

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP INC

Form 10-K

February 15, 2013

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-29253

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

65-0960915
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3033 Riviera Drive, Suite 200

Naples, Florida 34103

(Address of principal executive offices and Zip Code)

(239) 263-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

None

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

Class A Common Stock, \$.001 par value

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

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As of June 29, 2012, the aggregate market value of the Class A Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$25,680,759 based on the number of shares outstanding as of such date and the closing price of \$5.89 on NASDAQ's National Market System on such date, the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

Class A Common Stock, \$.001 par value 6,144,945 Shares Outstanding as of February 5, 2013

Class B Common Stock, \$.001 par value 16,662,743 Shares Outstanding as of February 5, 2013

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain information in the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders pursuant to Regulation 14A, is incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

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BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.

FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

Unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this report to the Company, we, us, our, and similar terms refer to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a radio broadcasting company whose primary business is operating radio stations throughout the United States. We own and operate 43 radio stations in the following markets: Atlanta, GA, Augusta, GA, Boston, MA, Fayetteville, NC, Fort Myers-Naples, FL, Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC, Las Vegas, NV, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, Philadelphia, PA, West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL, and Wilmington, DE. We also operate one radio station in the expanded AM band in Augusta, GA (see Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting elsewhere in this Item). In addition, we provide management services to one radio station in Las Vegas, NV. We refer to each group of radio stations in each radio market as a market cluster. Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed in 1999.

Strategy

We seek to secure and maintain a leadership position in the markets we serve by developing market-leading clusters of radio stations in each of our markets. We operate our radio stations in clusters to capture a variety of demographic listener groups, which we believe enhances our radio stations' appeal to a wide range of advertisers. In addition, we have been able to achieve operating efficiencies by consolidating office and studio space where possible to minimize duplicative management positions and reduce overhead expenses. Finally, we will consider opportunities to swap existing radio stations with other radio station owners in new or existing markets. Current FCC rules and regulations do not allow us to add any more radio stations to our existing clusters in the Augusta, GA, Fayetteville, NC, and Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC radio markets.

Competition

The radio broadcasting industry is highly competitive. Our radio stations compete for listeners and advertising revenue with other radio stations within their respective markets. In addition, our radio stations compete with other media such as broadcast and cable television, newspapers and magazines, outdoor advertising, direct mail, internet radio, satellite radio, smart phones, tablets, and other wireless media, the internet, social media such as Facebook, and other forms of advertising.

The following are some of the factors that we believe are important to a radio station's competitive position: (i) audience ratings; (ii) program content; (iii) management experience; (iv) sales experience; (v) audience characteristics; and (vi) the number and characteristics of other radio stations and other advertising media in the market area. We attempt to improve our competitive position with promotional campaigns aimed at the demographic groups targeted by our radio stations and by sales efforts designed to attract advertisers. We conduct extensive market research in an effort to enhance our audience ratings and, in certain circumstances, to identify opportunities to reformat radio stations to reach underserved demographic groups and increase advertising revenue.

Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to extensive and changing federal regulations administered by the Federal Communications Commission, or FCC. Among other things, the FCC:

assigns frequency bands for broadcasting;

determines the particular frequencies, locations, operating powers and other technical parameters of radio stations;

issues, renews, revokes, conditions and modifies radio station licenses;

determines whether to approve changes in ownership or control of radio station licenses;

regulates equipment used by radio stations; and

adopts and implements regulations and policies that directly or indirectly affect the ownership, operation, program content and employment practices of radio stations.

The FCC has the power to impose penalties for violations of its rules or the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, including the imposition of monetary forfeitures, the issuance of short-term licenses, the imposition of a condition on the renewal of a license, and, in egregious cases, non-renewal of licenses and the revocation of licenses.

The following is a brief summary of some provisions of the Communications Act and of certain specific FCC rules and policies. The summary is not a comprehensive listing of all of the regulations and policies affecting radio stations. For further information concerning the nature and extent of federal regulation of radio stations, you should refer to the Communications Act, FCC rules and FCC public notices and rulings.

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FCC Licenses. Radio stations operate pursuant to broadcasting licenses that are ordinarily granted by the FCC for renewable terms of eight years. A radio station may continue to operate beyond the expiration date of its license if a timely filed license renewal application is pending. During the period following the filing of renewal applications, petitions to deny license renewals can be filed by interested parties, including members of the public. Generally, the FCC renews a broadcast license upon a finding that (i) the broadcast station has served the public interest, convenience and necessity; (ii) there have been no serious violations by the licensee of the Communications Act or the FCC's rules; and (iii) there have been no other violations by the licensee of the Communications Act or other FCC rules which, taken together, indicate a pattern of abuse. Historically, FCC licenses have generally been renewed, and in the last renewal cycle, all of our licenses were renewed. The current renewal cycle started in April 2011, and will continue for four years. Our timely-filed renewal applications for certain of our radio stations have not been granted by the FCC. Pursuant to FCC rules, our broadcast licenses for these stations remain in effect pending processing by the FCC of their timely-filed renewal applications. We have no reason to believe that our licenses will not be renewed, although there can be no assurance to that effect. The non-renewal of one or more of our licenses could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The FCC classifies each AM and FM radio station. An AM radio station operates on either a clear channel, regional channel or local channel. A clear channel is one on which AM radio stations are assigned to serve wide areas, particularly at night. The minimum and maximum facilities requirements for an FM radio station are determined by its class. Possible FM class designations depend upon the geographic zone in which the transmitter of the FM radio station is located. In general, commercial FM radio stations are classified as follows, in order of increasing power and antenna height: Class A, B1, C3, B, C2, C1, C0, or C.

The FCC has authorized an additional 100 kHz of bandwidth for the AM band and has allotted frequencies in this new band to certain existing AM radio station licensees that applied for migration to the expanded AM band, including one of our radio stations, subject to the requirement that at the end of a transition period, those licensees return to the FCC the license for one of the AM band radio stations. Upon the completion of the migration process, it is expected that some AM radio stations will have improved coverage because of reduced interference. We have not completed our evaluation of the impact of the migration process on our operations but believe that such impact will not be significant. We currently operate one radio station in the expanded AM band in Augusta, GA. Current FCC requirements call for surrender of either the expanded band license or the existing band license. This surrender obligation is currently suspended while the FCC evaluates third party proposals to allow for the sale rather than surrender of one of the two licenses, including a proposal to allow such a sale to a qualifying small business. The surrender of either license will have no material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

The FCC also permits radio licensees to operate FM translator and FM booster stations. These are low power secondary stations that retransmit the programming of a radio station to portions of the station's service area that the primary signal does not reach because of distance or terrain barriers. Boosters operate on the same frequency as the station being retransmitted and translators operate on a different frequency. The FCC recently authorized the use of FM translators to retransmit the signals of AM stations.

The FCC has adopted rules establishing a low power radio service. Low power FM stations operate in the existing FM radio band with a maximum operating power of 100 watts. The FCC recently adopted regulations regarding eligibility for and licensing of low power FM radio stations that will expand licensing opportunities for low power FM radio stations. Implementation of a low power radio service provides an additional audio programming service that could compete with our radio stations for listeners.

Indecency Regulation. The FCC's rules prohibit the broadcast of obscene material at any time and indecent material between the hours of 6 am and 10 pm. Broadcasters' risk of violating the prohibition on the broadcast of indecent material is increased by the vagueness of the FCC's definition of indecent material, coupled with the spontaneity of live programming. The FCC has expanded the breadth of indecency regulation to include material that could be considered blasphemy, personally reviling epithets, profanity and vulgar or coarse words, amounting to a nuisance. The maximum permitted fine for an indecency violation is \$325,000 per incident and \$3,000,000 for any continuing violation arising from a single act or failure to act. Because the FCC may investigate indecency complaints prior to notifying a licensee of the existence of a complaint, a licensee may not have knowledge of a complaint unless and until the complaint results in the issuance of a formal FCC letter of inquiry or notice of apparent liability for forfeiture. In July 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a decision finding that the FCC's indecency standard was too vague for broadcasters to interpret and therefore inconsistent with the First Amendment. In June 2012, the Supreme Court issued a decision which held that the FCC could not fine ABC and FOX for the specific broadcasts at issue in the case because the FCC had not provided them with sufficient notice of its intent to issue fines for the use of fleeting expletives. The Court did not specifically address whether the FCC's indecency standard violates the First Amendment, which means that the FCC may continue to enforce the standard. The result of this decision on the FCC's indecency enforcement practices remains unclear, and the FCC has not issued any decisions regarding indecency enforcement since the Supreme Court's decision was issued. We cannot predict whether Congress will consider or adopt further legislation in this area.

Transfers or Assignment of License. The Communications Act prohibits the assignment of broadcast licenses or the transfer of control of a broadcast licensee without the prior approval of the FCC. In determining whether to grant such approval, the FCC considers, among other things:

compliance with the various rules limiting common ownership of media properties in a given market;

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the character of the proposed licensee and those persons holding attributable interests in the licensee; and

compliance with the Communications Act's limitations on alien ownership as well as compliance with other FCC regulations and policies.

To obtain FCC consent to assign or transfer control of a broadcast license, appropriate applications must be filed with the FCC. Interested parties, including members of the public, have the opportunity to file objections against assignment and transfer of control applications.

Multiple and Cross-Ownership Rules. The Communications Act and FCC rules impose specific limits on the number of commercial radio stations an entity can own, directly or by attribution, in a single market and the combination of radio stations, television stations and newspapers that any entity can own, directly or by attribution, in a single market. Digital radio channels authorized for AM and FM stations do not count as separate stations for purposes of the ownership limits. The radio multiple-ownership rules may preclude us from acquiring certain radio stations we might otherwise seek to acquire. The ownership rules also effectively prevent us from selling radio stations in a market to a buyer that has reached its ownership limit in the market unless that buyer divests other radio stations. The FCC is required to review quadrennially the media ownership rules and to modify, repeal or retain any rules as it determines to be in the public interest. In December 2011, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Ownership NPRM) with respect to its 2010 quadrennial review of the media ownership rules. The Ownership NPRM proposes to modify the newspaper broadcast cross-ownership rule to apply a positive presumption to requests to own a daily newspaper and a broadcast station in the 20 largest DMAs if certain conditions are met and to repeal the radio television cross-ownership rule. In December 2012, the FCC offered interested parties the opportunity to file additional comments in the 2010 quadrennial review to address a report on ownership of commercial broadcast stations that the FCC released in November 2012. The FCC's ownership rules that are currently in effect are briefly summarized below.

Local Radio Ownership Rule. The local radio ownership rule establishes the following limits:

in markets with 45 or more radio stations, ownership is limited to eight commercial radio stations, no more than five of which can be either AM or FM;

in markets with 30 to 44 radio stations, ownership is limited to seven commercial radio stations, no more than four of which can be either AM or FM;

in markets with 15 to 29 radio stations, ownership is limited to six commercial radio stations, no more than four of which can be either AM or FM; and

in markets with 14 or fewer radio stations, ownership is limited to five commercial radio stations or no more than 50% of the market's total, whichever is lower, and no more than three of which can be either AM or FM.

For stations located in a market in which the Arbitron ratings service provides ratings, the definition of radio market is based on the radio market to which BIA Kelsey reports assign the affected radio stations. For stations that are not in an Arbitron market, the market definition is based on technical service areas, pending a further FCC rulemaking. The FCC's rules also provide that parties which own groups of radio stations that comply with the previous multiple ownership rules, but do not comply with the new limits, will be allowed to retain those groups on a grandfathered basis, but will not be allowed to transfer or assign those groups intact. Under these rules, our ability to transfer or assign our radio stations as a group to a single buyer in one of our current markets may be limited.

Radio-Television Cross-Ownership Rule. The FCC's radio-television cross-ownership rule permits a single owner to own or control up to two television stations, consistent with the FCC's rules on common ownership of television stations, together with one radio station in all markets. In addition, an owner will be permitted to own additional radio stations, not to exceed the local radio ownership limits for the market, as follows:

in markets where 20 media voices will remain after the consummation of the proposed transaction, an owner may own an additional five radio stations, or, if the owner only has one television station, an additional six radio stations; and

in markets where 10 media voices will remain after the consummation of the proposed transaction, an owner may own an additional three radio stations.

A media voice generally includes each independently-owned, full power television and radio station and each daily newspaper, plus one cable television system per market. In December 2011, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Media Ownership NPRM) with respect to its quadrennial review of the media ownership rules. The NPRM, among other things, proposes the repeal of the radio-television cross-ownership rule.

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Newspaper-Broadcast Cross-Ownership Rule. Under the currently effective newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership rule, unless grandfathered or subject to waiver, no party can have an attributable interest in both a daily English-language newspaper and either a television or radio station in the same market. The Media Ownership NPRM proposes to relax the newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership rule to apply a positive presumption to requests to own a daily newspaper and a broadcast station in the 20 largest DMAs if certain conditions are met.

Ownership Attribution. The FCC generally applies its ownership limits to attributable interests held by an individual, corporation, partnership or other entity. An attributable interest for purposes of the FCC's broadcast ownership rules generally includes: (i) equity and debt interests which combined exceed 33% of a licensee's total assets, if the interest holder supplies more than 15% of the licensee's total weekly programming, or has an attributable same-market media interest, whether television, radio, cable or newspaper; (ii) a 5% or greater direct or indirect voting stock interest, including certain interests held in trust, unless the holder is a qualified passive investor in which case the threshold is a 20% or greater voting stock interest; (iii) any equity interest in a limited liability company or a partnership, including a limited partnership, unless properly insulated from management activities; and (iv) any position as an officer or director of a licensee or its direct or indirect parent. In addition, the interests of minority shareholders in a corporation generally are not attributable if a single entity or individual controls 50% or more of that corporation's voting stock.

Alien Ownership Rules. The Communications Act prohibits the issuance or holding of broadcast licenses by persons who are not U.S. citizens, whom the FCC rules refer to as "aliens," including any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country or of which more than 20% of its capital stock is owned or voted by aliens. In addition, the FCC may prohibit any corporation from holding a broadcast license if the corporation is controlled by any other corporation of which more than 25% of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens. Our certificate of incorporation prohibits the ownership, voting and transfer of our capital stock in violation of the FCC restrictions, and prohibits the issuance of capital stock or the voting rights such capital stock represents to or for the account of aliens or corporations otherwise subject to domination or control by aliens in excess of the FCC limits. The certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors to enforce these prohibitions. For example, the certificate of incorporation provides for the redemption of shares of our capital stock by action of the board of directors to the extent necessary to comply with these alien ownership restrictions.

Time Brokerage and Joint Sales Agreements. It is not uncommon for radio stations to enter into agreements under which separately owned and licensed radio stations agree to enter into cooperative arrangements of varying sorts, subject to compliance with the requirements of antitrust laws and with FCC's rules and policies. Under these arrangements, separately-owned radio stations could agree to function cooperatively in programming, advertising sales and similar matters, subject to the requirement that the licensee of each radio station maintain independent control over the programming and operations of its own radio station.

The FCC's rules provide that a radio station that brokers more than 15% of the weekly broadcast time on another radio station serving the same market or sells more than 15% of the other station's advertising time per week will be considered to have an attributable ownership interest in the other radio station for purposes of the FCC's local radio ownership limits. Our affiliate, Beasley FM Acquisition Corporation, manages and sells advertising time for one radio station in the Las Vegas, Nevada market that is licensed to GGB Las Vegas, LLC pursuant to a management agreement. The sole member of GGB Las Vegas, LLC is George Beasley. In accordance with FCC rules, this radio station is attributable to us.

FCC rules also prohibit a broadcast station from duplicating more than 25% of its programming on another radio station in the same broadcast service, that is AM-AM or FM-FM, either through common ownership of the two radio stations or through a time brokerage agreement, where the brokered and brokering radio stations which it owns or programs serve substantially the same area.

Programming and Operations. The Communications Act requires broadcasters to serve the public interest. The FCC gradually has relaxed or eliminated many of the more formalized procedures it had developed in the past to promote the broadcast of certain types of programming responsive to the needs of a radio station's community of license, although it recently launched rulemaking proceedings that propose to implement various requirements aimed at increasing local programming content and diversity. If adopted, these new requirements would impose new record-keeping and other burdens on our radio stations. Under the currently effective rules, a licensee is required to present programming that is responsive to issues of the radio station's community of license and to maintain records demonstrating this responsiveness. Complaints from listeners concerning a radio station's programming often will be considered by the FCC when it evaluates renewal applications of a licensee, although listener complaints may be filed and considered by the FCC at any time. Such complaints are required to be maintained in the radio station's public file. Radio stations also must pay regulatory and application fees and follow various rules promulgated under the Communications Act. Those rules regulate, among other things, political advertising, sponsorship identifications, the advertisement of contests and lotteries, employment practices, broadcast of obscene and indecent content, and technical operations, including limits on human exposure to radio frequency radiation.

The FCC's rules on equal employment opportunities prohibit employment discrimination by radio stations on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, and gender; and require broadcasters to implement programs to promote equal employment opportunities at their radio stations. The rules generally require broadcasters to widely disseminate information about full-time job openings to all segments of the community to

ensure that all qualified applicants have sufficient opportunity to apply for the job, to

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send job vacancy announcements to recruitment organizations and others in the community indicating an interest in all or some vacancies at the radio station, and to implement a number of specific longer-term recruitment outreach efforts, such as job fairs, internship programs, and interaction with educational and community groups from among a menu of approaches itemized by the FCC.

Proposed and Recent Changes. Congress and the FCC are considering or may in the future consider and adopt new laws, regulations and policies regarding a wide variety of matters that could affect, directly or indirectly, the operation, ownership and profitability of our radio stations, including the loss of audience share and advertising revenues for our radio stations, and an inability to acquire additional radio stations or to finance those acquisitions. Such matters may include:

changes in the FCC's multiple-ownership, cross-ownership and attribution policies;

regulatory fees, spectrum use fees or other fees on FCC licenses;

recently approved increases in the royalties paid by radio stations with respect to internet streaming;

changes in laws with respect to foreign ownership of broadcast licenses;

revisions to the FCC's rules relating to political broadcasting, including free airtime to candidates;

technical and frequency allocation matters;

proposals to restrict or prohibit the advertising of beer, wine and other alcoholic beverages on radio;

proposals to require radio broadcasters to pay royalties to musicians and record labels for the performance of music played on the stations;

proposals to limit the tax deductibility of or impose sales tax on advertising expenses by advertisers;

proposals to regulate or prohibit payments to stations by independent record promoters, record labels and others for the inclusion of specific content in broadcast programming; and

proposals to require broadcast stations to operate studios in the communities to which they are licensed, which would require construction of the new studios, and to provide staffing on a 24 hour per day basis.

proposals in legislation to strengthen protections against online infringement of intellectual property that would impose criminal penalties on content providers, including broadcasters, that fail to comply with legal requirements to file reports regarding internet streaming in a timely manner.

The FCC has recently launched an inquiry which proposes that television stations use a standardized issues/programming form, and has indicated that if the proposal is adopted it would consider requiring the use of the same or a similar form by radio stations. This form requests detailed information concerning what steps a station undertook to determine the issues of concern within its local market, and the amount and

nature of news and public service programming which was presented to address those issues.

The FCC has also adopted procedures for the auction of broadcast spectrum in circumstances where two or more parties have filed for new or major change applications that are mutually exclusive. Such procedures may limit our efforts to modify or expand the broadcast signals of our radio stations.

In March 2010, the FCC delivered its national Broadband Plan to Congress. The Plan reviews the nation's broadband infrastructure and recommends a number of initiatives designed to spur broadband deployment and use. In an effort to make available more spectrum for wireless broadband services, the Broadband Plan proposes to recapture and relocate certain spectrum including 120 megahertz of broadcast spectrum, by incentivizing current private-sector spectrum holders to return some of their spectrum to the government by 2015 through such initiatives as voluntary spectrum auctions (with current licensees permitted to share in the auction proceeds) and repacking of television channel assignments to increase efficient spectrum usage. In November 2010, the FCC issued rulemakings containing proposals that would enable wireless providers to have equal access to broadcast spectrum that could be made available through spectrum auctions. In February 2012, Congress passed legislation authorizing the FCC to conduct a reverse incentive auction in which licensees of television stations may voluntarily relinquish their spectrum usage rights in exchange for a portion of the proceeds received from new licensees who successfully bid in a forward auction for the right to use the repurposed spectrum. The statute also authorizes the FCC to repack the spectrum now used by television broadcasters, subject to certain limitations, including the obligation to make all reasonable efforts to preserve the coverage area and population served by a television station. In October 2012, the FCC released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that includes proposals for the conduct of the reverse and forward spectrum auctions and the spectrum repacking process. At this time we cannot predict the timing or outcome of implementation of the Broadband Plan or whether it will have an impact on our radio stations.

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

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Federal Antitrust Laws. The agencies responsible for enforcing the federal antitrust laws, the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice, may investigate certain acquisitions. We cannot predict the outcome of any specific FTC or Department of Justice investigation. Any decision by the FTC or the Department of Justice to challenge a proposed acquisition could affect our ability to consummate the acquisition or to consummate it on the proposed terms.

For an acquisition meeting certain size thresholds, the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 requires the parties to file Notification and Report Forms concerning antitrust issues with the FTC and the Department of Justice and to observe specified waiting period requirements before consummating the acquisition.

HD Radio

The FCC selected In-Band On-Channel technology as the exclusive technology for introduction of terrestrial digital operations by AM and FM radio stations. The technology, developed by iBiquity Digital Corporation (iBiquity), is also known as HD Radio. We are also a member of the HD Digital Radio Alliance Association, which was formed to promote and develop HD Radio and its digital multicast operations.

The advantages of digital audio broadcasting over traditional analog broadcasting technology include improved sound quality, the ability to broadcast additional channels, and the ability to offer a greater variety of auxiliary services. We currently utilize HD Radio digital technology on most of our stations.

Seasonality

Seasonal revenue fluctuations are common in the radio broadcasting industry and are due primarily to fluctuations in advertising expenditures. Our net revenues are typically lowest in the first calendar quarter of the year.

Employees

As of February 5, 2013, we had a staff of 411 full-time employees and 236 part-time employees. We are a party to a collective bargaining agreement with the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. This agreement applies only to certain of our employees at one radio station in Philadelphia. The collective bargaining agreement automatically renews for successive one-year periods unless either party gives a notice of proposed termination at least sixty days before the termination date. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Environmental

As the owner, lessee or operator of various real properties and facilities, we are subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. Historically, compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material adverse effect on our business. There can be no assurance, however, that compliance with existing or new environmental laws and regulations will not require us to make significant expenditures in the future.

Available Information

Our internet address is www.bbgi.com. You may obtain through our internet website, free of charge, copies of our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. These reports will be available as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

You may also read and copy any materials we file with the Commission at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10am to 3pm. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission, www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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Our Form 10-K disclosure and analysis concerning our operations, cash flows and financial position, including, in particular, the likelihood of our success in developing and expanding our business, include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, estimates and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although these statements are based upon assumptions we consider reasonable, they are subject to risks and uncertainties that are described more fully below. Accordingly, we can give no assurance that we will achieve the results anticipated or implied by our forward-looking statements.

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The radio broadcasting industry faces many unpredictable business risks and is sensitive to external economic forces that could have a material adverse effect on our advertising revenues and results of operations.

Our future operations are subject to many business risks, including those risks that specifically influence the radio broadcasting industry, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. These risks include, but are not limited to:

shifts in population, demographics or audience preferences;

increased competition for advertising revenues with other radio stations, broadcast and cable television, newspapers and magazines, outdoor advertising, direct mail, internet radio, satellite radio, smart phones, tablets, and other wireless media, the internet, social media such as Facebook, and other forms of advertising; and

changes in government regulations and policies and actions of federal regulatory bodies, including the Federal Communications Commission, Internal Revenue Service, United States Department of Justice, and the Federal Trade Commission.

In addition, we believe that for most businesses advertising is a discretionary business expense, meaning that spending on advertising tends to decline disproportionately during economic recession or a downturn as compared to other types of business spending.

Unfavorable changes in economic conditions as well as declining consumer confidence, recession and other factors, could lead to decreased demand for advertising and negatively impact our advertising revenues and our results of operations. We cannot predict with accuracy the timing or duration of any economic downturn generally, or in the markets in which our advertisers operate. If the economic environment does worsen, there can be no assurance that we will not experience a decline in revenues, which may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Our radio stations may not be able to compete effectively in their respective markets for advertising revenues, which could adversely affect our revenue and cash flow.

We operate in a highly competitive business. A decline in our audience share or advertising rates in a particular market may cause a decline in the revenue and cash flow of our stations located in that market. Our radio stations compete for audiences and advertising revenues within their respective markets directly with other radio stations, as well as with other media outlets. These other media outlets include broadcast and cable television, newspapers and magazines, outdoor advertising, direct mail, internet radio, satellite radio, smart phones, tablets, and other wireless media, the internet, social media such as Facebook, and other forms of advertising.

Our radio stations could suffer a reduction in audience ratings or advertising revenue and could incur increased promotional and other expenses if:

another radio station in a market was to convert its programming to a format similar to, and thereby compete more directly with, one of our radio stations; or

a new radio station was to adopt a comparable format or if an existing competitor were to improve its audience share.

a current or new advertising alternative increased its share of local and national advertising revenue.

In addition, an electronic audience measurement technology, the Arbitron ® Portable People Meter (PPM), has been introduced in some of our markets, including Philadelphia, Miami-Fort Lauderdale and Las Vegas. We are monitoring the effects of this ratings system on a continuous basis and are ascertaining the impact the PPM has had on ratings and advertising revenues in the markets in which we operate. The use of the PPM may result in a decline in our stations' audience ratings, market shares and advertising revenues. Other radio broadcasting companies may enter into markets in which we operate or may operate in the future. These companies may be larger and have more financial resources than we

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have. Our radio stations may not be able to maintain or increase their current audience ratings and advertising revenues.

We may not remain competitive if we do not respond to changes in technology, standards and services that affect our industry.

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to technological change, evolving industry standards and the emergence of other media technologies and services. We may not have the resources to acquire and deploy other technologies or to introduce new services that could compete with these other technologies. Competition arising from other technologies or regulatory change may have an adverse effect on the radio broadcasting industry or on our Company. Various other audio technologies and services that have been developed and introduced include:

personal digital audio devices (e.g. smart phones, tablets);

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satellite delivered digital audio radio services that offer numerous programming channels and the sound quality of compact discs;

audio programming by internet content providers, cable systems, direct broadcast satellite systems, personal communications services and other digital audio broadcast formats;

HD Radio, which provides multi-channel, multi-format digital radio services in the same bandwidth currently occupied by traditional AM and FM radio services;

low power FM radio, which has resulted in non-commercial FM radio broadcast outlets that serve small, localized areas; and

portable digital devices and systems that permit users to listen to programming on a time-delayed basis and to fast-forward through programming and/or advertisements.

These new technologies have the potential to change the means by which advertisers can reach target audiences most effectively. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that competition arising from other technologies or regulatory change may have on the radio broadcasting industry or on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have substantial debt that could have important consequences to you.

We have debt that is substantial in relation to our stockholders' equity. As of December 31, 2012, we had long-term debt of \$116.7 million and stockholders' equity of \$83.0 million. Our long-term debt is substantial in amount and could have an impact on you. For example, it could:

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to debt service, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow for other purposes, including ongoing capital expenditures and future acquisitions;

impair our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes;

limit our ability to compete, expand and make capital improvements;

increase our vulnerability to economic downturns, limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures and reduce our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions; and

limit or prohibit our ability to pay dividends and make other distributions.

Our ability to reduce our total leverage ratio by increasing operating cash flow and/or decreasing long-term debt will determine how much, if any, of the remaining commitments under our credit facility will be available to us in the future. Poor financial results or unanticipated expenses could result in our failure to maintain or lower our total leverage ratio and we may not be permitted to make any additional borrowings under our credit facility. Any additional borrowings would further increase the amount of our debt and the associated risks. In addition, there can be no assurances that additional financing will be available or on terms that will be acceptable to us.

We are subject to restrictive debt covenants, which may restrict our operational flexibility.

Our credit facility contains various financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, subject our assets to additional liens, enter into certain investments, consolidate, merge or effect asset sales, enter into

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sale and lease-back transactions, sell or discount accounts receivable, enter into transactions with our affiliates or stockholders, change the nature of our business, pay dividends on and redeem or repurchase capital stock, or make other restricted payments. These restrictions could limit our ability to take actions that require funds in excess of those available to us.

Our credit facility also requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and to satisfy financial condition tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and tests may be affected by events beyond our control and we cannot assure you that we will meet those ratios and tests. If our revenues were to decrease significantly it may become increasingly difficult for us to meet these financial covenants. In response we will continue to control costs and expenses in non-essential areas. Our breach of any of these covenants, ratios, tests or restrictions could result in an event of default under our credit facility. If an event of default exists under our credit facility, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding thereunder to be immediately due and payable. If the lenders accelerate the payment of the indebtedness, we cannot assure you that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness which could force us to seek protection under federal bankruptcy laws and could significantly or entirely reduce the value of our equity.

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We may also incur future debt obligations in addition to, or in lieu of, our credit facility. Such future debt obligations might subject us to additional and different restrictive covenants that could further limit our operational flexibility or subject us to other events of default.

We are dependent on federally-issued licenses to operate our radio stations and are subject to extensive federal regulation.

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to extensive regulation by the FCC under the Communications Act. We are required to obtain licenses from the FCC to operate our radio stations. Our business depends upon maintaining our broadcast licenses, which are issued by the FCC for a term of eight years and are renewable. Our timely-filed renewal applications for certain of our radio stations have not been granted by the FCC. Pursuant to FCC rules, our broadcast licenses for these stations remain in effect pending processing by the FCC of their timely-filed renewal applications. Although the vast majority of FCC radio station licenses are routinely renewed, we cannot assure you that the FCC will approve our future renewal applications or that the renewals will be for full eight-year terms or will not include conditions or qualifications that could adversely affect our operations. The non-renewal, or renewal with substantial conditions or modifications, of one or more of our licenses could have a material adverse effect on us.

We must comply with extensive FCC regulations and policies in the ownership and operation of our radio stations. FCC regulations limit the number of radio stations that a licensee can own in a market, which could restrict our ability to consummate any future transactions and in certain circumstances could require us to divest one or more radio stations. The FCC also requires radio stations to comply with certain technical requirements to limit interference between two or more radio stations. If the FCC relaxes these technical requirements, it could impair the signals transmitted by our radio stations and could have a material adverse effect on us. Moreover, these FCC regulations and others may change over time and we cannot assure you that those changes would not have a material adverse effect on us.

A downturn in the performance of our radio stations in Miami-Ft. Lauderdale or Philadelphia could adversely affect our net revenue.

A ratings decline or other operating difficulty in the performance of our radio stations in Miami- Ft. Lauderdale or Philadelphia could have a disproportionately adverse effect on our net revenue. These radio stations contributed 47.1% of our net revenue in 2012. Because of the large portion of our net revenue from Miami- Ft. Lauderdale and Philadelphia, we have greater exposure to adverse events or conditions affecting the economy in those markets than would be the case if we were more geographically diverse.

A future impairment of our FCC broadcasting licenses and/or goodwill could adversely affect our operating results.

As of December 31, 2012, our FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill represented 75.9% of our total assets. We are required to test our FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that our FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill might be impaired which may result in future impairment losses. For further discussion, see Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Estimates of this report.

Our corporate offices and several of our radio stations are located in Florida and other areas that could be affected by hurricanes.

Florida is susceptible to hurricanes and we have our corporate offices and eleven radio stations located there. These radio stations contributed 37.6% of our net revenue in 2012. Although the 2012 hurricane season did not have a material impact on our operations, our corporate offices and our radio stations located in Florida and along the east coast of the United States could be materially affected by hurricanes in the future, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We carry property damage insurance on all of our properties and business interruption insurance on some of our properties, but there can be no assurance that such insurance would be adequate to cover all of our hurricane-related losses.

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The failure or destruction of satellite systems and transmitter facilities that we depend upon to distribute our programming could adversely affect our operating results.

We use studios, satellite systems, transmitter facilities and the internet to originate and/or distribute our station programs and commercials. We rely on third-party contracts and services to operate our origination and distribution facilities. These third-party contracts and services include, but are not limited to, electrical power, satellite transponders, uplinks and downlinks and telecom circuits. Distribution may be disrupted due to one or more third parties losing their ability to provide particular services to us, which could adversely affect our distribution capabilities. A disruption can be caused as a result of any number of events such as local disasters (accidental or environmental), various acts of terrorism, power outages, major telecom connectivity failures or satellite failures. Our ability to distribute programming to station audiences may be disrupted for an undetermined period of time until alternate facilities are engaged and put on-line. Furthermore, until third-party services resume, the inability to originate or distribute programming could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation.

Vigorous enforcement of the FCC's indecency rules could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The FCC's rules prohibit the broadcast of obscene material at any time and indecent material between the hours of 6am and 10pm. Broadcasters risk of violating the prohibition on the broadcast of indecent material is increased by the vagueness of the FCC's definition of indecent material, coupled with the spontaneity of live programming. The FCC has expanded the breadth of indecency regulation to include material that could be considered blasphemy, personally reviling epithets, profanity and vulgar or coarse words amounting to a nuisance. As a result, in the event that we broadcast material falling within the expanded breadth of the FCC's regulation, we could be subject to license revocation, renewal or qualifications proceedings, which would put the licenses that we depend on for our operations in jeopardy. In 2007, the monetary penalties for broadcasting indecent programming increased substantially. Other legislative proposals have been keyed to the number of violations found by the FCC and would potentially subject broadcasters to license revocation, renewal or qualifications proceedings in the event that they broadcast indecent material. Formerly, the maximum permitted fines for adjudicated violations of the FCC's indecency rules were \$32,500 per instance and \$300,000 for each continuing violation. The current maximum permitted fines are \$325,000 per incident and \$3,000,000 for any continuing violation arising from a single act or failure to act. In a decision issued in June 2012, the Supreme Court did not find that the FCC's indecency standards were inconsistent with the First Amendment, which means the FCC may continue to enforce the standards. Because the FCC may investigate indecency complaints prior to notifying a licensee of the existence of a complaint, a licensee may not have knowledge of a complaint unless and until the complaint results in the issuance of a formal FCC letter of inquiry or notice of apparent liability for forfeiture.

We may in the future become subject to additional inquiries or proceedings related to our radio stations' broadcast of indecent or obscene material. To the extent that these pending inquiries or other proceedings result in the imposition of fines, revocation of any of our radio station licenses or denials of license renewal applications, our results of operation and business could be materially adversely affected.

Proposed legislation could require radio broadcasters to pay royalties to record labels and recording artists.

Legislation has previously been introduced in Congress that would require radio broadcasters to pay a royalty to record labels and performing artists for use of their recorded songs. The legislation failed to pass but is expected to be reintroduced. Currently, we pay royalties to song composers and publishers through Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI), the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) and SESAC, Inc. (SESAC). The proposed legislation would add an additional layer of royalties to be paid directly to the record labels and artists. It is currently unknown what proposed legislation, if any, will become law, whether industry groups will enter into an agreement with respect to fees, and what significance this royalty would have on our results from operations, cash flows or financial position.

The FCC's National Broadband Plan may result in a loss of spectrum for broadcast stations and potentially adversely impact our ability to compete.

In March 2010, the FCC delivered its national Broadband Plan to Congress. The Plan reviews the nation's broadband infrastructure and recommends a number of initiatives designed to spur broadband deployment and use. In an effort to make available more spectrum for wireless broadband services, the Broadband Plan proposes to recapture and relocate certain spectrum including 120 megahertz of broadcast spectrum, by incentivizing current private-sector spectrum holders to return some of their spectrum to the government by 2015 through such initiatives as voluntary spectrum auctions (with current licensees potentially sharing in the auction proceeds) and repacking of television channel assignments to increase efficient spectrum usage. If voluntary measures fail to provide the amount of spectrum the FCC considers necessary for wireless broadband deployment, the Broadband Plan proposes various mandates to reclaim spectrum, such as forced channel sharing. In November 2010, the FCC issued rulemakings containing proposals that would enable wireless providers to have equal access to broadcast spectrum that could be made available through spectrum auctions. In February 2012, Congress passed legislation authorizing the FCC to conduct a reverse incentive auction in

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which licensees of television stations may voluntarily relinquish their spectrum usage rights in exchange for a portion of the proceeds received from new licensees who successfully bid in a forward auction for the right to use the repurposed spectrum. The statute also authorizes the FCC to repack the spectrum now used by television broadcasters, subject to certain limitations, including the obligation to make all reasonable efforts to preserve the coverage area and population served by a television station. In October 2012, the FCC released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that includes proposals for the conduct of the reverse and forward spectrum auctions and the spectrum repacking process. At this time we cannot predict the timing or outcome of implementation of the Broadband Plan or whether it will have an impact on our radio stations, or whether or when Congress will authorize the FCC to conduct incentive-based auctions.

Our business depends on the efforts of key personnel and the loss of any one of them could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business depends upon the continued efforts, abilities and expertise of our executive officers and other key employees, including George G. Beasley, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Beasley is 80 years old. We believe the unique combination of skills and experience possessed by Mr. Beasley would be difficult to replace and that the loss of Mr. Beasley's or other key executives' expertise could impair our ability to execute our operating and acquisition strategies.

Our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer controls Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. and members of his immediate family own a substantial equity interest in Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. Their interests may conflict with yours.

George G. Beasley is generally able to control the vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Without the approval of Mr. Beasley, we will be unable to consummate transactions involving an actual or potential change in control, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your shares over then current market prices. Shares of Class B and Class A common stock that Mr. Beasley beneficially owns represent 61.6% of the total voting power of all classes of our common stock. Members of his immediate family also own significant amounts of Class B common stock. Mr. Beasley will be able to direct our management and policies, except with respect to those matters requiring a class vote under the provisions of our amended certificate of incorporation, third amended and restated bylaws or applicable law.

Historically, we have entered into certain transactions with George G. Beasley, members of his immediate family and affiliated entities that may conflict with the interests of our stockholders now or in the future. See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation Related Party Transactions and Note 13 to the accompanying financial statements.

Future sales by George G. Beasley or members of his family of our Class A common stock could adversely affect its market price.

George G. Beasley and members of his family beneficially own the majority of all outstanding shares of Class B common stock, which is convertible to Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. The market for our Class A common stock could change substantially if George G. Beasley and members of his family convert their shares of Class B common stock to shares of Class A common stock and then sell large amounts of shares of Class A common stock in the public market. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, could make it more difficult for us to raise capital by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future.

The difficulties associated with any attempt to gain control of our Company may adversely affect the price of our Class A common stock.

Due to his large holdings of our common stock, George G. Beasley controls the decision whether any change of control of the Company will occur. Moreover, some provisions of our certificate of incorporation, by-laws and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if a change of control could be beneficial to you. In addition, the Communications Act and FCC rules and policies limit the number of stations that one individual or entity can own, directly or by attribution, in a market. FCC approval for transfers of control of FCC licensees and assignments of FCC licenses are also required. Because of the limitations and restrictions imposed on us by these provisions and regulations, the trading price of our Class A common stock may be adversely affected.

There may not be an active market for our Class A common stock, making it difficult for you to sell your stock.

Our stock may not be actively traded in the future. An illiquid market for our stock may result in price volatility and poor execution of buy and sell orders for investors. Our stock price and trading volume have fluctuated widely for a number of reasons, including some reasons that may be unrelated to our business or results of operations. This market volatility could depress the price of our Class A common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, our operating results may be below expectations of public market analysts and investors. If this were to occur, the market price of our Class A common stock could decrease, perhaps significantly.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of February 5, 2013, we own or lease studio and office space for our radio stations in the following locations:

Location	Description	Owned/Leased
Atlanta, GA	All radio stations in our Atlanta, GA market cluster	Third party lease
Augusta, GA	All radio stations in our Augusta, GA market cluster	Owned
	Land for radio stations	Related party lease
Boca Raton, FL	All radio stations in our West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL market cluster	Third party lease
Boston, MA	One radio station	Third party lease
Camden, NJ	One radio station in our Philadelphia, PA market cluster	Owned
	Land for radio station	Related party lease
Estero, FL	All radio stations in our Ft. Myers-Naples, FL market cluster	Related party lease
Fayetteville, NC	All radio stations in our Fayetteville, NC market cluster	Owned
Greenville, NC	Two radio stations in our Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC market cluster	Related party lease
Las Vegas, NV	Three radio stations in our Las Vegas, NV market cluster	Third party lease
	One radio station	Related party lease
Miami, FL	All radio stations in our Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL market cluster	Owned
New Bern, NC	Four radio stations in our Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC market cluster	Owned
Philadelphia, PA	Three radio stations in our Philadelphia, PA market cluster	Third party lease
Wilmington, DE	One radio station	Third party lease
We lease property in Augusta, GA and Estero, FL from George G. Beasley (our CEO), property in Camden, NJ from Beasley Family Towers, LLC which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley, Caroline Beasley, Brian E. Beasley and other family members, property in Las Vegas, NV from GGB Las Vegas, LLC, which is wholly-owned by George G. Beasley and property in Greenville, NC from Beasley Broadcasting of Greenville, Inc., which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley, Caroline Beasley, Brian E. Beasley and other family members. In addition, we lease our principal executive offices in Naples, FL from Beasley Broadcasting Management Corp., which is also wholly-owned by George G. Beasley. No one property is material to us. We believe that our properties are generally in good condition and suitable for our operations. However, we continually look for opportunities to upgrade our properties and may do so in the future.		

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We currently and from time to time are involved in litigation incidental to the conduct of our business including indecency claims and related proceedings at the FCC, but we are not a party to any lawsuit or other proceedings that, in the opinion of management, is likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

We have two authorized and outstanding classes of equity securities: Class A common stock, \$.001 par value, and Class B common stock, \$.001 par value. The only difference between the Class A and Class B common stock is that Class A is entitled to one vote per share and Class B is entitled to ten votes per share. Class B is convertible into Class A shares on a one-for-one share basis under certain circumstances. Our Class A common stock trades on NASDAQ's National Market System under the symbol BBGI. There is no established public trading market for our Class B common stock. Quarterly high and low prices of our Class A common stock are shown below:

Fiscal 2012	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 4.52	\$ 3.02
Second Quarter	6.12	3.99
Third Quarter	6.10	4.34
Fourth Quarter	5.13	3.53

Fiscal 2011	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 7.34	\$ 4.51
Second Quarter	9.34	3.59
Third Quarter	4.55	3.62
Fourth Quarter	4.09	2.57

Holders

As of February 5, 2013, there were approximately 125 holders of record of our Class A common stock and 21 holders of record of our Class B common stock. The number of Class A common stock holders does not include the number of beneficial holders whose shares are held of record by a broker or clearing agency.

Dividends

Our credit agreements permit us to pay cash dividends and to repurchase additional shares of our common stock, subject to compliance with financial covenants, up to an aggregate amount of \$2.0 million for the period from August 9, 2012 to December 31, 2012, \$4.0 million for 2013, \$5.0 million for each of 2014 and 2015, and \$6.0 million for each year thereafter. On December 12, 2012, our board of directors declared a special cash dividend of \$0.085 per each share on our Class A and Class B common stock. The one-time special dividend of \$1.9 million in the aggregate was paid on December 27, 2012 to stockholders of record on December 22, 2012. This was a one-time special dividend and we cannot guarantee any future dividends. The declaration and payment of any future dividends will be at the sole discretion of the board of directors. We paid no cash dividends in 2011.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents information with respect to purchases we made of our Class A common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2012.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of	Approximate Dollar Value That May Yet Be
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			Publicly Announced Program	Purchased Under the Program
October 1	31, 2012	\$		\$
November 1	30, 2012			
December 1	31, 2012			

Total

On March 27, 2007, our board of directors approved the Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Award Plan (the 2007 Equity Plan) which was also approved by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on June 7, 2007. The 2007 Equity Plan permits us to purchase sufficient shares to fund withholding taxes in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and expires on March 27, 2017. There were no shares purchased during the three months ended December 31, 2012. We currently have no publicly announced share purchase programs.

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2012.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plan (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved By Security Holders	178,084	\$ 13.92	2,535,174
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved By Security Holders			
Total	178,084		2,535,174

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Overview**

We are a radio broadcasting company whose primary business is operating radio stations throughout the United States. We own and operate 43 radio stations in the following markets: Atlanta, GA, Augusta, GA, Boston, MA, Fayetteville, NC, Fort Myers-Naples, FL, Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC, Las Vegas, NV, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, Philadelphia, PA, West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL, and Wilmington, DE. We also operate one radio station in the expanded AM band in Augusta, GA (see Item 1 Business Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting). In addition, we provide management services to one radio station in Las Vegas, NV. We refer to each group of radio stations in each radio market as a market cluster.

Recent Developments

On January 11, 2013, we acquired two FM translator licenses from Reach Communications, Inc. for \$30,000. The translator licenses allow us to rebroadcast the programming of one of our radio stations in Fort Myers-Naples, FL on the FM band over an expanded area of coverage.

On December 12, 2012, our board of directors declared a special cash dividend of \$0.085 per each share on our Class A and Class B common stock. The one-time special dividend of \$1.9 million in the aggregate was paid on December 27, 2012 to stockholders of record on December 22, 2012. This was a one-time special dividend and we cannot guarantee any future dividends. The declaration and payment of any future dividends will be at the sole discretion of the board of directors.

On October 1, 2012, we acquired three FM translator licenses from Reach Communications, Inc. for \$150,000. The translator licenses allow us to rebroadcast the programming of one of our radio stations in Fort Myers-Naples, FL on the FM band over an expanded area of coverage.

Financial Statement Presentation

The following discussion provides a brief description of certain key items that appear in our financial statements and general factors that impact these items.

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Net Revenue. Our net revenue is primarily derived from the sale of advertising airtime to local and national advertisers. Net revenue is gross revenue less agency commissions, generally 15% of gross revenue. Local revenue generally consists of advertising airtime and digital sales to advertisers in a radio station's local market either directly to the advertiser or through the advertiser's agency. National revenue generally consists of advertising airtime sales to agencies purchasing advertising for multiple markets. National sales are generally facilitated by our national representation firm, which serves as our agent in these transactions.

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Our net revenue is generally determined by the advertising rates that we are able to charge and the number of advertisements that we can broadcast without jeopardizing listener levels. Advertising rates are primarily based on the following factors:

a radio station's audience share in the demographic groups targeted by advertisers as measured principally by the Arbitron Ratings Company;

the number of radio stations, as well as other forms of media, in the market competing for the attention of the same demographic groups;

the supply of, and demand for, radio advertising time; and

the size of the market.

Our net revenue is affected by general economic conditions, competition and our ability to improve operations at our market clusters. Seasonal revenue fluctuations are also common in the radio broadcasting industry and are primarily due to variations in advertising expenditures by local and national advertisers. Our revenues are typically lowest in the first calendar quarter of the year.

We use barter sales agreements to reduce cash paid for operating costs and expenses by exchanging advertising airtime for goods or services; however, we endeavor to minimize barter revenue in order to maximize cash revenue from our available airtime.

We also continue to invest in digital support services to develop and promote our radio station websites. We derive revenue from our websites through the sale of advertiser promotions and advertising on our websites and the sale of advertising airtime during audio streaming of our radio stations over the internet.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses consist primarily of (1) programming, engineering, sales, advertising and promotion, and general and administrative expenses incurred at our radio stations, (2) general and administrative expenses, including compensation and other expenses, incurred at our corporate offices, and (3) depreciation and amortization. We strive to control our operating expenses by centralizing certain functions at our corporate offices and consolidating certain functions in each of our market clusters.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if:

it requires assumptions to be made that were uncertain at the time the estimate was made; and

changes in the estimate or different estimates that could have been selected could have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

FCC Broadcasting Licenses. As of December 31, 2012, FCC broadcasting licenses with an aggregate carrying amount of \$183.3 million represented 70.7% of our total assets. We are required to test our licenses for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that our licenses might be impaired. We assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that our licenses are impaired. If we determine it is more likely than not that our licenses are impaired then we are required to perform the quantitative impairment test. The quantitative impairment test compares the fair value of our licenses with their carrying amounts. If the carrying amounts of the licenses exceed their fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. For the purpose of testing our licenses for impairment, we combine our licenses into reporting units based on our market clusters.

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We assessed qualitative factors including cost factors, financial performance, industry and market conditions, and macroeconomic conditions during 2012 and determined that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of our licenses in Atlanta, GA, Augusta, GA, Boston, MA, Fayetteville, NC, Fort Myers-Naples, FL, Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, Philadelphia, PA, and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL was less than their respective carrying amounts therefore we did not perform the quantitative impairment test for the licenses in these market clusters in 2012.

However, due to the amount by which fair value, as determined during the quantitative impairment test performed as of November 30, 2011, exceeded the respective carrying amounts in Las Vegas, NV and Wilmington, DE and the recognition of impairment losses in prior years, we elected to perform the quantitative impairment test for the licenses in these market clusters in 2012.

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We estimated the fair value of our licenses in Las Vegas, NV and Wilmington, DE using an income approach. The income approach measures the expected economic benefits the licenses provide and discounts these future benefits using discounted cash flow analyses. The discounted cash flow analyses assume that each license is held by a hypothetical start-up radio station and the value yielded by the discounted cash flow analyses represents the portion of the radio station's value attributable solely to its license. The discounted cash flow model incorporates variables such as radio market revenues; the projected growth rate for radio market revenues; projected radio market revenue share; projected radio station operating income margins; and a discount rate appropriate for the radio broadcasting industry. The variables used in the analyses reflect historical radio station and market growth trends, as well as anticipated radio station performance, industry standards, and market conditions. The discounted cash flow projection period of ten years was determined to be an appropriate time horizon for the analyses. Stable market revenue share and operating margins are expected at the end of year three (maturity).

As of November 30, 2012, the key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analyses are as follows:

Revenue growth rates	2.0% - 3.5%
Market revenue shares at maturity	16.1% - 28.0%
Operating income margins at maturity	36.0% - 38.0%
Discount rate	9.5%

If we had made different assumptions or used different estimates, the fair value of our licenses could have been materially different. If actual results are different from assumptions or estimates used in the discounted cash flow analyses, we may incur impairment losses in the future and they may be material.

Cash flows and operating income are dependent on advertising revenues. Advertising revenues are influenced by competition from other radio stations and media, demographic changes, and changes in government rules and regulations. In addition, advertising is generally considered a discretionary expense meaning advertising expenditures tend to decline disproportionately during economic downturns as compared to other types of business expenditures. If actual results are lower, we may incur impairment losses in the future and they may be material.

The carrying amount of FCC broadcasting licenses for Las Vegas, NV and Wilmington, DE and the percentage by which fair value exceeded the carrying amount is as follows:

Market cluster	FCC	
	broadcasting licenses	Excess
Las Vegas, NV	33,814,730	18.7
Wilmington, DE	19,496,000	9.5

As a result of the quantitative impairment test performed for Las Vegas, NV and Wilmington, DE in the fourth quarter of 2012, we recorded no impairment losses related to our FCC broadcasting licenses for these reporting units. However there can be no assurance that impairments of our FCC broadcasting licenses will not occur in future periods.

Goodwill. As of December 31, 2012, goodwill with an aggregate carrying amount of \$13.6 million represented 5.3% of our total assets. We are required to test our goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that our goodwill might be impaired. We assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then we are required to perform the first step of a two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then we are required to perform the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test to measure the amount of the impairment loss. For the purpose of testing our goodwill for impairment, we have identified our market clusters as our reporting units.

We assessed qualitative factors including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market conditions, cost factors, and overall financial performance in 2012 and determined that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units was less than their respective carrying amounts therefore we did not perform the two-step impairment test for any of our reporting units in 2012. No impairment losses related to our goodwill were recorded in 2012 however there can be no assurance that impairments of our goodwill will not occur in future periods.

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Property and Equipment. We are required to assess the recoverability of our property and equipment whenever an event has occurred that may result in an impairment loss. If such an event occurs, we will compare estimates of related future undiscounted cash flows to the carrying amount of the asset. If the future undiscounted cash flow estimates are less than the carrying amount of the asset, we will reduce the carrying amount to the estimated fair value. The determination of when an event has occurred and estimates of

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future cash flows and fair value all require management judgment. The use of different assumptions or estimates may result in alternative assessments that could be materially different. We did not identify any events that may have resulted in an impairment loss on our property and equipment in 2012. There can be no assurance that impairment of our property and equipment will not occur in future periods.

Accounts Receivable. We continually evaluate our ability to collect our accounts receivable. Our ongoing evaluation includes review of specific accounts at our radio stations, the current financial condition of our customers and our historical write-off experience. This ongoing evaluation requires management judgment and if we had made different assumptions about these factors, the allowance for doubtful accounts could have been materially different.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements are described in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements.

Results of Operations**Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2011**

The following summary table presents a comparison of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 with respect to certain of our key financial measures. These changes illustrated in the table are discussed in greater detail below. This section should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

	Year ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2012	\$	%
Net revenue	\$ 97,698,634	\$ 100,240,597	\$ 2,541,963	2.6%
Station operating expenses	63,320,617	62,528,795	(791,822)	(1.3)
Corporate general and administrative expenses	8,046,126	8,105,250	59,124	0.7
Interest expense	7,357,943	6,488,521	(869,422)	(11.8)
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt		2,563,979	2,563,979	
Income tax expense	6,725,731	7,246,887	521,156	7.7
Net income	10,100,325	11,031,270	930,945	9.2

Net Revenue. Net revenue increased \$2.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. Significant factors affecting net revenue included a \$1.9 million increase in political advertising as a result of the 2012 elections and \$1.3 million of additional net revenue from KOAS-FM in Las Vegas, NV which was acquired in the third quarter of 2012. Net revenue was comparable to the same period in 2011 at our remaining market clusters.

Station Operating Expenses. Station operating expenses decreased \$0.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. Significant factors affecting station operating expenses included a \$0.8 million decrease as a result of the BMI fee settlement in the second quarter of 2012, a \$0.9 million decrease at our Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL market cluster primarily due to continuing cost containment measures, and \$0.6 million of additional station operating expenses from KOAS-FM in Las Vegas, NV. Station operating expenses were comparable to the same period in 2011 at our remaining market clusters.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2012 were comparable to the same period in 2011.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$0.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. Significant factors affecting interest expense included a decrease in long-term debt outstanding, the expiration of interest rate swap agreements in the first and third quarters of 2011, and an increase in borrowing costs under our new credit agreements.

Loss on Extinguishment of Long-Term Debt. We recorded a \$2.6 million loss on extinguishment of long-term debt related to our new credit agreements in the third quarter of 2012.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate was approximately 40% for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 which differs from the federal statutory rate of 34% due to the effect of state income taxes and certain expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes.

Net Income. Net income increased \$0.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2012 as a result of the factors described above.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Overview. Our primary sources of liquidity are internally generated cash flow and our revolving credit loan. Our primary liquidity needs have been, and for the next twelve months and thereafter are expected to continue to be, for working capital, debt service, and other general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures and radio station acquisitions. Historically, our capital expenditures have not been significant. In addition to property and equipment associated with radio station acquisitions, our capital expenditures have generally been, and are expected to continue to be, related to the maintenance of our studio and office space and the technological improvement, including upgrades necessary to broadcast HD Radio, and maintenance of our broadcasting towers and equipment. We have also purchased or constructed office and studio space in some of our markets to facilitate the consolidation of our operations.

Our credit agreements permit us to pay cash dividends and to repurchase additional shares of our common stock, subject to compliance with financial covenants, up to an aggregate amount of \$2.0 million for the period from August 9, 2012 to December 31, 2012, \$4.0 million for 2013, \$5.0 million for each of 2014 and 2015, and \$6.0 million for each year thereafter. On December 12, 2012, our board of directors declared a special cash dividend of \$0.085 per each share on our Class A and Class B common stock. The one-time special dividend of \$1.9 million in the aggregate was paid on December 27, 2012 to stockholders of record on December 22, 2012. We paid \$0.1 million to repurchase 32,587 shares of our Class A common stock in 2012.

We expect to provide for future liquidity needs through one or a combination of the following sources of liquidity:

internally generated cash flow;

our credit facility;

additional borrowings, other than under our existing credit facility, to the extent permitted thereunder; and

additional equity offerings.

We believe that we will have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to permit us to provide for our liquidity requirements and meet our financial obligations for the next twelve months. However, poor financial results, unanticipated acquisition opportunities or unanticipated expenses could give rise to defaults under our credit facilities, additional debt servicing requirements or other additional financing or liquidity requirements sooner than we expect and we may not secure financing when needed or on acceptable terms.

Our ability to reduce our consolidated total debt ratio, as defined by our credit agreements, by increasing operating cash flow and/or decreasing long-term debt will determine how much, if any, of the remaining commitments under our revolving credit facility will be available to us in the future. Poor financial results or unanticipated expenses could result in our failure to maintain or lower our consolidated total debt ratio and we may not be permitted to make any additional borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

The following summary table presents a comparison of our capital resources for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 with respect to certain of our key measures affecting our liquidity. The changes set forth in the table are discussed in greater detail below. This section should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 20,668,341	\$ 20,404,535
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,327,766)	(3,787,370)
Net cash used in financing activities	(15,390,169)	(18,566,586)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,950,406	\$ (1,949,421)

Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. Significant factors affecting net cash provided by operating activities included a \$2.2 million increase in income tax payments, a \$2.0 million increase in cash receipts from the sale of advertising airtime, and a \$0.8 million decrease in interest payments.

Net Cash Used In Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2012 included a \$2.0 million payment for the acquisition of KOAS-FM in Las Vegas and payments of \$1.7 million for capital expenditures. Net cash used in investing activities for the same period in 2011 included payments of \$1.4 million for capital expenditures and \$1.2 million for investments.

Net Cash Used In Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2012 included repayments of \$10.0 million under our credit facilities, payments of \$4.0 million for loan fees related to the new credit facilities, repayment of a \$2.5 million note payable to a related party for the acquisition of KOAS-FM in Las Vegas, and a \$1.9 million special cash dividend. Net cash used in financing activities for the same period in 2011 included repayments of \$15.3 million under our credit facility.

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Credit Facilities. As of February 5, 2013, the aggregate outstanding balance of our credit facilities was \$115.7 million.

As of December 31, 2012, the first lien facility consists of a term loan with a remaining balance of \$86.7 million and a revolving credit facility with a maximum commitment of \$20.0 million. As of December 31, 2012, we had \$15.0 million in remaining commitments under our revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility includes a \$5.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit. At our election, the first lien facility may bear interest at either (i) the adjusted LIBOR rate, as defined in the first lien credit agreement, plus a margin of 5.0% on the term loan and the adjusted LIBOR rate plus a margin ranging from 3.5% to 5.0% on the revolving credit facility that is determined by our consolidated total debt ratio, as defined in the first lien credit agreement or (ii) the base rate, as defined in the first lien credit agreement, plus a margin of 4.0% on the term loan and the base rate plus a margin ranging from 2.5% to 4.0% on the revolving credit facility that is determined by our consolidated total debt ratio. Interest on adjusted LIBOR rate loans is payable at the end of each applicable interest period and, for those interest periods with a duration in excess of three months, the three month anniversary of the beginning of such interest period. Interest on base rate loans is payable quarterly in arrears. The first lien facility carried interest, based on the adjusted LIBOR rate, at 5.18% as of December 31, 2012 and matures on August 9, 2017.

The first lien credit agreement requires mandatory prepayments equal to 50% of excess cash flow, as defined in the first lien credit agreement, when our consolidated total debt is equal to or greater than three times our consolidated operating cash flow, as defined in the first lien credit agreement. The mandatory prepayments decrease to 25% of excess cash flow when our consolidated total debt is less than three times our consolidated operating cash flow. The credit agreement also requires mandatory prepayments for defined amounts from net proceeds of asset sales, net insurance proceeds, and net proceeds of debt issuances.

The first lien facility requires us to comply with certain financial covenants which are defined in the first lien credit agreement. These financial covenants include:

Consolidated Total Debt Ratio. Our consolidated total debt on the last day of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2013 must not exceed 5.25 times our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters then ended. For the period from April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, the maximum ratio is 5.0 times. For the period from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, the maximum ratio is 4.5 times. For the period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, the maximum ratio is 4.0 times. For the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the maximum ratio is 3.5 times. For the period from January 1, 2017 through maturity, the maximum ratio is 3.0 times.

Interest Coverage Ratio. Our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through maturity must not be less than 2.0 times our consolidated cash interest expense for the four quarters then ended.

The first lien facility is secured by a first-priority lien on substantially all of the Company's assets and the assets of substantially all of its subsidiaries and is guaranteed jointly and severally by the Company and substantially all of its subsidiaries. The guarantees were issued to our lenders for repayment of the outstanding balance of the first lien facility. If we default under the terms of the first lien credit agreement, the Company and its applicable subsidiaries may be required to perform under their guarantees. As of December 31, 2012, the maximum amount of undiscounted payments the Company and its applicable subsidiaries would have had to make in the event of default was \$91.7 million. The guarantees for the first lien facility expire on August 9, 2017.

The second lien facility consists of a term loan of \$25.0 million. At our election, the second lien facility may bear interest at either the adjusted LIBOR rate or base rate, each as defined in the second lien credit agreement, plus a margin of 10.0% on an adjusted LIBOR rate loan and a margin of 9.0% on a base rate loan. The adjusted LIBOR rate for the second lien facility may not be less than 1.25%. Interest on adjusted LIBOR rate loans is payable at the end of each applicable interest period and, for those interest periods with a duration in excess of three months, the three month anniversary of the beginning of such interest period. Interest on base rate loans is payable quarterly in arrears. The second lien facility carried interest, based on the adjusted LIBOR rate, at 11.25% as of December 31, 2012 and matures on August 9, 2018.

The second lien facility requires us to comply with certain financial covenants which are defined in the second lien credit agreement. These financial covenants include:

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Consolidated Total Debt Ratio. Our consolidated total debt on the last day of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2013 must not exceed 6.0 times our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters then ended. For the period from April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, the maximum ratio is 5.75 times. For the period from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, the maximum ratio is 5.25 times. For the period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, the maximum ratio is 4.75 times. For the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the maximum ratio is 4.25 times. For the period from January 1, 2017 through maturity, the maximum ratio is 3.75 times.

Interest Coverage Ratio. Our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through maturity must not be less than 1.7 times our consolidated cash interest expense for the four quarters then ended.

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The second lien facility is secured by a second-priority lien on substantially all of the Company's assets and the assets of substantially all of its subsidiaries and is guaranteed jointly and severally by the Company and substantially all of its subsidiaries. The guarantees were issued to our lenders for repayment of the outstanding balance of the second lien facility. If we default under the terms of the second lien credit agreement, the Company and its applicable subsidiaries may be required to perform under their guarantees. As of December 31, 2012, the maximum amount of undiscounted payments the Company and its applicable subsidiaries would have had to make in the event of default was \$25.0 million. The guarantees for the first lien facility expire on August 9, 2018.

The aggregate scheduled principal repayments of the credit facilities for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	First lien facility		Second lien facility		
	Term loan	Revolving credit facility	Term loan		Total
2013	\$ 3,500,000	\$	\$		\$ 3,500,000
2014	5,625,000				5,625,000
2015	6,750,000				6,750,000
2016	7,875,000				7,875,000
2017	63,000,000	5,000,000			68,000,000
Thereafter			25,000,000		25,000,000
Total	\$ 86,750,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 25,000,000		\$ 116,750,000

Failure to comply with financial covenants, scheduled interest payments, scheduled principal repayments, or any other terms of our credit agreements could result in the acceleration of the maturity of our outstanding debt, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations. As of December 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under our credit agreements; our consolidated total debt ratio was 3.61 times, and our interest coverage ratio was 4.99 times.

Related Party Transactions

On March 25, 2011, we contributed \$250,000 to Digital PowerRadio, LLC in exchange for 25,000 units or approximately 20% of the outstanding units. We contributed an additional \$62,500 on February 14, 2012 and \$104,167 on July 31, 2012 which maintained our ownership interest at approximately 20% of the outstanding units. Digital PowerRadio, LLC is managed by Fowler Radio Group, LLC which is partly-owned by Mark S. Fowler, an independent director of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc.

On May 28, 2010, we entered into an agreement to manage two radio stations in Las Vegas, NV for GGB Las Vegas, LLC, which is owned by George G. Beasley. The management agreement expires on December 31, 2014 and includes an option to purchase the two managed radio stations. We may exercise the option for either or both radio stations at any time during the term of the management agreement. If the option is exercised, the combined purchase price will be \$8.5 million plus (i) any unreimbursed management fee losses; (ii) any operating losses incurred by the radio station or stations for which the option is exercised and (iii) capital expenditures during the term of the management agreement to be purchased under the option. The purchase will also be subject to the terms and conditions of an asset purchase agreement, including FCC approval. Management fees, reported in net revenue in the accompanying statement of comprehensive income, were approximately \$137,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. On August 10, 2012, we exercised our option to acquire the assets of KOAS-FM for \$4.5 million. The acquisition was financed with \$2.0 million in cash and a \$2.5 million note payable to GGB Las Vegas, LLC. The note carried interest at 3.5% and was repaid in full in the third quarter of 2012.

We lease radio towers for two radio stations under separate lease agreements from Beasley Family Towers, LLC (BFT), which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley, Caroline Beasley, Brian E. Beasley, and other family members of George G. Beasley. The lease agreements expire on August 4, 2016. Lease payments are currently offset by the partial recognition of a deferred gain on sale from the sale of these towers to BFT in 2006 therefore no rental expense was reported for the year ended December 31, 2012. The lease agreements were approved by our Audit Committee. We believe that these lease agreements are on terms at least as favorable to us as could have been obtained from a third party.

We lease land for our radio stations in Augusta, GA from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on November 1, 2023. Rental expense was approximately \$40,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The lease agreement was based on competitive bids from third

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parties and was reviewed by our Audit Committee. We believe that this lease agreement is on terms at least as favorable to us as could have been obtained from a third party.

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The following related party transactions are based on agreements entered into prior to our initial public offering in 2000 at which time we did not have an Audit Committee. However, these agreements were evaluated by our board of directors at the time of entering the agreements and we believe that they are on terms at least as favorable to us as could have been obtained from a third party.

In December 2000, we finalized the sale of most of our radio towers and related real estate assets to BFT for \$5.1 million in unsecured notes. We sold these radio towers and related real estate assets primarily to focus on our core business of acquiring, developing and operating radio stations. As of December 31, 2012, the aggregate outstanding balance of the notes receivable was \$2.7 million. The notes are due in aggregate monthly payments of approximately \$38,000, including interest at 6.0%. The notes mature on December 28, 2020. Interest income on the notes receivable from BFT was approximately \$169,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

We lease radio towers for 24 radio stations under separate lease agreements from BFT. The lease agreements expire on various dates through December 28, 2020. Rental expense was approximately \$559,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

We lease a radio tower in Augusta, GA from Wintersrun Communications, LLC, which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley and Brian E. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on April 30, 2014. Rental expense was approximately \$30,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

We lease property for our radio stations in Ft. Myers, FL from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on August 31, 2014. Rental expense was approximately \$163,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

We lease our principal executive offices in Naples, FL from Beasley Broadcasting Management Corp., which is wholly-owned by George G. Beasley. Rental expense was approximately \$174,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2012, future minimum payments to related parties for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

2013	\$ 821,064
2014	754,525
2015	634,918
2016	582,987
2017	507,196
Thereafter	1,634,094
Total	\$ 4,934,784

Inflation

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, inflation has affected our performance in terms of higher costs for radio station operating expenses however the exact impact cannot be reasonably determined.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2012. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index. These consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

February 15, 2013

Table of Contents**BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,610,069	\$ 11,660,648
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$454,632 in 2011 and \$637,860 in 2012	17,759,610	18,175,425
Prepaid expenses	1,311,741	963,677
Deferred tax assets	146,816	418,900
Other current assets	2,010,349	2,172,195
Total current assets	34,838,585	33,390,845
Notes receivable from related parties	2,939,655	2,656,067
Property and equipment, net	19,761,117	19,066,881
FCC broadcasting licenses	178,913,816	183,251,728
Goodwill	13,629,364	13,629,364
Other assets	4,906,370	7,377,779
Total assets	\$ 254,988,907	\$ 259,372,664
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 6,848,276	\$ 3,500,000
Accounts payable	906,780	1,156,406
Other current liabilities	7,294,186	7,979,975
Total current liabilities	15,049,242	12,636,381
Long-term debt, net of current portion	119,885,343	113,250,000
Deferred tax liabilities	45,303,518	49,449,507
Other long-term liabilities	1,103,582	987,519
Total liabilities	181,341,685	176,323,407
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Class A common stock, \$.001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 8,819,290 issued and 6,099,632 outstanding in 2011; 8,897,440 issued and 6,145,195 outstanding in 2012	8,819	8,897
Class B common stock, \$.001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 16,662,743 issued and outstanding in 2011 and 2012	16,662	16,662
Additional paid-in capital	116,483,223	116,896,411
Treasury stock, Class A common stock; 2,719,658 in 2011; 2,752,245 shares in 2012	(14,427,679)	(14,539,533)
Accumulated deficit	(28,451,072)	(19,347,366)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	17,269	14,186
Stockholders' equity	73,647,222	83,049,257
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 254,988,907	\$ 259,372,664

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Net revenue	\$ 97,698,634	\$ 100,240,597
Operating expenses:		
Station operating expenses (including stock-based compensation of \$5,730 in 2011 and \$4,330 in 2012 and excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	63,320,617	62,528,795
Corporate general and administrative expenses (including stock-based compensation of \$613,370 in 2011 and \$429,739 in 2012)	8,046,126	8,105,250
Depreciation and amortization	2,391,531	2,097,179
Total operating expenses	73,758,274	72,731,224
Operating income	23,940,360	27,509,373
Non-operating income (expense):		
Interest expense (including interest expense reclassified from other comprehensive income of \$1,590,905 in 2011)	(7,357,943)	(6,488,521)
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt		(2,563,979)
Other income (expense), net	243,639	(178,716)
Income before income taxes	16,826,056	18,278,157
Income tax expense	6,725,731	7,246,887
Net income	10,100,325	11,031,270
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized loss on securities (net of income tax benefit of \$74,666 in 2011 and \$1,940 in 2012)	(118,668)	(3,083)
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments (net of income tax benefit of \$14,053 in 2011)	(22,336)	
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments reclassified to interest expense (net of income tax expense of \$614,408 in 2011)	976,497	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	835,493	(3,083)
Comprehensive income	\$ 10,935,818	\$ 11,028,187
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.49
Diluted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.48
Dividends declared per common share	\$	\$ 0.085
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	22,593,327	22,667,102
Diluted	22,685,661	22,748,962

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Class A		Common Stock Class B		Additional Paid-In	Treasury Stock		Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Net Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Shares	Amount	Deficit		
Balances as of January 1, 2011	8,708,806	\$ 8,709	16,662,743	\$ 16,662	\$ 115,784,129	(2,685,675)	\$ (14,213,542)	\$ (38,551,397)	\$ (818,224)	\$ 62,226,337
Stock-based compensation	110,484	110			618,990					619,100
Tax benefit from vesting of restricted stock					80,104					80,104
Purchase of treasury stock						(33,983)	(214,137)			(214,137)
Net income								10,100,325		10,100,325
Other comprehensive income									835,493	835,493
Balances as of December 31, 2011	8,819,290	8,819	16,662,743	16,662	116,483,223	(2,719,658)	(14,427,679)	(28,451,072)	17,269	73,647,222
Stock-based compensation	78,150	78			433,991					434,069
Adjustment from related party acquisition					59,301					59,301
Tax benefit from vesting of restricted stock					(80,104)					(80,104)
Purchase of treasury stock						(32,587)	(111,854)			(111,854)
Net income								11,031,270		11,031,270
Cash dividends, \$0.085 per common share								(1,927,564)		(1,927,564)
Other comprehensive income									(3,083)	(3,083)
Balances as of December 31, 2012	8,897,440	\$ 8,897	16,662,743	\$ 16,662	\$ 116,896,411	(2,752,245)	\$ (14,539,533)	\$ (19,347,366)	\$ 14,186	\$ 83,049,257

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 10,100,325	\$ 11,031,270
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	619,100	434,069
Provision for bad debts	1,164,058	1,219,698
BMI music license fee settlement		(770,654)
Depreciation and amortization	2,391,531	2,097,179
Amortization of loan fees	395,113	362,160
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt		2,563,979
Deferred income taxes	5,127,247	3,870,822
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(698,214)	(1,635,513)
Prepaid expenses	149,366	1,118,718
Other assets	563,243	111,341
Accounts payable	218,070	249,626
Other liabilities	1,047,730	568,389
Other operating activities	(409,228)	(816,549)
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,668,341	20,404,535
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,444,879)	(1,709,291)
Payment for acquisition of radio station		(2,000,000)
Payments for translator licenses		(195,000)
Payments for investments	(1,150,000)	(166,667)
Repayment of notes receivable from related parties	267,113	283,588
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,327,766)	(3,787,370)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on indebtedness	(15,256,136)	(9,983,619)
Repayment of note payable to related party		(2,500,000)
Payments of loan fees		(3,963,445)
Tax benefit from vesting of restricted stock	80,104	(80,104)
Cash dividends paid		(1,927,564)
Payments for treasury stock	(214,137)	(111,854)
Net cash used in financing activities	(15,390,169)	(18,566,586)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,950,406	(1,949,421)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,659,663	13,610,069
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 13,610,069	\$ 11,660,648
Cash paid for interest	\$ 6,988,006	\$ 6,200,092
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 3,319,500

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Supplement disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Property and equipment acquired through placement of advertising airtime	\$ 132,519	\$ 137,507
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Note payable to related party to partially finance acquisition of radio station	\$	\$ 2,500,000
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Nature of Business

Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (the Company) is a radio broadcasting company operating one reportable business segment whose primary business is operating radio stations throughout the United States. The Company owns and operates 43 radio stations in the following markets: Atlanta, GA, Augusta, GA, Boston, MA, Fayetteville, NC, Fort Myers-Naples, FL, Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC, Las Vegas, NV, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, Philadelphia, PA, West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL, and Wilmington, DE. The Company also operates one radio station in the expanded AM band in Augusta, GA. In addition, the Company provides management services to one radio station in Las Vegas, NV.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

Preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Such estimates include (i) fair values used for testing FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill for impairment; (ii) future cash flows used for testing recoverability of property and equipment; (iii) the amount of allowance for doubtful accounts; and (iv) the realization of deferred tax assets. Actual results and outcomes may differ from management's estimates and assumptions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist primarily of uncollected amounts due from advertisers for the sale of advertising airtime. The amounts are net of advertising agency commissions and an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects management's estimate of probable losses in accounts receivable. Management determines the allowance based on historical information, relative improvements or deteriorations in the age of the accounts receivable and changes in current economic conditions. Interest is not accrued on accounts receivable.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. If an event or change in circumstances were to indicate that the carrying amount of property and equipment is not recoverable, the carrying amount will be reduced to the estimated fair value. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

FCC Broadcasting Licenses

FCC broadcasting licenses are generally granted for renewable terms of eight years. Renewal costs are generally minor and expensed as incurred. Licenses are tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the Company's licenses might be impaired. The Company assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that its licenses

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are impaired. If the Company determines it is more likely than not that its licenses are impaired then the Company is required to perform the quantitative impairment test. The quantitative impairment test compares the fair value of the Company's licenses with their carrying amounts. If the carrying amounts of the licenses exceed their fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. For the purpose of testing its licenses for impairment, the Company combines its licenses into reporting units based on its market clusters. There were no changes in the carrying amount of FCC broadcasting licenses for the year ended December 31, 2011. See Note 4 for changes in the carrying amount of FCC broadcasting licenses for the year ended December 31, 2012. The weighted-average period before the next renewal of the Company's FCC broadcasting licenses is 4.3 years.

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Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the Company's goodwill might be impaired. The Company assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company determines it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then it is required to perform the first step of a two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the Company is required to perform the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test to measure the amount of the impairment loss. For the purpose of testing its goodwill for impairment, the Company has identified its market clusters as its reporting units. There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012.

Investment

Other assets include a noncontrolling interest in Quu, Inc. which is accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Under the cost method of accounting, investments are carried at cost and only adjusted for distributions received in excess of earnings and other-than-temporary declines in fair value. The Company evaluates the investment on a quarterly basis and recognizes an impairment loss if a decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary. Such impairment evaluations include the current business environment, the investee's competition, and the investee's ability to obtain additional financing to achieve its business plan. If the Company has not identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment, then the fair value of the investment is not estimated, as it is impracticable to do so. As of December 31, 2012, the carrying value of the investment in Quu, Inc. is \$0.9 million. The Company has an option to purchase additional shares for \$0.2 million which expires on May 31, 2013.

Loan Fees

Debt issuance costs are capitalized and amortized over the life of the related debt as interest expense on a straight-line basis which approximates the effective interest method.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value on the balance sheet. Changes in fair value for any derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments are reported in interest expense. The effective portion of the change in fair value for any derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges was reported in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is accounted for using the cost method whereby the entire cost of the acquired stock is recorded as treasury stock.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of advertising airtime is recognized when commercials are broadcast and collection is reasonably assured. Revenues are reported net of advertising agency commissions, generally 15% of gross revenue, in the financial statements. An estimated allowance is recorded for uncollectible accounts. Payments received before commercials are broadcast are recorded as deferred revenue. Barter sales are recorded at the estimated fair value of the goods or services received. Revenue from barter sales is recognized when commercials are broadcast. Goods or services are recorded when received. If commercials are broadcast before the goods or services are received then a barter sales receivable is recorded. If goods or services are received before the broadcast of commercials then a barter sales payable is recorded. Barter sales revenue was \$4.0 million and \$3.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Barter sales expenses were \$3.6 million and \$3.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Program Rights

The total contract costs for sports programming rights are expensed on a straight-line basis in the periods in which the games are played and broadcast. Other payments are expensed when additional contract elements, such as post-season games, are played and broadcast.

Stock-Based Compensation

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The Company measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The cost is recognized in earnings over the period during which an employee is required to provide service. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite services.

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Income Taxes

The Company recorded income taxes under the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences between tax and financial reporting bases of the Company's assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Tax benefits from an uncertain tax position are only recognized if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recorded as incurred as a component of income tax expense.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting stockholders' equity that, under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America are excluded from net income, including unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities and changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Earnings per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Common shares outstanding include shares of both Class A and Class B common stock, which have equal rights and privileges except with respect to voting. Diluted net income per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if stock options, restricted stock or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock and were not anti-dilutive.

Concentrations of Risk

Certain cash deposits with financial institutions may at times exceed FDIC insurance limits.

The radio stations located in Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL and Philadelphia, PA contributed 48.2% and 47.1% of the Company's net revenue in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability as of the reporting date.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2012, the FASB issued guidance to simplify how entities test indefinite-lived intangible assets, other than goodwill, for impairment. The guidance permits an entity the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicates that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances an entity concludes that it is not more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, then the entity is not required to take further action. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to determine the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset and perform the quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value with the carrying amount. The new guidance is effective for annual and

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interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted the new guidance in the fourth quarter of 2012.

In February 2013, the FASB issued guidance to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The guidance requires an entity to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income if the amount being reclassified is required under U.S. generally

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accepted accounting principles to be reclassified in its entirety to net income. For other amounts that are that are not required under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, an entity is required to cross-reference other disclosures required under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that provide additional detail about those amounts. The new guidance is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. Adoption of the guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(3) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is comprised of the following:

	December 31,		Estimated useful lives (years)
	2011	2012	
Land, buildings and improvements	\$ 16,853,353	\$ 16,391,268	15-30
Broadcast equipment	19,675,408	19,774,373	5-15
Transportation equipment	1,813,494	1,904,243	5
Office equipment	2,904,201	2,764,327	5-10
Construction in progress	823,940	687,526	
	42,070,396	41,521,737	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(22,309,279)	(22,454,856)	
	\$ 19,761,117	\$ 19,066,881	

The Company recorded depreciation and amortization expense of \$2.4 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

(4) FCC Broadcasting Licenses

The change in the carrying amount of FCC broadcasting licenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$ 178,913,816
Acquisition of translator licenses	195,000
Acquisition of KOAS-FM license (see Note 13)	4,142,912
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 183,251,728

On January 17, 2012, the Company acquired a translator license from Edgewater Broadcasting, Inc. for \$45,000. The translator license allows the Company to rebroadcast the programming of one of its radio stations in Augusta, GA on the FM band over an expanded area of coverage. On October 1, 2012, the Company acquired three translator licenses from Reach Communications, Inc. for \$150,000. The translator licenses allow the Company to rebroadcast the programming of one of its radio stations in Fort Myers-Naples, FL on the FM band over an expanded area of coverage. Translator licenses are generally granted for renewable terms of eight years and are tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

On January 11, 2013, the Company acquired two translator licenses from Reach Communications, Inc. for \$30,000. The translator licenses allow the Company to rebroadcast the programming of one of its radio stations in Fort Myers-Naples, FL on the FM band over an expanded area of coverage.

(5) Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2012
Accrued payroll expenses	\$ 1,914,674	\$ 2,345,175
Deferred rent	1,186,843	1,274,726
Deferred revenue	1,044,064	912,733
Barter sales payable	1,013,911	1,015,248
Deferred program rights	840,373	129,167
Other accrued expenses	1,294,321	2,302,926
	\$ 7,294,186	\$ 7,979,975

Table of Contents**(6) Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2012
Old credit facility:		
Term loan	\$ 71,906,903	\$
Revolving credit loan	54,826,716	
First lien facility:		
Term loan		86,750,000
Revolving credit facility		5,000,000
Second lien facility:		
Term loan		25,000,000
	126,733,619	116,750,000
Less current installments	(6,848,276)	(3,500,000)
	\$ 119,885,343	\$ 113,250,000

As of December 31, 2011, the old credit facility consisted of a term loan with a remaining balance of \$71.9 million and a revolving credit loan with a maximum commitment of \$65.0 million. The old credit facility carried interest, based on LIBOR, at 3.81% as of December 31, 2011.

On August 9, 2012, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, entered into two new credit agreements with a syndicate of financial institutions for a \$110.0 million first lien facility and a \$25.0 million second lien facility. Proceeds from the new credit facilities were primarily used to repay the old credit facility. In connection with the new credit agreements, the Company recorded a loss on extinguishment of long-term debt of \$2.6 million in the third quarter of 2012.

As of December 31, 2012, the first lien facility consists of a term loan with a remaining balance of \$86.7 million and a revolving credit facility with a maximum commitment of \$20.0 million. As of December 31, 2012, the Company had \$15.0 million in remaining commitments available under its revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility includes a \$5.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit. At the Company's election, the first lien facility may bear interest at either (i) the adjusted LIBOR rate, as defined in the first lien credit agreement, plus a margin of 5.0% on the term loan and the adjusted LIBOR rate plus a margin ranging from 3.5% to 5.0% on the revolving credit facility that is determined by the Company's consolidated total debt ratio, as defined in the first lien credit agreement or (ii) the base rate, as defined in the first lien credit agreement, plus a margin of 4.0% on the term loan and the base rate plus a margin ranging from 2.5% to 4.0% on the revolving credit facility that is determined by the Company's consolidated total debt ratio. Interest on adjusted LIBOR rate loans is payable at the end of each applicable interest period and, for those interest periods with a duration in excess of three months, the three month anniversary of the beginning of such interest period. Interest on base rate loans is payable quarterly in arrears. The first lien facility carried interest, based on the adjusted LIBOR rate, at 5.18% as of December 31, 2012 and matures on August 9, 2017.

The first lien credit agreement requires mandatory prepayments equal to 50% of excess cash flow, as defined in the first lien credit agreement, when the Company's consolidated total debt is equal to or greater than three times its consolidated operating cash flow, as defined in the first lien credit agreement. The mandatory prepayments decrease to 25% of excess cash flow when the Company's consolidated total debt is less than three times its consolidated operating cash flow. The credit agreement also requires mandatory prepayments for defined amounts from net proceeds of asset sales, net insurance proceeds, and net proceeds of debt issuances.

The first lien facility requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants which are defined in the first lien credit agreement. These financial covenants include:

Consolidated Total Debt Ratio. The Company's consolidated total debt on the last day of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2013 must not exceed 5.25 times its consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters then ended. For the period from April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, the maximum ratio is 5.0 times. For the period from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, the maximum ratio is 4.5 times. For the period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, the maximum ratio is 4.0 times. For

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the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the maximum ratio is 3.5 times. For the period from January 1, 2017 through maturity, the maximum ratio is 3.0 times.

Interest Coverage Ratio. The Company's consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through maturity must not be less than 2.0 times its consolidated cash interest expense for the four quarters then ended.

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The first lien facility is secured by a first-priority lien on substantially all of the Company's assets and the assets of substantially all of its subsidiaries and is guaranteed jointly and severally by the Company and substantially all of its subsidiaries. The guarantees were issued to the Company's lenders for repayment of the outstanding balance of the first lien facility. If the Company defaults under the terms of the first lien credit agreement, the Company and its applicable subsidiaries may be required to perform under their guarantees. As of December 31, 2012, the maximum amount of undiscounted payments the Company and its applicable subsidiaries would have had to make in the event of default was \$91.7 million. The guarantees for the first lien facility expire on August 9, 2017.

As of December 31, 2012, the second lien facility consists of a term loan of \$25.0 million. At the Company's election, the second lien facility may bear interest at either the adjusted LIBOR rate or base rate, each as defined in the second lien credit agreement, plus a margin of 10.0% on an adjusted LIBOR rate loan and a margin of 9.0% on a base rate loan. The adjusted LIBOR rate for the second lien facility may not be less than 1.25%. Interest on adjusted LIBOR rate loans is payable at the end of each applicable interest period and, for those interest periods with a duration in excess of three months, the three month anniversary of the beginning of such interest period. Interest on base rate loans is payable quarterly in arrears. The second lien facility carried interest, based on the adjusted LIBOR rate, at 11.25% as of December 31, 2012 and matures on August 9, 2018.

The second lien facility requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants which are defined in the second lien credit agreement. These financial covenants include:

Consolidated Total Debt Ratio. The Company's consolidated total debt on the last day of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2013 must not exceed 6.0 times its consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters then ended. For the period from April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, the maximum ratio is 5.75 times. For the period from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, the maximum ratio is 5.25 times. For the period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, the maximum ratio is 4.75 times. For the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the maximum ratio is 4.25 times. For the period from January 1, 2017 through maturity, the maximum ratio is 3.75 times.

Interest Coverage Ratio. The Company's consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through maturity must not be less than 1.7 times its consolidated cash interest expense for the four quarters then ended. The second lien facility is secured by a second-priority lien on substantially all of the Company's assets and the assets of substantially all of its subsidiaries and is guaranteed jointly and severally by the Company and substantially all of its subsidiaries. The guarantees were issued to the Company's lenders for repayment of the outstanding balance of the second lien facility. If the Company defaults under the terms of the second lien credit agreement, the Company and its applicable subsidiaries may be required to perform under their guarantees. As of December 31, 2012, the maximum amount of undiscounted payments the Company and its applicable subsidiaries would have had to make in the event of default was \$25.0 million. The guarantees for the second lien facility expire on August 9, 2018.

The aggregate scheduled principal repayments of the credit facilities for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	First lien facility		Second lien facility	
	Term loan	Revolving credit facility	Term loan	Total
2013	\$ 3,500,000	\$	\$	\$ 3,500,000
2014	5,625,000			5,625,000
2015	6,750,000			6,750,000
2016	7,875,000			7,875,000
2017	63,000,000	5,000,000		68,000,000
Thereafter			25,000,000	25,000,000
Total	\$ 86,750,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 116,750,000

Failure to comply with financial covenants, scheduled interest payments, scheduled principal repayments, or any other terms of its credit agreements could result in the acceleration of the maturity of its outstanding debt. As of December 31, 2012, the Company was in compliance

with all applicable financial covenants under its credit agreements.

(7) Derivative Financial Instruments

On August 24, 2012, the Company entered into two interest rate cap agreements to limit its cost of variable rate debt on a portion of its term loans. The interest rate cap agreements have an aggregate notional amount of \$57.5 million and cap LIBOR at 1% on an equivalent amount of the Company's term loans. The interest rate cap agreements terminate in September 2014. The interest rate caps

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were not designated as hedging instruments. As of December 31, 2012, the fair value of the interest rate caps, reported in other assets, was approximately \$19,000. The fair value of the interest rate caps was determined using observable inputs (Level 2). The inputs were quotes from the counterparties to the interest rate cap agreements. The change in fair value, reported in interest expense, was approximately \$69,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Previously, the Company used interest rate swap agreements to fix its cost of variable debt on a portion of its old credit facility. These interest rate swap agreements, which expired in 2011, were designated as cash flow hedges of its variable rate debt. A summary of activity relating to the expired interest rate swap agreements is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Loss recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ (36,389)	\$
Loss reclassified from other comprehensive income to interest expense	1,590,905	

(8) Stockholders' Equity

The Company has two classes of common stock: Class A common stock and Class B common stock. In the election of directors, the holders of Class A common stock are entitled by class vote, exclusive of other stockholders, to elect two of the Company's directors, with each Class A share being entitled to one vote. In the election of the other six directors and all other matters submitted to the stockholders for a vote, the holders of Class A shares and Class B shares shall vote as a single class, with each Class A share being entitled to one vote and each Class B share entitled to ten votes.

The Company's credit agreements permit it to pay cash dividends and to repurchase additional shares of its common stock, subject to compliance with financial covenants, up to an aggregate amount of \$2.0 million for the period from August 9, 2012 to December 31, 2012, \$4.0 million for 2013, \$5.0 million for each of 2014 and 2015, and \$6.0 million for each year thereafter. The Company paid no cash dividends in 2011 and \$1.9 million for a special cash dividend in 2012. The Company paid \$0.2 million to repurchase 33,983 shares of its Class A common stock in 2011 and \$0.1 million to repurchase 32,587 shares of its Class A common stock in 2012.

(9) Stock-Based Compensation

The Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Award Plan (the "2007 Plan") permits the Company to issue up to 4.0 million shares of Class A common stock. The 2007 Plan allows for eligible employees, directors and certain consultants of the Company to receive shares of restricted stock, stock options or other stock-based awards. The restricted stock awards that have been granted under the 2007 Plan generally vest over one to five years of service.

A summary of restricted stock activity under the 2007 Plan is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested as of January 1, 2011	137,000	\$ 4.32
Granted	120,250	6.07
Vested	(104,000)	4.28
Forfeited	(4,666)	5.99
Unvested as of December 31, 2011	148,584	4.26
Granted	80,000	3.63
Vested	(103,016)	6.04
Forfeited	(1,850)	3.15

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Unvested as of December 31, 2012	123,718	\$	3.86
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As of December 31, 2012, there was \$0.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost for restricted stock granted under the 2007 Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.6 years.

The 2000 Equity Plan of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (the 2000 Plan) was terminated upon adoption of the 2007 Plan, except with respect to outstanding awards. The remaining stock options expire ten years from the date of grant. No new awards will be granted under the 2000 Plan.

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A summary of restricted stock activity under the 2000 Plan is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested as of January 1, 2011	14,367	\$ 3.57
Vested	(6,934)	3.57
Forfeited	(5,100)	5.99
Unvested as of December 31, 2011	2,333	5.99
Vested	(2,333)	5.99
Unvested as of December 31, 2012		\$

As of December 31, 2012, there were 178,084 exercisable stock options outstanding with a weighted-average exercise price of \$13.92. The weighted-average remaining contractual term was 0.9 years and the aggregate intrinsic value was zero.

(10) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Federal:		
Current	\$ 1,395,568	\$ 3,136,830
Deferred	4,191,095	2,847,899
	5,586,663	5,984,729
State:		
Current		358,533
Deferred	1,139,068	903,625
	1,139,068	1,262,158
	\$ 6,725,731	\$ 7,246,887

Income tax expense differs from the amounts that would result from applying the federal statutory rate of 34% to the Company's income before taxes as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Expected tax expense	\$ 5,720,859	\$ 6,214,573
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	751,785	833,024
Change in valuation allowance	59,553	(10,367)
Non-deductible items	193,534	209,657
	\$ 6,725,731	\$ 7,246,887

Temporary differences that give rise to the components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 335,624	\$ 406,387
Other assets	547,327	817,880
Accrued expenses	485,506	519,447
Other long-term liabilities	426,203	381,380
Stock-based compensation	425,699	347,493
Net operating losses	638,858	382,852
Subtotal	2,859,217	2,855,439
Valuation allowance	(653,919)	(643,552)
Total	2,205,298	2,211,887
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	(674,314)	(506,933)
Property and equipment	(1,561,300)	(1,427,035)
Intangibles	(45,126,386)	(49,308,526)
Total	(47,362,000)	(51,242,494)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (45,156,702)	\$ (49,030,607)

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As of December 31, 2012, the Company has state net operating losses of \$8.4 million, which expire in various years through 2030. The valuation allowance relates to net operating losses and unrealized losses on investments which management has determined, more likely than not, that such losses will not be utilized.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company does not have any material unrecognized tax benefits and accordingly has not recorded any interest or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits. The Company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return and various state returns. These returns remain subject to examination by taxing authorities for all years after 2008.

(11) Earnings Per Share

Net income per share calculation information is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Net income	\$ 10,100,325	\$ 11,031,270
Weighted-average shares outstanding:		
Basic	22,593,327	22,667,102
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options		
Restricted stock	92,334	81,860
Diluted	22,685,661	22,748,962
Net income per basic share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.49
Net income per diluted share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.48

(12) Non-Cash Operating and Investing Activities

In the first quarter of 2012, the Company finalized the terms of a long-term lease agreement for a radio tower in Boston, MA. The terms of the agreement resulted in a \$1.3 million reclassification of leasehold improvements previously reported in property and equipment to long-term prepaid rent in other assets.

(13) Related Party Transactions

Notes receivable from related parties totaling \$2.7 million as of December 31, 2012 are due from Beasley Family Towers, LLC (BFT), which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley, Caroline Beasley, Brian E. Beasley and other family members of George G. Beasley, in aggregate monthly payments of approximately \$38,000, including interest at 6.0%. The notes mature on December 28, 2020. Interest income on the notes receivable from BFT was approximately \$185,000 and \$169,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The Company leases radio towers for 24 radio stations under separate lease agreements from BFT. The lease agreements expire on various dates through December 28, 2020. Rental expense was approximately \$553,000 and \$559,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The Company leases radio towers for two radio stations under separate lease agreements from BFT. The lease agreements expire on August 4, 2016. Lease payments are currently offset by the partial recognition of a deferred gain on sale from the sale of these towers to BFT in 2006 therefore no rental expense was reported for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012.

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The Company leases a radio tower in Augusta, GA from Wintersrun Communications, LLC, which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley and Brian E. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on April 30, 2014. Rental expense was approximately \$29,000 and \$30,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The Company leases property for its radio stations in Ft. Myers, FL from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on August 31, 2014. Rental expense was approximately \$158,000 and \$163,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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The Company leases land for its radio stations in Augusta, GA from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on November 1, 2023. Rental expense was approximately \$38,000 and \$40,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The Company leases its principal executive offices in Naples, FL from Beasley Broadcasting Management Corp., which is wholly-owned by George G. Beasley. Rental expense was approximately \$174,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012.

On May 28, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to manage two radio stations in Las Vegas, NV for GGB Las Vegas, LLC, which is owned by George G. Beasley. The management agreement expires on December 31, 2014 and includes an option to purchase the two managed radio stations. The Company may exercise the option for either or both radio stations at any time during the term of the management agreement. If the option is exercised, the combined purchase price will be \$8.5 million plus (i) any unreimbursed management fee losses; (ii) any operating losses incurred by the radio station or stations for which the option is exercised and (iii) capital expenditures during the term of the management agreement to be purchased under the option. The purchase will also be subject to the terms and conditions of an asset purchase agreement, including FCC approval. Management fees, reported in net revenue in the accompanying statements of comprehensive income, were approximately \$519,000 and \$137,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

On August 10, 2012, the Company exercised its option to acquire KOAS-FM for \$4.5 million. The Company acquired KOAS-FM to complement its current market cluster in Las Vegas, NV and believes that the addition will allow it to compete more effectively and increase revenue share in that market. The acquisition was financed with \$2.0 million in cash and a \$2.5 million note payable to GGB Las Vegas, LLC. The note carried interest at 3.5% and was repaid in full in the third quarter of 2012. The acquisition was accounted for as a combination between businesses under common control therefore the Company recorded the assets acquired at their carrying amounts as of the date of acquisition. The difference between the purchase price and the carrying amounts of the assets acquired was recorded as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital. The Company did not retrospectively adjust the financial statements to furnish comparative information for the periods under which the Company and GGB Las Vegas, LLC were under common control as the adjustments were considered immaterial to the financial statements and earnings per share for all periods presented. The operations of KOAS-FM have been included in the Company's results of operations from its acquisition date.

A summary of the carrying amounts of assets acquired and the adjustment to additional paid-in capital is as follows:

Property and equipment	\$ 416,389
FCC broadcasting license	4,142,912
Carrying amount of assets acquired	4,559,301
Purchase price	4,500,000
Adjustment to additional paid-in capital	\$ 59,301

On March 25, 2011, the Company contributed \$250,000 to Digital PowerRadio, LLC in exchange for 25,000 units or approximately 20% of the outstanding units. The Company contributed an additional \$62,500 on February 14, 2012 and \$104,167 on July 31, 2012 which maintained its ownership interest at approximately 20% of the outstanding units. Digital PowerRadio, LLC is managed by Fowler Radio Group, LLC which is partly-owned by Mark S. Fowler, an independent director of the Company.

As of December 31, 2012, future minimum lease payments to related parties for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

2013	\$ 821,064
2014	754,525
2015	634,918
2016	582,987
2017	507,196
Thereafter	1,634,094
Total	\$ 4,934,784

(14) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases property and equipment from third parties under five- to thirty-year operating leases. Lease expense was \$2.4 million and \$2.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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The Company also has various commitments for rating services, on-air personalities not employed by us, consultants and sports programming rights. As of December 31, 2012, future minimum payments to third parties for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

2013	\$ 6,896,238
2014	2,428,301
2015	2,255,899
2016	1,910,004
2017	1,522,302
Thereafter	7,989,168
Total	\$ 23,001,912

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to various legal matters. The ultimate disposition of these matters will not, in management's judgment, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

(15) Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of notes receivable from related parties with a fixed rate of interest of 6.0% was \$2.7 million as of December 31, 2012, compared with a fair value of \$2.9 million based on current market interest rates. The carrying amount of notes receivable from related parties was \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2011, compared with a fair value of \$3.4 million.

The carrying amount of long term debt, including the current installments, was \$116.7 million as of December 31, 2012 and approximated fair value based on current market rates. The carrying amount of long-term debt was \$126.7 million as of December 31, 2011 and approximated fair value based on current market rates.

(16) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has a defined contribution plan that conforms with Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under this plan, employees may contribute a minimum of 1% of their compensation (no maximum) to the Plan. However, the Internal Revenue Code limited contributions to \$16,500 or \$22,000 if aged 50 years or older in 2011 and \$17,000 or \$22,500 if aged 50 years or older in 2012. There were no employer matching contributions in 2011 and 2012.

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SCHEDULE

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.**FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE**

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS**Years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012**

Column A Description	Column B Balance at Beginning of Period	Column C Charged to Costs and Expenses	Column D Deductions	Column E Balance at End of Period
Year ended December 31, 2011:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts (deducted from accounts receivable)	907,819	1,164,058	1,617,245	454,632
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	594,366	74,665	15,112	653,919
Year ended December 31, 2012:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts (deducted from accounts receivable)	454,632	1,219,698	1,036,470	637,860
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	653,919	1,940	12,307	643,552

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and, management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)). Based upon the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2012, the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of managements and directors of the Company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the most recent fiscal year.

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This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to Section 404(c) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act that permits the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

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There has been no significant change in our internal controls over financial reporting during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter of 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information relating to directors and executive officers required by this Item 10 is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Election of Directors and Executive Officers in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Commission no later than April 30, 2013. The information relating to certain filings on Forms 3, 4 and 5 is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance in our 2013 Proxy Statement. The information relating to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Code of Business Conduct and Ethics in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Executive Compensation in our 2013 Proxy Statement. The section entitled Compensation Committee Report in the 2013 Proxy Statement is not incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item 12 is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Certain Relationships and Related Transactions in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated in this report by reference to the information set forth under the caption Relationship with Independent Registered Public Accountants in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements. A list of financial statements included herein is set forth in the Index to Financial Statements appearing in ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

(b) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and restated certificate of incorporation of the Registrant. (1)
3.2	Third amended and restated bylaws of the Registrant. (2)
10.1	First lien credit agreement between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and a syndicate of financial institutions, dated August 9, 2012. (3)
10.2	Second lien credit agreement between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and a syndicate of financial institutions, dated August 9, 2012. (4)
10.3	The 2000 Equity Plan of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (5)
10.4	First amendment to the 2000 Equity Plan of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (6)
10.5	The Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Award Plan. (7)
10.6	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and George G. Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (8)
10.7	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and Bruce G. Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (9)
10.8	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and B. Caroline Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (10)
10.9	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and Brian E. Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (11)
10.10	Performance incentive plan of the Company. (12)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company. (13)
23.1	Consent of Crowe Horwath LLP.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 15d-14(a) (17 CFR 240.15d-14(a)).
31.2	Certification of Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer pursuant to Rule 15d-14(a) (17 CFR 240.15d-14(a)).
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 15d-14(b) (17 CFR 240.15d-14(b)) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
32.2	Certification of Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer pursuant to Rule 15d-14(b) (17 CFR 240.15d-14(b)) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101.INS ***	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH ***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.

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101.CAL *** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF *** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB *** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE *** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 23, 2012.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K dated February 13, 2001.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 9, 2012.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 9, 2012.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-1/A dated February 11, 2000. (File No. 333-91683).

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|------|--|--|
| (6) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated May 27, 2004. |
| (7) | Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Definitive Proxy Statement dated April 27, 2007. |
| (8) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005. |
| (9) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005. |
| (10) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005. |
| (11) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005. |
| (12) | Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Definitive Proxy Statement dated April 11, 2012. |
| (13) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. | s Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 12, 2008. |

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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.

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.

By: /s/ **GEORGE G. BEASLEY**
George G. Beasley

Chairman of the Board

and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 15, 2013

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
/s/ GEORGE G. BEASLEY George G. Beasley	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	February 15, 2013
/s/ ALLEN B. SHAW Allen B. Shaw	Vice-Chairman of the Board	February 15, 2013
/s/ BRUCE G. BEASLEY Bruce G. Beasley	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	February 15, 2013
/s/ CAROLINE BEASLEY Caroline Beasley	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director (principal financial and accounting officer)	February 15, 2013
/s/ BRIAN E. BEASLEY Brian E. Beasley	Vice President of Operations and Director	February 15, 2013
/s/ JOE B. COX Joe B. Cox	Director	February 15, 2013
/s/ MARK S. FOWLER Mark S. Fowler	Director	February 15, 2013
/s/ HERBERT W. MCCORD	Director	February 15, 2013

Herbert W. McCord