

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP INC
Form 10-K
March 16, 2011
Table of Contents

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, 2010

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)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of)

65-0960915
(I.R.S. Employer)

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incorporation or organization)

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 Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the Class A Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$21,259,011 based on the number of shares outstanding as of such date and the closing price of \$4.87 on NASDAQ's National Market System on such date, the last business day of our most recently completed second quarter.

Class A Common Stock, \$.001 par value 6,015,881 Shares Outstanding as of March 10, 2011

Class B Common Stock, \$.001 par value 16,662,743 Shares Outstanding as of March 10, 2011

Documents Incorporated by Reference

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Certain information in the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders pursuant to Regulation 14A, is incorporated by reference in Part III of this report, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than April 30, 2011.

Table of Contents

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.
FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Part I Financial Information		
Item 1.	<u>Business.</u>	3
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors.</u>	12
Item 1B.	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments.</u>	18
Item 2.	<u>Properties.</u>	18
Item 3.	<u>Legal Proceedings.</u>	18
Part II Other Information		
Item 5.	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.</u>	19
Item 6.	<u>Selected Financial Data.</u>	20
Item 7.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.</u>	20
Item 7A.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.</u>	29
Item 8.	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.</u>	30
Item 9.	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.</u>	52
Item 9A.	<u>Controls and Procedures.</u>	52
Item 9B.	<u>Other Information.</u>	53
Part III		
Item 10.	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.</u>	54
Item 11.	<u>Executive Compensation.</u>	54
Item 12.	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.</u>	54
Item 13.	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.</u>	54
Item 14.	<u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services.</u>	54
Part IV		
Item 15.	<u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.</u>	55
	<u>Signatures</u>	57

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.

Table of Contents

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 42 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. In addition, we provide management services to two radio stations in Las Vegas, NV. We refer to each group of radio stations that we own and operate in each radio market as a market cluster (see Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting elsewhere in this Item). 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, iPads, 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 regulation of, among other things, program and advertising content including determination of indecency standards, technical operations and business and employment practices. This regulatory regime is administered by the Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, which regulates radio station ownership, operation and transfer. Among other things, the FCC:

assigns frequency bands for broadcasting;

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

Table of Contents

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 affect the ownership, operation 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.

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 periods when renewal applications are pending, 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. After considering these factors, the FCC may renew a broadcast station's license, either with conditions or without, or it may designate the renewal application for hearing. Historically, FCC licenses have generally been renewed, and in the last renewal cycle, all of our licenses were renewed. 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. In a pending rule-making proceeding, the FCC has sought comments on the adoption of processing guidelines for renewal applications regarding a station's locally-oriented programming performance. The effect of whether and to what extent any such requirements are ultimately adopted and become effective cannot currently be determined.

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. Clear channel AM radio stations are classified as either: Class A radio stations, which operate on an unlimited time basis and are designated to render primary and secondary service over an extended area; Class B radio stations, which operate on an unlimited time basis and are designed to render service only over a primary service area; or Class D AM radio stations, which operate either during daytime hours only, during limited times only or on an unlimited time basis with low nighttime power. A regional channel is one on which Class B and Class D AM radio stations may operate and serve primarily a principal center of population and the rural areas contiguous to it. A local channel is one on which AM radio stations operate on an unlimited time basis and serve primarily a community and the immediately contiguous suburban and rural areas. Class C AM radio stations operate on a local channel and are designed to render service only over a primary service area that may be reduced as a consequence of interference.

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

Table of Contents

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 WRDW-AM on 1630 kHz in the expanded AM band. Current FCC requirements call for surrender of either the expanded band license for WRDW-AM or the existing band license for WGUS-AM in Augusta, GA. 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 class of an FM radio station determines its minimum and maximum facilities requirements. 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 and C. In addition, Class C FM radio stations that do not meet the minimum antenna height requirements are subject to an involuntary downgrade to Class C0 under certain circumstances.

The following table sets forth the market served (the FCC-designated city of license may differ), call letters, FCC license classification, frequency, power and FCC license expiration date of each of the radio stations that we own including both the existing band license for WGUS-AM and the expanded band license for WRDW-AM in Augusta, GA. In many cases, our licenses are held by wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries. Pursuant to FCC rules and regulations, many AM radio stations are licensed to operate at a reduced power during the nighttime broadcasting hours, which can result in reducing the radio station's coverage during the nighttime hours of operation. Both daytime and nighttime power is shown, where applicable. For FM radio stations, the maximum effective radiated power in the main lobe is given.

Market	Call Letters	FCC Class	Frequency	Power in Kilowatts	Expiration Date of FCC License
Atlanta, GA	WAEC-AM	B	860 kHz	5 day/.5 night	04/01/2012
	WWWE-AM	D	1100 kHz	5	04/01/2012
Augusta, GA	WCHZ-FM	C3	95.1 MHz	5.7	04/01/2012
	WDRR-FM	C3	93.9 MHz	13	04/01/2012
	WGAC-AM	B	580 kHz	5 day/.84 night	04/01/2012
	WGAC-FM	A	93.1 MHz	4.1	04/01/2012
	WGUS-AM	B	1480 kHz	5	04/01/2012
	WGUS-FM	A	102.7 MHz	3	12/01/2011
	WHHD-FM	C3	98.3 MHz	11.5	12/01/2011
	WKXC-FM	C2	99.5 MHz	24	12/01/2011
	WRDW-AM	B	1630 kHz	10 day/1 night	04/01/2012
Boston, MA	WRCA-AM	B	1330 kHz	25 day/17 night	04/01/2014
Fayetteville, NC	WAZZ-AM	C	1490 kHz	1	12/01/2011
	WFLB-FM	C	96.5 MHz	100	12/01/2011
	WKML-FM	C	95.7 MHz	100	12/01/2011
	WTEL-AM	B	1160 kHz	5 day/.25 night	12/01/2011
	WUKS-FM	C3	107.7 MHz	5.2	12/01/2011
	WZFX-FM	C1	99.1 MHz	100	12/01/2011
Fort Myers-Naples, FL	WJBX-FM	C2	99.3 MHz	45	02/01/2012
	WJPT-FM	C2	106.3 MHz	50	02/01/2012
	WRXK-FM	C	96.1 MHz	100	02/01/2012
	WWCN-AM	B	770 kHz	10 day/1 night	02/01/2012
	WXKB-FM	C	103.9 MHz	100	02/01/2012

Table of Contents

Market	Call Letters	FCC Class	Frequency	Power in Kilowatts	Expiration Date of FCC License
Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC	WIKS-FM	C1	101.9 MHz	100	12/01/2011
	WMGV-FM	C1	103.3 MHz	100	12/01/2011
	WNCT-AM	B	1070 kHz	50 day/10 night	12/01/2011
	WNCT-FM	C	107.9 MHz	100	12/01/2011
	WSFL-FM	C1	106.5 MHz	100	12/01/2011
	WXNR-FM	C2	99.5 MHz	16.5	12/01/2011
Las Vegas, NV	KCYE-FM	C	102.7 MHz	100	10/01/2013
	KDWN-AM	B	720 kHz	50	10/01/2013
	KKLZ-FM	C	96.3 MHz	100	10/01/2013
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	WHSR-AM	B	980 kHz	5 day/1 night	02/01/2012
	WKIS-FM	C	99.9 MHz	100	02/01/2012
	WPOW-FM	C	96.5 MHz	100	02/01/2012
	WQAM-AM	B	560 kHz	5 day/1 night	02/01/2012
	WWNN-AM	B	1470 kHz	50 day/2.5 night	02/01/2012
Philadelphia, PA	WRDW-FM	B	96.5 MHz	17	08/01/2014
	WTMR-AM	B	800 kHz	5 day/.5 night	06/01/2014
	WWDB-AM	D	860 kHz	10	08/01/2014
	WXTU-FM	B	92.5 MHz	15.5	08/01/2014
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	WSBR-AM	B	740 kHz	2.5 day/.94 night	02/01/2012
Wilmington, DE	WJBR-FM	B	99.5 MHz	50	08/01/2014

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. Several appeals of certain of the FCC's recent enforcement actions and of the FCC's underlying indecency standards are pending in the federal courts. 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. This decision is subject to rehearing and possible appeal to the Supreme Court. We cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or 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 a number of factors pertaining to the licensee and proposed licensee, including:

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

the character of the 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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 Financial Network assigns 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 unless such transfer or assignment is to certain eligible small businesses. 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. In June 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit remanded to the FCC for further justification or modification the FCC's decision to retain the numerical limits on local radio ownership set forth above. In a Report and Order issued in 2008, the FCC declined to make any further changes to the local radio ownership rule.

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.

Table of Contents

Newspaper-Broadcast Cross-Ownership Rule. The FCC's currently effective newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership rule prohibits the same owner from owning a broadcast station and a daily English language newspaper in the same geographic market if specified signal contours of the television or radio station encompass the entire community in which the newspaper is published, unless such ownership is grandfathered or subject to a waiver. In 2008, the FCC modified this rule to adopt a rebuttable presumption permitting the cross-ownership of one newspaper and one television or radio station in the top twenty markets under certain circumstances, and establishing a waiver procedure for such combinations in markets smaller than the top twenty. The FCC's Order is subject to administrative and judicial appeal.

In May 2010, the FCC released a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) as the initial step of its 2010 quadrennial review of its media ownership rules. The NOI solicited comments on a number of broad-based questions intended to define the analytical framework of the statutorily-mandated quadrennial review.

Ownership Attribution. The FCC generally applies its ownership limits to attributable interests held by an individual, corporation, partnership or other entity. In the case of corporations controlling broadcast licenses, the interests of officers, directors and those who, directly or indirectly, have the right to vote 5% or more of the corporation's voting stock are generally attributable. However, certain passive investors are attributable only if they hold 20% or more of the corporation's voting stock. In addition, the interests of minority shareholders in a corporation generally are not attributable if a single entity or individual holds 50% or more of that corporation's voting stock.

The FCC also has a rule, known as the equity-debt-plus rule, which causes certain creditors or investors to be attributable owners of a broadcast station. Under this rule, a major programming supplier or a same-market owner will be an attributable owner of a broadcast station if the supplier or owner holds debt or equity, or both, in the broadcast station that is greater than 33% of the value of the radio station's total debt plus equity. A major programming supplier includes any programming supplier that provides more than 15% of the station's weekly programming hours. A same-market owner includes any attributable owner of a media company, including broadcast stations, cable television and newspapers, located in the same market as the radio station, but only if the owner is attributable under an FCC attribution rule other than the equity-debt-plus rule. The attribution rules limit the number of radio stations we may acquire or own in any market.

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 Agreements. It is not uncommon for radio stations to enter into what have commonly been referred to as time brokerage agreements. While these agreements may take varying forms, under a typical time brokerage agreement, 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. One typical type of time brokerage agreement is a programming agreement between two separately-owned radio stations serving a common service area, whereby the licensee of one radio station provides substantial portions of the broadcast programming for airing on the other licensee's radio station, subject to ultimate editorial and other controls being exercised by the latter licensee, and sells advertising time during those program segments.

Table of Contents

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 will be considered to have an attributable ownership interest in the brokered radio station for purposes of FCC's local radio ownership limits. As a result, in a market where we own a radio station, we would not be permitted to enter into a time brokerage agreement with another radio station in the same market if we could not own the brokered radio station under the multiple ownership rules, unless our programming on the brokered radio station constituted 15% or less of the brokered radio station's programming time on a weekly basis. 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, obscene and indecent broadcasts 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 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. Radio stations with ten or more full-time employees in a given market must file a Mid-term Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Report with the FCC midway through the license term. Broadcasters must prepare and place in their public files and on their websites an annual EEO report, and file the previous two reports with the FCC along with the Mid-term EEO Report and the renewal application.

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;

foreign ownership of broadcast licenses;

Table of Contents

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; and

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.

The FCC has recently adopted but not yet implemented a standardized issues/programming form for use by television stations, and is considering 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 what amount and nature of news and public service programming was presented to address those issues. In addition, the FCC has released a proceeding in which it has proposed a variety of rules to enhance localism concerns, including the possibility of readopting programming standards, based perhaps on the data obtained by the new issues/programming forms; requiring that the main studio of each station be located within the boundaries of its community of license and staffed on a fulltime basis; and other proposals.

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. 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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 28, 2011, we had a staff of 418 full-time employees and 220 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 WXTU-FM in Philadelphia. The collective bargaining agreement automatically renews for successive one-year periods unless either party gives a notice of proposed termination at least 60 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 of funds.

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.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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.

The radio broadcasting industry faces many unpredictable business risks and is sensitive to external economic forces that could have a material adverse affect 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, iPads, 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 downturn as compared to other types of business spending.

While current economic conditions may be improving there is no guarantee that these conditions will continue to improve or that these conditions will not deteriorate in the future. 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, iPads, and other wireless media, the internet, social media such as Facebook, and other forms of advertising.

Table of Contents

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 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, iPads);

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

audio programming by cable systems, direct broadcast satellite systems, internet content providers, 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.

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We have debt that is substantial in relation to our stockholders' equity. As of December 31, 2010, we had long-term debt of \$142.0 million and stockholders' equity of \$62.2 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;

Table of Contents

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 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.

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. Licenses are normally granted for renewable terms of eight years. 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. 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

Table of Contents

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 48.1% of our net revenue during 2010. 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, 2010, our FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill represented 76.1% of our total assets. We are required to test our FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill for impairment at least annually 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 39.5% of our net revenue during 2010. Although the 2010 hurricane season did not have a material impact on our operations, our corporate offices and our radio stations located in Florida and along the coast of North Carolina 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.

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 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

Table of Contents

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. Several appeals of certain of the FCC's recent enforcement actions and of the FCC's underlying indecency standards are pending in the federal courts. 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 was introduced in the previous Congressional session 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 in the current Congress. 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. In addition, radio and recording industry representatives have entered into negotiations which may result in an agreement to resolve the performance fee issue. 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 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. 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.

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.

Table of Contents

Mr. Beasley is 78 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 14 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 28, 2011, we own or lease studio and office space for our radio stations in the following locations:

Location	Radio Station(s)	Owned/Leased
Atlanta, GA	All of the radio stations in our Atlanta, GA market cluster	Third party lease
Augusta, GA	All of the radio stations in our Augusta, GA market cluster	Owned
	Land under the building for the radio stations in Augusta, GA	Related party lease
Boca Raton, FL	All of the radio stations in our West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL market cluster	Third party lease
Boston, MA	WRCA-AM	Third party lease
Camden, NJ	WTMR-AM	Owned
Estero, FL	All of the radio stations in our Ft. Myers-Naples, FL market cluster	Related party lease
Fayetteville, NC	All of the radio stations in our Fayetteville, NC market cluster	Owned
Greenville, NC	WNCT-AM and WNCT-FM	Related party lease
Las Vegas, NV	All of the radio stations in our Las Vegas, NV market cluster	Third party lease
Miami, FL	All of the radio stations in our Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL market cluster	Owned
New Bern, NC	WIKS-FM, WMGV-FM, WSFL-FM and WXNR-FM	Owned
Philadelphia, PA	WRDW-FM, WWDB-AM and WXTU-FM	Third party lease
Wilmington, DE	WJBR-FM	Third party lease

We lease the studio and office space in Estero, FL from George G. Beasley (our CEO) and the office and studio space in Greenville, NC from Beasley Broadcasting of Greenville, Inc., which is wholly-owned by George G. Beasley. 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.

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

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 2010	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 4.41	\$ 3.11
Second Quarter	7.30	3.81
Third Quarter	6.39	3.20
Fourth Quarter	6.14	3.75
Fiscal 2009	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 3.91	\$ 1.00
Second Quarter	2.99	1.80
Third Quarter	4.49	2.07
Fourth Quarter	4.50	2.84

Stockholders

As of February 28, 2011, the number of beneficial holders of our Class A common stock was approximately 880. As of February 28, 2011, the number of holders of our Class B common stock was 23.

Dividends

Our credit agreement prohibits us from paying cash dividends on our common stock until our consolidated total debt is less than five times our consolidated operating cash flow at which time we are permitted to pay cash dividends in an amount up to an aggregate of \$5.0 million per year. We did not pay any cash dividends in 2009 or 2010.

Share Repurchases

The following table presents information with respect to purchases we made of our Class A common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2010.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
October 1 - 31, 2010		\$		\$
November 1 - 30, 2010				
December 1 - 31, 2010				

Total

Table of Contents

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, 2010. We currently have no publicly announced share purchase programs.

Our credit agreement prohibits us from repurchasing additional shares of our common stock until our consolidated total debt is less than five times our consolidated operating cash flow at which time we are permitted to repurchase up to an aggregate of \$10.0 million of our common stock. Our credit agreement does permit us to repurchase up to \$0.5 million of our common stock per year in connection with vesting of restricted stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010.

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	183,084	\$ 13.92	2,718,808
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved By Security Holders			
Total	183,084		2,718,808

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 42 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 two radio stations in Las Vegas, NV. We refer to each group of radio stations that we own in each radio market as a market cluster.

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.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

The advertising rates that we are able to charge and the number of advertisements that we can broadcast without jeopardizing listener levels generally determine our net revenue. 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 quarterly reports issued 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 trade sales agreements to reduce cash paid for operating costs and expenses by exchanging advertising airtime for goods or services; however, we endeavor to minimize trade revenue in order to maximize cash revenue from our available airtime.

We also continue to invest in interactive 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, 2010, FCC broadcasting licenses with an aggregate carrying amount of \$178.9 million represented 70.7% of our total assets. We are required to test our FCC broadcasting licenses for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that our licenses might be impaired. The annual test, which is performed as of November 30, compares the fair value of our licenses with their carrying amounts. If the carrying amounts of the licenses exceeds their fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. We combine our licenses into reporting units based on our market

clusters for impairment testing purposes.

Table of Contents

We estimate the fair value of our licenses 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, 2010, the key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analyses are as follows:

Revenue growth rate	1.7% - 4.0%
Market revenue shares at maturity	0.5% - 43.5%
Operating income margins at maturity	31.8% - 41.5%
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. The discounted cash flow analyses reflect a revenue growth rate of 3.0% in 2011 and 3.5% to 4% in 2012. 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 each reporting unit and the percentage by which fair value exceeded carrying value is as follows:

Market cluster	FCC	
	broadcasting licenses	Excess
Atlanta, GA	\$ 4,802,000	63.1%
Augusta, GA	6,023,000	34.6
Boston, MA	2,474,000	19.2
Fayetteville, NC	8,849,679	43.9
Fort Myers-Naples, FL	9,325,002	72.8
Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC	3,832,786	200.6
Las Vegas, NV	29,671,818	4.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	44,467,689	96.4
Philadelphia, PA	48,116,842	79.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	1,855,000	35.7
Wilmington, DE	19,496,000	8.8
	\$ 178,913,816	

As a result of our annual test during the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded no impairment losses related to our FCC broadcasting licenses. However, there can be no assurance that impairments of our FCC broadcasting licenses will not occur in future periods.

Table of Contents

Goodwill. As of December 31, 2010, goodwill with an aggregate carrying amount of \$13.6 million represented 5.4% 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. Goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step process which is performed as of December 31.

The first step involves a comparison of the estimated fair value of each of our reporting units to their carrying amount, including goodwill. For the purpose of testing our goodwill for impairment, we have identified our market clusters as our reporting units. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not impaired and the second step of the impairment test is not necessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, then the second step of the goodwill impairment test must be performed. We used the average of (i) a multiple ranging from 9.1 to 14.1 times projected operating income for each market cluster; and (ii) a discounted cash flow analysis for each market cluster to determine the fair value of each reporting unit. Radio stations are generally sold on the basis of a multiple of projected operating income. If we had made different assumptions or used different estimates, the fair value of our reporting units could have been materially different.

The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analyses are as follows:

Revenue growth rate	1.4% - 8.9%
Operating income margins	13.9% - 53.9%
Discount rate	9.5%

The carrying amount of goodwill for each reporting unit and the percentage by which fair value exceeded carrying amount after Step 1 is as follows:

Market cluster	Goodwill	Step 1 excess
Fayetteville, NC	\$ 1,463,611	244.6%
Fort Myers-Naples, FL	134,417	120.3
Greenville-New Bern-Jacksonville, NC	1,943,349	157.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	6,567,054	254.2
Wilmington, DE	3,520,933	12.2
	\$ 13,629,364	

The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with its goodwill carrying amount to measure the amount of impairment, if any. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. In other words, the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The fair value of each reporting unit determined in Step 1 will be used as the implied purchased price paid for the reporting unit in Step 2. As the estimated fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount after Step 1, completion of Step 2 was not required.

As a result of our annual test during the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded no impairment losses related to our goodwill. However, there can be no assurance that impairments of our goodwill will not occur in future periods.

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

Table of Contents

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 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 2010. 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, 2010 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2009**

The following summary table presents a comparison of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 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	
	2009	2010	\$	%
Net revenue	\$ 96,747,373	\$ 97,971,404	\$ 1,224,031	1.3%
Station operating expenses	70,018,783	64,577,927	(5,440,856)	(7.8)
Corporate general and administrative expenses	7,622,490	7,858,132	235,642	3.1
Net gain on sale or disposal of assets	1,483,796		(1,483,796)	(100.0)
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	513,642		(513,642)	(100.0)
Income tax expense	3,931,831	5,267,536	1,335,705	34.0
Net income	3,448,115	7,985,625	4,537,510	131.6

Net Revenue. The \$1.2 million increase in net revenue during the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to a \$1.4 million increase at our Las Vegas market cluster, a \$0.9 million increase at our Philadelphia market cluster, a \$0.8 million increase at our Augusta market cluster, and a \$0.6 million increase at our Wilmington market cluster. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.2 million decrease at our Miami-Fort Lauderdale market cluster primarily due to the non-renewal of the Miami Dolphins football team program rights agreement, which contributed revenue of \$2.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. In August 2009, we sold certain radio station assets in Las Vegas which contributed revenue of \$0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Station Operating Expenses. The \$5.4 million decrease in station operating expenses during the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to a \$4.8 million decrease at our Miami-Fort Lauderdale market cluster, and a \$0.7 million decrease at our Las Vegas market cluster. The decrease in Miami-Fort Lauderdale was primarily due to the non-renewal of the Miami Dolphins football team program rights agreement which incurred station operating expenses of \$3.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. The radio station assets sold in Las Vegas in August 2009 incurred station operating expenses of \$1.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was partially offset by an increase at our remaining radio stations in that market.

Table of Contents

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2010 were comparable to the same period in 2009.

Net Gain on Sale or Disposal of Assets. Net gain on sale or disposal of assets includes a \$1.7 million gain related to the sale of substantially all of the assets used in the operation of radio station KBET-AM and certain assets used in the operation of radio stations KCYE-FM and KFRH-FM in Las Vegas, Nevada to Silver State Broadcasting LLC on August 25, 2009.

Loss on Extinguishment of Long-Term Debt. In connection with the amendment to our credit agreement during the first quarter of 2009, we recorded a \$0.5 million loss on extinguishment of long-term debt during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate was approximately 53% in 2009 and 40% in 2010, which differ 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. The effective tax rate in 2009 also includes additional tax expense due to restricted stock vesting at stock prices lower than the grant-date stock prices of those awards and reflects a \$0.4 million increase to the valuation allowance for unrealized losses on investments which we have determined, more likely than not, that such losses will not be utilized.

Net Income. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$4.5 million as a result of the factors described above.

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 agreement prohibits us from repurchasing additional shares of our common stock until our consolidated total debt is less than five times our consolidated operating cash flow at which time we are permitted to repurchase up to an aggregate of \$10.0 million of our common stock. Our credit agreement does permit us to repurchase up to \$0.5 million of our common stock per year in connection with the vesting of restricted stock. As of February 28, 2011, we have repurchased 2.7 million shares of our Class A common stock for an aggregate \$14.4 million.

Our credit agreement prohibits us from paying cash dividends on our common stock until our consolidated total debt is less than five times our consolidated operating cash flow at which time we are permitted to pay cash dividends in an amount up to an aggregate of \$5.0 million per year.

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.

Table of Contents

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 facility, 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 total debt ratio, as defined by our credit agreement, by increasing operating cash flow and/or decreasing long-term debt will determine how much, if any, of the remaining commitments under the revolving portion of 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 the revolving portion of our credit facility.

The following summary table presents a comparison of our capital resources for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 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,	
	2009	2010
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 11,593,059	\$ 16,412,160
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	14,528,981	(906,418)
Net cash used in financing activities	(23,682,768)	(10,738,856)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,439,272	\$ 4,766,886

Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$4.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 primarily due to a \$5.5 million decrease in cash paid for station operating expenses. This increase was partially offset by a \$0.5 million decrease in cash receipts from the sale of advertising airtime, and a \$0.5 million increase in cash paid for corporate general and administrative expenses.

Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to cash payments for capital expenditures of \$1.2 million. Net cash provided by investing activities for the same period in 2009 was primarily due to cash proceeds of \$15.3 million from the sale of assets in Las Vegas, Nevada, which were partially offset by cash payments for capital expenditures of \$1.0 million.

Net Cash Used In Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to repayments of \$9.8 million under our credit facility and payments of \$0.6 million of loan fees related to the amended credit facility. Net cash used in financing activities for the same period in 2009 was primarily due to repayments of \$22.7 million under our credit facility and payments of \$0.8 million of loan fees related to the amended credit facility.

Credit Facility. As of February 28, 2011, the outstanding balance of our credit facility was \$142.0 million. As of December 31, 2010, the credit facility consists of a revolving credit loan with a maximum commitment of \$65.0 million and a term loan with a remaining balance of \$87.2 million. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$10.2 million in remaining commitments available under the revolving credit loan of our credit facility. The revolving credit loan includes a \$5.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit which may not be increased. At our election, the revolving credit loan and term loan may bear interest at either the base rate or LIBOR plus a margin that is determined by our debt to operating cash flow ratio. The base rate is equal to the higher of the prime rate, the federal funds effective rate, or the one month LIBOR quoted rate plus 1.0%. Interest on base rate loans is

Table of Contents

payable quarterly through maturity. Interest on LIBOR loans is payable on the last day of the selected LIBOR period and, if the selected period is longer than three months, every three months after the beginning of the LIBOR period. The revolving credit loan and term loan carried interest, based on LIBOR, at 4.2747% and 4.0625% as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively, and mature on June 30, 2015. The scheduled reductions in the amount available under the revolving credit loan may require principal repayments if the outstanding balance at that time exceeds the maximum amount available under the revolving credit loan.

As of December 31, 2010, the scheduled repayments of the credit facility for the next five years, and thereafter are as follows:

	Revolving credit loan	Term loan	Total credit facility
2011	\$	\$ 6,925,283	\$ 6,925,283
2012		7,641,691	7,641,691
2013	5,146,508	9,074,508	14,221,016
2014	20,426,389	9,552,114	29,978,503
2015	29,253,819	53,969,443	83,223,262
Total	\$ 54,826,716	\$ 87,163,039	\$ 141,989,755

The credit agreement requires us to comply with certain financial covenants which are defined in the credit agreement. As of December 31, 2010, these financial covenants included:

Consolidated Total Debt Ratio. On December 31, 2010, our consolidated total debt must not have exceeded 7.25 times our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters then ended. On March 31, 2011, the maximum ratio remains 7.25 times. On June 30, 2011, the maximum ratio is 7.0 times. On September 30, 2011, the maximum ratio is 6.75 times. On December 31, 2011, the maximum ratio is 6.5 times. For the period from January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015, the maximum ratio is 4.75 times.

Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio. Our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through December 31, 2010 must not have been less than 1.75 times our consolidated cash interest expense for the four quarters then ended. For the period from January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011, the minimum ratio is 1.875 times. For the period from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2015, the minimum ratio is 2.0 times.

Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. Our consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through December 31, 2011 must not be less than 1.05 times our consolidated fixed charges for the four quarters then ending. For the period from January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015, the minimum ratio is 1.1 times. Consolidated fixed charges include cash paid for interest, income taxes, capital expenditures, scheduled principal repayments, and agency and commitment fees. Failure to comply with these financial covenants, scheduled interest payments, scheduled principal repayments, or any other terms of our credit agreement 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, 2010, we were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under our credit agreement; our consolidated total debt ratio was 5.24 times, our consolidated interest coverage ratio was 2.80 times, and our consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio was 1.78 times.

The credit agreement also contains other customary restrictive covenants. These covenants limit our ability to: incur additional indebtedness and liens; repurchase our common stock; pay cash dividends; enter into certain investments or joint ventures; consolidate, merge or effect asset sales; enter sale and lease-back transactions; sell or discount accounts receivable; enter into transactions with affiliates or stockholders; or change the nature of our business.

Table of Contents

The credit facility is secured by substantially all of our assets and is guaranteed jointly and severally by all of our subsidiaries. The guarantees were issued to our lenders for repayment of the outstanding balance of the credit facility. If we default under the terms of the credit agreement, our subsidiaries may be required to perform under their guarantees. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum amount of undiscounted payments our subsidiaries would have had to make in the event of default was \$142.0 million. The guarantees for the revolving credit loan and term loan expire on June 30, 2015.

Related Party Transactions

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, 2013 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 operations, were approximately \$198,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We lease land for office and studio space for nine radio stations in Augusta, GA from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on November 1, 2023. Rental expense was approximately \$38,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The lease agreement was based on competitive bids from third 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.

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 Beasley Family Towers, Inc. (BFT), which is owned by George G. Beasley, Bruce G. Beasley, Caroline Beasley, Brian E. Beasley, and other family members of George G. Beasley, 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, 2010, the aggregate outstanding balance of the notes receivable was \$3.2 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 \$201,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We lease radio towers for 24 radio stations under separate lease agreements from BFT. The lease agreements expire on December 28, 2020. Rental expense was approximately \$546,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We lease a radio tower for WCHZ-FM in Augusta, GA from Wintersrun Communications, Inc., 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 \$28,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We lease office and studio space for five radio stations in Ft. Myers, FL from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on August 31, 2014. Rental expense was approximately \$148,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

We lease office space for 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, 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, future minimum payments to related parties for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

2011	\$ 683,403
2012	690,915
2013	698,803
2014	628,652
2015	505,324
Thereafter	2,633,822
Total	\$ 5,840,919

Inflation

For the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, inflation has affected our performance in terms of higher costs for radio station operating expenses, including payroll and equipment. The exact impact cannot be reasonably determined.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Table of Contents

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

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Financial Statements	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	31
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2010</u>	32
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2010</u>	33
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2010</u>	34
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2010</u>	35
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2010</u>	36
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	37
<u>Financial Statement Schedule Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	51

Table of Contents

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. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2010. 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, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2010, 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 financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

March 16, 2011

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

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,892,777	\$ 10,659,663
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$758,815 in 2009 and \$907,819 in 2010	18,173,014	18,376,987
Prepaid expenses	1,550,124	1,461,107
Deferred tax assets	517,424	
Other current assets	1,685,185	1,742,118
Total current assets	27,818,524	32,239,875
Notes receivable from related parties	3,458,366	3,206,768
Property and equipment, net	21,912,733	20,575,250
FCC broadcasting licenses	178,913,816	178,913,816
Goodwill	13,629,364	13,629,364
Other assets	4,193,190	4,446,441
Total assets	\$ 249,925,993	\$ 253,011,514
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 4,987,013	\$ 6,925,283
Accounts payable	2,436,487	688,710
Deferred tax liabilities		18,240
Derivative financial instruments	3,141,500	1,554,516
Other current liabilities	5,476,097	6,091,013
Total current liabilities	16,041,097	15,277,762
Long-term debt, net of current portion	146,839,703	135,064,472
Deferred tax liabilities	33,010,719	39,292,192
Derivative financial instruments	443,711	
Other long-term liabilities	1,150,751	1,150,751
Total liabilities	197,485,981	190,785,177
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, 8,608,280 issued in 2009 and 8,708,806 issued in 2010	8,608	8,709
Class B common stock, \$.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 16,662,743 issued in 2009 and 2010	16,662	16,662
Additional paid-in capital	115,045,370	115,784,129
Treasury stock, Class A common stock, 2,619,795 in 2009 and 2,685,675 shares in 2010	(13,921,812)	(14,213,542)
Accumulated deficit	(46,537,022)	(38,551,397)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,171,794)	(818,224)
Stockholders' equity	52,440,012	62,226,337
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 249,925,993	\$ 253,011,514

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net revenue	\$ 96,747,373	\$ 97,971,404
Operating (income) expense:		
Station operating expenses (including stock-based compensation of \$62,193 in 2009 and \$55,547 in 2010 and excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	70,018,783	64,577,927
Corporate general and administrative expenses (including stock-based compensation of \$939,374 in 2009 and \$683,313 in 2010)	7,622,490	7,858,132
Depreciation and amortization	2,886,854	2,652,841
Net gain on sale or disposal of assets	(1,483,796)	
Total operating expenses	79,044,331	75,088,900
Operating income	17,703,042	22,882,504
Non-operating income (expense):		
Interest expense	(10,121,647)	(10,006,091)
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	(513,642)	
Other income (expense), net	312,193	376,748
Income before income taxes	7,379,946	13,253,161
Income tax expense	3,931,831	5,267,536
Net income	\$ 3,448,115	\$ 7,985,625
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.36
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.35
Basic common shares outstanding	22,356,389	22,493,350
Diluted common shares outstanding	22,435,475	22,575,068

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 3,448,115	\$ 7,985,625
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized income on available-for-sale investments (net of income tax expense of \$18,126 in 2009 and \$67,405 in 2010)	28,808	107,129
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges (net of income tax benefit of \$688,159 in 2009 and \$435,968 in 2010)	(1,093,715)	(692,897)
Reclassification of unrealized losses on derivative financial instruments to interest expense (net of income tax expense of \$1,066,818 in 2009 and \$1,220,222 in 2010)	1,695,529	1,939,338
	601,814	1,246,441
Other comprehensive income	630,622	1,353,570
Comprehensive income	\$ 4,078,737	\$ 9,339,195

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 Capital	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Net Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount			
Balances as of January 1, 2009	8,539,508	8,539	16,662,743	16,662	114,043,872	(2,550,152)	(13,755,634)	(49,985,137)	(2,802,416)	47,525,886
Stock-based compensation	68,772	69			1,001,498					1,001,567
Purchase of treasury stock						(69,643)	(166,178)			(166,178)
Net income								3,448,115		3,448,115
Other comprehensive income									630,622	630,622
Balances as of December 31, 2009	8,608,280	8,608	16,662,743	16,662	115,045,370	(2,619,795)	(13,921,812)	(46,537,022)	(2,171,794)	52,440,012
Stock-based compensation	100,526	101			738,759					738,860
Purchase of treasury stock						(65,880)	(291,730)			(291,730)
Net income								7,985,625		7,985,625
Other comprehensive income									1,353,570	1,353,570
Balances as of December 31, 2010	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

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 3,448,115	\$ 7,985,625
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	1,001,567	738,860
Provision for bad debts	2,119,028	1,549,705
Depreciation and amortization	2,886,854	2,652,841
Net gain on sale or disposal of assets	(1,483,796)	
Amortization of loan fees	353,960	319,479
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	513,642	
Deferred income taxes	4,506,602	6,140,012
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(82,297)	(1,753,678)
Prepaid expenses	(26,343)	89,017
Other assets	(105,045)	(132,325)
Accounts payable	(101,039)	(1,747,777)
Other liabilities	(1,054,894)	711,724
Other operating activities	(383,295)	(141,323)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,593,059	16,412,160
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(957,997)	(1,158,016)
Proceeds from sale of assets	15,250,000	
Repayment of notes receivable from related parties	236,978	251,598
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	14,528,981	(906,418)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on indebtedness	(22,673,284)	(9,836,961)
Payments of loan fees	(843,306)	(610,165)
Payments for treasury stock	(166,178)	(291,730)
Net cash used in financing activities	(23,682,768)	(10,738,856)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,439,272	4,766,886
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,453,505	5,892,777
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 5,892,777	\$ 10,659,663
Cash paid for interest	\$ 9,873,964	\$ 9,699,700
Cash refunded for income taxes	\$ 543,988	\$ 629,205
Supplement disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Property and equipment acquired through placement of advertising airtime	\$ 225,987	\$ 157,342

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents

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 42 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 two radio stations 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 value used for testing FCC broadcasting licenses and goodwill for impairment; (ii) future cash flows used for testing recoverability of property and equipment; and (iii) the amount of allowance for doubtful accounts. Actual results and outcomes may differ from management's estimates and assumptions.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts previously reported in the 2009 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 presentation.

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.

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.

Table of Contents

FCC Broadcasting Licenses

FCC broadcasting licenses are generally granted for renewable terms of eight years. Renewal costs are generally minor and expensed as incurred. The licenses are not amortized but are tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The annual test, which is performed as of November 30, compares the fair value of the licenses with their carrying amounts. If the carrying amounts of the licenses exceeds their fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The Company combines its licenses into reporting units based on its market clusters for impairment testing purposes. The Company estimates the fair value of its licenses using discounted future cash flows. The discounted cash flow model includes certain assumptions including: (i) the projected growth rate for radio advertising revenue in each market, (ii) average market share and profit margin for each class of license in each market, (iii) estimated capital start-up capital costs, and (iv) the determination of an appropriate discount rate. If the Company had made different assumptions or used different estimates the fair value of its licenses could have been materially different.

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. Goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step process which is performed as of December 31. The first step involves a comparison of the estimated fair value of each of the Company's reporting units to its carrying amount, including goodwill. For the purpose of testing its goodwill for impairment, the Company has identified its market clusters as its reporting units. The Company uses internally-generated estimates of future cash flows to determine the fair value of each reporting unit. These estimates required management judgment and if the Company had made different assumptions the fair value of its reporting units could have been materially different. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not impaired and the second step of the impairment test is not necessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, then the second step of the goodwill impairment test must be performed. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with its goodwill carrying amount to measure the amount of impairment, if any. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. In other words, the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

Loan Fees

Debt issuance costs are capitalized and accounted for as interest expense using the effective interest method over the life of the related debt.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses interest rate swap agreements as part of its interest rate risk management strategy to fix its cost of variable rate debt and designates these swaps as cash flow hedges of its variable rate debt. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported in other comprehensive income and is reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss and net cash settlements are recognized immediately in current earnings. Cash flows are classified in the cash flow statements as operating activities. The Company discontinues hedge accounting when it determines that the derivative is no longer highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative is settled or terminates, the hedged item no longer exists, a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable, or treatment of the derivative as a hedge is no longer appropriate or intended. The Company does not expect any non performance by any counterparty. The derivatives are separated

Table of Contents

into current and non-current assets or liabilities based on expected cash flows. Cash inflows expected within one year, including derivative assets that the Company intends to settle, are reported as current assets. Cash inflows expected beyond one year are reported as non-current assets. Cash outflows expected within one year, including derivative liabilities in which the counterparty has the contractual right to settle, are reported as current liabilities. Cash outflows expected beyond one year are reported as non-current liabilities.

Treasury Stock

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

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) 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 (loss), including unrealized income (loss) on available-for-sale investments and changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

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. Trade sales are recorded at the estimated fair value of the goods or services received. Revenue from trade 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 trade sales receivable is recorded. If goods or services are received before the broadcast of commercials then a trade sales payable is recorded.

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

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.

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.

Table of Contents

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing 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 earnings 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 50.1% and 48.1% of the Company's net revenue during 2009 and 2010, 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 June 2009, the FASB issued new guidance for variable interest entities which addresses (1) the effects on certain provisions of previous guidance, as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept and (2) concerns about the application of certain key provisions of previous guidance, including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the previous guidance do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. The guidance was effective on January 1, 2010 and adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued new guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures which requires a reporting entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. The guidance also requires a reporting entity to present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The guidance was effective on January 1, 2010, except for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The guidance adopted on January 1, 2010 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. Adoption of the remaining guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents**(3) Completed Dispositions**

On August 25, 2009, the Company completed the sale of substantially all of the assets used in the operation of radio station KBET-AM and certain assets used in the operation of radio stations KCYE-FM and KFRH-FM in Las Vegas, Nevada to Silver State Broadcasting LLC for \$15.3 million in cash. The Company repaid a portion of the outstanding balance under its credit facility with the sale proceeds. The Company recorded a \$1.7 million gain on sale during the third quarter of 2009.

(4) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is comprised of the following:

	December 31,		Estimated useful lives (years)
	2009	2010	
Land, buildings and improvements	\$ 16,352,728	\$ 16,737,279	15-30
Broadcast equipment	19,480,630	19,434,900	5-15
Transportation equipment	1,827,035	1,878,788	5
Office equipment	3,803,340	3,026,787	5-10
Construction in progress	749,882	496,644	
	42,213,615	41,574,398	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(20,300,882)	(20,999,148)	
	\$ 21,912,733	\$ 20,575,250	

The Company recorded depreciation expense of \$2.9 million and \$2.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

(5) FCC Broadcasting Licenses

The changes in the carrying amount of FCC broadcasting licenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ 191,748,998
Sale of radio stations	(12,835,182)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 178,913,816

There were no changes in the carrying amount of FCC broadcasting licenses for the year ended December 31, 2010. The weighted-average period before the next renewal of the Company's FCC broadcasting licenses is 1.5 years.

(6) Goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 is \$13,629,364. There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010. There is no goodwill recorded in the reporting unit containing the Las Vegas market cluster which included the sold radio stations. The Company continues to operate three radio stations in the Las Vegas radio market.

Table of Contents**(7) Other Current Liabilities**

Other current liabilities are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Accrued payroll	\$ 1,764,336	\$ 2,397,605
Trade sales payable	1,002,445	905,637
Deferred revenue	870,155	756,841
Deferred rent	645,617	801,456
Other accrued expenses	1,193,544	1,229,474
	\$ 5,476,097	\$ 6,091,013

(8) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Credit facility:		
Revolving credit loan	\$ 55,826,716	\$ 54,826,716
Term loan	96,000,000	87,163,039
	151,826,716	141,989,755
Less current portion	(4,987,013)	(6,925,283)
	\$ 146,839,703	\$ 135,064,472

As of December 31, 2010, the credit facility consists of a revolving credit loan with a maximum commitment of \$65.0 million and a term loan with a remaining balance of \$87.2 million. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had \$10.2 million in remaining commitments available under the revolving credit loan of its credit facility. The revolving credit loan includes a \$5.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit which may not be increased. At the Company's election, the revolving credit loan and term loan may bear interest at either the base rate or LIBOR plus a margin that is determined by the Company's debt to operating cash flow ratio. The base rate is equal to the higher of the prime rate, the federal funds effective rate, or the one month LIBOR quoted rate plus 1.0%. Interest on base rate loans is payable quarterly through maturity. Interest on LIBOR loans is payable on the last day of the selected LIBOR period and, if the selected period is longer than three months, every three months after the beginning of the LIBOR period. The revolving credit loan and term loan carried interest, based on LIBOR, at 4.0625% as of December 31, 2010 and mature on June 30, 2015. The scheduled reductions in the amount available under the revolving credit loan may require principal repayments if the outstanding balance at that time exceeds the maximum amount available under the revolving credit loan.

As of December 31, 2009, the credit facility consisted of a revolving credit loan with a maximum commitment of \$65.0 million and a term loan with a remaining balance of \$96.0 million. The revolving credit loan and term loan carried interest, based on LIBOR, at 4.2747% as of December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2010, the scheduled repayments of the credit facility for the next five years, and thereafter are as follows:

	Revolving credit loan	Term loan	Total credit facility
2011	\$	\$ 6,925,283	\$ 6,925,283
2012		7,641,691	7,641,691
2013	5,146,508	9,074,508	14,221,016
2014	20,426,389	9,552,114	29,978,503
2015	29,253,819	53,969,443	83,223,262
Total	\$ 54,826,716	\$ 87,163,039	\$ 141,989,755

The credit agreement requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants which are defined in the credit agreement. As of December 31, 2010, these financial covenants included:

Consolidated Total Debt Ratio. On December 31, 2010, the Company's consolidated total debt must not have exceeded 7.25 times its consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters then ended. On March 31, 2011, the maximum ratio remains 7.25 times. On June 30, 2011, the maximum ratio is 7.0 times. On September 30, 2011, the maximum ratio is 6.75 times. On December 31, 2011, the maximum ratio is 6.5 times. For the period from January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015, the maximum ratio is 4.75 times.

Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio. The Company's consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through December 31, 2010 must not have been less than 1.75 times its consolidated cash interest expense for the four quarters then ended. For the period from January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011, the minimum ratio is 1.875 times. For the period from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2015, the minimum ratio is 2.0 times.

Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. The Company's consolidated operating cash flow for the four quarters ending on the last day of each fiscal quarter through December 31, 2011 must not be less than 1.05 times its consolidated fixed charges for the four quarters then ending. For the period from January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015, the minimum ratio is 1.1 times. Consolidated fixed charges include cash paid for interest, income taxes, capital expenditures, scheduled principal repayments, and agency and commitment fees.

Failure to comply with these financial covenants, scheduled interest payments, scheduled principal repayments, or any other terms of its credit agreement could result in the acceleration of the maturity of its outstanding debt. The Company believes that it will have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to permit it to meet its financial obligations for at least the next twelve months. As of December 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under its credit agreement.

The credit facility is secured by substantially all of the Company's assets and is guaranteed jointly and severally by all of the Company's subsidiaries. The guarantees were issued to the Company's lenders for repayment of the outstanding balance of the credit facility. If the Company defaults under the terms of the credit agreement, the subsidiaries may be required to perform under their guarantees. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum amount of undiscounted payments the subsidiaries would have had to make in the event of default was \$142.0 million. The guarantees for the revolving credit loan and term loan expire on June 30, 2015.

Table of Contents**(9) Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Company uses interest rate swap agreements as part of its interest rate risk management strategy to fix its cost of variable rate debt and designates these swap agreements as cash flow hedges of its variable rate debt.

A summary of interest rate swap agreements designated as cash flow hedges is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Notional amounts	\$ 110,000,000	\$ 110,000,000
Weighted average pay rates (fixed)	7.14%	6.89%
Weighted average receive rates (LIBOR indexed)	4.28%	4.06%
Weighted average maturity	1.6 years	0.6 years
Fair value reported in current liabilities	\$ 3,141,500	\$ 1,554,516
Fair value reported in non-current liabilities	\$ 443,711	\$

A summary of activity relating to the interest rate swap agreements designated as cash flow hedges is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2009	2010
Loss recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ (1,781,874)	\$ (1,128,865)
Loss reclassified from other comprehensive income to interest expense	2,762,347	3,159,560

As of December 31, 2010, a pre-tax unrealized loss of \$1.6 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income which is expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months. The reclassified amount represents both amounts that are being amortized out of other comprehensive income to earnings and any forecasted cash settlements.

(10) 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 agreement prohibits it from repurchasing additional shares of its common stock until its consolidated total debt is less than five times its consolidated operating cash flow at which time the Company is permitted to repurchase up to an aggregate of \$10.0 million of its common stock. The Company's credit agreement does permit it to repurchase up to \$0.5 million of its common stock per year in connection with vesting of restricted stock. The Company paid \$0.2 million to repurchase 69,643 shares in 2009 and \$0.3 million to purchase 65,880 shares in 2010.

The Company's credit agreement prohibits it from paying cash dividends on its common stock until its consolidated total debt is less than five times its consolidated operating cash flow at which time the Company is permitted to pay cash dividends in an amount up to an aggregate of \$5.0 million per year. The Company did not pay any cash dividends in 2009 or 2010.

(11) 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

Table of Contents

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 three 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, 2009	122,333	\$ 5.12
Granted	90,000	1.11
Vested	(90,668)	5.35
Forfeited	(3,000)	1.80
Unvested as of December 31, 2009	118,665	1.98
Granted	110,000	4.37
Vested	(90,665)	1.53
Forfeited	(1,000)	3.57
Unvested as of December 31, 2010	137,000	\$ 4.32

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$0.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock granted under the 2007 Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.1 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 restricted stock and stock option awards that have been granted under the 2000 Plan generally vest over three to five years of service. However, some stock option awards contain performance-related provisions that may delay vesting beyond five years but no longer than seven years after the date of grant. Stock options expire ten years from the date of grant. No new awards will be granted under the 2000 Plan.

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, 2009	269,815	\$ 6.96
Granted		
Vested	(121,896)	7.24
Forfeited	(18,228)	2.05
Unvested as of December 31, 2009	129,691	6.26
Granted		
Vested	(106,850)	7.21
Forfeited	(8,474)	3.57
Unvested as of December 31, 2010	14,367	\$ 3.57

As of December 31, 2010, there was approximately \$45,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock granted under the 2000 Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.0 years.

Table of Contents

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

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of January 1, 2009	2,549,084	\$ 15.26		
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited	(20,000)	15.50		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2009	2,529,084	15.26		
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited	(2,346,000)	15.36		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2010	183,084	\$ 13.92	2.8	
Exercisable as of December 31, 2010	125,884	\$ 12.97	2.5	

(12) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2009	2010
Federal:		
Current	\$	\$
Deferred	3,093,129	4,458,407
	3,093,129	4,458,407
State:		
Current		
Deferred	838,702	809,129
	838,702	809,129
	\$ 3,931,831	\$ 5,267,536

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,	
	2009	2010
Expected tax expense	\$ 2,509,182	\$ 4,506,075
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	553,543	534,025
Change in valuation allowance	399,490	(77,099)
Other	469,616	304,535

\$ 3,931,831	\$ 5,267,536
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Table of Contents

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

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 293,054	\$ 350,600
Other assets	624,053	514,990
Accrued expenses	276,485	336,670
Derivative financial instruments	1,384,608	600,354
Other long-term liabilities	444,420	444,420
Stock-based compensation	433,745	368,006
Net operating losses	1,563,905	895,871
Subtotal	5,020,270	3,510,911
Valuation allowance	(671,465)	(594,366)
Total	4,348,805	2,916,545
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	(902,151)	(799,584)
Property and equipment	(1,580,339)	(1,512,446)
Intangibles	(34,359,610)	(39,914,947)
Total	(36,842,100)	(42,226,977)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (32,493,295)	\$ (39,310,432)

As of December 31, 2010, the Company has federal and state net operating losses of \$0.3 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, 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, 2010, 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 2006.

(13) Earnings Per Share

Net income per share calculation information is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2009	2010
Net income	\$ 3,448,115	\$ 7,985,625
Weighted-average shares outstanding:		
Basic	22,356,389	22,493,350
Effect of dilutive securities		
Stock options		
Restricted stock	79,086	81,718
Diluted	22,435,475	22,575,068

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Net income per basic share	\$	0.15	\$	0.36
Net income per diluted share	\$	0.15	\$	0.35

Table of Contents

(14) Related Party Transactions

Notes receivable from related parties totaling \$3.2 million as of December 31, 2010 are due from Beasley Family Towers, Inc. (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 \$215,000 and \$201,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The Company leases certain radio towers from BFT. The lease agreements expire on December 28, 2020. Rental expense was approximately \$545,000 and \$546,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The Company leases a radio tower in Augusta, GA from Wintersun Communications, Inc., 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 \$27,000 and \$28,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The Company leases office and studio space in Ft. Myers, FL from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on August 31, 2014. Rental expense was approximately \$148,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010.

The Company leases land in Augusta, GA from George G. Beasley. The lease agreement expires on November 1, 2023. Rental expense was approximately \$38,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010.

The Company leases office space 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, 2009 and 2010.

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, 2013 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 statement of operations, were approximately \$198,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, future minimum lease payments to related parties for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

2011	\$ 683,403
2012	690,915
2013	698,803
2014	628,652
2015	505,324
Thereafter	2,633,822
Total	\$ 5,840,919

Table of Contents**(15) Commitments and Contingencies**

The Company leases property and equipment from third parties under five- to thirty-year operating leases. Lease expense was \$2.7 million and \$2.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

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, 2010, future minimum payments to third parties for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

2011	\$ 6,313,482
2012	6,317,640
2013	4,131,088
2014	1,360,821
2015	1,274,286
Thereafter	9,667,450
Total	\$ 29,064,767

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.

(16) Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of notes receivable from related parties with a fixed rate of interest of 6.0% was \$3.2 million as of December 31, 2010, compared with a fair value of \$3.7 million based on current market interest rates. The carrying amount of notes receivable from related parties with a fixed rate of interest of 6.0% was \$3.5 million as of December 31, 2009, compared with a fair value of \$3.9 million.

The carrying amount of long-term debt, including the current installments, was \$142.0 million as of December 31, 2010 and approximated fair value due to the variable interest rate, which is based on current market rates. The carrying amount of long-term debt was \$151.8 million as of December 31, 2009 and approximated fair value due to the variable interest rate.

(17) 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. The Internal Revenue Code, however, limited contributions to \$16,500 or \$22,000 if aged 50 years or older in 2009 and 2010. There was no employer matching contributions for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010.

Table of Contents**(18) Fair Value Measurements**

The fair value measurements of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are categorized as follows:

Description	December 31, 2010	Value Measurements At Reporting Date Using Significant		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Interest rate swap agreements - current liabilities	\$ 1,554,516	\$	\$ 1,554,516	\$

Description	December 31, 2009	Value Measurements At Reporting Date Using Significant		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Interest rate swap agreements - current liabilities	\$ 3,141,500	\$	\$ 3,141,500	\$
Interest rate swap agreements - non-current liabilities	\$ 443,711	\$	\$ 443,711	\$

The fair value of these derivatives was determined using observable inputs. The inputs are quotes from the counterparties to the swap agreements.

Table of Contents

BEASLEY BROADCAST GROUP, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
Years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010

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, 2009:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts (deducted from accounts receivable)	824,783	2,119,028	2,184,996	758,815
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	271,975	428,312	28,822	671,465
Year ended December 31, 2010:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts (deducted from accounts receivable)	758,815	1,549,705	1,400,701	907,819
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	671,465	3,805	80,904	594,366

Table of Contents

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 of December 31, 2010, the end of the period covered by this report, 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

There has been no significant change in our internal controls over financial reporting during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter of 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Table of Contents

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 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Commission no later than April 30, 2011. 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 Proxy Statement. The section entitled Compensation Committee Report in the 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents**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 certificate of incorporation of the Registrant. (1)
3.2	Third amended and restated bylaws of the Registrant. (2)
10.1	The 2000 Equity Plan of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (3)
10.2	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and George G. Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (4)
10.3	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and Bruce G. Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (5)
10.4	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and B. Caroline Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (6)
10.5	Executive employment agreement by and between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC and Brian E. Beasley dated as of May 13, 2005. (7)
10.6	Credit agreement between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, Bank of New York, as syndication agent, Harris Nesbitt and BNY Capital Markets, Inc. as co-lead arrangers, Bank of America N.A., ING Capital, LLC and Wells Fargo, National Association, as co-documentation agents, and other financial institutions, dated February 27, 2004. (8)
10.7	First amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and other financial institutions, dated June 18, 2004. (9)
10.8	First amendment to the 2000 Equity Plan of Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. (10)
10.9	Second amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and other financial institutions, dated June 27, 2005. (11)
10.10	Third amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 between Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and other financial institutions, dated January 30, 2006. (12)
10.11	Fourth amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 by, between and among Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and other financial institutions, dated February 1, 2007. (13)
10.12	Fifth amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 by, between and among Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and other financial institutions, dated April 13, 2007. (14)
10.13	The Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Award Plan. (15)
10.14	Sixth amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 by, between and among Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and other financial institutions, dated March 13, 2009. (16)
10.15	Seventh amendment to credit agreement dated February 27, 2004 by, between and among Beasley Mezzanine Holdings, LLC, Bank of Montreal, Chicago Branch, as administrative agent, and the lenders thereto, dated March 5, 2010. (17)

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company. (18)
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.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-1/A dated February 11, 2000. (File No. 333-91683).
- (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 10.13 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-1/A dated February 11, 2000. (File No. 333-91683).
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2005.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 12, 2004.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated August 5, 2004.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated May 27, 2004.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 30, 2005.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 8, 2006.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated May 7, 2007.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 18, 2007.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Definitive Proxy Statement dated April 27, 2007.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 17, 2009.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 11, 2010.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to Beasley Broadcast Group, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 12, 2008.

Table of Contents

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: March 16, 2011

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)	March 16, 2011
/s/ ALLEN B. SHAW Allen B. Shaw	Vice-Chairman of the Board	March 16, 2011
/s/ BRUCE G. BEASLEY Bruce G. Beasley	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	March 16, 2011
/s/ CAROLINE BEASLEY Caroline Beasley	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director (principal financial and accounting officer)	March 16, 2011
/s/ BRIAN E. BEASLEY Brian E. Beasley	Vice President of Operations and Director	March 16, 2011
/s/ JOE B. COX Joe B. Cox	Director	March 16, 2011
/s/ MARK S. FOWLER Mark S. Fowler	Director	March 16, 2011
/s/ HERBERT W. MCCORD Herbert W. McCord	Director	March 16, 2011

