

will rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the applicable subsidiary guarantor that is by its terms expressly subordinated in right of payment to such subsidiary guarantee;

will rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future indebtedness of the applicable subsidiary guarantor that is not by its terms expressly subordinated in right of payment to such subsidiary guarantee; and

will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the applicable subsidiary guarantor that is secured by assets that are not part of the collateral securing such subsidiary guarantee, to the extent of such assets.

Each guarantee will be structurally subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiary of a guarantor that is not also a guarantor of the exchange notes.

Security

Initially, our obligations under the exchange notes and the guarantors' obligations under the exchange guarantees will be secured, subject to prior liens permitted by the indenture governing the legacy notes, by (1) a lien on (a) the capital stock of Clear Channel and (b) certain property and related assets that do not constitute principal property (as defined in the indenture governing the legacy notes), in each case

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equal in priority to the liens securing the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 (collectively, certain collateral securing our senior secured credit facilities and our priority guarantee notes) and (2) a lien on the accounts receivable and related assets securing our receivables based credit facility junior in priority to the lien securing our obligations under such receivables based credit facility (the receivables-based collateral and, together with certain collateral securing our senior secured credit facilities and our priority guarantee notes, the collateral). The collateral will also include (x) 100% of the capital stock of our wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries and intercompany loans between the issuer and its restricted subsidiaries or between any restricted subsidiaries and (y) our assets that constitute principal property under the indenture governing the legacy notes if (A) the aggregate amount of legacy notes outstanding is \$500 million or less, (B) the indenture governing the legacy notes has been amended or otherwise modified to remove or limit the applicability of the negative pledge covenant set forth in the indenture governing the legacy notes, (C) any legacy notes are secured or become required to be secured by a lien on any collateral with respect to the springing lien or (D) our senior secured credit facilities and our priority guarantee notes are secured by a lien on the assets described in this sentence (other than certain liens securing our senior secured credit facilities permitted under the indenture governing the legacy notes in effect on the issue date). In addition, prior to the occurrence of the events described in clause (y) in the preceding sentence, the holders of the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 will nevertheless be entitled to share on a pro rata basis in recoveries made with respect to certain of our principal property by the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities. Pursuant to the terms of the collateral sharing agreement, among the administrative agent under our cash flow credit facility, the trustee under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and the collateral agent under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, following the commencement of insolvency proceedings, the administrative agent on behalf of the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, has agreed to turn over to the trustee under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, for the benefit of the holders of such notes, a pro rata share (based upon the outstanding principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and loans under the senior secured credit facilities) of any recovery received on account of the principal properties. In return, the trustee under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and the collateral agent under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 will turn over to the administrative agent under our senior secured credit facilities a percentage of the recovery received on account of the principal amount of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 (where the numerator is the value of the cash and other assets turned over to the trustee under the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 by the administrative agent under our senior secured credit facilities, and the denominator is the total principal amount of the

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claims of the holders of 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 in such insolvency proceeding). See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security. The value of the collateral at any time will depend on market and other economic conditions, including the availability of suitable buyers for the collateral.

Intercreditor Agreements

The notes are subject to (i) an intercreditor agreement that establishes the relative priority of the liens securing our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the notes and (ii) an intercreditor agreement that establishes the relative rights of the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities, our receivables based credit facility, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the notes in the collateral securing our receivables based credit facility. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements.

Optional Redemption:

2019 exchange notes

The 2019 exchange notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 15, 2015, at the redemption prices specified under Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Optional Redemption. At any time prior to July 15, 2015, we may redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2019 exchange notes with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a price equal to 109.000% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. In addition, at any time prior to July 15, 2015, we may redeem the 2019 exchange notes, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2019 exchange notes plus a make-whole premium, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

2021 exchange notes

The 2021 exchange notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time on or after March 1, 2016, at the redemption prices specified under Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Optional Redemption. At any time prior to March 1, 2016, we may redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2021 exchange notes with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a price equal to 111.250% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. In addition, at any time prior to March 1, 2016, we may redeem the 2021 exchange notes, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2021 exchange 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

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proceeds to offer to repurchase the notes at 100% of their respective 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 respective principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon. For more details, you should read Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Repurchase of the Option of Holders Change of Control and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Repurchase of the Option of Holders Change of Control.

MFN Exchange Offers

If we offer to exchange term loans for debt securities, we may, under certain circumstances, be required to offer to the holders of the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 the right to exchange their notes for an equivalent amount of the debt securities we issue in that future exchange. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Exchange at the Option of Holders in Connection with Future Loan-for-Bond Exchanges.

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 outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and on each interest payment date thereafter, we will redeem a portion of the principal amount of each then outstanding priority guarantee note due 2019 in such series 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 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 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 priority guarantee note due 2019 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 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 (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 priority guarantee note due 2019 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 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 are not treated as having significant original issue discount within the meaning of Section 163(i)(1)(C) of the Code; provided, however, for avoidance of doubt, that if the yield to maturity of the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 is less than the amount described in Section 163(i)(1)(B) of the Code, the AHYDO Catch-Up Payment shall be zero for each interest payment date with respect to such note. It is intended that no priority guarantee note due 2019 will be an applicable high yield discount

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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

Each 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 2019 Exchange Notes and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes.

Risk Factors

In evaluating whether to participate in the exchange offers, 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 three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 and as of March 31, 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,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012
Results of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 6,247	\$ 6,161	\$ 5,866	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,361
Operating expenses:					
Direct operating expenses(1)	2,497	2,504	2,382	595	615
Selling, general and administrative expenses(1)	1,681	1,620	1,573	406	425
Corporate expenses(1)	280	224	281	81	68
Depreciation and amortization	729	763	733	182	175
Impairment charges(2)	38	8	15		
Other operating income (expense) net	48	13	(17)	2	3
Operating income	1,070	1,055	865	81	81
Interest expense	1,549	1,466	1,533	385	374
Loss on marketable securities	(5)	(5)	(7)		
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	19	27	6	4	3
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(255)	(1)	60	(4)	(15)
Other income (expense) net	1	(4)	(14)	(1)	(1)
Loss before income taxes	(719)	(394)	(623)	(305)	(306)
Income tax benefit	308	126	160	96	158
Consolidated net loss	(411)	(268)	(463)	(209)	(148)
Amount attributable to noncontrolling interest	13	34	16	(6)	(4)
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$ (424)	\$ (302)	\$ (479)	\$ (203)	\$ (144)
Cash Flow Data:					
Capital expenditures(3)	390	362	241	62	73
Net cash flows provided by (used for) operating activities	489	374	582	(87)	(8)
Net cash flows used for investing activities	(397)	(368)	(240)	(57)	(71)
Net cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities	(95)	(698)	(305)	(354)	172
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):					
Current assets	\$ 2,988	\$ 2,985	\$ 3,603	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,967
Property, plant and equipment net	3,037	3,063	3,146	2,966	3,053
Total assets	16,293	16,542	17,460	15,519	16,489
Current liabilities	1,782	1,429	2,099	1,316	1,417
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	20,365	19,939	19,740	20,358	20,380
Member's deficit	(7,995)	(7,472)	(7,205)	(8,210)	(7,803)

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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 offers. 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 Offers

Because there is no public market for the 2019 exchange notes or the 2021 exchange notes, you may not be able to resell your exchange notes

The 2019 exchange notes and the 2021 exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act, but will constitute new issues 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 respective 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 2019 exchange notes and 2021 exchange notes might trade at higher or lower prices than their respective 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 offers if you do not follow the exchange offer procedures. We will issue exchange notes as part of any applicable 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 applicable 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 Offers.

In addition, any holder of outstanding notes who tenders in the exchange offers 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 Offers.

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 offers. 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 offers, you may not be able to sell your outstanding notes.

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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 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 needs, debt service and other obligations and to comply with the financial covenant under our financing agreements depends on our future operating performance and cash flow, 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. Consequently, there can be no assurance that such financing, if permitted under the terms of our financing agreements, will be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. The inability to obtain additional financing in such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and on our ability to meet our obligations or pursue strategic initiatives. Additional indebtedness could increase our leverage and make us more vulnerable to economic downturns and may limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures.

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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;

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

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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.

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, and C. William Eccleshare, who was promoted to be our Chief Executive Officer Outdoor in January 2012. 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

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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: (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.

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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 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. Such regulations and allegations have not had a material impact on our results of operations to date, but 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. While these measures have not had a material impact on our business and financial results to date, 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.

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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.

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;

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difficulties collecting receivables and otherwise enforcing contracts with governmental agencies and others in some foreign legal systems;

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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

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.

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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

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness. At March 31, 2013, we had \$20.4 billion of total indebtedness outstanding, including: (1) \$8,228.6 million aggregate principal amount outstanding under our term loan credit facilities, which obligations mature at various dates in 2016; (2) \$247.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding under our receivables based 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) \$1,709.3 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, net of \$40.6 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) \$24.1 million aggregate principal amount of other secured debt; (7) \$796.3 million and \$829.8 million outstanding of senior cash pay notes and senior toggle notes, respectively, which mature in August 2016; (8) \$1,095.7 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our legacy notes, net of unamortized purchase accounting discounts of \$340.7 million, which mature at various dates from 2014 through 2027; (9) \$2,717.8 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of subsidiary senior notes, net of unamortized discount of \$7.2 million, which mature in November 2022; (10) \$2,200.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of subsidiary senior subordinated notes, which mature in March 2020; and (11) other obligations of

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\$2.7 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 in any downturn in our operating performance or decline in general economic conditions;

making us more vulnerable to an increase in interest rates, a downturn in our operating performance or a decline in general economic or industry conditions; 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.

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

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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.

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 three months ended March 31, 2013, approximately 47% and 48% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively, and 26% and 14% 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 respective notes. The financial performance of CCOH may be taken into account to enable us to incur additional debt, pay dividends or make other 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 each 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

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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 then existing letter of credit obligations and 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 to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our senior secured credit facilities 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, the lenders could exercise their rights as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. See Description of Certain Other Indebtedness, Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes.

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 March 31, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries held approximately 50% of our consolidated assets and had \$4.9 billion in outstanding indebtedness, excluding intercompany obligations. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and three months ended March 31, 2013, our non-guarantor subsidiaries generated 48% and 49% of our revenue, respectively, and 25% and (1%) of our operating income, respectively. As of March 31, 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. 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 March 31, 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 non-guarantor 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;

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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 March 31, 2013 is set at 9.5 to 1 and reduces to 9.25 to 1, 9 to 1 and 8.75 to 1 for the four quarters ended June 30, 2013, 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 security interests, 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, the guarantees and the security interests 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;

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, the guarantees or the related security agreements, further subordinate the notes or the payment obligations under such guarantee or security agreement 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 your 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

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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 and related security agreements, subordinate them to the applicable guarantor's other debt or take other action detrimental to the holders of the notes.

The amount of our obligations under our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the notes substantially exceeds the value of the collateral securing the notes

The collateral securing the notes initially consists of (1) a lien on (i) 100% of the capital stock of Clear Channel and (ii) certain property and related assets that do not constitute principal property as defined in the indenture governing our legacy notes, in each case, that is equal in priority to the liens on such collateral securing the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and (2) a lien on the accounts receivable and related assets pledged to secure our receivables based credit facility (the receivables-based collateral) that is junior in priority to the liens of the secured lenders under such receivables based credit facility and equal in priority to the liens of the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 on such collateral. Liens for the benefit of the notes will also be, in the case of (1) and (2), subject to other liens permitted by the indenture governing the respective notes. On the respective issue dates of the outstanding notes, we did not pledge any of the capital stock of our subsidiaries as collateral securing the notes and we do not expect to pledge such capital stock, and the property and related assets that constitute principal property under the indenture governing the legacy notes will not secure the notes, unless certain conditions are satisfied. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security Limitations on Capital Stock Collateral and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Security Limitations on Capital Stock Collateral. The property and related assets that constitute principal property under the indenture governing the legacy notes consist of our assets related to the operation of our radio broadcasting and outdoor advertising properties, other than those determined by our board of directors to be, in the aggregate, immaterial to us and our subsidiaries as an entirety. Substantially all of our properties constitute principal properties and the value of such assets is significantly more than our assets that constitute the collateral securing the notes.

All of the assets securing the notes also secure, on an equal priority basis, our obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021. Therefore, in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding against us, the proceeds from the sale of any collateral securing the notes will be used to pay, on a pari passu basis, our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, the notes and any other indebtedness with a lien on such collateral that is equal in priority to that of the notes. In addition, the proceeds of the receivables-based collateral (if any remain

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after satisfying claims of lenders under our receivables based credit facility) will be used to pay, on a pari passu basis, our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, the notes and any other indebtedness with an equal priority lien on the receivables-based collateral. After the proceeds of the collateral securing the notes have been used to satisfy our senior secured credit facilities, the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, the notes and any other indebtedness with an equal priority lien on the collateral securing the notes, and the proceeds of the receivables-based collateral (if any remain after satisfying claims of lenders under our receivables based credit facility) have been used to satisfy our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, the notes and any other indebtedness with an equal priority lien on the receivables-based collateral, any obligations in respect of the notes that remain outstanding will be general unsecured claims that will be equal in right of payment with both (1) our and the guarantors' indebtedness secured by an equal or junior priority lien and (2) our and the guarantors' unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness, including our legacy notes (the unsecured senior debt).

As of March 31, 2013, we had \$15.5 billion of total assets, of which \$4.2 billion was attributable to goodwill and \$3.0 billion was attributable to property, plant and equipment net, only a small portion of which will constitute the collateral. Of the \$15.5 billion of total assets, \$6.9 billion (including a portion of the above amounts attributable to goodwill and property, plant and equipment net) was attributable to CCOH, our 89% owned subsidiary that does not guarantee the notes and whose assets do not secure the notes. We also had \$1.3 billion of accounts receivable, net, a significant portion of which constitutes receivables-based collateral or is otherwise not part of the collateral securing the notes. As a result, the book value of the collateral securing the notes is significantly less than the aggregate principal amount of the notes and our other secured obligations.

No appraisal of the value of the collateral securing the notes has been made in connection with the offering of the notes or these exchange offers, and the fair market value of the collateral is subject to fluctuations and downward movement, based on factors that include, among others, general economic conditions and similar factors. The amount to be received upon a sale of the collateral would be dependent on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the actual fair market value of the collateral at such time, the timing and the manner of the sale and the availability of buyers. By its nature, a substantial majority of the collateral is illiquid, is subject to regulatory limits on transfer and may have no readily ascertainable market value. The value of the assets pledged as collateral for the notes could be impaired in the future as a result of changing economic conditions in multiple jurisdictions, changing legal regimes, our failure to implement our business strategy, competition and other future trends. In the event of a foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or similar proceeding, the collateral may not be sold in a timely or orderly manner and the proceeds from any sale or liquidation of the collateral may not be sufficient to pay our obligations under the notes in full.

In addition, upon the occurrence of certain future events, the notes may receive the benefit of a pledge of the stock and other securities of certain of our subsidiaries held by us or the guarantors. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral. However, any such future pledge will be released to the extent that separate financial statements pursuant to Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X would be required in connection with the filing of a registration statement related to the notes. See Rights of holders of the notes in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in certain collateral acquired in the future, and any future pledge of the securities of any subsidiary securing the notes will automatically be released to the extent and for so long as that pledge would require the filing of separate financial statements with the SEC for that subsidiary. In addition, any such future pledge or any other future pledge of collateral, including pursuant to security documents delivered after the respective dates of the indentures governing the notes and including in connection with the springing lien, would be avoidable as a preference by the pledgor (as debtor-in-possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy within 90 days (or, in certain circumstances, a longer period) after such grant if we were insolvent at the time of the grant or if certain other events or circumstances exist or occur. Such events or circumstances may include, among others, if the pledge permits the holders of the notes to receive a greater recovery than if the pledge had not been given and a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the pledgor is commenced within 90 days (or, in certain circumstances, a longer period) following the pledge.

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In addition to borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, each indenture governing the notes allows a significant amount of other indebtedness and other obligations to be secured by a senior priority lien on the collateral for the notes or secured by a lien on such collateral on an equal and ratable basis with the notes, provided that, in each case, such indebtedness or other obligation could be incurred under the debt incurrence covenants contained in such indentures. Any additional obligations secured by a senior or equal priority lien on the collateral for the notes will adversely affect the relative position of the holders of the notes with respect to such collateral.

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

The 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 will mature in 2019 and the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 will mature in 2021. Substantially all of our existing indebtedness other than our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, CCWH senior subordinated notes and CCWH senior notes will mature prior to the maturity of the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and substantially all of our existing indebtedness other than our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and our CCWH senior subordinated notes will mature prior to the maturity of the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021. 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 their respective maturity dates. 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 or security 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 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. In addition, you will lose the benefit of a particular guarantee and security if it is released under certain circumstances described under [Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security Releases of Collateral](#) and [Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Security Releases of Collateral](#).

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 security interests, and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes or may be required to return payments made on the notes.](#)

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The value of the collateral may not be sufficient to secure post-petition interest and in the event of a bankruptcy of Clear Channel or any of the guarantors, the holders of the notes will be deemed to have an unsecured claim to the extent that our obligations in respect of the notes exceed the fair market value of the collateral securing the notes

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding against the guarantors located in the United States, holders of the notes will only be entitled to post-petition interest under the U.S. bankruptcy code to the extent that the value of their security interest in the collateral securing the notes is greater than their pre-bankruptcy claim. In such event, holders of the notes may be deemed to have an unsecured claim to the extent that our obligations in respect of the notes exceed the fair market value of the collateral. No appraisal of the fair market value of the collateral has been prepared in connection with the offering of the outstanding notes or these exchange offers and we therefore cannot assure you that the value of the holders of the notes' interest in the collateral equals or exceeds the respective principal amounts of the notes. As a result, holders of the notes that have a security interest in collateral with a value equal or less than their pre-bankruptcy claim will not be entitled to post-petition interest under the bankruptcy code. In addition, it is possible that the bankruptcy trustee, the debtor-in-possession or competing creditors will assert that the fair market value of the collateral with respect to the notes on the date of the bankruptcy filing was less than the then current principal amount of the notes. Upon a finding by a bankruptcy court that the notes are under-collateralized, the claims in the bankruptcy proceeding with respect to the notes would be bifurcated between a secured claim and an unsecured claim, and the unsecured claim would not be entitled to the benefits of security in the collateral. Other consequences of a finding of under-collateralization would be, among other things, a lack of entitlement on the part of the holders of the notes to receive post-petition interest and a lack of entitlement on the part of the unsecured portion of the notes to receive other adequate protection under U.S. federal bankruptcy laws. In addition, if any payments of post-petition interest had been made at the time of such a finding of under-collateralization, those payments could be recharacterized by the bankruptcy court as a reduction of the principal amount of the secured claim with respect to the notes. No appraisal of the fair market value of the collateral has been prepared in connection with the offering of the outstanding notes or these exchange offers and we therefore cannot assure you that the value of the holders of the notes' interest in the collateral equals or exceeds the principal amount of the notes. See The amount of our obligations under our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the notes substantially exceeds the value of the collateral securing the notes.

There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the notes under which the collateral and related guarantees will be released automatically, without the consent of the respective holders of the notes or the respective trustee under each indenture governing the notes

All or some of the liens on the property and other assets included in the collateral securing the notes may be released under various circumstances, including the following:

- (1) to enable the sale, transfer or other disposal of such collateral in a transaction not prohibited under the indenture governing the relevant notes, including the sale of any entity in its entirety that owns or holds such collateral;
- (2) with respect to collateral held by a guarantor, (A) upon the release of such guarantor from its guarantee and (B) upon the sale of such guarantor in a transaction not prohibited by the indenture governing the relevant notes.

Each indenture governing the notes permits us to designate one or more of our restricted subsidiaries that is a guarantor of the notes as an unrestricted subsidiary. If we designate a subsidiary guarantor as an unrestricted subsidiary, all of the liens on any collateral owned by such subsidiary or any of its subsidiaries and any guarantees of the notes by such subsidiary or any of its subsidiaries will be released under such indenture. Designation of an unrestricted subsidiary will reduce the aggregate value of the collateral securing the notes to

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the extent that liens on the assets of the unrestricted subsidiary and its subsidiaries are released. In addition, the creditors of the unrestricted subsidiary and its subsidiaries will have a senior claim on the assets of such unrestricted subsidiary and its subsidiaries.

Holders of the notes will not control certain decisions regarding the collateral securing our senior secured credit facilities

Each trustee of the notes, as representative for the respective holders of such notes, the authorized representative of the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the authorized representative of the lenders under our senior secured credit facility have entered into an intercreditor agreement that establishes the relative priorities of the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and holders of the notes with respect to the collateral securing the notes (the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement). See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement. The Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement provides, among other things, that the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities, and their authorized representative acting on their behalf, will control substantially all matters related to the collateral securing the notes and the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities may foreclose on or take other actions with respect to such collateral with which holders of the notes may disagree or that may be contrary to the interests of holders of the notes. In addition, the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement provides that, to the extent any collateral is released to satisfy such creditor's claims in connection with such a foreclosure, the liens on such collateral will also automatically be released without any further action by any note trustee or the holders of the notes and the holders of the notes will agree to waive certain of their rights relating to such collateral in connection with a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding involving us or any guarantor of the notes. The Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement also provides that, while our senior secured credit facilities are outstanding, the collateral agent with respect thereto will control all decisions regarding the collateral securing our senior secured credit facilities at all times, unless, at such time, (i) a series of obligations secured on an equal priority basis has a greater principal amount outstanding than the then outstanding amount of the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and (ii) the collateral agent under our senior secured credit facilities is not diligently pursuing enforcement actions with respect thereto for at least 90 days. Following such time, the authorized representative for the largest then-outstanding series of obligations party to the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement would control all decisions regarding the collateral securing the notes at all times and therefore, holders of the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 or the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, as applicable, would only be permitted to take enforcement action with respect to such collateral if such notes are the largest then-outstanding series of obligations party to the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement. As of March 31, 2013, the aggregate principal amount of the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities was \$8,228.6 million, the aggregate principal amount of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 was \$1,709.3 million, net of \$40.6 million of unamortized discounts, the aggregate principal amount of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 was \$1,999.8 million and the aggregate principal amount of our 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 was \$575.0 million.

After the discharge of the obligations with respect to our senior secured credit facilities, at which time the parties to our senior secured credit facilities will no longer have the right to direct the actions with respect to the collateral securing the notes pursuant to the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement, that right passes to the authorized representative of holders of the next largest outstanding principal amount of indebtedness secured by a lien on the collateral equal in priority to the lien securing our obligations with respect to our senior secured credit facilities, prior to their discharge. If we have issued or if we issue additional indebtedness that is equal in priority to the lien securing our senior secured credit facilities in a greater principal amount than the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 and the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, then the authorized representative for such additional indebtedness (including our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021) would be next in line to exercise rights under the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement, rather than the collateral

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agent for the 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 or the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021. Accordingly, the trustees under the indenture governing the notes you hold may never have the right to control remedies and take other actions with respect to the collateral.

Furthermore, the security documents generally allow us and our subsidiaries to remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, to freely operate and to collect, invest and dispose of any income from the collateral securing the notes. In addition, to the extent we sell any assets that constitute collateral, the proceeds from such sale will be subject to the lien securing the notes only to the extent such proceeds would otherwise constitute collateral securing the notes under the security documents. To the extent the proceeds from any such sale of collateral do not constitute collateral under the security documents, the pool of assets securing the notes would be reduced and the notes would not be secured by such proceeds. If such proceeds constitute collateral under the receivables based credit facility, the notes would be secured by such collateral on a junior priority basis to the lenders under our receivables based credit facility. For example, the collateral under our senior secured credit facilities does not include a security interest in cash, including cash proceeds from a sale of assets that constituted collateral under our senior secured credit facilities. However, the definition of collateral under the receivables based credit facility includes accounts receivable and other accounts and cash, and any assets acquired with such collateral or otherwise constituting proceeds of collateral under the receivables based credit facility. Accordingly, if assets that constitute collateral under our senior secured credit facilities are sold, the cash proceeds and anything purchased with those proceeds may constitute collateral under the receivables based credit facility and our senior secured credit facilities. In such a case, the holders of the notes may not be able to take any enforcement action with respect to such collateral or to receive any proceeds from the sale of such collateral in an enforcement action until our obligations under the receivables based credit facility are paid off in full. Maximum commitments under our receivables based credit facility are \$535.0 million, subject to a borrowing base equal to 90% of our, and certain of our subsidiaries', eligible accounts receivable. As of March 31, 2013, we had \$247.0 million of loans outstanding under the receivables based credit facility.

In addition, in most cases, the collateral securing the notes will be taken in the name of the authorized representative of the lenders under our senior secured credit facility for the benefit of the holders of the notes and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021. As a result, the authorized representative of the lenders under our senior secured credit facility may effectively control actions with respect to collateral securing the notes, which may impair the rights that a noteholder would otherwise have as a secured creditor. The authorized representative of the lenders under our senior secured credit facility may take actions that a noteholder disagrees with or fail to take actions that a noteholder wishes to pursue. Furthermore, the authorized representative of the lenders under our senior secured credit facility under the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement may fail to act in a timely manner which could impair the recovery of holders of the notes.

The rights of holders of the notes with respect to the receivables based collateral will be substantially limited by the terms of the ABL Intercreditor Agreement

The rights of holders of the notes with respect to the receivables based collateral will be substantially limited by the ABL Intercreditor Agreement that exists between lenders under our senior secured credit facilities, holders of our existing 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, holders of the notes and lenders under the receivables based credit facility (the ABL Intercreditor Agreement). See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements ABL Intercreditor Agreement and Description of the 2021 Notes Intercreditor Agreements ABL Intercreditor Agreement. Under the terms of the ABL Intercreditor Agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the senior priority liens on the receivables based collateral remain outstanding, any actions that may be taken in respect of the receivables based collateral, including the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the receivables based collateral and to control the conduct of such proceedings, and the approval of amendments to, releases of receivables based collateral from the lien of, and waivers of past defaults under, the security documents, will be at the direction of

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the holders of the obligations secured by the senior priority liens and neither any trustee nor any collateral agent, on behalf of the holders of the notes, will have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if the rights of the holders of the respective notes are adversely affected, subject to certain exceptions. Under the terms of the ABL Intercreditor Agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the senior priority liens on the receivables based collateral are outstanding, if the holders of such indebtedness release the receivables based collateral for any reason whatsoever (other than any such release granted following the discharge of obligations with respect to our receivables based credit facility), including, without limitation, in connection with any sale of assets, the junior priority security interest in such receivables based collateral securing the notes will be automatically and simultaneously released without any consent or action by the holders of the notes, subject to certain exceptions. The receivables based collateral so released will no longer secure our and the guarantors' obligations under the notes. In addition, because the holders of the indebtedness secured by senior priority liens in the receivables based collateral control the disposition of the receivables based collateral, such holders could decide not to proceed against the receivables based collateral, regardless of whether there is a default under the documents governing such indebtedness or under the indenture governing the relevant notes. In such event, the only remedy available to the holders of the notes would be to sue for payment on such notes and the related guarantees. In addition, the ABL Intercreditor Agreement will give the holders of senior priority liens on the receivables based collateral the right to access and use the collateral that secures the notes to allow those holders to protect the receivables based collateral and to process, store and dispose of the receivables based collateral.

In the event that either the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement or the ABL Intercreditor Agreement is found to be invalid or unenforceable, the liens in favor of the notes will not rank pari passu with the liens in favor of the senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 with respect to the collateral securing the notes

The Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement establishes the relative priorities of the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the holders of the notes with respect to the collateral securing the notes. The Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement provides that the security interest of the holders of notes will be equal in priority to that of the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities and the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021. In addition, the ABL Intercreditor Agreement establishes the relative priorities of the lenders under the receivables based credit facility, the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the holders of the notes with respect to the receivables based collateral. The ABL Intercreditor Agreement provides that the security interest of the holders of the notes will be junior in priority to that of the lenders under the receivables based credit facility and equal in priority to that of the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021.

However, if either the Credit Agreement Intercreditor Agreement or the ABL Intercreditor Agreement is found to be invalid or unenforceable, the priority of these liens will be subject to state law governing perfection and security interests. As a result, because the security interests in the collateral securing our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the receivables based collateral of the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities (and, in the case of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019) were perfected, in each case, at a date prior to those of the holders of notes, the security interests of the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities and the holders of such notes will be senior to those of the holders of the relevant notes. Therefore, in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding against us, the proceeds of collateral securing our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and the receivables based collateral (and, in the case of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019) would be applied to satisfy our obligations under the senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 (and, in the case of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019) before it was applied to satisfy our obligations under the notes. Moreover, in the event that the ABL Intercreditor Agreement is found to be invalid or unenforceable, the lenders under our receivables based credit facility will remain senior in priority to holders of the notes with respect to the receivables based collateral.

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The waiver of rights of marshaling may adversely affect the recovery rates of holders of the notes in a bankruptcy or foreclosure scenario

The notes and the related guarantees are secured by the collateral on a pari passu basis with our senior secured credit facilities, our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and other related obligations. The ABL Intercreditor Agreement provides that, at any time that obligations under the receivables based credit facility are outstanding, neither the holders of the notes, nor any trustee or any collateral agent under such notes, may assert or enforce any right of marshaling as against the lenders under the receivables based credit facility. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements ABL Intercreditor Agreement and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Intercreditor Agreements ABL Intercreditor Agreement. Without this waiver of the right of marshaling, holders of such indebtedness would likely be required to liquidate collateral on which the notes did not have a lien, if any, prior to liquidating the collateral securing the notes, thereby maximizing the proceeds of the collateral that would be available to repay our obligations under the notes. As a result of this waiver, the proceeds of sales of the collateral securing the notes could be applied to repay the receivables based credit facility before applying proceeds of other collateral securing other indebtedness, and the holders of the notes may recover less than they would have if such proceeds were applied in the order most favorable to the holders of the notes.

The imposition of certain permitted liens could adversely affect the value of the collateral

The collateral securing the notes is subject to liens permitted under the terms of each indenture governing the notes, whether arising on or after the date the notes are issued. The existence of any permitted liens could adversely affect the value of the collateral as well as the ability to realize or foreclose on such collateral. The collateral also secures our obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 and may also secure future indebtedness and other obligations of the company and the guarantors to the extent permitted by the indenture governing the relevant notes and the security documents. In addition, a portion of the collateral also secures our receivables based credit facility, and the holders of notes are junior in priority to lenders under our receivables based credit facility with respect to such collateral. As a result, your rights to the collateral would be diluted by any increase in the indebtedness secured by the receivables based collateral. To the extent we incur any permitted liens, the liens of holders of the notes may be junior in priority to such permitted liens.

There are certain categories of property that are excluded from the collateral

Certain categories of assets are excluded from the collateral. These assets include any fee owned real property and all leasehold rights and interests in real property, general intangibles (other than licenses, permits and other authorizations issued by the FCC), investment property and intellectual property (as such terms are defined in the Uniform Commercial Code) where the grant of a security interest therein would adversely affect our rights in such property, including trademark rights; assets in which the grant of a security interest is prohibited by law; margin stock; assets in which we are contractually obligated not to create a security interest; assets in which the taking of a security interest would be unduly burdensome or costly to us; assets that are held for sale; and certain assets identified as exclusions from the collateral by the administrative agent under our senior secured credit facilities.

In addition, the equity interests of our restricted subsidiaries under the legacy notes indenture and the property and related assets that constitute principal property under the indenture governing the legacy notes, will, in each case, be excluded from the collateral unless and until the notes receive the benefit of a springing lien in such collateral, which would occur as a result of \$500 million or less aggregate principal amount of the legacy notes remaining outstanding or the legacy notes becoming secured on an equal and ratable basis with the notes offered hereby. See

Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral.

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The rights of holders of the notes with respect to such excluded property will be equal to the rights of our and the guarantors' general unsecured creditors in the event of any bankruptcy filed by or against us or the guarantors under applicable U.S. federal bankruptcy laws.

Rights of holders of the notes in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in certain collateral acquired in the future, and any future pledge of the securities of any subsidiary securing the notes will automatically be released to the extent and for so long as that pledge would require the filing of separate financial statements with the SEC for that subsidiary

The security interest in the collateral securing the notes includes certain assets, both tangible and intangible, whether now owned or acquired or arising in the future. In addition, the notes may in the future become secured by certain equity interests, including equity interests of our restricted subsidiaries under the legacy notes indenture, and the property and related assets that constitute principal property under the indenture governing the legacy notes. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral. Applicable law requires that certain property and rights acquired after the grant of a general security interest can only be perfected at the time such property and rights are acquired and identified. There can be no assurance that the trustee or the collateral agent of each class of outstanding notes will monitor, or that we will inform each such trustee or collateral agent of, the future acquisition of property and rights that constitute collateral, and that the necessary action will be taken to properly perfect the security interest in such after-acquired collateral. Such failure may result in the loss of the security interest therein or the priority of the security interest in favor of the notes against third parties.

Under the SEC regulations in effect as of the respective issue dates of the outstanding notes, if the par value, book value as carried by us or market value (whichever is greatest) of the capital stock, other securities or similar items of a subsidiary pledged as part of the collateral is greater than or equal to 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the applicable class of notes then outstanding, such a subsidiary would be required to provide separate financial statements to the SEC. Each indenture governing the notes provides that any capital stock and other securities of any of our subsidiaries will be excluded from the collateral for so long as the pledge of such capital stock or other securities to secure such notes would cause such subsidiary to be required to file separate financial statements with the SEC pursuant to Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X or another similar rule. As a result, if in the future the notes become secured by a pledge of the stock and other securities of any of our subsidiaries held by us or the guarantors, holders of the notes could lose a portion or all of their security interest in such stock or other securities of those subsidiaries during that period. It may be more difficult, costly and time-consuming for holders of the notes to foreclose on the assets of a subsidiary than to foreclose on its capital stock or other securities, so the proceeds realized upon any such foreclosure could be significantly less than those that would have been received upon any sale of the capital stock or other securities of such subsidiary. The lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and the holders of our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021 are subject to the same limitations.

Rights of holders of the notes in the U.S. collateral may be adversely affected by bankruptcy proceedings in the United States

The right of the collateral agent to repossess and dispose of the collateral securing the notes upon acceleration is likely to be significantly impaired by U.S. federal bankruptcy law if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced by or against us prior to or possibly even after the security agent has repossessed and disposed the collateral. Under the U.S. bankruptcy code, a secured creditor, such as the collateral agent, is prohibited from repossessing its security from a debtor in a bankruptcy case, or from disposing of security repossessed from a debtor, without bankruptcy court approval. Moreover, U.S. bankruptcy law permits the debtor to continue to retain and to use collateral, and the proceeds, products, rents or profits of the collateral, even though the debtor is in default under the applicable debt instruments, provided that the secured creditor is given adequate protection. The meaning of the term adequate protection may vary according to circumstances, but it is intended in general to protect the value of the secured creditor's interest in the collateral and may include cash

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payments or the granting of additional security, if and at such time as the court in its discretion determines, for any diminution in the value of the collateral as a result of the stay of repossession or disposition or any use of the collateral by the debtor during the pendency of the bankruptcy case. In view of the broad discretionary powers of a bankruptcy court, it is impossible to predict how long payments under the notes could be delayed following commencement of a bankruptcy case, whether or when the security agent would repossess or dispose of the collateral, or whether or to what extent holders of the notes would be compensated for any delay in payment of loss of value of the collateral through the requirements of adequate protection. Furthermore, in the event the bankruptcy court determines that the value of the collateral is not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the respective notes, the holders of such notes would have undersecured claims as to the difference. U.S. federal bankruptcy laws do not permit the payment or accrual of interest, costs and attorneys' fees for undersecured claims during the debtor's bankruptcy case.

The collateral is subject to casualty risk

Even if we maintain insurance, there are certain losses that may be either uninsurable or not economically insurable, in whole or part. Insurance proceeds may not compensate us fully for our losses. If there is a complete or partial loss of any collateral securing the notes, the insurance proceeds may not be sufficient to satisfy all of our obligations, including the notes and related guarantees.

Any future pledge of collateral might be avoidable by a trustee in bankruptcy

The notes may, upon the occurrence of certain future events, receive the benefit of a pledge of the equity interests of our restricted subsidiaries under the indenture governing the legacy notes and the property and related assets that constitute principal property under such indenture. See Description of the 2019 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral and Description of the 2021 Exchange Notes Security General Credit Facility Collateral. This or any other future pledge of collateral in favor of the collateral agents of the relevant notes, including pursuant to security documents delivered after the respective date of the indenture governing the relevant notes, might be avoidable by the pledgor (as debtor-in-possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including, among others, if the pledgor is insolvent at the time of the pledge, the pledge permits the holders of the notes to receive a greater recovery than if the pledge had not been given and a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the pledgor is commenced within 90 days following the pledge (or, in certain circumstances, a longer period).

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 notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The change of control provisions under each indenture governing the notes 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 each indenture governing the notes would constitute a default under our senior secured credit facilities. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of all amounts due under our senior secured credit facilities and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor. Much of our other debt, including our 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, 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

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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 notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indenture governing the relevant notes. Such a default would, in turn, constitute a default under our senior secured credit facilities.

The definition of change of control in each 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.

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 new issues of securities for which there is no established public market. We do not intend to apply for either the 2019 exchange notes or the 2021 exchange notes to be listed on any securities exchange, nor to arrange for their quotation on any automated dealer quotation system. An active market for either the 2019 exchange notes or the 2021 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 either class of 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.

Ratings of the notes may cause their trading price to fall and affect the marketability of the notes

The exchange notes have been rated by Moody's and S&P. A rating agency's rating of the notes is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold any particular security, including the notes. Such ratings are limited in scope and do not comment as to material risks relating to an investment in the notes. An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from such rating agency. There is no assurance that such credit ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time. Rating agencies also may lower, suspend or withdraw ratings on the respective notes or our other debt in the future. Noteholders will have no recourse against us or any other parties in the event of a change in or suspension or withdrawal of such ratings. Any lowering, suspension or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market prices or marketability of the notes.

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EXCHANGE OFFERS

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offers

Simultaneously with the issuance of the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, 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 April 15, 2013, file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC with respect to a registered offer to exchange the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019 for 2019 exchange notes, which will have terms identical in all material respects to the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, except that additional interest will not be payable in respect of the 2019 exchange notes and the 2019 exchange notes will not be entitled to registration rights under the registration rights agreement and will not be subject to the transfer restrictions,

cause the exchange offer registration statement to be declared effective by the SEC no later than June 14, 2013,

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 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the Initial Purchaser, 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 210 days after the closing date of the offering of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC with respect to a registered offer to exchange the 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021 for 2021 exchange notes, which will have terms identical in all material respects to the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, except that additional interest will not be payable in respect of the 2021 exchange notes and the 2021 exchange notes will not be entitled to registration rights under the registration rights agreement and will not be subject to the transfer restrictions,

cause the exchange offer registration statement to be declared effective by the SEC no later than 270 days after the closing date of the issuance of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021,

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 such notes.

For each outstanding note surrendered to us pursuant to an 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.

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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 offers 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 each 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 an exchange offer, you will be required to represent to us, among other things, that, at the time of the consummation of the applicable exchange offer:

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

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 offers or to exchange their outstanding notes for exchange notes.

If, with respect to the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, (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 no earlier than April 15, 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 no earlier than June 14, 2013) and keep that shelf registration statement effective until the expiration of two years from the closing date of the issuance of the outstanding 9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019, 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. If, with respect to the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021, (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 no earlier than 210 days after the closing date of the issuance of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021), 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 no earlier than 270 days after the closing date of the issuance of the outstanding 11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021) and keep that shelf registration statement effective until the expiration of two years from the closing date of the applicable outstanding notes, or such shorter time period that will terminate

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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 an 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 applicable 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 offers. 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 \$1,000.

The form and terms of the exchange notes are the same as the form and terms of the corresponding class of 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 exchange and 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.

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 offers 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 offers. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than transfer taxes in certain circumstances, in connection with the exchange offers. See Fees and Expenses.

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Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments

The term **expiration date** means 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on July 8, 2013, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend one or more of the exchange offers, in which case the term **expiration date** will mean the latest date and time to which such exchange offer is extended.

In order to extend an 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, prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date. We may extend one exchange offer without extending the other exchange offer.

We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, (1) to delay accepting any outstanding notes, to extend one or more of the exchange offers or to terminate one or more of the exchange offers if any of the conditions set forth below under **Conditions** have not been satisfied, by giving oral or written notice of any delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent or (2) to amend the terms of the exchange offers 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 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, in cash, 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 2019 exchange notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing on June 15, 2013. Interest on the 2021 exchange notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on September 1, 2013.

Procedures for Tendering

Only a holder of outstanding notes may tender outstanding notes in the exchange offers. To tender in the exchange offers, 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 Offers.

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 offers, 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, or, if the guaranteed delivery procedures described below are complied with, within the time period provided under the procedures. 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

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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 offers, 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 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.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

Holders who wish to tender their outstanding notes and (1) whose outstanding notes are not immediately available, (2) who cannot deliver their outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal or any other required documents to the exchange agent or (3) who cannot complete the procedures for book-entry transfer, prior to the expiration date, may effect a tender if:

- (A) the tender is made through a member firm of the Medallion System;
- (B) prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives from a member firm of the Medallion System a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery setting forth the name and address of the holder, the certificate number(s) of the outstanding notes and the principal amount of outstanding notes tendered, stating that the tender is being made thereby and guaranteeing that, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date, the letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof together with the certificate(s) representing the outstanding notes or a confirmation of book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC, and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal will be deposited by the member firm of the Medallion System with the exchange agent; and
- (C) the properly completed and executed letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof, as well as the certificate(s) representing all tendered outstanding notes in proper form for transfer or a confirmation of book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC, and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal are received by the exchange agent within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date.

Upon oral or written (if oral, to be promptly confirmed in writing) request to the exchange agent, a notice of guaranteed delivery will be sent to holders who wish to tender their outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth above.

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 offers, 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;

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- (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 offers 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 offers, 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 offers, terminate or amend an 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 offers which we reasonably believe might materially impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offers or any material adverse development has occurred in any existing action or proceeding with respect to us or any of our subsidiaries; or
- (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 offers or materially impair the contemplated benefits of the exchange offers 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 offers 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 an 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 an exchange offer and accept all properly tendered outstanding notes which have not been withdrawn.

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Exchange Agent

U.S. Bank National Association has been appointed as exchange agent for the exchange offers. Requests for additional copies of this prospectus, the letter of transmittal or the notice of guaranteed delivery should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

By Overnight Courier or Registered/Certified Mail:

U.S. Bank National Association

Corporate Trust Services

Attn: Specialized Finance Department

60 Livingston Avenue

St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Facsimile Transmission:

(651) 466-7372

*For Information or to Confirm Receipt of
Facsimile by Telephone:
(800) 934-6802*

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

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made through DTC by U.S. Bank National Association; 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 offers and will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offers. 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 offers. 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 offers. The expenses of the exchange offers will be expensed as incurred.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

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

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

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- (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 offers 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 offers are 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 offers. We have agreed to bear the expenses of the exchange offers.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of March 31, 2013. You should read the following information in conjunction with the information contained in Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2013
	(In millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 721.6
Long-term debt (including current portion):	
Senior secured credit facilities:	
Term loan B facility due 2016	\$ 7,714.9
Term loan C facility asset sale facility due 2016	513.7
9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2019	1,999.8
9.0% priority guarantee notes due 2021, net of discount	1,709.3
11.25% priority guarantee notes due 2021	575.0
Receivables based credit facility	247.0
Other secured long-term debt	24.1
Total secured debt	12,783.8
Senior cash pay notes due 2016	796.3
Senior toggle notes due 2016	829.8
Other long term debt	2.7
Total guaranteed debt of the issuer and the guarantors	14,412.6
Legacy notes, net of discounts	1,095.7
Total Clear Channel debt	15,508.3
CCWH Notes due 2022, net of discount	2,717.8
CCWH Subordinated Notes due 2020	2,200.0
Total long-term debt	\$ 20,426.1
Total member's deficit	(8,209.7)
Total capitalization	\$ 12,216.4

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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 three-months ended March 31, 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 three month periods ended March 31, 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 three month period ended March 31, 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.

	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012 Post- Merger	2011 Post- Merger	2010 Post- Merger	2009 Post- Merger	2008(1) Combined	2013 Post- Merger	2012 Post- Merger
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>							
Results of Operations Data:							
Revenue	\$ 6,246,884	\$ 6,161,352	\$ 5,865,685	\$ 5,551,909	\$ 6,688,683	\$ 1,343,058	\$ 1,360,723
Operating expenses:							
Direct operating expenses	2,496,550	2,504,036	2,381,647	2,529,454	2,852,726	594,866	614,434
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,681,498	1,620,327	1,572,981	1,520,402	1,880,964	406,435	424,575
Corporate expenses	279,977	224,027	281,273	253,964	227,945	80,642	68,251
Depreciation and amortization	729,285	763,306	732,869	765,474	696,830	182,182	175,366
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	2,395	3,124
Operating income (loss)	1,070,050	1,054,724	864,841	(3,687,146)	(4,366,377)	81,328	81,221
Interest expense	1,549,023	1,466,246	1,533,341	1,500,866	928,978	385,525	374,016
Loss on marketable securities	(4,580)	(4,827)	(6,490)	(13,371)	(82,290)		
Equity in earnings (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates	18,557	26,958	5,702	(20,689)	100,019	3,641	