WESTWOOD ONE INC /DE/ Form 10-K March 28, 2002

> SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

> > FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 Commission file number 0-13020

WESTWOOD ONE, INC. \_\_\_\_\_

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

40 West 57th Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10019

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 641-2000

\_\_\_\_\_

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Name of Each Exchange on Title of each class Which Registered \_\_\_\_\_ -----

Common Stock New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(q) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

> Yes X No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements

incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ ]

The aggregate market value of Common Stock held by non-affiliates as of March 1, 2002 was approximately \$3,007,000,000.

As of March 1, 2002, 106,301,225 shares (excluding treasury shares) of Common Stock were outstanding and 703,466 shares of Class B Stock were outstanding.

# DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of shareholders (which will be filed with the Commission within 120 days of the registrant's last fiscal year end) are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Westwood One, Inc. (the "Company" or "Westwood One") supplies radio and television stations with information services and programming. The Company is the largest domestic outsource provider of traffic reporting services and the nation's largest radio network, producing and distributing national news, sports, talk, music and special event programs, in addition to local news, sports, weather, video news and other information programming.

The Company's principal source of revenue is selling commercial airtime to advertisers through one of its two operating divisions: (i) Metro/Shadow, which is comprised of Metro Networks, Inc. ("Metro") and "Shadow Traffic" and the (ii) Network Division. The Company generates revenue principally by selling audience it obtains from radio and television affiliates to local and national advertisers. The Company provides a broad range of programming and information services which deliver audience to advertisers and also deliver traffic, news, talk, sports, and entertainment programs to its affiliate stations.

Metro/Shadow provides local traffic and information broadcast reports in over 80 Metro Survey Area markets (referred to herein as MSA markets) in the United States. The Network Division offers radio stations traditional news services, CBS Radio news, CNN Radio and Fox news in addition to seven 24-hour satellite-delivered continuous play music formats ("24/7 Formats") and weekday and weekend news and entertainment features and programs. These programs include: major sporting events (principally covering the National Football League, Notre Dame football and other college football and basketball games, the National Hockey League, the Masters and the Olympics); live, personality intensive talk shows; live concert broadcasts; countdown shows; music and interview programs; and exclusive satellite simulcasts with HBO and other cable networks.

Westwood One enables advertisers to purchase advertising time and have their commercial messages broadcast on radio and television stations throughout the United States, reaching demographically defined listening audiences. The commercial inventory obtained by Westwood offers advertisers the opportunity to reach a broad-based local, regional or national audience through a single purchase from the Company.

Westwood One is managed by Infinity Broadcasting Corporation ("Infinity"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Viacom, Inc., pursuant to a Management Agreement between the Company and Infinity which expires on March 31, 2004 (the "Agreement"). Pursuant to the Agreement, Infinity currently receives an annual fee of \$2,633,000 (adjusted for inflation) and an incentive bonus based on the Company exceeding predetermined cash flow objectives. Westwood One has also issued to Infinity warrants to acquire shares of Common Stock pursuant to the Agreement, of which 2,000,000 warrants are vested and outstanding.

Industry Background

Radio Broadcasting

There are approximately 10,300 commercial radio stations in the United States.

A radio station selects a style of programming ("format") to attract a target listening audience and thereby attract commercial advertising directed at that audience. There are many formats from which a station may select, including news, talk, sports and various types of music and entertainment programming.

A radio station has two principal ways of effectively competing for revenues. First, it can differentiate itself in its local market by selecting and successfully executing a format targeted at a particular audience thus enabling advertisers to place their commercial messages on stations aimed at audiences with certain demographic characteristics. A station can also broadcast special programming, syndicated shows, sporting events or national news products, such as those supplied by Westwood One, not available to its competitors within its format. National programming broadcast on an exclusive geographic basis can help differentiate a station within its market, and thereby enable a station to increase its audience and local advertising revenue.

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Radio Advertising

Radio advertising time can be purchased on a local, regional or national basis. Local purchases allow an advertiser to select specific radio stations in chosen geographic markets for the broadcast of commercial messages. Local and regional purchases are typically best suited for an advertiser whose business or ad campaign is in a specific geographic area. Advertising purchased from a radio network is one method by which an advertiser targets its commercial messages to a specific demographic audience, achieving national coverage on a cost-efficient basis. In addition, an advertiser can choose to emphasize its message in a certain market or markets by supplementing a national purchase with local and/or regional purchases.

To verify its network audience delivery and demographic composition, specific measurement information is available to advertisers from an independent rating service such as Arbitron and their RADAR rating service. The rating service provides demographic information such as the age and gender composition of the listening audiences. Consequently, advertisers can verify that their advertisements are being heard by their target listening audience.

Business Strategy

Westwood One provides broad-based, local, regional or national audiences and commercial spots to advertisers through its recognized programming and other information products. The Company, through its various radio networks, produces and distributes quality programming to meet listener needs for information and

to radio stations seeking to increase their listening audience and improve advertising revenue by differentiating themselves from their competitors. The Company sells advertising time within its programs to advertisers desiring to reach large listening audiences with specific demographic characteristics.

In 1996, the Company expanded its product offerings to include providing local traffic, news, sports and weather programming to radio stations and other media outlets in selected cities across the United States. This expansion gave the Company's advertisers the ability to easily supplement their national purchases with local and regional purchases from the Company. It also allowed the Company to develop relationships with local and regional advertisers. In 1996 and 1998, the Company acquired the operating assets of Shadow Traffic in a total of 14 major metropolitan markets (4 in 1996 and 10 in 1998). In 1999, Westwood One significantly expanded its local and regional reach through its merger with the countr's largest traffic service provider, Metro, which broadcast information reports in 67 of the 75 largest MSA markets in the United States. Since then, the Company has expanded its reach to more than 80 of the largest MSA markets. In late 2000, the Company continued its expansion of products with its acquisition of the operating assets of SmartRoute Systems, Inc. ("SmartRoute"), a company which collects, organizes and distributes a database of advanced traveller information through various electronic media and telecommunications.

Local Traffic and Information Programming

With respect to local content, the Company, through its Metro and Shadow Traffic units, provides traffic reports and local news, weather and sports information to its radio and television affiliates.

The Company gathers traffic and other data utilizing the Company's information-gathering infrastructure, which includes aircraft (helicopters and airplanes), broadcast-quality remote camera systems positioned at strategically located fixed positions and on aircraft, mobile units and wireless systems, and by accessing various government-based traffic tracking systems. The Company also gathers information from various third-party news and information services. The information is then processed, converted into broadcast copy and entered into the Company's computer systems by the Company's local writers and producers. This permits the Company to easily resell the information to other third parties for distribution through the internet, wireless devices or personnel digital assistants ("PDA") and various other new media systems. The Company's professional announcers read the customized reports on the air. The Company's information reports (including the length of report, content of report, specific geographic coverage area, time of broadcast, number of reports aired per day, broadcaster's style, etc.) are customized to meet each individual affiliate's requirements. The Company typically works closely with the program directors, news directors and general managers of its affiliates to ensure that the Company's services meet its affiliates' goals and standards. The Company and its affiliates jointly select the on-air talent to ensure that each on-air talent's

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style is appropriate for the station's format. The Company's on-air talent often becomes integral "personalities" on such affiliates' station as a result of their significant on-air presence and interaction with the station's on-air personnel. In order to realize operating efficiencies, the Company endeavors to utilize its professional on-air talent on multiple affiliate stations within a particular market.

The Company generally does not require its affiliates to identify the Company as the supplier of its information reports. This provides the Company's

affiliates with a high degree of customization and flexibility, as each affiliate has the right to present the information reports provided by the Company as if the affiliate had generated such reports with its own resources. For example, multiple affiliates in a single market may imply that the Company's infrastructure, including its airplanes, helicopters and talent, are those of the affiliate.

As a result of its extensive network of operations and talent, the Company regularly reports breaking and important news stories and provides its affiliates with live coverage of these stories. The Company is able to customize and personalize its reports of breaking stories using its individual affiliates' call letters from the scene of news events. For example, in 2001, the Company provided live airborne coverage of the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center. By using our news helicopters, the Company fed live video to television affiliates around the country. Moreover, by leveraging our infrastructure, the same reporters provided live customized airborne reports for the Company's radio affiliates via Metro Source. The Company believes that it is the only radio network news organization that has local studio operations that cover in excess of 80 markets and that is able to provide such customized reports to these markets.

Metro Source, an information service available to subscribing affiliates, is a total information system and digital audio workstation that allows the Company's news affiliates to receive via satellite and view, write, edit and report the latest news, features and show preparation material. With this product, the Company provides continuously updated and breaking news, weather, sports, business and entertainment information to its affiliate stations which have subscribed to the service. Information and content for Metro Source is primarily generated from the Company's staff of news bureau chiefs, state correspondents and professional news writers and reporters.

Local, regional and national news and information stories are fed to the Company's national news operations center in Phoenix, Arizona where the information is verified, edited, produced and disseminated via satellite to the Company's internal Metro Source workstations located in each of its operations centers and to workstations located at affiliate radio stations nationwide. Metro Source includes proprietary software that allows for customizing reports and editing in both audio and text formats. The benefit to stations is that Metro Source allows them to substantially reduce time and cost from the news gathering and editing process at the station level, while providing greater volume and quality news and information coverage from a single source. As of January 2002, the Company had affiliated over 1,000 radio stations for the Metro Source product.

#### Television Programming Services

The Company is supplying its Television Traffic Services to over 200 television stations. Similar to its radio programming services, with its MetroTV Services the Company supplies customized information reports which are generally delivered on air by its reporters to its television station affiliates. In addition, the Company supplies customized graphics and other visual programming elements to its television station affiliates.

The Company utilizes live studio cameras in order to enable its traffic reporters to provide its Video News Services on television from the Company's local broadcast studios. In addition, the Company provides its Video News Services from its aircraft and fixed-position based camera systems. The Video News Services include: (i) live video coverage from strategically located fixed-position camera systems; (ii) live video news feeds from the Company's aircraft; and (iii) full-service, 24 hours per day/7 days per week video coverage from the Company's camera crews using broadcast quality camera equipment and news vehicles.

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#### Information Services

The Company's Information Services ("IS") develops non-broadcast traffic information business. IS develops innovative techniques of gathering local traffic and transportation information, as well as new methods of distributing such information to the public. The Company believes that in order to remain competitive and to continue to provide an information product of the highest quality to its affiliates, it is necessary to invest in and participate in the development of new technology. Accordingly, in 2000 the Company acquired the operating assets of SmartRoute. The Company is currently working with several public and private entities across the United States to improve dissemination of traffic and transportation information. The Company is a large supplier of information to the wireless telephone industry, providing customized traffic information, direction services, and other local information to wireless subscribers via the Company's STAR JAM (TM) and STAR FIND (TM) services. IS revenues are not presently a significant source of revenues to the Company.

The Company, through its SmartRoute operations, collects, organizes and distributes a database of advanced traveler information to automobiles, homes and offices through various electronic media and telecommunications. The Company delivers its information under the SmartTraveler brand name. In addition, the Company has participated in a number of federally funded Intelligent Transportation Systems Field Operational tests and Model Deployment Initiatives including the AZTech Model Deployment in Phoenix, the Smart Trek Model Deployment in Seattle, TravInfo, TransCal, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, the Atlanta Olympics Technology Showcase, Partners in Motion in the Washington DC area, Advanced Regional Traffic Interactive Management and Information System Program in Ohio, Kentucky and Indianapolis, ORION City Model deployment with Minnesota DOT and Traffic Wise in Indianapolis, and Advanced Traveler Information System in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In conjunction with ETAK, a digital mapping and software company owned by Tele Atlas, the Company has been working with a variety of private companies to deploy commercial products and services involving traveler information. The relationship allows for the provision of information on a personalized basis through numerous delivery mechanisms, including the internet, paging, FM subcarrier, traditional cellular and newly-developed and evolving wireless systems. Information can be delivered to a wide array of devices including pagers, computers, and in-vehicle navigation and information systems.

The Company believes that its extensive fleet of aircraft and other information-gathering technology and broadcast equipment have allowed the Company to provide high quality programming, enabling it to retain and expand its affiliate base. In the aggregate, the Company utilizes approximately: 125 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft; 30 mobile units; 30 airborne camera systems; 125 fixed-position camera systems; 75 broadcast studios; and 1,300 broadcasters and producers. The Company also maintains a staff of computer programmers and graphics experts to supply customized graphics and other visual programming elements to television station affiliates. In addition, the Company's operations centers and broadcast studios have sophisticated computer technology, video and broadcast equipment and cellular and wireless technology, which enables the Company's on-air talent to deliver accurate reports to its affiliates. The infrastructure and resources dedicated to a specific market by the Company are determined by the size of the market, the number of affiliates the Company serves in the market and the type of services being provided.

#### National Radio Programming

The Company produces and distributes 24/7 Formats, regularly scheduled and

special syndicated programs, including exclusive live concerts, music and interview shows, national music countdowns, lifestyle short features, news broadcasts, talk programs, sporting events, and sports features.

The Company controls most aspects of production of its programs, thereby being able to tailor its programs to respond to current and changing listening preferences. The Company produces regularly scheduled short-form programs (typically five minutes or less), long-form programs (typically 60 minutes or longer) and 24/7 Formats. Typically, the short-form programs are produced at the Company's in-house facilities located in Culver City, California, and New York, New York. The long-form programs include shows produced primarily at the Company's in-house production facilities and recordings of live concert performances and sports events made on location. The 24/7 Formats are produced at the Company's facilities in Valencia, California.

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Westwood One also produces and distributes special event syndicated programs. In 2001, the Company produced and distributed numerous special event programs, including exclusive broadcasts of The Grammy Awards, Destiny's Child, The Backstreet Boys, Madonna, Britney Spears, and Martina McBride among others.

Westwood One obtains most of the programming for its concert series by recording live concert performances of prominent recording artists. The agreements with these artists often provide the exclusive right to broadcast the concerts worldwide over the radio (whether live or pre-recorded) for a specific period of time. The Company may also obtain interviews with the recording artist and retain a copy of the recording of the concert and the interview for use in its radio programs and as additions to its extensive tape library. The agreements provide the artist with master recordings of their concerts and nationwide exposure on affiliated radio stations. In certain cases the artists may receive compensation.

Westwood One's syndicated programs are primarily produced at its in-house production facilities. The Company determines the content and style of a program based on the target audience it wishes to reach. The Company assigns a producer, writer, narrator or host, interviewer and other personnel to record and produce the programs. Because Westwood One controls the production process, it can refine the programs' content to respond to the needs of its affiliated stations and national advertisers. In addition, the Company can alter program content in response to current and anticipated audience demand.

The Company produces and distributes seven 24/7 Formats providing music, news and talk programming for Country, Hot Country, Adult Contemporary, Soft AC, Oldies, Adult Standards, and the Adult Rock and Roll formats. Using its production facilities in Valencia, California, the Company provides all the programming for stations affiliated with each of these formats. Affiliates compensate the Company for these formats by providing the Company with a portion of their commercial air time and, in most cases, cash fees.

The Company believes that its tape library is a valuable asset for its future programming and revenue generating capabilities. The library contains previously broadcast programs, live concert performances, interviews, daily news programs, sports and entertainment features, Capitol Hill hearings and other special events. New programs can be created and developed at a low cost by excerpting material from the library.

Affiliated Radio Stations

The Company's business strategy is to provide for the programming needs of

radio stations by supplying to radio stations, programs and services that individual stations may not be able to produce on their own on a cost effective basis. The Company offers radio stations traffic and news information as well as a wide selection of regularly scheduled and special event syndicated programming and 24/7 Formats. The information, programs and formats are produced by the Company and, therefore, the stations typically have virtually no production costs. With respect to the Company's programs and formats, each program or format is offered for broadcast by the Company exclusively to one station in its geographic market, which assists the station in competing for audience share in its local marketplace. In addition, except for news programming, Westwood One's programs contain available commercial air time that the stations may sell to local advertisers. Westwood One typically distributes promotional announcements to the stations and places advertisements in trade and consumer publications to further promote the upcoming broadcast of its programs.

Westwood One enters into affiliation agreements with radio stations which requires the affiliate to provide the Company with a specific number of commercial positions which it aggregates by similar day and time periods and resells to its advertisers. Some affiliation agreements also require a station to broadcast the Company's programs and to use a portion of the program's commercial slots to air national advertisements and any related promotional spots. With respect to 24/7 Formats, the Company typically receives a fee from the affiliated stations for the right to broadcast the formats. Radio stations in the top 200 national markets may also receive compensation for airing national advertising spots.

Affiliation agreements specify the number of times and the approximate daypart each program and advertisement may be broadcast. Westwood One requires that each station complete and promptly return to the Company an affidavit (proof-of-performance) that verifies the time of each broadcast. Affiliation agreements generally run for a period of at least one year, are automatically renewable for subsequent periods and are cancelable by either the Company or the station upon 90 days' notice.

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The Company has a number of people responsible for station sales and marketing its programs to radio stations. The Company's staff develops and maintains close, professional relationships with radio station personnel to provide them with quick programming assistance.

#### Advertising Sales and Marketing

The Company packages its radio commercial airtime inventory on a network basis, covering all affiliates in relevant markets, either regionally or nationally. This packaged inventory typically appeals to advertisers seeking a broad demographic reach. Because the Company generally sells its commercial airtime inventory on a network basis rather than station-by-station, the Company does not compete for advertising dollars with its local radio station affiliates. The Company believes that this corporate policy is a key factor in maintaining its affiliate relationships. The Company packages its television commercial airtime inventory on a regional and national network basis. The Company has developed a separate sales force to sell its television commercial airtime inventory and to optimize the efforts of the Company's national internal structure of sales representatives. The Company's advertising sales force is comprised of approximately 300 sales representatives.

In most of the Metro/Shadow markets in which it conducts operations, the Company maintains an advertising sales office as part of its operations center. The Company's advertising sales force is able to sell available commercial

airtime inventory in any and all of the Company's markets in addition to selling such inventory in each local market, which the Company believes affords its sales representatives an advantage over certain of its competitors. For example, an airline advertiser can purchase sponsorship advertising packages in multiple markets from the Company's local sales representative in the city in which the airline is headquartered.

The Company's typical radio advertisement for traffic and information programming consists of an opening announcement and a ten-second commercial message presented immediately prior to, in the middle of, or immediately following a regularly scheduled information report. Because the Company has numerous radio station affiliates in each of its markets (averaging approximately 25 affiliates per market), the Company believes that its traffic and information broadcasts reach more people, more often, in a higher impact manner than can be achieved using any other advertising medium. The Company combines its commercial airtime inventory into multiple "sponsorship" packages which it then sells as an information sponsorship package to advertisers throughout its networks on a local, regional or national basis, primarily during morning and afternoon drive periods. The Company generally does not allow an advertiser to select individual stations from its networks on which to run its advertising campaign.

The Company believes that the positioning of advertisements within or adjacent to its information reports appeals to advertisers because the advertisers' messages are broadcast along with regularly scheduled programming during peak morning and afternoon drive times when a majority of the radio audience is listening. Radio advertisements broadcast during these times typically generate premium rates. Moreover, surveys commissioned by the Company demonstrate that because the Company's customized information reports are related to topics of significant interest to listeners, listeners often seek out the Company's information reports. Since advertisers' messages are embedded in the Company's information reports, such messages have a high degree of impact on listeners and generally will not be "pre-empted" (i.e., moved by the radio station to another time slot). Most of the Company's advertisements are read live by the Company's on-air talent, providing the Company's advertisers with the added benefit of an implied endorsement for their product.

Westwood One's Network Division provides national advertisers with a cost-effective way to communicate their commercial messages to large listening audiences nationwide through purchases of commercial airtime in its national radio networks and programs. An advertiser can obtain both frequency (number of exposures to the target audience) and reach (size of listening audience) by purchasing advertising time from the Company. By purchasing time in networks or programs directed to different formats, advertisers can be assured of obtaining high market penetration and visibility as their commercial messages will be broadcast on several stations in the same market at the same time. The Company, on occasion, supports its national sponsors with promotional announcements and advertisements in trade and consumer publications. This support promotes the upcoming broadcasts of Company programs and is designed to increase the advertisers' target listening audience.

Generally, the Company provides its MetroTV services to television stations in exchange for thirty-second commercial airtime inventory that the Company packages and sells on a regional and national basis. The amount and placement of the commercial airtime inventory that the Company receives from television

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the Company has provided enhanced television video services, it has been able to acquire more valuable commercial airtime inventory. The Company believes that it offers advertisers significant benefits because, unlike traditional television networks, the Company often delivers more than one station in major markets and advertisers may select specific markets.

The Company has established a morning news network for its advertisers' commercials to air during local news programming and local news breaks from 5:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Because the Company has affiliated a large number of network television stations in major markets, its morning news network delivers a significant national household rating in an efficient and compelling local news environment. As the Company continues to expand its service offerings for local television affiliates, it plans to create additional news networks to leverage its television news gathering infrastructure.

#### Competition

The Company's Metro/Shadow Division, in the MSA markets in which it operates, competes for advertising revenue with local print and other forms of communications media including; magazines, outdoor advertising, network radio and network television advertising, transit advertising, direct response advertising, yellow page directories, internet/new media and point-of-sale advertising. Although the Company is significantly larger than the next largest provider of traffic and local information services, there are several multi-market operations providing local radio and television programming services in various markets. In addition, the recent consolidation of the radio industry has created opportunities for large radio groups, such as Clear Channel Communications, to gather information on their own.

The Company's Network Division operates in a very competitive environment. In marketing its programs to national advertisers, the Company directly competes with other radio networks as well as with independent radio syndication producers and distributors. More recently, as a result of consolidations in the radio industry, companies owning large groups of stations have begun to create competing networks that have resulted in additional competition for network radio advertising expenditures. In addition, as with its Metro/Shadow Division, the Network Division competes for advertising revenue with network television, cable television, print and other forms of communications media. The Company believes that the high quality of its programming and the strength of its station relations and advertising sales forces enable it to compete effectively with other forms of communication media. Westwood One markets its programs to radio stations, including affiliates of other radio networks, that it believes will have the largest and most desirable listening audience for each of its programs. The Company often has different programs airing on a number of stations in the same geographic market at the same time. The Company believes that in comparison with any other independent radio syndication producer and distributor or radio network it has a more diversified selection of programming from which national advertisers and radio stations may choose. In addition, the Company both produces and distributes programs, thereby enabling it to respond more effectively to the demands of advertisers and radio stations.

The increase in the number of program formats has led to increased competition among local radio stations for audience. As stations attempt to differentiate themselves in an increasingly competitive environment, their demand for quality programming available from outside programming sources increases. This demand has been intensified by high operating and production costs at local radio stations and increased competition for local advertising revenue.

Government Regulation

Radio broadcasting and station ownership are regulated by the FCC. Westwood One, as a producer and distributor of radio programs and services, is generally not subject to regulation by the FCC. Metro/Shadow utilizes FCC regulated two-way radio frequencies pursuant to licenses issued by the FCC.

#### Employees

On February 1, 2002, Westwood One had approximately 2,740 employees, including a domestic advertising sales force of approximately 300 people, and 920 part-time employees. In addition, the Company maintains continuing

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relationships with approximately 175 independent writers, program hosts, technical personnel and producers. Certain employees at the Company's traffic and network operations are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Including full and part-time employees, approximately 600 persons are covered by collective bargaining agreements. The Company believes relations with its employees and independent contractors are satisfactory.

#### Item 2. Properties

The Company owns a 7,600 square-foot building in Culver City, California in which its Network Division syndicated program production facilities are located and a 14,000 square-foot building in Culver City, California which contains administrative, and sales and marketing offices. The Company also owns a 10,000 square-foot building adjacent to its offices which it subleases. In addition, the Company leases operation centers/broadcast studios and marketing and administrative offices across the United States consisting of over 275,000 square feet in the aggregate, pursuant to the terms of various lease agreements.

The Company believes that its facilities are adequate for its current level of operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's shareholders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2001.

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#### PART II

Item  $5.\ \text{Market}$  for Registrant's Common Stock and Related Shareholder Matters

On February 1, 2002 there were approximately 320 holders of record of the Company's Common Stock, several of which represent "street accounts" of securities brokers. Based upon the number of proxies requested by brokers in conjunction with its shareholders' meeting the Company estimates that the total number of beneficial holders of the Company's Common Stock exceeds 5,000.

Since December 15, 1998, the Company's Common Stock has been traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "WON". The following table sets forth the range of high and low last sales prices on the NYSE for the Common Stock for the calendar quarters indicated. These prices have been adjusted on a retroactive basis to reflect the effect of the Company's two-for-one stock split which was paid on March 22, 2000.

2001	High	Low
First Quarter	\$25.00	\$18.18
Second Quarter	36.85	22.11
Third Quarter	36.50	21.00
Fourth Quarter	31.38	22.10
2000		
First Quarter	\$39.81	\$29.50
Second Quarter	39.00	30.81
Third Quarter	34.38	19.81
Fourth Quarter	22.38	14.25

The Company does not intend to pay cash dividends. No cash dividend was paid on the Company's stock during 2001 or 2000, and the payment of dividends is restricted by the terms of its loan agreements.

The following table contains information regarding equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2001:

	Options (1)	Warrants (2)
Shares to be issued upon exercise	11,089,934	2,000,000
Weighted-average exercise price	\$16.01	\$12.50
Shares available for future issuance	4,002,500	_

- (1) Options included herein were granted or are available for grant as part of the Company's 1989 and/or 1999 stock option plans that were approved by shareholders of the Company. The Company's 1999 stock option plan provides for mandatory grants of options to members of the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approves periodic option grants to Executive Officers and other employees based on their contributions to the operations of the Company.
- (2) Warrants included herein were issued in conjunction with the Infinity Management Agreement.

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The per share amounts included herein have been restated to reflect on a retroactive basis the Company's two-for-one stock split which was paid on March 22, 2000.

	2001	2000	1999 (1)
OPERATING RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31:			
Net Revenues	\$515 <b>,</b> 940	\$553 <b>,</b> 693	\$358 <b>,</b> 305
Operating and Corporate Costs, Excluding			
Depreciation and Amortization	349,936	388,095	267,294
Depreciation and Amortization	67,611	62,104	30,214
Operating Income	98 <b>,</b> 393	103,494	60 <b>,</b> 797
Net Income	\$43 <b>,</b> 195	\$42,283	\$23 <b>,</b> 887
Income Per Basic Share	\$.40	\$.38	\$.33
Income Per Diluted Share	\$.38	\$.36	\$.30
Current Assets	\$ 138,482	\$153 <b>,</b> 881	\$ 167,848
Working Capital	32,967	15,679	39,843
Total Assets	1,207,972	•	•
Long-Term Debt	152,000	168,000	158,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	915,371	949,892	•
Other Financial Data For Year Ended December 31:			
OPERATING CASH FLOW (EBITDA) (4)	\$166,004	\$165 <b>,</b> 598	\$91,011

- (1) Results for the year ended December 31, 1999 include the results of Metro from the date of the merger on September 22, 1999.
- (2) Results for the year ended December 31, 1998 include the Shadow Traffic Operations for 10 markets from the time they were acquired in May 1998.
- (3) Results for the year ended December 31, 1997 include the CBS Radio Networks from the effective date of the Representation Agreement in April 1997.
- (4) Operating cash flow is defined as operating income plus depreciation and amortization and non-recurring items. Operating cash flow is not determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), is not indicative of Cash Provided by Operating Activities and should not be considered in isolation from, or as an alternative to, other measures determined in accordance with GAAP.
- $-\!-$  No cash dividend was paid on the Company's Common Stock during the periods presented above.

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On January 27, 2000 the Board of Directors approved a two-for-one stock split of the Company's Common Stock and Class B Stock effective March 22, 2000. All references herein to share and per share amounts have been restated to give effect to the stock split on a retroactive basis.

On September 22, 1999, the Company completed its acquisition of Metro Networks, Inc. ("Metro"). The results of operations for Metro are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company from the date of the acquisition.

Results of Operations

Westwood One derives substantially all of its revenue from the sale of advertising time to advertisers. Net revenues decreased 7% to \$515,940 in 2001 from \$553,693 in 2000, and increased 55% in 2000 from \$358,305 in 1999. The 2001 decrease in net revenue was due to the non-recurrence of revenues from the 2000 Summer Olympics from Sydney, Australia, a reduction of spending by internet companies, the cancellation of programming and advertising commitments due to the events of September 11 and a slowdown in the advertising market generally. The 2000 increase was primarily attributable to the September 22, 1999 merger with Metro, higher advertising rates at both the Company's Network and Traffic operations and due to the Company's exclusive live broadcast of the 2000 Summer Olympics. On a pro forma basis, assuming the acquisition of Metro had occurred as of January 1, 1999, net revenue for 2000 would have increased by approximately 13%.

Operating costs and expenses excluding depreciation and amortization decreased 10% to \$343,120 in 2001 from \$380,346 in 2000, and increased 45% in 2000 from \$261,538 in 1999. The 2001 decrease was primarily attributable to the non-recurrence of broadcast rights fees and related costs associated with the 2000 Summer Olympics, tight cost controls, reductions in affiliate and personnel costs, and lower revenue related expenses including bad debts, partially offset by operating costs incurred for the full year in 2001 associated with the operations of SmartRoute, whose assests were acquired in November 2000. The 2000 increase was attributable to operating expenses associated with the Metro acquisition and broadcast rights fees and other related costs associated with the 2000 Summer Olympics.

Depreciation and amortization increased 9% to \$67,611 in 2001 from \$62,104 in 2000, and increased 106% in 2000 from \$30,214 in 1999. The 2001 increase was principally attributable to depreciation and amortization related to the acquisition of the operating assets of SmartRoute. The 2000 increase was principally related to the amortization of goodwill resulting from the Metro acquisition.

Corporate general and administrative expenses decreased 12% to \$6,816 in 2001 from \$7,749 in 2000, and increased 35% in 2000 from \$5,756 in 1999. The decrease in 2001 was principally attributable to a lower incentive bonus payable to Infinity pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement. The increase in 2000 was principally attributable to expenses related to Infinity's incentive bonus.

Operating income decreased 5% to \$98,393 in 2001 from \$103,494 in 2000, and increased 70% in 2000 from \$60,797 in 1999. The 2001 decrease was due to lower revenues and higher depreciation and amortization partially offset by a reduction in operating costs. The 2000 increase was attributable to higher revenues from the Company's operations partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization.

Interest expense was \$8,705, \$10,785 and \$12,150 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The 2001 decrease was attributable to lower interest rates and debt levels. The 2000 decrease was attributable to lower debt levels throughout most of 2000 (compared with 1999 debt levels) partially offset by higher interest rates.

The income tax provisions for 2001, 2000 and 1999 are based on annual effective tax rates of 51%, 55% and 52%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate in 2001 is primarily attributable to lower state taxes. The increase in the effective tax rate in 2000 is principally attributable to non-deductible goodwill resulting from the Metro acquisition.

Net income in 2001 increased 2% to \$43,195 (\$.40 per basic share and \$.38 per diluted share) from \$42,283 (\$.38 per basic share and \$.36 per diluted share) in 2000 and increased 77% in 2000 from \$23,887 (\$.33 per basic share and

\$.30 per diluted share) in 1999.

Weighted averages shares outstanding for purposes of computing basic earnings per share were 107,551, 110,640 and 72,168 in 2001, 2000 and 1999,

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respectively. The decrease in 2001 was primarily attributable to the Company's stock repurchase program partially offset by additional share issuances as a result of stock option exercises. The increase in 2000 was primarily attributable to the issuance of 50,224 shares of Common Stock in conjunction with the Company's acquisition of Metro partially offset by stock repurchases made pursuant to the Company's ongoing stock repurchase program. Weighted average shares outstanding for purposes of computing diluted earnings per share were 112,265, 115,864 and 78,930 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The changes in weighted average diluted shares are due principally to the increase in basic shares partially offset by the effect of stock option grants and the increase in the Company's stock price.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2001, the Company's principal sources of liquidity were its cash and cash equivalents of \$4,509\$ and available borrowings under its loan agreement of \$147,000.

For 2001, net cash from operating activities was \$145,673, a decrease of \$10,719 from 2000. Cash flow from operations was principally used to fund the Company's stock repurchase program.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had an unsecured \$259,000 bank revolving credit facility and an unsecured \$47,500 term loan (collectively the "Facility"). At December 31, 2001, the Company had available borrowings of \$147,000 under its Facility. The amount of the Facility is scheduled to be reduced by \$6,000 at the end of each quarter during 2002. In addition, the Company is required to repay its term loan by \$3,750 at the end of the Company's third and fourth quarters of 2002.

In 2001, the Company purchased 6,152 shares of the Company's Common Stock and warrants for a total cost of \$146,278. In 2000, the Company purchased 5,190 shares of the Company's Common Stock for a total cost of \$123,431 and in 1999, purchased 3,128 shares of the Company's Common Stock for a total cost of \$54,164. In 2002 (through February 28, 2002), the Company repurchased an additional 944 shares of Common Stock at a cost of \$29,658. The stock buybacks have been funded principally from the Company's free cash flow.

The Company believes that its cash, other liquid assets, operating cash flows and available bank borrowings, taken together, provide adequate resources to fund ongoing operating requirements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Westwood One's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles that are generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management continually evaluates its estimates and judgments including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts, useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, investments, income taxes, and other contingencies. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the

circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that of our significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity:

Allowances for doubtful accounts - we maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses which may result from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We base our allowances on the likelihood of recoverability of accounts receivable by aging category, based on past experience and taking into account current collection trends that are expected to continue. If economic or specific industry trends worsen beyond our estimates, we would be required to increase our allowances for doubtful accounts by recording additional expense. Alternatively, if trends improve beyond our estimates, we would be required to decrease our allowance for doubtful accounts by reducing our recorded expense.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - we estimate the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in order to determine the amount of depreciation and amortization expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives are estimated at the time the asset is acquired and are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as taking into account anticipated technological or other changes. If technological changes were to occur more rapidly than anticipated or in a different form than anticipated, the useful lives assigned to these assets may need to be shortened, resulting in the recognition of increased depreciation and amortization expense in future periods. Alternatively, these types of technological changes could result in the recognition of an impairment charge to reflect the write-down in value of the asset. We review these types of assets for impairment annually, or when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable over the remaining lives of the assets. Beginning January 1, 2002, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 142 (see below), we will no longer amortize goodwill but will test these assets at least annually for impairment.

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New Accounting Pronouncements Affecting Future Results

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141") and No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). SFAS 141 supercedes APB Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations" and requires all business combinations to be accounted for under the purchase method. SFAS 142 primarily addresses the accounting for goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to their initial recognition. The provisions of SFAS 142 (1) prohibit the amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, (2) require that goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets be tested annually for impairment (and in interim periods if events occur indicating that the carrying value of goodwill and/or indefinite-lived intangible assets may be impaired), (3) require that reporting units be identified for the purpose of assessing potential future impairments of goodwill, and (4) remove the forty-year limitation on the amortization period of intangible assets that have finite lives. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill be tested annually for impairment using a two-step process. The first step is to identify a potential impairment and, in transition, this step must be measured as of the beginning of the fiscal year. The Company expects to complete that first step of the goodwill impairment test during the first quarter of 2002, but does not anticipate that any of its goodwill will be impaired. If necessary, the second step of the goodwill impairment test measures the amount of the impairment loss (measured as of the beginning of the year of adoption), if any, and must be completed by the end of the Company's fiscal year. Intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life

will be tested for impairment using a one-step process which compares the fair value to the carrying amount of the asset as of the beginning of the fiscal year. These Statements are effective on January 1, 2002 and accordingly the Company will adopt the provisions of SFAS 142 in its first quarter ended March 31, 2002.

As a result of adopting these new standards, the Company's effective tax rate and depreciation and amortization expense is expected to decrease substantially in 2002. Had SFAS 142 been in effect for 2001, the Company's reported depreciation and amortization expense for 2001 would have been reduced by approximately \$48,000.

In October 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Asset" ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 supercedes SFAS 121, "Accounting For the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of," and establishes a single accounting model for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. SFAS 144 is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company does not expect the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial position.

#### Forward-Looking Statements

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by or on the behalf of the Company. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Various risks that could cause future results to differ from those expressed by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: changes in economic conditions in the US (both general and relative to the advertising industry); fluctuations in interest rates; changes in industry conditions; changes in operating performance; shifts in population and other demographics; changes in the level of competition for advertising dollars; technological changes and innovations; changes in government regulations and policies and actions of regulatory bodies; changes in tax rates and access to capital markets. These statements are based on management's views and assumptions at the time the statements are made, however no assurances can be given that management's expectations will come to pass. The forward-looking statements included in this document are only made as of the date of this document and the Company does not have any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

#### Item 7A. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. In April 2001, the Company entered into a one year interest rate swap agreement covering \$25,000 principal value of its outstanding borrowing to effectively fix the interest rate at 4.27% plus the Applicable Margin (typically the Company borrows at a variable interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus the Applicable Margin).

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The interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings is based on the prime rate plus an applicable margin of up to .25%, or LIBOR plus an applicable margin of up to 1.25%, as chosen by the Company. Historically, the Company has typically chosen the LIBOR option with a three month maturity. Every .25% change in interest rates has the effect of increasing or decreasing our annual interest expense by \$5 for every \$2,000 of outstanding debt.

#### Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes and schedules were prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The financial statements and related notes were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based upon management's best estimates and judgments. All financial information in this annual report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

The Company maintains internal accounting control systems and related policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and properly recorded, and that accounting records may be relied upon for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and other financial information. The design, monitoring, and revision of internal accounting control systems involve, among other things, management's judgment with respect to the relative cost and expected benefits of specifc control measures.

Westwood One's consolidated financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, who have expressed their opinion with respect to the presentation of these statements.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which is comprised solely of directors who are not employees of the Company, meets periodically with the independent accountants, as well as with management, to review accounting, auditing, internal accounting controls and financial reporting matters. The Audit Committee is also responsible for recommending to the Board of Directors the independent accounting firm to be retained for the coming year. The independent accountants have full and free access to the Audit Committee with and without management's presence.

The Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes and schedules of the Company are indexed on page F-1 of this Report, and attached hereto as pages F-1 through F-17 and by this reference incorporated herein.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure  ${}^{\circ}$ 

None.

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#### PART III

#### Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

This information is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

# Item 11. Executive Compensation

This information is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

This information is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after then end of the Company's fiscal year.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

This information is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

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#### PART IV

- Item 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K
- (a) Documents filed as part of this Report on Form 10-K
  - 1. Financial statements and schedules to be filed hereunder are indexed on page F-1 hereof.
  - 2. Exhibits

#### EXHIBIT

# NUMBER

#### DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant. (1)
- 3.2 Agreement of Merger. (1)
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, as filed on October 10, 1986. (2)
- 3.4 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, as filed on October 9, 1986. (3)
- 3.5 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, as filed on March 23, 1987. (3)
- 3.6 Certificate of Correction of Certificate of Amendment, as filed on March 31, 1987 at 10:00 a.m. (3)
- 3.7 Certificate of Correction of Certificate of Amendment, as filed on March 31, 1987 at 10:01 a.m. (3)
- 3.8 Bylaws of Registrant as currently in effect. (10)
- \*10.1Employment Agreement, dated April 29, 1998, between Registrant and Norman J. Pattiz. (12)
- 10.2 Form of Indemnification Agreement between Registrant and its Directors and Executive Officers. (4)
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated September 30, 1996, between Registrant and The Chase Manhattan Bank and Co-Agents. (10)
- 10.4 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated November 17, 2000, between Registrant and The Chase Manhattan Bank and Co-Agents. (16)
- 10.5 Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 24, 1987, between Registrant and National Broadcasting Company, Inc. (5)
- 10.6 Agreement and Plan of Merger among Registrant, Copter Acquisition Corp. and Metro Networks, Inc. dated as of June 1, 1999 (13)
- \*10.7Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement and Plan Merger, dated as of August 20, 1999, by and among Registrant, Copter Acquisition Corp. and Metro Networks, Inc. (14)
- 10.8 Management Agreement, dated as of March 30, 1999, between Registrant and Infinity Broadcasting Corporation. (13)
- 10.9 Representation Agreement, dated as of March 31, 1997, between Registrant and CBS, Inc. (11)
- 10.10 Westwood One Amended 1999 Stock Incentive Plan. (13)

- 10.11 Westwood One, Inc. 1989 Stock Incentive Plan. (6)
  10.12 Amendments to the Westwood One, Inc. Amended 1989 Stock Incentive Plan. (7) (9)
- 10.13Leases, dated August 9, 1999, between Lefrak SBN LP and Westwood One, Inc. and between Infinity and Westwood One, Inc. relating to New York, New York offices. (15)
- 10.14Lease, dated December 18, 1991, between Valencia Paragon Associates, Ltd., and Unistar Communications Group, Inc. relating to Valencia, California offices. (8)
- 21 List of Subsidiaries
- 23 Consent of Independent Accountants

\*\*\*\*\*\*

\* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.

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- (1) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1 (File Number 2-98695) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration Number 33-9006) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Form 8 dated March 1, 1988 (File Number 0-13020), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Filed as part of Registrant's September 25, 1986 proxy statement (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Filed an exhibit to Registrant's current report on Form 8-K dated September 4, 1987 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Filed as part of Registrant's March 27, 1992 proxy statement (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's July 20, 1994 proxy statement (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (9) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's May 17, 1996 proxy statement (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (10) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1996 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (11) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (12) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (13) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's August 24, 1999 proxy statement (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (14) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's current report on Form 8-K dated October 1, 1999 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (15) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (16) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 (File Number 0-13020) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (b) Reports on Form 8-K

None.

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#### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WESTWOOD ONE, INC.

March 21, 2002

By /S/FARID SULEMAN

\_\_\_\_\_

Farid Suleman Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date	€
Principal Executive Officer:			
/s/ JOEL HOLLANDER	•	March 21	, 2002
Joel Hollander	Chief Executive Officer		
Principal Financial Officer an Chief Accounting Officer:	d		
/s/ FARID SULEMAN	Director and Chief	March 21	, 2002
Farid Suleman	Financial Officer		
Additional Directors:			
/s/ NORMAN J. PATTIZ	Chairman of the Board of	March 21	, 2002
Norman J. Pattiz	Directors		
/s/ DAVID L. DENNIS	Director	March 21	, 2002
David L. Dennis			
/s/ GERALD GREENBERG	Director	March 21	, 2002
Gerald Greenberg			
/s/ DENNIS HOLT	Director	March 21	, 2002
Dennis Holt			
/s/ MARIA D. HUMMER	Director	March 21	, 2002
Maria D. Hummer			
/s/ MEL A. KARMAZIN	Director	March 21	, 2002

Mel A. Karmazin

/s/ STEVEN A. LERMAN	Director	March 21,	2002
Steven A. Lerman			
/s/ DAVID SAPERSTEIN	Director	March 21,	2002
David Saperstein			
/s/ JOSEPH B. SMITH	Director	March 21,	2002
Joseph B. Smith			

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# WESTWOOD ONE, INC. INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

1.	Consolidated Financial Statements	Page
	Report of Independent Accountants	F-2
	Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2001 and 2000	F-3
	Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999	F-4
	Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999	F-5
	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999	F-6
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7 - F-16

#### 2. Financial Statement Schedules:

V. -Valuation and Qualifying Accounts F-17

All other schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, the required information is immaterial, or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

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To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Westwood One, Inc.  $\,$ 

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Westwood One, Inc. and it subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/S/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

 ${\tt PricewaterhouseCoopers\ LLP}$ 

New York, New York February 15, 2002

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WESTWOOD ONE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Dece
	2001
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,509
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	
of \$9,282 (2001) and \$9,356 (2000)	123,733
Other current assets	10,240
Total Current Assets	138,482
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	56,778
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	1,003,337
OTHER ASSETS	9,375
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1 <b>,</b> 207 <b>,</b> 972
	========

#### LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES: Accounts payable Amounts payable to related parties Other accrued expenses and liabilities	\$ 16,848 26,315 54,852
Current maturity of long-term debt	7 <b>,</b> 500
Total Current Liabilities	105,515
LONG-TERM DEBT	152,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	21,123
OTHER LIABILITIES	13,963
TOTAL LIABILITIES	292,601
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY Preferred stock: authorized 10,000,000 shares, none outstanding	
Common stock, \$.01 par value: authorized, 274,236,950 shares; issued and outstanding, 106,862,304 (2001) and 129,299,636 (2000) Class B stock, \$.01 par value: authorized, 3,000,000 shares:	1,069
issued and outstanding, 703,466 (2001 and 2000)	7
Additional paid-in capital	804,429
Retained earnings	109,866
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	
	915,371
Less treasury stock, at cost; 21,611,450 (2000) shares	_
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	915,371
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$1,207,972 =======

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.  $F\ -\ 3$ 

WESTWOOD ONE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

2001	2000	199	

GROSS REVENUES \$597,719 \$644,774 \$414,

Year Ended December 31,

Less Agency Commissions	81,779	91,081	56,
NET REVENUES	515,940	553,693	358,
Operating Costs and Expenses Excluding			
Depreciation and Amortization	343,120	380,346	261,
Depreciation and Amortization	67,611	62,104	30,
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses		7,749	5,
	417,547	450 <b>,</b> 199	297 <b>,</b>
OPERATING INCOME		103,494	 60,
Interest Expense		10,785	12,
Other Expense (Income)	929	(659)	(
INCOME BEFORE TAXES	88,759	93,368	49,
INCOME TAXES	45,564	51,085	25,
NET INCOME	\$43 <b>,</b> 195	\$42,283	 \$23,
	======	======	====
INCOME PER SHARE:			
Basic	\$ .40	\$ .38	\$
Diluted	\$ .38	\$ .36	\$
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	107,551	110,640	72,
Diluted	112,265	115,864	78,

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.  $\label{eq:financial} F \ - \ 4$ 

WESTWOOD ONE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Pref	erred	Common	Stock		B Stock		Retained Earnings
			Shares		Shares		Capital	(Deficit
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1998	_	_	34,962	\$ 350	352	\$ 4	\$206,688	\$ 1,143
Components of comprehensive income: Net income for 1999 Unrealized holding gain in equity	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	23,887
securities net of tax		_	_	-	_	_	_	_
Total comprehensive income								23,887
	_	_	25,112	251	_	_	925,304	
Issuance of common stock under warrar Issuance of common stock under	nts -	_	3,000		_	-	8,970	
stock option plans	_	_	875	9	_	_	23,648	
Issuance of warrants	-	-	_	_	_	_	6,760	_
Purchase of treasury stock	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Two-for-one stock split		_	63 <b>,</b> 949		352		-	(642
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1999 Components of comprehensive income:	-	_	127,898	1,279	704	7	1,171,370	24,388
Net income for 2000 Unrealized holding gain (loss) in	_		-	-	-	-		42,283
equity securities net of tax	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	-
Total comprehensive income Issuance of common stock under								42 <b>,</b> 283
stock option plans	_	_	1.402	14	_	_	22,748	_
Purchase of treasury stock		-	-	-	_	-		_
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2000 Components of comprehensive income:	-	-	129,300	1,293	704	7	1,194,118	
Net income for 2001 Unrealized holding gain (loss)in	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	43,195
equity securities net of tax	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income Issuance of common stock under	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	43,195
stock option plans  Purchase and cancellation of warrants	-	-	3 <b>,</b> 326	34	_	-	64,893 (41,350)	
Purchase of treasury stock	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Retirement of treasury stock		-	(25,764)	(258)		-	(413,232)	) –
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001	_		106,862	\$1,069	704	\$7	\$804,429 ======	\$109,866

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.  $\label{eq:F-5} \textbf{F-5}$ 

WESTWOOD ONE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	2001
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net income	\$43,195
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	¥ 13 <b>,</b> 133
Depreciation and amortization	67 <b>,</b> 611
Deferred taxes	5 <b>,</b> 555
Other	1,802
	118,163
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	11,817
Decrease (increase) in prepaid assets	1,334
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,359
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	145,673
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Acquisition of companies and other	(6,218)
Capital expenditures	(6,828)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Investing Activities	(13,046)
CASH PROVIDED BEFORE FINANCING ACTIVITIES	132,627
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Debt repayments and payments of capital lease obligations	(20,623)
Borrowings under bank and other long-term obligations	_
Issuance of common stock	32,026
Repurchase of common stock and warrants	(146,278)
Deferred financing costs	
Net Cash (Used For) Financing Activities	(134,875)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,248)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	6,757
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$4,509
	======

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

WESTWOOD ONE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

#### Nature of Business

\_\_\_\_\_

Westwood One, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") supplies radio and television stations with information services and programming. Its principle source of revenue is selling commercial airtime to advertisers.

#### Principles of Consolidation

\_\_\_\_\_

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all majority and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

#### Revenue Recognition

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Revenue is recognized when commercial advertisements are broadcast.

#### Use of Estimates

\_\_\_\_\_

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### Cash Equivalents

\_\_\_\_\_

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of less than three months to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount of cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### Depreciation

\_\_\_\_\_

Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Buildings and improvements 40 years Recording and studio equipment 5-10 years Capitalized leases Term of lease Furniture and equipment and other 3-10 years

#### Intangible Assets

\_\_\_\_\_

Intangible assets are amortized over periods ranging from five to forty years. At each balance sheet date, the Company determines whether an impairment of Intangible Assets has occurred based upon expectations of undiscounted broadcast cash flow. Broadcast Cash Flow is based on the consolidated statement of operations, calculated by subtracting from net revenue, operating costs and expenses excluding depreciation and amortization. To date, the Company has not experienced an impairment in any of its intangible assets. However, should such an impairment exist, the impairment will be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value, as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121, "Accounting For the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of." See also "New Accounting Pronouncements" below.

# ${\tt Stock-Based \ Compensation}$

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Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," encourages, but does not require companies to

record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. The Company has chosen to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related Interpretations.

# Income Taxes

\_\_\_\_\_

The Company uses the asset and liability method of financial accounting and reporting for income taxes required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109"), "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under SFAS 109, deferred income taxes reflect the tax impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts recognized for tax purposes.

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# WESTWOOD ONE, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

#### Earnings per Share

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Basic earnings per share excludes all dilution and is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted earnings per share amounts are based upon the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the year. Common equivalent shares are related to warrants and stock options. The following number of common equivalent shares were added to the basic weighted average shares outstanding for each period:

	2001	2000	1999
Warrants	1,238,000	1,431,000	4,578,000
Options	3,476,000	3,793,000	2,184,000

Common equivalent shares are excluded in periods in which they are anti-dilutive. The following options were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the Company's Common Stock for the years presented:

	2001	2000	1999
Options	1,380,000	1,350,000	960,000

The per share exercise prices of the options were \$30.30-\$40.70 in 2001, \$32.25-\$40.70 in 2000, and \$22.57 in 1999.

New Accounting Pronouncements Affecting Future Results

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141") and No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). SFAS 141 supercedes APB Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations" and requires all business combinations to be accounted for under the purchase method. SFAS 142 primarily addresses the accounting for goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to their

initial recognition. The provisions of SFAS 142 (1) prohibit the amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, (2) require that goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets be tested annually for impairment (and in interim periods if events occur indicating that the carrying value of goodwill and/or indefinite-lived intangible assets may be impaired), (3) require that reporting units be identified for the purpose of assessing potential future impairments of goodwill, and (4) remove the forty-year limitation on the amortization period of intangible assets that have finite lives. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill be tested annually for impairment using a two-step process. The first step is to identify a potential impairment and, in transition, this step must be measured as of the beginning of the fiscal year. The Company expects to complete that first step of the goodwill impairment test during the first quarter of 2002, but does not anticipate that any of its goodwill will be impaired. If necessary, the second step of the goodwill impairment test measures the amount of the impairment loss (measured as of the beginning of the year of adoption), if any, and must be completed by the end of the Company's fiscal year. Intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life will be tested for impairment using a one-step process which compares the fair value to the carrying amount of the asset as of the beginning of the fiscal year. These Statements are effective on January 1, 2002 and accordingly the Company will adopt the provisions of SFAS 142 in its first quarter ended March 31, 2002.

As a result of adopting these new standards, the Company's effective tax rate and depreciation and amortization expense is expected to decrease substantially in 2002. Had SFAS 142 been in effect for 2001, the Company's reported depreciation and amortization expense for 2001 would have been reduced by approximately \$48,000.

In October 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 supercedes SFAS 121, "Accounting For the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of," and establishes a single accounting model for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. SFAS 144 is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company does not expect the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial position.

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 $\begin{tabular}{llll} WESTWOOD ONE, INC. \\ NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS \\ (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts) \\ \end{tabular}$ 

#### NOTE 2 - Acquisitions of Businesses:

On September 22, 1999, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding common and preferred stock of Metro Networks, Inc. ("Metro"). Under the terms of the merger, each outstanding share of Metro was converted into 1.5 shares of the Company's Common Stock and each outstanding share of Metro Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was converted into 1.5 shares of a corresponding series of preferred stock of the Company. Accordingly, the Company issued approximately 50,224,000 shares of its Common Stock and 3,824,625 shares of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. The Westwood Preferred Stock was issued subject to a stock loan and pledge agreement with the preferred shareholder. In December 1999, the Company's Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was converted to Common Stock and the related loan of Common Stock was repaid. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase, and accordingly, the operating results are included with those of the Company from September 22, 1999. Based on the value of the

shares issued and to be issued and expense of the acquisition, which included investment banking fees, professional fees, severance costs and costs of eliminating duplicative facilities, the purchase price aggregated approximately \$951,605. Goodwill and intangible assets associated with the transaction approximated \$864,672. The purchase price has been allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on estimates of their respective fair values. The intangible assets acquired are being amortized over 25 years. The unaudited proforma combined historical results for Net revenues, Net Income and Income per share, as if Metro had been acquired at the beginning of 1999, are estimated to be \$491,762, \$8,274 and \$.08 per basic share and \$.07 per diluted share, respectively. The proforma results include amortization of the intangible assets and the issuance of the additional shares. The proforma results are not necessarily indicative of what actually would have occurred if the acquisition had been completed as of the beginning of 1999, nor are they indicative of future consolidated results.

On November 17, 2000, the Company acquired the operating assets of SmartRoute Systems, Inc. for \$24,250 plus costs and the assumption of certain obligations, including loss contracts. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase, and accordingly, the operating results are included with those of the Company from November 18, 2000. The purchase price has been allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on their respective fair values. The intangible assets acquired as part of the purchase are being amortized over periods up to 10 years.

NOTE 3 - Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and is summarized as follows at:

		December 31,	
		2001	2000
Record Capita	buildings and improvements	\$12,380 51,521 6,723 16,817	\$12,097 45,234 11,123 21,416
Less:	Accumulated depreciation and amortization	87,441 30,663	89,870 31,818
	Property and equipment, net	\$56 <b>,</b> 778	\$58,052 =====

Depreciation expense was \$14,579 in 2001, \$13,188 in 2000, and \$7,304 in 1999.

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WESTWOOD ONE, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 4 - Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets are summarized as follows at:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
Goodwill, less accumulated amortization of \$143,030 (2001) and \$97,476 (2000)	\$978 <b>,</b> 011	\$1,026,502
Other identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization of \$25,612 (2001) and \$25,484 (2000)	25 <b>,</b> 326	29 <b>,</b> 225
Intangible assets, net\$	1,003,337	\$1,055,727

NOTE 5 - Debt:

Long-term debt consists of the following at:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
Revolving Credit Facility/Term Loan	\$152,000	\$168,000
	=======	=======

The Company's amended senior loan agreement with a syndicate of banks, led by Chase Manhattan Bank, provides for an unsecured \$259,000 revolving credit facility at December 31, 2001 and an unsecured \$47,500 term loan (the "Facility"). The Facility is available until September 30, 2004, however, the facility contains provisions which require mandatory reductions in the amount of the facility starting in September 1999 (\$6,000 per quarter in 2002). At December 31, 2001, the Company had available borrowings under the Facility of \$147,000. Interest is payable at the prime rate plus an applicable margin of up to .25% or LIBOR plus an applicable margin of up to 1.25%, at the Company's option. At December 31, 2001, the applicable margin was LIBOR plus .50% -.625%. At December 31, 2001, the Company had borrowed \$112,000 under the revolving credit facility and \$47,500 under the term loan at a weighted-average interest rate of 2.74% (including the applicable margin). At December 31, 2000, the Company had borrowed \$113,000 under the revolving credit facility and \$65,000 under the term loan at a weighted-average interest rate of 7.1% (including the applicable margin). The Facility contains covenants relating to dividends, liens, indebtedness, capital expenditures and interest coverage and leverage ratios.

In April 2001, the Company entered into a one year interest swap agreement covering \$25,000 principal value of its outstanding borrowing to effectively fix the interest rate at 4.27% plus the Applicable Margin (typically the Company borrows at a variable interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus the Applicable Margin).

The aggregate maturities of debt for the next five years and thereafter, pursuant to the Company's debt agreements as in effect at December 31, 2001, are as follows:

Year	
2002	\$ 7,500
2003	20,000
2004	132,000

2005..... – 2006..... – 5159,500

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WESTWOOD ONE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

The fair value of debt approximates its carrying value.

NOTE 6 - Shareholders' Equity:

The authorized capital stock of the Company consists of Common Stock, Class B Stock and Preferred Stock. Common Stock is entitled to one vote per share while Class B Stock is entitled to 50 votes per share.

In conjunction with the renewal of the Company's Management Agreement with Infinity. Infinity was granted warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock at \$10.00 per share and 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock at \$12.50 per share. Vesting of the warrants was contingent upon the Company's stock price exceeding predetermined levels for 20 out of 30 consecutive trading days. In 2001, Infinity sold their \$10.00 warrants to the Company at the closing market price, less a discount of \$.20, on the date of sale. Infinity was vested in all outstanding warrants at December 31, 2001. The warrants expire on March 31, 2009.

The Company effected a two-for-one split of its Common Stock and Class B Stock on March 22, 2000.

# NOTE 7 - Stock Options:

The Company has stock option plans established in 1989 and 1999 (collectively "the Plan") which provide for the granting of options to directors, officers and key employees to purchase stock at its market value on the date the options are granted. Under the 1989 Plan, 12,600,000 shares were reserved for grant through March 1999. This plan expired, but certain previous grants remain outstanding at December 31, 2001. On September 22, 1999, the stockholders ratified the Company's 1999 stock incentive plan which authorized the grant of up to 8,000,000 shares of Common Stock. Options granted generally become exercisable after one year in 20% increments per year and expire within ten years from the date of grant.

The Company applies APB 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its plans. Accordingly, no compensation expense has been recognized for its stock option plans. Had compensation cost been determined in accordance with the methodology prescribed by SFAS 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced by approximately \$7,168 (\$.07 per basic share and \$.06 per diluted share) in 2001, \$5,709 (\$.05 per basic and diluted share) in 2000 and \$3,606 (\$.05 per basic and diluted share) in 1999. The weighted average fair value of the options granted in 2001, 2000 and 1999 is estimated at \$12.56, \$15.46 and \$8.84, respectively, on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2001	2000
Weighted Average Risk Free Interest Rate	6.0%	7.0%
Expected Life (In Years)	5	5

Expected Volatility	61.9%	50.7%
Expected Dividend Yield	_	_
Expected Forfeitures per Year	4.1%	1.0%

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# WESTWOOD ONE, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Information concerning options outstanding under the Plan is as follows for:

			Year E	nded Decembe	er 31,
	2001		20	00	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	 Sha 
Outstanding at beginning					
of period	13,522,288	\$14.03	13,242,758	\$11.39	6 <b>,</b> 82
Granted during the period Metro options converted to	1,181,500	\$22.30	1,929,000	\$29.00	2,21
Westwood One options	_	_	_	_	6,12
Exercised during the period	(3,325,718)	\$ 9.81	(1,402,136)	\$ 9.79	(1,74
Forfeited during the period	(288,136)	\$ 20.21	(247,334)	\$13.71	(16
Outstanding at end of period	11,089.934	\$ 16.01		\$14.03	13,24
Available for new stock	=======		=======		=====

At December 31, 2001, options to purchase 6,009,424 shares of Common Stock were currently exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$12.10.

4,002,500

options at end of period.....

The following table contains  $\mbox{ additional } \mbox{ information with respect to options at December 31, 2001:}$ 

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Remaining Weighted Average Contractual Life (In Years
Options Outstanding at Exercise Price Ranges of:			
\$ 1.07 - \$ 5.34	1,330,262	\$ 4.76	2.9
\$ 7.25 - \$11.55	2,236,154	\$ 9.28	5.6

6,94

5,037,000

\$ 12.54 - \$15.75 \$ 17.25 - \$22.57	3,558,718 2,585,200	\$21.48	8.8
\$ 30.30 - \$40.70	1,379,600	\$32.40	8.3
	11,089,934	\$16.01	6.6
	========		

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# WESTWOOD ONE, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

#### NOTE 8 - Income Taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the Company's balance sheet and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities follow:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Affiliation agreements	\$4,714	\$5,404
Difference between book and tax bases of assets	25,794	24,769
Other	394	233
Total deferred tax liabilities	30,902	30,406
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued liabilities and reserves	9,779	14,838
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$21,123	\$15,568
	======	======

The components of the provision for income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
Current	2001	2000	
FederalState	\$40,490 (481)	\$30,688 7,253	\$
	40,009	 37 <b>,</b> 941	_

Deferred		
FederalState	5 <b>,</b> 107	12 <b>,</b> 167 977
	 5 <b>,</b> 555	13,144
Income tax expense	\$45,564	\$51,085

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# WESTWOOD ONE, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

The reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate follows:

	Year Ended	d December	31,
	2001	2000	1999
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes net of federal benefit	_	3.3	5.1
Nondeductible amortization of			
intangible assets	16.3	16.4	11.1
Other, net	_	_	.3
Effective tax rate	51.3%	54.7%	51.5%
	=====	=====	=====

In 2001, 2000 and 1999, \$32,901, \$9,734 and \$9,800 respectively, of income tax benefits attributable to employee stock transactions were allocated to shareholders' equity.

#### NOTE 9 - Related Party Transactions:

The Company is managed by Infinity Broadcasting Corporation ("Infinity"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Viacom Inc., pursuant to a five year Management Agreement which expires on March 31, 2004. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Company paid or accrued expenses aggregating \$3,983 in 2001 (\$5,022 in 2000 and \$3,613 in 1999). As part of the Management Agreement, Infinity was granted 4,000,000 warrants to acquire shares of Common Stock which became exercisable after the Company's Common Stock reached certain market prices per share. In 2001, Infinity sold its \$10.00 warrants, representing 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock, to the Company, receiving net proceeds aggregating \$41,350. At December 31, 2001, Infinity owned warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock at \$12.50. Those warrants are fully vested.

On March 31, 1997, the Company entered into a Representation Agreement with CBS, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Viacom Inc. In addition, many of Infinity's radio stations are affiliated with the Company's radio networks and the Company purchases several programs from Infinity. During 2001 the Company incurred expenses aggregating approximately \$77,444 for the Representation Agreement and Infinity affiliations and programs (\$77,578 in 2000 and \$70,241 in 1999).

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WESTWOOD ONE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

#### NOTE 10 - Commitments and Contingencies:

The Company has various non-cancelable, long-term operating leases for office space and equipment. In addition, the Company is committed under various contractual agreements to pay for talent, broadcast rights, research, the CBS Representation Agreement and the Management Agreement with Infinity. The approximate aggregate future minimum obligations under such operating leases and contractual agreements for the five years after December 31, 2001, are set forth below:

Year	
2002	\$65,971
2003	56,012
2004	31,505
2005	12,174
2006	11,261
	\$176 <b>,</b> 923
	=======

NOTE 11 - Supplemental Cash Flow Information:

Supplemental information on cash flows, is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Cash paid for:			
Interest Income taxes	\$8,473 8,403	\$11,017 28,569	\$10,712 3,634

The Company had certain non-cash investing and financing activities in 2001, 2000 and 1999. During 2001, \$6,723 of lease assets and obligations were capitalized. During 1999, the Company merged with Metro (see Note 2) issuing approximately 50,224,000 shares of its Common Stock in exchange for all the issued and outstanding shares of common and preferred stock of Metro.

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 $\begin{tabular}{llll} WESTWOOD ONE, INC. \\ NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS \\ (Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts) \\ \end{tabular}$ 

NOTE 12 - Quarterly Results of Operations (unaudited):

The following is a tabulation of the unaudited quarterly results of operations. The quarterly results are presented for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000.

(In thousands, except per share data)

	First Quarter 	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	For Yea
2001					
Net revenues	\$121 <b>,</b> 569	\$133 <b>,</b> 684	\$123 <b>,</b> 983	\$136 <b>,</b> 704	\$515 <b>,</b>
Operating income	12,310	28,007	23,111	34 <b>,</b> 965	98,
Net income	4,600	12,132	10,181	16,282	43,
Net income per share:					
Basic	\$0.04	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0
Diluted	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.15	0
2000					
Net revenues	\$122,102	\$136,501	\$139,014	\$156,076	\$553 <b>,</b>
Operating income	12,247	27,494	24,180	39,573	103,
Net income	3,956	10,644	9,870	17,813	42,
Net income per share:					
Basic	\$0.04	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.16	\$0
Diluted	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.16	0

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WESTWOOD ONE, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Schedule V - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

		Additio	ons	Deductions	-
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs And Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts	Write-offs and Other Adjustments	Ва
2001	\$9 <b>,</b> 356	\$1 <b>,</b> 968	-	\$(2,042)	\$

2000	7,714	12,112	-	(10,470)
1999	3,720	4,994	_	(1,000)

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