

CITADEL BROADCASTING CORP

Form 424B4

February 12, 2004

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)

Registration No. 333-112270

28,000,000 Shares

Common Stock

We are selling 8,000,000 shares of common stock and the selling stockholders are selling 20,000,000 shares of common stock. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the shares of common stock sold by the selling stockholders.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "CDL". The last reported sale price on the New York Stock Exchange on February 11, 2004 was \$19.02 per share.

The underwriters have an option to purchase a maximum of 4,200,000 additional shares of common stock from us to cover over-allotments.

Concurrently with this offering, we are offering \$300,000,000 principal amount of convertible subordinated notes. The convertible notes are being offered separately in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" on page 12.

	Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Proceeds to Citadel	Proceeds to Selling Stockholders
Per Share	\$19.00	\$0.66	\$18.34	\$18.34
Total	\$532,000,000	\$18,480,000	\$146,720,000	\$366,800,000

Delivery of the shares of common stock will be made on or about February 18, 2004.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Credit Suisse First Boston

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Deutsche Bank Securities

Merrill Lynch & Co.

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.

JPMorgan

UBS Investment Bank

Wachovia Securities

The date of this prospectus is February 11, 2004.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

Our Business

Citadel is the sixth largest radio broadcasting company in the United States based on net broadcasting revenue. As of February 11, 2004, we owned and operated 145 FM and 58 AM radio stations in 43 markets located in 24 states across the country. We have a well-clustered radio station portfolio that is diversified by programming formats, geographic regions, audience demographics and advertising clients. We rank first or second in audience share in 30 of our 40 rated markets. Our top 25 markets accounted for approximately 82% of our 2002 revenue.

Our radio stations are predominantly located in mid-sized markets, which we define as those ranked 30 to 150 by market revenue. We believe mid-sized markets are attractive because they derive a significant portion of their revenue from local advertisers and have fewer signals and competitors than larger markets. Furthermore, we believe that there are more opportunities for consolidation in mid-sized markets than in larger markets.

Our current acquisition strategy focuses on identifying and acquiring radio stations that would expand our station clusters in existing and contiguous markets, as well as provide us entry into new markets that rank in the top 100 based on total market revenue. Since January 1, 2003, we have acquired or entered into agreements to acquire radio stations in three new top 100 markets (including two top 50 markets), New Orleans, Des Moines and Memphis, as well as stations in existing and contiguous markets, including Modesto/Stockton and Oklahoma City. With our experienced management team and financial resources, we believe that we can significantly improve the operations and financial

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performance of these stations. Additionally, we seek to gradually dispose of non-core radio stations that do not complement our overall strategy.

Our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farid Suleman, has over 17 years of experience in the media industry. Prior to joining our company in March 2002, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Infinity Broadcasting. Under his leadership, we have assembled a highly experienced management team, including our Chief Operating Officer, Judith Ellis, a 28-year radio industry veteran, who joined our company in February 2003. We have also strengthened our programming, sales and regional management positions. Our management team has instilled a strong focus and discipline on improving business operations and maximizing the growth opportunities and margin potential of our stations. These efforts include investing in and improving programming, developing regional clusters to attract both regional and national advertisers, improving sales practices to drive revenue growth and reducing costs.

On August 6, 2003, we completed an initial public offering of 25.3 million shares of our common stock at \$19.00 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$448.0 million. We used substantially all of the net proceeds from the offering to repay amounts outstanding under our credit facility, resulting in a substantial decrease in our debt.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, we had net broadcasting revenue of \$348.9 million, an operating loss of \$41.7 million, and a net loss of \$89.2 million, as compared to net broadcasting revenue of \$323.5 million, an operating loss of \$121.3 million, and a net loss of \$203.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. As of December 31, 2002, we had an accumulated deficit of \$142.8 million and indebtedness of \$1,022.3 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we had net broadcasting revenue of \$269.3 million, an operating loss of \$8.9 million, and a net loss of \$76.0 million, as compared to net broadcasting revenue of \$254.1 million, an operating loss of \$37.1 million, and a net loss of \$72.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. As of September 30, 2003, we had an accumulated deficit of \$218.7 million and indebtedness of \$697.1 million.

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We explain the market and industry data from third party sources used in this prospectus under "Market and Industry Data" on page 18.

Operating Strategy

Our operating strategy is to maximize revenues and profits through the ownership and operation of leading radio station clusters in the nation's most attractive markets. Specifically, we seek to:

operate and develop our stations in clusters in order to increase operating efficiencies and reach a broader audience attractive to advertisers, as well as to compete more effectively with other forms of local media;

position each station as a distinct brand through an emphasis on programming, including developing significant on-air talent and recognizable brand names to enhance the presence, marketability and competitiveness of our stations within each market;

build geographic, format and customer diversity, reducing our dependence on any particular local economy, market, station, format, on-air personality or advertiser;

apply improved sales and marketing efforts to capture a greater share of advertising revenues, develop regional clusters to attract regional and national advertisers, and improve our share of national sales;

participate in local communities to reinforce our position and improve the marketability of our stations to advertisers who are targeting these communities; and

optimize technical capabilities in order to operate stations with the strongest signals in their respective markets.

Acquisition Strategy

Our current acquisition strategy focuses on identifying and acquiring radio stations that would expand our station clusters in existing and contiguous markets, as well as provide us entry into new markets that rank in the top 100 based on total market revenue. In analyzing acquisition opportunities, we consider the following criteria:

our ability to improve the operating performance of the stations;

our ability to acquire a new or improve an existing cluster of stations towards achieving a higher share of revenue in the market;

the number and quality of competing commercial radio signals, as well as the number and nature of competitors, in the market;

the power and quality of the stations' broadcasting signals; and

the general economic conditions in the market.

Our predecessor company was founded in 1991 and grew rapidly through acquisitions subsequent to the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. In June 2001, affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. acquired our predecessor company from its public shareholders for an aggregate purchase price, including the redemption of debt and exchangeable preferred stock, of approximately \$2.0 billion. Affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. currently own approximately 78% of our common stock and, following their sale of shares in this offering, will own approximately 58% of our common stock and will continue to control us.

Our principal executive offices are located at City Center West, Suite 400, 7201 West Lake Mead Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 and our telephone number at that address is (702) 804-5200. Our

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World Wide Web site address is www.citadelbroadcasting.com. The information in our website is not part of this prospectus and is not incorporated by reference.

Our Concurrent Notes Offering

In addition to the shares of common stock offered hereby, we are concurrently offering \$300 million principal amount of convertible subordinated notes. The convertible notes are being offered separately in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A.

The completion of this offering and the concurrent notes offering are not contingent on each other.

Recent Developments

Acquisitions/Dispositions

On January 28, 2004, we entered into an agreement to acquire four FM radio stations in the Memphis, TN market for a cash purchase price of approximately \$100 million. The agreement is subject to customary conditions and regulatory approval. We expect this pending transaction to close before the fourth quarter of 2004.

On February 9, 2004, we entered into an agreement to exchange five of our radio stations in the Bloomington, IL market for two stations in the Harrisburg/Lancaster, PA market and four stations in the Erie, PA market, plus a cash payment to us. Both parties have entered into reciprocal local marketing agreements. We expect this pending transaction to close during the second quarter of 2004.

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Fourth Quarter 2003 Results

For the three months ended December 31, 2003, we had net broadcasting revenue of \$102.2 million, operating income of \$4.9 million, and net loss of \$13.6 million, as compared to net broadcasting revenue of \$94.8 million, operating loss of \$4.6 million, and net loss of \$16.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2002.

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The Offering

Common stock being offered by:

Citadel Broadcasting Corporation	8,000,000 shares
The selling stockholders	<u>20,000,000 shares</u>
Total	28,000,000 shares
Common stock outstanding immediately after this offering	130,865,469 shares

Use of proceeds

We estimate that our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering, after deducting estimated expenses and discounts and commissions payable by us, will be approximately \$437.6 million, or \$573.4 million if the underwriters in this offering exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock from us to cover over-allotments and the initial purchasers in the concurrent notes offering exercise in full their option to purchase additional convertible notes from us. We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. If our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering exceed the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, we intend to use the remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility. All of our 6% subordinated debentures are held by the limited partners of affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. See "Use of Proceeds". We will not receive any proceeds from the shares of common stock sold by the selling stockholders.

NYSE symbol

CDL

Risk factors

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 12 of this prospectus for a discussion of factors that you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock.

Unless we specifically state otherwise, the information in this prospectus:

excludes the sale of up to 4,200,000 shares of common stock, which the underwriters have the option to purchase from us to cover over-allotments;

excludes any shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of the convertible notes being offered in the concurrent notes offering; and

excludes 7,646,250 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of February 3, 2004, which had a weighted average exercise price of \$10.00 per share.

In addition, unless we specifically state otherwise, the number of shares of our common stock outstanding in this prospectus is based on the number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2003.

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On June 26, 2001, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Citadel Communications Corporation. In this prospectus, we refer to Citadel Communications, together with its wholly owned operating subsidiary Citadel Broadcasting Company, prior to June 26, 2001 as our predecessor company.

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**Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations
for the Year Ended December 31, 2002
(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Actual (as restated)	Adjustments for the initial public offering (1)	Adjustments for this offering (2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering (3)	Pro forma
OPERATING DATA:					
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 348,869	\$	\$	\$	\$ 348,869
Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation and amortization and corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, shown separately below	221,576				221,576
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	25,886				25,886
Depreciation and amortization	143,079				143,079
Total operating expenses	390,541				390,541
Operating loss	(41,672)				(41,672)
Interest expense, net	61,707	(24,652)	(9,044)	(11,502)	16,509
Income (loss) before income tax (benefit) expense	(103,379)	24,652	9,044	11,502	(58,181)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(14,219)	1,050	385	490	(12,294)
Net income (loss)	\$ (89,160)	\$ 23,602	\$ 8,659	\$ 11,012	\$ (45,887)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.93)				\$ (0.35)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (4)	96,134				130,865
OTHER DATA (5):					
Cash flow provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 64,104	\$ 23,163	\$ 8,712	\$ 11,919	\$ 107,898
Investing activities	(14,339)				(14,339)
Financing activities	(48,297)				(48,297)

(1)

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The pro forma adjustments for our initial public offering completed on August 6, 2003 reflect reduced interest expense after giving effect to (i) the repayment of approximately \$448.0 million of senior debt outstanding under our credit facility using the net proceeds from our initial public offering, (ii) the decrease of our average interest rate on the remaining amounts outstanding under our credit facility to 3.38% during 2002 as a result of improved leverage ratios due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, and (iii) reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002.

- (2) The pro forma adjustments for this offering reflect reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$145.2 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, we expect to write off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.
- (3) The pro forma adjustments for the concurrent notes offering reflect (i) reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$292.4 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, and (ii) increased interest expense and increased amortization of deferred financing costs due to the issuance of \$300 million principal amount of convertible notes with an interest rate of 1.875%, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, we expect to write-off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.
- (4) Pro forma weighted average common shares outstanding reflects (i) the exchange of each share of Class B common stock into .518 shares of Class A common stock and the redesignation of the Class A common stock as common stock in connection with our initial public offering, (ii) the sale of 25,300,000 shares of common stock in our initial public offering, (iii) the sale of 8,000,000 newly issued shares of common stock in this offering, and (iv) all other equity transactions that occurred during 2002 and 2003, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002.

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- (5) Other data:

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Actual	Adjustments for the initial public offering (1)	Adjustments for this offering (2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering (3)	Pro forma
The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:					
Net income (loss)	\$ (89,160)	\$ 23,602	\$ 8,659	\$ 11,012	\$ (45,887)
Interest expense, net	61,707	(24,652)	(9,044)	(11,502)	16,509
Depreciation and amortization	143,079				143,079
Income tax (benefit) expense	(14,219)	1,050	385	490	(12,294)
EBITDA	\$ 101,407	\$	\$	\$	\$ 101,407

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations

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for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2003

	Actual	Adjustments for the initial public offering (1)	Adjustments for this offering (2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering (3)	Pro forma
OPERATING DATA:					
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 269,308	\$	\$	\$	\$ 269,308
Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation and amortization and corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, shown separately below	164,252				164,252
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	8,181				8,181
Depreciation and amortization	105,770				105,770
Total operating expenses	278,203				278,203
Operating loss	(8,895)				(8,895)
Interest expense, net	38,750	(11,310)	(6,783)	(8,627)	12,030
Loss on extinguishment of debt	8,154				8,154
Income (loss) before income tax expense	(55,799)	11,310	6,783	8,627	(29,079)
Income tax expense	20,151				20,151
Net income (loss)	\$ (75,950)	\$ 11,310	\$ 6,783	\$ 8,627	\$ (49,230)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.74)				\$ (0.38)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (4)	102,118				130,865
OTHER DATA (5):					
Cash flow provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 65,226	\$ 10,438	\$ 6,534	\$ 8,939	\$ 91,137
Investing activities	(175,791)				(175,791)
Financing activities	120,560				120,560

- (1) The pro forma adjustments for our initial public offering completed on August 6, 2003 reflect reduced interest expense after giving effect to (i) the repayment of approximately \$448.0 million of senior debt outstanding under our credit facility using the net proceeds from our initial public offering, (ii) the decrease of our average interest rate on the remaining amounts outstanding under our credit facility to 2.75% during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as a result of improved leverage ratios due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, and (iii) reduced amortization of deferred loan costs due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003.
- (2) The pro forma adjustments for this offering reflect reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$145.2 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, we expect to write off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.
- (3) The pro forma adjustments for the concurrent notes offering reflect (i) reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$292.4 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent

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notes offering, and (ii) increased interest expense and increased amortization of deferred financing costs due to the issuance of \$300 million principal amount of convertible notes with an interest rate of 1.875%, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, we expect to write-off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.

(4)

Pro forma weighted average common shares outstanding reflects (i) the exchange of each share of Class B common stock into .518 shares of Class A common stock and the redesignation of the Class A common stock as common stock in connection with our initial public offering, (ii) the sale of 25,300,000 shares of common stock in our initial public offering, (iii) the sale of 8,000,000 newly issued shares of common stock in this offering, and (iv) all other equity transactions that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2003, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003.

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(5)

Other data:

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003

	Actual	Adjustments for the initial public offering (1)	Adjustments for this offering (2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering (3)	Pro forma
The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:					
Net income (loss)	\$ (75,950)	\$ 11,310	\$ 6,783	\$ 8,627	\$ (49,230)
Interest expense, net	38,750	(11,310)	(6,783)	(8,627)	12,030
Depreciation and amortization	105,770				105,770
Income tax expense	20,151				20,151
EBITDA	\$ 88,721	\$	\$	\$	\$ 88,721

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data (In thousands, except per share amounts)

Predecessor Company			Predecessor Company	Company	
Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through June 25, 2001	Period from June 26 through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002
1998	1999	2000			

(as restated)

OPERATING DATA:

Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 133,312	\$ 178,495	\$ 284,824	\$ 155,297	\$ 168,187	\$ 348,869
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	Predecessor Company			Predecessor Company	Company	
Operating expenses:						
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	46,019	53,936	81,168	53,960	55,655	92,786
Selling, general and administrative	45,826	61,376	96,191	57,076	56,938	116,808
Corporate general and administrative	4,295	7,010	9,092	5,620	6,038	10,751
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	74	1,727	12,246	14,773		25,886
Depreciation and amortization (1)	25,970	35,749	76,502	53,077	99,054	143,079
Non-recurring merger charges (2)				40,596		
Other, net	(829)	1,489	(684)	1,922	113	1,231
Total operating expenses	121,355	161,287	274,515	227,024	217,798	390,541
Operating income (loss)	11,957	17,208	10,309	(71,727)	(49,611)	(41,672)
Interest expense, net	17,304	23,508	49,221	41,337	34,821	61,707
Loss on extinguishment of debt (3)				39,097		
Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit and discontinued operations	(5,347)	(6,300)	(38,912)	(152,161)	(84,432)	(103,379)
Income tax benefit (4)	(1,395)	(1,647)	(4,022)	(2,823)	(30,797)	(14,219)
Loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations, net of tax	(3,952)	(4,653)	(34,890)	(149,338)	(53,635)	(89,160)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax (5)	21	(4,275)	(4,334)			
Net loss	(3,931)	(8,928)	(39,224)	(149,338)	(53,635)	(89,160)
Dividend requirement and premium paid on redemption of exchangeable preferred stock (6)	14,766	20,299	12,474	26,994	2	6
Net loss applicable to common shares	\$ (18,697)	\$ (29,227)	\$ (51,698)	\$ (176,332)	\$ (53,637)	\$ (89,166)
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations per common share					\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.93)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share					\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.93)
Weighted average common shares outstanding					96,134	96,134
OTHER DATA (7):						
Cash flow provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	\$ 13,951	\$ 15,346	\$ 43,006	\$ (166)	\$ 17,641	\$ 64,104
Investing activities	(46,412)	(318,427)	(795,242)	2,222	(1,063,881)	(14,339)
Financing activities	127,431	218,407	742,347	(5,187)	1,046,906	(48,297)
EBITDA (7)	37,927	52,957	86,811	(57,747)	49,443	101,407
Capital expenditures	4,511	16,609	5,453	3,165	4,716	14,695
Current tax expense (benefit)	411	946	506	(5)	525	1,059
Deferred tax benefit	(1,806)	(2,593)	(4,528)	(2,818)	(31,322)	(15,278)
	Predecessor Company			Company		
	December 31,			December 31,		September 30,
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003

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	Predecessor Company			Company		
				(as restated)		
BALANCE SHEET DATA:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 102,655	\$ 17,981	\$ 8,092	\$ 666	\$ 2,134	\$ 12,129
Working capital	153,000	54,777	41,829	44,997	29,083	52,327
Intangible assets, net	266,446	538,664	1,273,520	2,109,825	1,987,480	2,069,786
Total assets	471,768	716,613	1,485,564	2,325,352	2,198,333	2,288,717
Long-term debt and other obligations (including current portion)	211,299	345,867	864,131	1,070,674	1,033,479	721,571
Exchangeable preferred stock	116,775	85,362	96,158	39		
Shareholders' equity	103,963	219,209	414,271	940,604	866,575	1,243,740

(1) We adopted SFAS No. 142 on January 1, 2002. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(2) In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications, our predecessor company incurred approximately \$40.6 million in non-recurring merger-related charges during the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001. These charges primarily included \$26.9 million paid to employees for the cancellation of stock options as provided for under the merger agreement, \$9.8 million for a merger fairness opinion, \$2.5 million for legal, accounting and other professional fees and \$0.9 million for a legal settlement to its shareholders.

(3) In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications and the related extinguishment of substantially all of its 10¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007 and all of our predecessor company's 9¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008, our predecessor company recorded a loss of approximately \$39.1 million in the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001.

(4) We recorded a non-cash deferred income tax benefit during the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001. This benefit represents the utilization of deferred tax liabilities recorded at the date of our acquisition of our predecessor company. For the year ended December 31, 2002, due to an increase in valuation allowance related primarily to our net operating loss carryforwards, the tax benefit was limited to \$14.2 million.

(5) In December 1999, the predecessor company management decided to discontinue the operations of its Internet service provider.

(6) In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications, our predecessor company recorded a \$20.2 million premium paid on the redemption of substantially all of its 13¹/₄% Exchangeable Preferred Stock. In addition, our predecessor company paid \$6.8 million in dividends on the exchangeable preferred stock during the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001.

(7) Other data:
The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:

	Predecessor Company			Predecessor Company	Company	
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from	Period from	Year Ended
	1998	1999	2000	January 1 through June 25, 2001	June 26 through December 31, 2001	December 31, 2002
Net loss	\$ (3,931)	\$ (8,928)	\$ (39,224)	\$ (149,338)	\$ (53,635)	\$ (89,160)
Interest expense, net	17,304	23,508	49,221	41,337	34,821	61,707

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	Predecessor Company		Predecessor Company		Company	
Depreciation and amortization	25,970	35,749	76,502	53,077	99,054	143,079
Income tax benefit	(1,395)	(1,647)	(4,022)	(2,823)	(30,797)	(14,219)
(Income) loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(21)	4,275	4,334			
EBITDA	\$ 37,927	\$ 52,957	\$ 86,811	\$ (57,747)	\$ 49,443	\$ 101,407

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Company	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
	(as restated)	
OPERATING DATA:		
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 254,091	\$ 269,308
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	68,862	73,653
Selling, general and administrative	85,246	83,133
Corporate general and administrative	8,109	7,399
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	21,134	8,181
Depreciation and amortization	107,101	105,770
Other, net	708	67
Total operating expenses	291,160	278,203
Operating income (loss)	(37,069)	(8,895)
Interest expense, net	46,869	38,750
Loss on extinguishment of debt (1)		8,154
Loss before income tax (benefit) expense	(83,938)	(55,799)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(11,551)	20,151
Net loss	(72,387)	(75,950)
Dividend requirement and premium paid on redemption of exchangeable preferred stock	6	
Net loss applicable to common shares	\$ (72,393)	\$ (75,950)

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	Company	
	2002	2003
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.74)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	96,134	102,118

OTHER DATA (2):

Cash flow provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 43,060	\$ 65,226
Investing activities	(5,684)	(175,791)
Financing activities	(32,811)	120,560
EBITDA	70,032	88,721
Capital expenditures	(6,656)	(4,697)
Current tax expense	860	1,030
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	(12,411)	19,121

(1) In connection with the repayment of notes in the third quarter of 2003, we wrote off deferred financing costs of approximately \$8.2 million.

(2) Other data:

The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:

	Company	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
Net loss	\$ (72,387)	\$ (75,950)
Interest expense, net	46,869	38,750
Depreciation and amortization	107,101	105,770
Income tax (benefit) expense	(11,551)	20,151
EBITDA	\$ 70,032	\$ 88,721

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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You should carefully consider the risks described below, as well as other information included in this prospectus, before making an investment decision regarding our common stock. Our business, results of operations or financial condition may be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks. The value of your investment may increase or decrease due to any of these risks.

Risks Related to Our Business

Decreased spending by advertisers can adversely affect our advertising revenue.

Since virtually all of our revenue is generated from the sale of local, regional and national advertising for broadcast on our radio stations, a recession or downturn in the United States economy could have an adverse effect on us as advertisers generally reduce their spending during economic downturns. In addition, because a substantial portion of our revenue is derived from local advertisers, our ability to generate advertising revenue in specific markets could be adversely affected by local or regional economic downturns. For example, in 2001, due to weakness in the general advertising sector and in our markets, which was further exacerbated by the events of September 11, our pro forma net broadcasting revenue declined 8.5%.

We may lose audience share and advertising revenue to competing radio stations or other types of media competitors.

We operate in a highly competitive industry. Our radio stations compete for audiences and advertising revenue with other radio stations and station groups, as well as with other media such as broadcast television, newspapers, magazines, cable television, satellite television, satellite radio, outdoor advertising, the Internet and direct mail. Audience ratings and market shares are subject to change. Any adverse change in a particular market, or adverse change in the relative market positions of the stations located in a particular market could have a material adverse effect on our revenue or ratings, could require increased promotion or other expenses in that market, and could adversely affect our revenue in other markets. Other radio broadcasting companies may enter the 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 revenue. In addition, from time to time, other stations may change their format or programming, a new station may adopt a format to compete directly with our stations for audiences and advertisers, or stations might engage in aggressive promotional campaigns. These tactics could result in lower ratings and advertising revenue or increased promotion and other expenses and, consequently, lower earnings and cash flow for us. Audience preferences as to format or programming may also shift due to demographic or other reasons. Any failure by us to respond, or to respond as quickly as our competitors, could have an adverse effect on our business and financial performance. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain or increase our current audience ratings and advertising revenue.

We have substantial indebtedness that could limit our ability to grow and compete.

Although we intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures, and to use any remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, in excess of the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility, we will continue to have a substantial amount of debt outstanding following this offering and the concurrent notes offering, a portion of which will bear interest at variable rates. Our financial leverage

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and, as a result, our debt service obligations, may have an impact on our financial results and operations, including limiting our ability to:

obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt payments or other corporate purposes;

compete with competitors that are better capitalized than us; and

react to changing market conditions, changes in our industry and economic downturns.

As of December 31, 2003, we had indebtedness of \$669.0 million, consisting of \$500.0 million of subordinated debentures, \$168.1 million under our credit facility and \$0.9 million of other indebtedness. Under our credit facility, as of December 31, 2003, we may borrow up to an additional \$101 million under the revolving portion of our credit facility, in addition to up to \$400 million that we may solicit under an incremental facility. We may reborrow under our revolving credit facility as needed to fund our working capital needs, for general corporate

purposes and to fund the acquisitions of additional radio stations. The terms of our debt are described in greater detail in "Description of Our Indebtedness".

If we lose key personnel, including on-air talent, our business could be disrupted and our financial performance could suffer.

Our business depends upon the continued efforts, abilities and expertise of our executive officers, primarily our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farid Suleman, who joined us in March 2002. We believe that the unique combination of skills and experience possessed by Mr. Suleman would be difficult to replace, and his loss could have a material adverse effect on us, including impairing our ability to execute our business strategy. Mr. Suleman does not have a formal employment agreement. Additionally, our radio stations employ or independently contract with several on-air personalities and hosts of syndicated radio programs with significant loyal audiences in their respective broadcast markets. These on-air personalities are sometimes significantly responsible for the ranking of a station, and for the ability of the station to sell advertising. We cannot assure you that these individuals will remain with our radio stations or will retain their audiences.

We have a history of net losses that may continue for the foreseeable future.

Our predecessor company had a net loss of \$39.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000, a net loss of \$149.3 million for the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001, and we had a net loss of \$53.6 million for the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001, a net loss of \$89.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 and a net loss of \$76.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The primary reasons for these losses are significant charges for depreciation and amortization relating to our acquisition of Citadel Communications and the acquisition of radio stations, interest charges on our outstanding debt and corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation. If we acquire additional stations, these charges, except for corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, may increase further. We cannot assure you that we will become profitable in the future and our failure to do so could harm our business and cause the value of our common stock to decline.

If we cannot renew our FCC licenses, our business will be impaired.

Our business depends upon maintaining our broadcasting licenses issued by the FCC (Federal Communications Commission), which are issued currently for a maximum term of eight years and are renewable. Interested parties may challenge a renewal application. On rare occasions, the FCC has revoked licenses, not renewed them, or renewed them only with significant qualifications, including renewals for less than a full term. We cannot assure you that our pending or future renewal applications will be approved, or that the renewals will not include conditions or qualifications that could adversely affect our operations. If we fail to renew, or renew with substantial conditions or

modifications (including renewing one or more of our licenses for a term of fewer than eight years) any of our licenses, it could prevent us from operating the affected station and generating revenue from it. Moreover, governmental regulations and policies may change over time and the changes may have a material adverse impact upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We could experience delays in expanding our business, be prevented from making acquisitions or be required to divest radio stations due to antitrust laws and other legislative and regulatory considerations.

The Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Justice and the FCC carefully review our proposed business acquisitions and dispositions under their respective regulatory authority, focusing on the effects on competition, the number of stations owned in a market and the effects on concentration of market revenue share. Any delay, prohibition or modification required by regulatory authorities could adversely affect the terms of a proposed transaction or could require us to modify or abandon an otherwise attractive opportunity.

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to extensive and changing federal regulation. Among other things, the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Communications Act, and FCC rules and policies limit the number of broadcasting properties that any person or entity may own, directly or by attribution, in any market and require FCC approval for transfers of control and assignments of licenses. The filing of petitions or complaints against us or any FCC licensee from which we acquire a station could result in the FCC delaying the grant of, or refusing to grant or imposing conditions on its consent to the assignment or transfer of control of licenses. The Communications Act and FCC rules and policies also impose limitations on non-U.S. ownership and voting of our capital stock. On June 2, 2003, the FCC concluded an omnibus rulemaking proceeding in which it examined all broadcast ownership rules, including the local radio ownership rule, the broadcast-newspaper ownership rule, the radio-television cross-ownership rule, the local television ownership rule, the national television ownership rule and the dual network rule. The FCC made significant changes to the local radio ownership rule and the way that it reviews radio station transactions. As a result of these changes, our existing station portfolio will exceed the applicable ownership limit in several markets. Existing ownership combinations, however, are "grandfathered," meaning the FCC will not require us to divest stations that we currently own in

order to come into compliance with the new rules. The new rules will limit our ability to acquire radio stations that we would have been permitted to acquire under the old rules. Pending transactions are also subject to the new rule. Various aspects of these rule changes were appealed by a number of different entities. The rules were to become effective on September 4, 2003, but were stayed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on September 3, 2003. A number of parties also filed requests with the FCC seeking reconsideration of certain aspects of the new rules, including, without limitation, the grandfathering provisions discussed above. In addition, there is significant congressional opposition to the new rules, and bills have been introduced in Congress to modify or repeal the FCC's action, including a requirement that companies divest stations to come into compliance with the revised rules. If the new rules go into effect, we will be required to request a waiver or divest one or more stations, as necessary, in order to obtain FCC approval to consummate our pending acquisition in the Providence, RI market, which we have determined may not comply with the new rules.

There are risks associated with our acquisition strategy.

Our current acquisition strategy is to identify and acquire radio stations that would expand our station clusters in existing and contiguous markets, as well as provide us entry into new markets that rank in the top 100 based on total market revenue. We believe that the most material risks related to this strategy are:

increases in prices for radio stations due to increased competition for acquisition opportunities;

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reduction in the number of suitable acquisition targets resulting from continued industry consolidation; and

failure or unanticipated delays in completing acquisitions due to difficulties in obtaining required regulatory approval, including potential delays resulting from the uncertainty regarding legal challenges to the FCC's adoption of new broadcast ownership rules.

Additional risks, which we have not yet experienced to a material degree, include:

difficulty in integrating operations and systems and managing a large and geographically diverse group of stations;

reduction in the number of suitable acquisition targets resulting from the more restrictive local radio ownership rule adopted by the FCC in June 2003 if such rule becomes effective;

failure of some acquisitions to prove profitable or generate sufficient cash flow;

issuance of large amounts of common stock in order to purchase radio stations;

need to finance acquisitions through funding from the credit or capital markets; and

inability to finance acquisitions on acceptable terms.

In order to remain competitive, we must respond to changes in technology, services and standards which characterize our industry.

The radio broadcasting industry is subject to technological change, evolving industry standards and the emergence of new media technologies. We may not have the resources to acquire new technologies or to introduce new services that could compete with these new technologies. Several new media technologies are being developed, including the following:

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

satellite digital audio radio service, which is provided by two companies offering national satellite radio services, including numerous niche formats, with sound quality comparable to that of compact discs;

in-band on-channel digital radio, which could improve the quality of existing AM and FM stations, including stations owned by us; and

low-power FM radio, which could result in additional FM radio broadcast outlets designed to serve small, localized areas.

Risks Related to this Offering

Following this offering, we will continue to be controlled by affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co., whose interests may conflict with those of our other stockholders.

Following this offering, Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VI, L.P., Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VII, L.P., Forstmann Little & Co. Subordinated Debt and Equity Management Buyout Partnership-VII, L.P. and Forstmann Little & Co. Subordinated Debt and Equity Management Buyout Partnership-VIII, L.P., which we refer to as the Forstmann Little partnerships, will own approximately 58% of our outstanding common stock. The Forstmann Little partnerships will continue to control us even if all of the convertible notes offered in the concurrent notes offering are converted into common stock. Accordingly, they will be able to:

elect our entire board of directors;

control our management and policies; and

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determine, without the consent of our other stockholders, the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to our stockholders for approval, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets.

They will also be able to prevent or cause a change in control of us and amend our certificate of incorporation and bylaws at any time.

Theodore J. Forstmann is the senior partner of, and Sandra J. Horbach and Gordon A. Holmes are general partners of, Forstmann Little & Co. Messrs. Forstmann and Holmes serve as members of our board of directors. Ms. Horbach also serves as a member of our board of directors and as one of our non-executive officers. Our chairman and chief executive officer Farid Suleman is a special limited partner of Forstmann Little & Co. and also provides advice and consulting services to Forstmann Little & Co. Two other directors, Michael A. Miles and J. Anthony Forstmann are special limited partners of Forstmann Little & Co. Mr. Miles also serves on the Forstmann Little advisory board and is an investor in certain affiliated partnerships of Forstmann Little & Co., which give him an economic interest in certain portfolio investments, including us. J. Anthony Forstmann is the brother of Theodore J. Forstmann. See "Management - Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" for a description of these and other relationships and transactions. As a result of these relationships, when conflicts between the interests of the Forstmann Little partnerships and the interests of our other stockholders arise, these directors and officers may not be disinterested. Under Delaware law, although our directors and officers have a duty of loyalty to us, transactions that we enter into in which a director or officer has a conflict of interest are generally permissible so long as the material facts as to the director's or officer's relationship or interest and as to the transaction are disclosed to our board of directors and a majority of our disinterested directors approves the transaction, or the transaction is otherwise fair to us.

The interests of the Forstmann Little partnerships may conflict with the interests of our other stockholders.

If our stock price fluctuates after this offering, you could lose a significant part of your investment.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. We do not know if an active trading market will continue to exist for our common stock or how the common stock will trade in the future. The market price could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to conditions and trends in the radio broadcasting industry and variations in our operating results and estimates. In addition, since our common stock may be less liquid than other stocks whose ownership is less concentrated, these fluctuations may be larger than for the stock of other companies with greater liquidity.

Existing stockholders may sell their common stock, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of common stock into the public market after this offering, or the perception that these sales could occur, could materially and adversely affect our stock price. Immediately after the consummation of this offering, there will be 130,865,469 shares of our common stock outstanding. The 25,300,000 shares of common stock that we sold in our initial public offering on August 6, 2003 and the 28,000,000 shares of common stock that we and the selling stockholders intend to sell in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the federal securities laws unless purchased by our "affiliates" as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. Upon completion of this offering, 77,558,219 shares of our common stock will be "restricted securities" as that term is defined in Rule 144. A significant amount of these shares will be subject to 90-day lock up agreements restricting their resale and are subject to resale restrictions under our stockholder's agreements. We have granted to the Forstmann Little partnerships six demand rights to cause us, at our expense, to file a registration statement under the Securities Act covering resales of the shares of common stock to be held by them after this offering. These shares, along with

shares held by our executive officers, other employees and other existing stockholders who can participate in the registrations, will represent approximately 59% of our outstanding common stock following this offering. These shares may also be sold under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, depending on their holding period and subject to significant restrictions in the case of shares held by persons deemed to be our affiliates. As restrictions on resale end or as these stockholders exercise their registration rights, the market price of our stock could decline if the holders of restricted shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them.

Purchasers of our common stock will experience substantial dilution in the net tangible book value per share of their investment.

If you purchase shares in this offering, you will pay a price per share that substantially exceeds the tangible book value of our assets after subtracting our liabilities. Investors purchasing shares in this offering from us will contribute approximately 9% of the total amount to fund us but will only own approximately 6% of the shares outstanding. You may incur additional dilution if holders of options to purchase common stock, whether currently outstanding or subsequently granted, exercise their options following this offering.

We do not currently intend to pay dividends on our common stock.

While dividends can represent one element of an investment return, you should not anticipate receiving any dividends with respect to our shares of common stock as we do not anticipate paying any dividends on shares of our common stock. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant. Our credit facility limits our ability to pay dividends and make distributions to our stockholders.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements, including those that relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or that include the words "expects", "anticipates", "intends", "believes", "estimates", "seeks", and variations of these words and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the factors described under "Risk Factors", that may cause our actual results and performance to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that these statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, we cannot assure you that our goals will be achieved. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this prospectus, and, except as required under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we assume no obligation to update or revise them or

provide reasons why actual results may differ.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

We based or derived the station and market data we present in this prospectus from third-party sources. Unless otherwise indicated:

we derived all audience share data and audience ranking information from surveys of people ages 25-54, listening Monday through Sunday, 6 a.m. to 12 midnight, pertaining to each market, based on the Spring 2003 Market Report published by The Arbitron Ratings Company;

we derived our station group revenue ranking information for the full year 2002, our 2002 market revenue rank, the number of owned and operated stations in the market and the number of station groups in the market from BIA Financial Network, Inc.'s "Investing in Radio Market Report 2003" (4th edition);

we obtained our total number of listeners ages 12+ from The Arbitron Ratings Company;

we derived radio advertising industry revenue share levels for industry participants from revenue estimates for each company prepared by the "BIA/fin Media Access Pro (2003)" produced by BIA Financial Network, Inc., and total radio advertising industry revenue from the Radio Advertising Bureau; and

we derived radio broadcasting market share of aggregate advertising revenue in each of 1992 and 2002, as well as radio broadcasting, television broadcasting, newspaper publishing and outdoor advertising compound annual growth rates from 1992 through 2002, from Zenith Optimedia's "Global Advertising Expenditure Forecasts" December 2003.

While we believe these industry publications are reliable, we have not independently verified them.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from our sale of 8,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering, based on a price to public of \$19.00 per share, and after deducting estimated offering expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions of \$6.8 million payable by us, will be approximately \$145.2 million. If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase an additional 4,200,000 shares of common stock from us to cover over-allotments, our total net proceeds, after deducting estimated offering expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions of \$9.6 million payable by us, will be approximately \$222.2 million. We will not receive any proceeds from the shares of common stock sold in this offering by the selling stockholders.

In addition, we estimate that our net proceeds from our sale of convertible notes in the concurrent notes offering, after deducting estimated offering expenses and initial purchasers' discounts and commissions of \$7.6 million payable by us, will be approximately \$292.4 million. If the initial purchasers in the concurrent notes offering exercise in full their option to purchase an additional \$60 million principal amount of notes from us, our total net proceeds, after deducting estimated offering expenses and initial purchasers' discounts and commissions of \$8.8 million payable by us, will be approximately \$351.2 million.

We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. Our 6% subordinated debentures bear an annual interest rate of 6% and mature in three equal annual installments, beginning June 26, 2012, with the final payment due June 26, 2014. If our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering exceed the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, we intend to use the remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility under our credit agreement. Loans outstanding under the revolving portion of our credit facility must be repaid by June 26, 2008. As of December 31, 2003, we had \$99.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility, with a current effective annual interest rate of 2.30%.

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All of our 6% subordinated debentures are held by the limited partners of affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. One of these limited partners, which holds approximately 4% of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures, is an affiliate of one of the underwriters. In addition, approximately \$33.7 million of our outstanding balance under the revolving credit facility is held by affiliates of the underwriters.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not paid dividends in the past and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. We intend to retain earnings, if any, for the future operation and expansion of our business. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant. Our credit facility limits our ability to pay dividends and make distributions to our stockholders.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on August 1, 2003, under the symbol "CDL". The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low closing sales prices for our common stock as reported by the NYSE.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003:		
Third Quarter (beginning August 1, 2003)	\$ 22.08	\$ 18.50
Fourth Quarter	\$ 22.74	\$ 17.92
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004:		
First Quarter (through February 11, 2004)	\$ 22.28	\$ 18.38

On February 11, 2004, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$19.02 per share. You should obtain current market quotations before making any decision with respect to an investment in our common stock. Based on information available to us and our transfer agent, we believe that as of February 5, 2004, there were 3,912 holders of our common stock.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash position and capitalization as of September 30, 2003, on an actual basis and on a pro forma basis. The pro forma data are presented in two columns. The first pro forma column reflects the sale by us of 8,000,000 newly issued shares of common stock in this offering and the use of all of our net proceeds from this offering to redeem a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. The second pro forma column reflects (i) the sale by us of 8,000,000 newly issued shares of common stock in this offering, (ii) the issuance of \$300 million principal amount of convertible notes in the concurrent notes offering, and (iii) the use of all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. Both pro forma columns also reflect (i) the repurchase of 53,271 shares of common stock and cancellation of a related shareholder note on December 31, 2003, and (ii) the sale of 7,250 shares of common stock upon exercise of outstanding stock options between September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2003.

In addition, you should read the following table in conjunction with "Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations", "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data", our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Description of Our Indebtedness" which are contained later in this prospectus.

<u>Actual</u>	<u>Pro forma for this offering</u>	<u>Pro forma for this offering and the concurrent notes offering</u>
---------------	--	--

	Actual	Pro forma for this offering	Pro forma for this offering and the concurrent notes offering
	(in thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,129	\$ 12,129	\$ 12,129
Long-term debt:			
Credit facilities:			
Revolving credit loans	127,000	127,000	127,000
Term loans	69,111	69,111	69,111
6% Subordinated debentures	500,000	354,800	62,400
Convertible subordinated notes			300,000
Other debt	970	970	970
Total debt	697,081	551,881	559,481
Less current maturities	4,509	4,509	4,509
Total long-term debt	692,572	547,372	554,972
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 122,911,490 shares outstanding, actual; 130,865,469 shares outstanding, pro forma	1,229	1,309	1,309
Additional paid-in capital	1,470,661	1,615,538	1,615,538
Deferred compensation	(7,086)	(7,086)	(7,086)
Shareholder notes (1)	(2,319)	(1,866)	(1,866)
Accumulated deficit	(218,745)	(218,745)	(218,745)
Total shareholders' equity	1,243,740	1,389,150	1,389,150
Total capitalization	\$ 1,936,312	\$ 1,936,522	\$ 1,944,122

(1)

In December 2003, in connection with the termination of an employee and pursuant to a stockholder's agreement between us and this former employee, we repurchased the unvested portion of common stock held by this former employee, in part, through the cancellation of a note issued by the employee to us. The note was initially delivered to us by our former employee in partial payment for this former employee's purchase of our common stock.

DILUTION

On September 30, 2003, we had a net tangible book deficit of \$826.0 million, or \$6.72 per share of common stock. Net tangible book deficit is the difference between our total tangible assets and our total liabilities. We determined the net tangible book deficit per share by

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dividing our net tangible book deficit by the total number of shares of common stock outstanding, adjusted for the sale of 7,250 shares of common stock between September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2003, and the repurchase of 53,271 shares of common stock on December 31, 2003. After giving effect to the sale of 8,000,000 shares of common stock offered by us in this offering at a price to public of \$19.00 per share and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by us, our pro forma net tangible book deficit would have been approximately \$680.6 million, or \$5.20 per share of common stock. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$1.52 per share to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution of \$24.20 per share to new investors purchasing shares of common stock in this offering. The following table illustrates this dilution on a per share basis:

Price to public per common share	\$19.00
Adjusted net tangible book deficit per common share at September 30, 2003	\$6.72
Increase in adjusted net tangible book value per common share attributable to new investors	\$1.52
Pro forma net tangible book deficit per common share after this offering	\$5.20
Dilution per common share to new investors	\$24.20

The following table sets forth on a pro forma basis the number of shares of common stock owned by existing stockholders and to be owned by new investors, the total consideration paid, and the average price per share paid by our existing stockholders and to be paid by new investors in this offering at \$19.00, the per share price to the public, and before deduction of estimated underwriting discounts and commissions:

	Shares Purchased(1)		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Existing stockholders	122,865,469	93.9%	\$1,500,606,451	90.8%	\$12.21
New investors	8,000,000	6.1%	\$152,000,000	9.2%	\$19.00
Total	130,865,469	100.0%	\$1,652,606,451	100.0%	\$12.63

- (1) The number of shares disclosed for the existing stockholders includes 20,000,000 shares being sold by the selling stockholders in this offering. The number of shares disclosed for the new investors does not include the 20,000,000 shares being purchased by the new investors from the selling stockholders in this offering. Sales by the selling stockholders in this offering will reduce the number of shares of common stock held by existing stockholders to 102,865,469 or approximately 78.6% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering and will increase the number of shares of common stock held by new investors to 28,000,000 or approximately 21.4% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

The unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statements of operations have been derived by the application of pro forma adjustments to our historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and the year ended December 31, 2002 give effect to this offering and the concurrent notes offering and the use of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. The pro forma consolidated statements of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2002 and the nine months ended September 30, 2003 also reflect the application of the net proceeds from our initial public offering on August 6, 2003. The pro forma adjustments have been applied to derive the pro forma consolidated condensed statements of operations as if these transactions were consummated on January 1 of each period presented. The pro forma adjustments are described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statements of operations.

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The unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statements of operations should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had the above transaction been consummated on the dates or for the periods indicated and do not purport to indicate results of operations as of any future date or for any future period. The unaudited pro forma consolidated condensed statements of operations should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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**Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations
for the Year Ended December 31, 2002
(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Year Ended December 31, 2002				
	Actual (as restated)	Adjustments for the initial public offering(1)	Adjustments for this offering(2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering(3)	Pro forma
OPERATING DATA:					
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 348,869				\$ 348,869
Operating expenses:					
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	92,786				92,786
Selling, general and administrative	116,808				116,808
Corporate general and administrative	10,751				10,751
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	25,886				25,886
Depreciation and amortization	143,079				143,079
Other, net	1,231				1,231
Total operating expenses	390,541				390,541
Operating loss	(41,672)				(41,672)
Interest expense, net	61,707	(24,652)	(9,044)	(11,502)	16,509
Income (loss) before income tax (benefit) expense	(103,379)	24,652	9,044	11,502	(58,181)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(14,219)	1,050	385	490	(12,294)
Net income (loss)	\$ (89,160)	\$ 23,602	\$ 8,659	\$ 11,012	\$ (45,887)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.93)				\$ (0.35)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (4)	96,134				130,865
OTHER DATA (5):					
Cash flow provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 64,104	\$ 23,163	\$ 8,712	\$ 11,919	\$ 107,898
Investing activities	(14,339)				(14,339)
Financing activities	(48,297)				(48,297)

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- (1) The pro forma adjustments for our initial public offering completed on August 6, 2003 reflect reduced interest expense after giving effect to (i) the repayment of approximately \$448.0 million of senior debt outstanding under our credit facility using the net proceeds from our initial public offering, (ii) the decrease of our average interest rate on the remaining amounts outstanding under our credit facility to 3.38% during 2002 as a result of improved leverage ratios due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, and (iii) reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002.
- (2) The pro forma adjustments for this offering reflect reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$145.2 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, we expect to write off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.
- (3) The pro forma adjustments for the concurrent notes offering reflect (i) reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$292.4 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, and (ii) increased interest expense and increased amortization of deferred financing costs due to the issuance of \$300 million principal amount of convertible notes with an interest rate of 1.875%, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, we expect to write off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.
- (4) Pro forma weighted average common shares outstanding reflects (i) the exchange of each share of Class B common stock into .518 shares of Class A common stock and the redesignation of the Class A common stock as common stock in

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connection with our initial public offering, (ii) the sale of 25,300,000 shares of common stock in our initial public offering, (iii) the sale of 8,000,000 newly issued shares of common stock in this offering, and (iv) all other equity transactions that occurred during 2002 and 2003, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2002.

- (5) Other data:

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Actual	Adjustments for the initial public offering(1)	Adjustments for this offering(2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering(3)	Pro forma
The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:					
Net income (loss)	\$ (89,160)	\$ 23,602	\$ 8,659	\$ 11,012	\$ (45,887)
Interest expense, net	61,707	(24,652)	(9,044)	(11,502)	16,509
Depreciation and amortization	143,079				143,079
Income tax (benefit) expense	(14,219)	1,050	385	490	(12,294)
EBITDA	\$ 101,407	\$	\$	\$	\$ 101,407

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations
for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2003

	Actual	Adjustments for the initial public offering(1)	Adjustments for this offering(2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering(3)	Pro forma
OPERATING DATA:					
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 269,308	\$	\$	\$	\$ 269,308
Operating expenses:					
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	73,653				73,653
Selling, general and administrative	83,133				83,133
Corporate general and administrative	7,399				7,399
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	8,181				8,181
Depreciation and amortization	105,770				105,770
Other, net	67				67
Total operating expenses	278,203				278,203
Operating loss	(8,895)				(8,895)
Interest expense, net	38,750	(11,310)	(6,783)	(8,627)	12,030
Loss on extinguishment of debt	8,154				8,154
Income (loss) before income tax expense	(55,799)	11,310	6,783	8,627	(29,079)
Income tax expense	20,151				20,151
Net income (loss)	\$ (75,950)	\$ 11,310	\$ 6,783	\$ 8,627	\$ (49,230)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.74)				\$ (0.38)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (4)	102,118				130,865
OTHER DATA (5):					
Cash flow provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 65,226	\$ 10,438	\$ 6,534	\$ 8,939	\$ 91,137
Investing activities	(175,791)				(175,791)
Financing activities	120,560				120,560

(1) The pro forma adjustments for our initial public offering completed on August 6, 2003 reflect reduced interest expense after giving effect to (i) the repayment of approximately \$448.0 million of senior debt outstanding under our credit facility using the net proceeds from our initial public offering, (ii) the decrease of our average interest rate on the remaining amounts outstanding under our credit facility to 2.75% during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as a result of improved leverage ratios due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, and (iii) reduced amortization of deferred loan costs due to the repayment of a portion of our credit facility, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003.

(2)

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The pro forma adjustments for this offering reflect reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$145.2 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003. In connection with the redemption of a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using our net proceeds from this offering, we expect to write off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.

- (3) The pro forma adjustments for the concurrent notes offering reflect (i) reduced interest expense and reduced amortization of deferred financing costs due to the redemption of approximately \$292.4 million of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, and (ii) increased interest expense and increased amortization of deferred financing costs due to the issuance of \$300 million principal amount of convertible notes with an interest rate of 1.875%, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003. In connection with the redemption of a portion

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of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures using the net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering, we expect to write off a significant portion of our deferred financing costs.

- (4) Pro forma weighted average common shares outstanding reflects (i) the exchange of each share of Class B common stock into .518 shares of Class A common stock and the redesignation of the Class A common stock as common stock in connection with our initial public offering, (ii) the sale of 25,300,000 shares of common stock in our initial public offering, (iii) the sale of 8,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering, and (iv) all other equity transactions that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2003, as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2003.

- (5) Other data:

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003

	Actual	Adjustments for the initial public offering(1)	Adjustments for this offering(2)	Adjustments for the concurrent notes offering(3)	Pro forma
The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:					
Net loss	\$ (75,950)	\$ 11,310	\$ 6,783	\$ 8,627	\$ (49,230)
Interest expense, net	38,750	(11,310)	(6,783)	(8,627)	12,030
Depreciation and amortization	105,770				105,770
Income tax expense	20,151				20,151
EBITDA	\$ 88,721	\$	\$	\$	\$ 88,721

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the selected historical consolidated financial data below in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. You should also read Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. All of

these materials are contained later in this prospectus. We derived the historical consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2000 and for the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 from the audited consolidated financial statements of our predecessor company. We derived the historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2001 and 2002 and for the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 and for the year ended December 31, 2002 from our audited consolidated financial statements. We derived the historical consolidated financial data as of September 30, 2003 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2003 from our unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements. The unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for these periods. We derived the historical financial data as of December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1999 from the audited consolidated financial statements of our predecessor company which are not contained in this prospectus. The selected consolidated historical financial data may not be indicative of future performance.

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Predecessor Company			Predecessor Company	Company	
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through June 25, 2001	Period from June 26 through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002
	1998	1999	2000			
						(as restated)
OPERATING DATA:						
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 133,312	\$ 178,495	\$ 284,824	\$ 155,297	\$ 168,187	\$ 348,869
Operating expenses:						
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	46,019	53,936	81,168	53,960	55,655	92,786
Selling, general and administrative	45,826	61,376	96,191	57,076	56,938	116,808
Corporate general and administrative	4,295	7,010	9,092	5,620	6,038	10,751
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	74	1,727	12,246	14,773		25,886
Depreciation and amortization (1)	25,970	35,749	76,502	53,077	99,054	143,079
Non-recurring merger charges (2)				40,596		
Other, net	(829)	1,489	(684)	1,922	113	1,231
Total operating expenses	121,355	161,287	274,515	227,024	217,798	390,541
Operating income (loss)	11,957	17,208	10,309	(71,727)	(49,611)	(41,672)
Interest expense, net	17,304	23,508	49,221	41,337	34,821	61,707
Loss on extinguishment of debt (3)				39,097		
Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit and discontinued operations	(5,347)	(6,300)	(38,912)	(152,161)	(84,432)	(103,379)
Income tax benefit (4)	(1,395)	(1,647)	(4,022)	(2,823)	(30,797)	(14,219)
Loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations, net of tax	(3,952)	(4,653)	(34,890)	(149,338)	(53,635)	(89,160)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax (5)	21	(4,275)	(4,334)			
Net loss	(3,931)	(8,928)	(39,224)	(149,338)	(53,635)	(89,160)
Dividend requirement and premium paid on redemption of exchangeable preferred stock (6)	14,766	20,299	12,474	26,994	2	6

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	Predecessor Company			Predecessor Company		Company	
Net loss applicable to common shares	\$ (18,697)	\$ (29,227)	\$ (51,698)	\$ (176,332)	\$ (53,637)	\$ (89,166)	
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations per common share					\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.93)	
Basic and diluted net loss per common share					\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.93)	
Weighted average common shares outstanding					96,134	96,134	

OTHER DATA (7):

Cash flow provided by (used in):

Operating activities	\$ 13,951	\$ 15,346	\$ 43,006	\$ (166)	\$ 17,641	\$ 64,104
Investing activities	(46,412)	(318,427)	(795,242)	2,222	(1,063,881)	(14,339)
Financing activities	127,431	218,407	742,347	(5,187)	1,046,906	(48,297)
EBITDA (7)	37,927	52,957	86,811	(57,747)	49,443	101,407
Capital expenditures	4,511	16,609	5,453	3,165	4,716	14,695
Current tax expense (benefit)	411	946	506	(5)	525	1,059
Deferred tax benefit	(1,806)	(2,593)	(4,528)	(2,818)	(31,322)	(15,278)

	Predecessor Company			Company		
	December 31,			December 31,		September 30,
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003

(as restated)

BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 102,655	\$ 17,981	\$ 8,092	\$ 666	\$ 2,134	\$ 12,129
Working capital	153,000	54,777	41,829	44,997	29,083	52,327
Intangible assets, net	266,446	538,664	1,273,520	2,109,825	1,987,480	2,069,786
Total assets	471,768	716,613	1,485,564	2,325,352	2,198,333	2,288,717
Long-term debt and other obligations (including current portion)	211,299	345,867	864,131	1,070,674	1,033,479	721,571
Exchangeable preferred stock	116,775	85,362	96,158	39		
Shareholders' equity	103,963	219,209	414,271	940,604	866,575	1,243,740

- (1) We adopted SFAS No. 142 on January 1, 2002. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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- (2) In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications, our predecessor company incurred approximately \$40.6 million in non-recurring merger-related charges during the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001. These charges primarily included \$26.9 million paid to employees for the cancellation of stock options as provided for under the merger agreement, \$9.8 million for a merger fairness opinion, \$2.5 million for legal, accounting and other professional fees and \$0.9 million for a legal settlement to its shareholders.
- (3) In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications and the related extinguishment of substantially all of its 10¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007 and all of our predecessor company's 9¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008, our predecessor company recorded a loss of approximately \$39.1 million in the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001.

- (4)

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We recorded a non-cash deferred income tax benefit during the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001. This benefit represents the utilization of deferred tax liabilities recorded at the date of our acquisition of our predecessor company. For the year ended December 31, 2002, due to an increase in valuation allowance related primarily to our net operating loss carryforwards, the tax benefit was limited to \$14.2 million.

- (5) In December 1999, the predecessor company management decided to discontinue the operations of its Internet service provider.
- (6) In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications, our predecessor company recorded a \$20.2 million premium paid on the redemption of substantially all of its 13¹/₄% Exchangeable Preferred Stock. In addition, our predecessor company paid \$6.8 million in dividends on the exchangeable preferred stock during the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001.
- (7) Other data:
The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:

	Predecessor Company			Predecessor Company	Company	
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through June 25, 2001	Period from June 26 through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002
	1998	1999	2000			2002
Net loss	\$ (3,931)	\$ (8,928)	\$ (39,224)	\$ (149,338)	\$ (53,635)	\$ (89,160)
Interest expense, net	17,304	23,508	49,221	41,337	34,821	61,707
Depreciation and amortization	25,970	35,749	76,502	53,077	99,054	143,079
Income tax benefit	(1,395)	(1,647)	(4,022)	(2,823)	(30,797)	(14,219)
(Income) loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(21)	4,275	4,334			
EBITDA	\$ 37,927	\$ 52,957	\$ 86,811	\$ (57,747)	\$ 49,443	\$ 101,407

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data (Continued) (In thousands, except per share amounts)

Company	
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
(as restated)	

OPERATING DATA:

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	Company	
	\$	\$
Net broadcasting revenue	254,091	269,308
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	68,862	73,653
Selling, general and administrative	85,246	83,133
Corporate general and administrative	8,109	7,399
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	21,134	8,181
Depreciation and amortization	107,101	105,770
Other, net	708	67
Total operating expenses	291,160	278,203
Operating income (loss)	(37,069)	(8,895)
Interest expense, net	46,869	38,750
Loss on extinguishment of debt (1)		8,154
Loss before income tax (benefit) expense	(83,938)	(55,799)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(11,551)	20,151
Net loss	(72,387)	(75,950)
Dividend requirement and premium paid on redemption of exchangeable preferred stock	6	
Net loss applicable to common shares	(72,393)	\$ (75,950)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.74)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	96,134	102,118
OTHER DATA (2):		
Cash flow provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 43,060	\$ 65,226
Investing activities	(5,684)	(175,791)
Financing activities	(32,811)	120,560
EBITDA	70,032	88,721
Capital expenditures	(6,656)	(4,697)
Current tax expense	860	1,030
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	(12,411)	19,121

(1) In connection with the repayment of notes in the third quarter of 2003, we wrote off deferred financing cost of approximately \$8.2 million.

(2) Other data:

The table below reconciles net loss to EBITDA:

Company

	Company	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
Net loss	\$ (72,387)	\$ (75,950)
Interest expense, net	46,869	38,750
Depreciation and amortization	107,101	105,770
Income tax (benefit) expense	(11,551)	20,151
EBITDA	\$ 70,032	\$ 88,721

We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. This term is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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

Introduction

Citadel Broadcasting Company, which together with its parent Citadel Communications Corporation we refer to as our predecessor company, was founded in 1991 and grew rapidly through acquisitions subsequent to the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. In June 2001, affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. acquired our predecessor company from its public shareholders for an aggregate purchase price, including the redemption of debt and exchangeable preferred stock, of approximately \$2.0 billion.

Our operating subsidiary, Citadel Broadcasting Company, owns and operates radio stations and holds FCC licenses in 24 states.

Sources of Revenue

Our net broadcasting revenue is primarily derived from the sale of broadcasting time to local, regional and national advertisers. Net broadcasting revenue is gross revenue less agency commissions. Local revenue is comprised of advertising sales made within a station's local market or region either directly with the advertiser or through the advertiser's agency. National revenue represents sales made to advertisers/agencies who are purchasing advertising for multiple markets. These sales are typically facilitated by a national representation firm, which serves as our sales agent in these transactions. Our revenue is affected primarily by the advertising rates our radio stations charge as well as the overall demand for radio advertising time in a market. Advertising rates are based primarily on four 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, or Arbitron;

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

the supply of and demand for radio advertising time; and

the size of the market.

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In the radio broadcasting industry, seasonal revenue fluctuations are common and are due primarily to variations in advertising expenditures by local and national advertisers. Typically, revenue is lowest in the first calendar quarter of the year and highest in the second and fourth calendar quarters of the year.

We seek to diversify our revenue sources in many respects, including among advertisers, advertiser segments, geographic locations and formats. We generate revenue from multiple advertisers and advertiser segments including automotive companies, retail merchants, restaurants, fast food chains, telephone companies and grocery stores. In 2002, no single advertiser accounted for more than 10% of our net broadcasting revenue. Our local and regional advertising is sold primarily by our locally-based sales staff and our national advertising is sold by a national advertising representative firm. In 2002, we generated approximately 84% of our net broadcasting revenue from local and regional advertising and approximately 16% from national advertising.

Components of Expenses

Our most significant broadcast expenses are (1) sales costs, (2) programming expenses, (3) advertising and promotional expenses and (4) administrative and technical expenses. We strive to control these expenses by working closely with local management and centralizing functions such as finance, accounting, legal, human resources and management information systems. We also use our multiple stations, market presence and purchasing power to negotiate favorable rates with several vendors.

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Depreciation and amortization of costs associated with the acquisition of radio stations and interest carrying charges historically have been significant factors in determining our overall profitability. Based on intangible assets currently held by us, and not giving effect to the closing of pending radio station acquisitions, we expect the total amortization expense incurred will continue to decrease due to the remaining weighted-average useful amortization period of intangible assets subject to amortization.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

We use the term "EBITDA" throughout this prospectus. EBITDA consists of income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization.

This term, as we define it, may not be comparable to a similarly titled measure employed by other companies and is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP.

We use EBITDA as a measure of operating performance, we do not use it as a measure of liquidity. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for operating income, net income or loss, cash flows provided by operating, investing and financing activities, or other income or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with GAAP or as a measure of liquidity.

We believe EBITDA is useful to an investor in evaluating our operating performance because:

it is widely used in the broadcasting industry to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as depreciation and amortization, which can vary depending upon accounting methods and the book value of assets. We believe that, by eliminating such effects, EBITDA provides a meaningful measure of overall corporate performance exclusive of our capital structure and the method by which our assets were acquired; and

it helps investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare the results of our operations from period to period by removing the impact of our capital structure (primarily interest charges from our outstanding debt) and asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization) from our operating results.

Our management uses EBITDA:

as a measurement of operating performance because it assists us in comparing our performance on a consistent basis as it removes the impact of our capital structure (primarily interest charges from our outstanding debt) and asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization) from our operating results;

in presentations to our board of directors to enable them to have the same consistent measurement basis of operating performance used by management;

as a measure for determining our operating budget;

as a measure for planning and forecasting overall and individual radio station cluster expectations and for evaluating actual results against such expectations; and

as the basis for incentive bonuses paid to our executive officers and our station managers.

In 2003, the SEC adopted rules regulating the use of non-GAAP financial measures, such as the one we are using, in filings with the SEC and in disclosures and press releases. These rules require non-GAAP financial measures to be presented with and reconciled to the most nearly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. We have included a presentation of net income (loss) as calculated under GAAP and a reconciliation to EBITDA on a consolidated basis, under "Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations" and "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data".

Basis of Presentation

On June 26, 2001, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Citadel Communications Corporation. In this prospectus, we refer to Citadel Communications, together with its wholly owned operating subsidiary Citadel Broadcasting Company, prior to June 26, 2001 as our predecessor company. Results for the year ended December 31, 2001 include results for both our predecessor company and us. Results for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 are the results of our predecessor company. As more fully discussed below, our results for 2001 include additional depreciation, amortization and interest expenses, as well as non-recurring merger charges and a loss on extinguishment of debt directly related to our acquisition of Citadel Communications and related transactions in June 2001. Our 2001 operations are not comparable to those of prior periods, nor are they necessarily indicative of future results. In order to enhance comparability, the following discussion of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 is supplemented by pro forma financial information that gives effect to our acquisition of Citadel Communications and all other acquisitions and divestitures of radio stations that occurred after January 1, 2000 and prior to January 1, 2003 as if they had occurred on January 1, 2000. We are including this information in order to provide results which include all stations we owned as of December 31, 2002 for all periods presented. The pro forma results are presented for information purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have occurred had the transactions actually occurred at the beginning of 2000, nor are they necessarily indicative of future operating results.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

Restatement

Subsequent to filing our initial Registration Statement on Form S-1 in June 2002 in connection with the initial public offering of our common stock in August 2003, our management determined that the amount of corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation and deferred compensation related to options granted to our chief executive officer and stock purchased by our chief executive officer should be adjusted. For purposes of calculating corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation and deferred compensation, we adjusted the fair value at the date of grant of the Class A common stock underlying the options from \$8.41 per share to \$13.05 per share. In addition, we adjusted the fair value of the Class B common stock purchased by our chief executive officer from \$3.50 per share to \$4.83 per share. As a result, as described in Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements, our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002 and as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 have been restated from the amounts previously reported to reflect the changes in deferred compensation and corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation. Additionally, subsequent to amending our Registration Statement on Form S-1 in connection with the initial public offering of our common stock to include financial statements as of and for the period ended September 30, 2002, our management determined that our advertiser client base asset acquired in connection with the acquisition of our predecessor company in June 2001 should be recognized as an asset apart from goodwill. We reclassified this asset and recorded amortization expense and the corresponding effect on income taxes accordingly. The amounts presented in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" have been adjusted to reflect the restatement. See "Description of Capital Stock Overview" for a discussion of our recapitalization.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002

Net Broadcasting Revenue. Net broadcasting revenue was \$269.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, an increase of \$15.2 million, or 6.0%, as compared to \$254.1 million for the

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nine months ended September 30, 2002. The increase was caused by higher revenues from most of our existing stations as well as from stations acquired in 2003. National revenue increased approximately \$3.9 million, or 9.6%, while local revenue increased approximately \$11.3 million, or 5.3%. National revenue growth outpaced local revenue growth, as national revenue was relatively weak in 2002 as a result of the prior year's economic downturn. Overall growth in net broadcasting revenues was a result of improving economic factors affecting the advertising climate. Net broadcasting revenue, excluding barter revenue, increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 by \$16.4 million, or 6.6%, over the same period in 2002, while barter revenue, which represents revenue earned in exchange for goods or services received from advertisers, decreased \$1.2 million, or 18.5% over the same period in 2002. Included in net broadcasting revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was approximately \$1.0 million in revenue related to radio stations we acquired in New Orleans and Des Moines from Wilks Broadcasting in September 2003.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues was \$73.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to \$68.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. Barter expenses, which represent the value of services received from advertisers in exchange for commercial air-time, decreased by \$1.3 million, or 20.2%, over the same period in 2002, while the remaining cost of revenues increased by \$6.1 million, or 9.7%, for the nine months ended September 2003 as compared to the nine months ended September 2002, primarily due to our increased investment in programming in 2003.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.1 million, or 2.5%, from \$85.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 to \$83.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. This decrease was primarily due to reductions in salaries and commission expense.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses were \$7.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, a decrease of \$0.7 million, or 8.6%, as compared to \$8.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in corporate compensation for the nine months ended September 2003 as compared to the same period in 2002.

Corporate Non-Cash Deferred Stock Compensation. Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation expense was \$8.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, a decrease of \$12.9 million, or 61.1%, from \$21.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The compensation expense relates to stock options granted to our chief executive officer in March 2002 and shares of common stock issued to our chief executive officer in April 2002, and the expense is recognized over the vesting period of the options and shares applicable to each respective option and share tranche, which results in accelerated recognition of compensation expense.

Operating Loss. Operating loss was \$8.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, an improvement of \$28.2 million as compared to an operating loss of \$37.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. This decrease in operating loss was primarily attributable to an increase in revenue and a reduction in corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation.

Interest Expense (Net of Interest Income). Interest expense was \$38.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, a decrease of \$8.1 million, or 17.3%, as compared to \$46.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The decrease resulted from a decrease in the interest rates payable on our senior indebtedness during the nine months ended September 30, 2003, which ranged from 3.36% to 4.54% as compared to a range of 4.41% to 6.50% during the nine months ended September 30, 2002, in addition to a reduction in our overall outstanding indebtedness. During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, our outstanding debt averaged \$942.5 million compared to an average of \$1,051.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2002 primarily as a result of

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the repayment of notes payable with the net proceeds from our initial public offering completed in August 2003.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. In connection with the repayment of notes payable in the third quarter of 2003, we wrote off deferred financing costs of approximately \$8.2 million.

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EBITDA. EBITDA was \$88.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, an increase of \$18.7 million, or 26.7%, as compared to \$70.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The increase in EBITDA is primarily attributable to an increase in revenue and a reduction in corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, offset by the loss on extinguishment of debt.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was \$20.2 million compared to an income tax benefit of \$11.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. The income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was primarily due to the amortization of indefinite lived intangibles for income tax purposes, for which no benefit can be recognized in the financial statements until the assets are disposed of. The income tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 was primarily due to benefits related to our net operating losses offset by increases in the valuation allowance. The income tax expense (benefit) includes current income tax expense of approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Net Loss. As a result of the factors described above, our net loss increased \$3.6 million to a net loss of \$76.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to a net loss of \$72.4 million for the corresponding period in 2002.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2001

Net Broadcasting Revenue. Net broadcasting revenue was \$348.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, an increase of \$25.4 million, or 7.9%, as compared to \$323.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The increase was caused by higher revenues at most of our radio stations. National revenue increased approximately \$12.4 million, or 28.5%, while local revenue increased approximately \$13.0 million, or 4.6%. National revenue growth outpaced local revenue growth primarily because 2001 national revenue was negatively impacted more severely than local revenue during the prior year's economic downturn. Overall growth in net broadcasting revenues was a result of the improved economic environment. Net broadcasting revenue, excluding barter revenue, increased \$28.5 million, or 9.1%, in 2002 compared to 2001, while barter revenue decreased \$3.1 million, or 27.2%.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues was \$92.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$16.8 million, or 15.3%, as compared to \$109.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The decrease was principally due to a reduction in barter expense of \$12.7 million, or 60.7%, and promotional expense of \$3.3 million.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$2.8 million, or 2.5%, from \$114.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 to \$116.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses were \$10.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$0.9 million, or 7.7%, as compared to \$11.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in corporate staffing and related expenses of \$1.1 million and a reduction in professional fees of \$1.1 million offset by an increase in corporate incentive compensation of \$1.3 million.

Corporate Non-Cash Deferred Stock Compensation. In 2002, we issued stock options, which have an exercise price less than the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, and

shares of common stock at a price less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of sale, to our new chief executive officer resulting in a corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation charge of approximately \$25.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to \$14.8 million incurred during 2001 relating to stock options of our predecessor company. For options granted and shares sold as of December 31, 2002, we expect to incur additional corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation expense of approximately \$15.3 million over the next two years.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses were \$143.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$9.0 million, or 5.9%, as compared to \$152.1 million for 2001, primarily due to the adoption of SFAS No. 142 on January 1, 2002 offset by additional amortization of \$58.9 million related to the increase in the value of intangibles due to the acquisition of Citadel Communications in June of 2001. If SFAS No. 142 had been issued and we had adopted it on January 1, 2001, our depreciation and amortization expenses would have been reduced by \$67.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Non-Recurring Merger Charges. During the year ended December 31, 2001, our predecessor company incurred \$40.6 million of non-recurring merger charges.

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Operating Loss. Operating loss was \$41.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, an improvement of \$79.6 million as compared to an operating loss of \$121.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease in operating loss was primarily attributable to the elimination of non-recurring merger charges, higher net broadcasting revenue, lower cost of revenues and lower depreciation and amortization expenses partially offset by an increase in corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation expense.

Interest Expense (Net of Interest Income). Interest expense was \$61.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$14.5 million, or 19.0%, as compared to \$76.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The decrease resulted from a significant decrease in the interest rates payable on our senior indebtedness in 2002, which ranged from 3.88% to 5.75% for the year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to a range of 4.60% to 9.56% for the year ended December 31, 2001, partially offset by higher levels of average outstanding indebtedness and amortization of debt issuance costs. During the year ended December 31, 2002, our outstanding debt averaged \$1,044.0 million compared to an average of \$854.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2001. Additionally, we incurred amortization expense related to debt issuance costs of \$3.7 million in 2002 compared to \$2.5 million in 2001.

EBITDA. EBITDA was \$101.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, an increase of \$109.7 million as compared to \$(8.3) million for the year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was caused by the increase in net broadcasting revenue, and decreases in non-recurring merger charges, loss on extinguishment of debt, cost of revenues and corporate general and administrative expenses partially offset by an increase in corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation expense.

Income Taxes. Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2002 was approximately \$14.2 million compared to an income tax benefit of approximately \$33.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The income tax benefit for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002 is primarily due to the net utilization of deferred tax liabilities established at the date we were acquired, June 26, 2001, due to differences in the tax bases and the financial statement carrying amounts of intangibles and property and equipment due to a stock-based acquisition offset by state franchise tax expense. In addition, the income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2002 was reduced by the establishment of a valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets.

Net Loss. As a result of the factors described above, our net loss decreased \$113.8 million to a loss of \$89.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to a loss of \$203.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2000

Net Broadcasting Revenue. Net broadcasting revenue was \$323.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$38.7 million, or 13.6%, as compared to \$284.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$8.4 million from our acquisition of five radio stations in Tucson, AZ in 2001 and an increase of \$56.1 million from the inclusion of full-year revenues from our acquisitions of 57 FM and 29 AM radio stations in 2000, partially offset by a decrease of \$4.2 million related to the dispositions of seven radio stations in our Monroe, LA and Atlantic City, NJ markets in 2001. The increase was also offset by a decrease of \$21.6 million in revenues in 2001 from radio stations we owned and operated for both 2000 and 2001 primarily because net broadcasting revenue was adversely impacted in 2001 due to a decline in advertising rates and demand for available air-time. Net broadcasting revenue, excluding barter revenue, increased \$46.5 million, or 17.5%, in 2001 compared to 2000 while barter revenue decreased \$7.8 million, or 40.6%.

On a pro forma basis, net broadcasting revenue was \$322.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, a decrease of \$29.9 million, or 8.5%, as compared to \$352.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. The decline was due to weakness in the general advertising sector and in our markets, which was exacerbated by the September 11 events. Our national advertising revenue declined \$8.7 million, or 16.5% as compared to a decline of \$9.6 million, or 4.2% in our local advertising revenue, primarily attributable to our ability to maintain local advertising revenues in our markets.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues was \$109.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$28.4 million, or 35.0%, as compared to \$81.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. The increase in cost of revenues was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of radio stations we owned arising from our acquisitions during 2000 and early 2001.

On a pro forma basis, cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$108.2 million, essentially unchanged as compared to \$107.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$17.8 million, or 18.5%, from \$96.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 to \$114.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in the number of radio stations we owned arising from our acquisitions during 2000 and early 2001.

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On a pro forma basis, selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$112.6 million, essentially unchanged as compared to \$111.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Corporate General and Administrative Expenses. Corporate general and administrative expenses were \$11.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 28.6%, as compared to \$9.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. The increase was primarily due to increased corporate and regional staffing levels in connection with our growing portfolio of markets and stations.

Corporate Non-Cash Deferred Stock Compensation Expense. Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation expense was \$14.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 21.3%, as compared to \$12.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. The increase was primarily due to accelerated amortization of deferred stock compensation by our predecessor company directly related to our acquisition of Citadel Communications in June 2001.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses were \$152.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$75.6 million, or 98.8%, as compared to \$76.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. This increase was primarily due to the impact of

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our acquisition of Citadel Communications in June 2001 as well as radio station acquisitions completed in 2000 and early 2001.

Non-Recurring Merger Charges. Our predecessor company incurred non-recurring merger charges of \$40.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, which were directly related to our acquisition of Citadel Communications.

Operating Income (Loss). Operating loss was \$121.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, a decrease of \$131.6 million as compared to operating income of \$10.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. This decrease was attributable to higher cost of revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses, corporate general and administrative expenses, the non-recurring merger charges associated with our acquisition of Citadel Communications in June 2001 and higher depreciation and amortization expenses associated with our acquisition of Citadel Communications and acquisitions of radio stations during 2000 and 2001, as described above, partially offset by higher net broadcasting revenue.

Interest Expense (Net of Interest Income). Interest expense was \$76.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$27.0 million, or 54.9%, as compared to \$49.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. This increase related primarily to increased borrowings associated with acquisitions of radio stations in 2000 and early 2001.

Loss On Extinguishment of Debt. Our predecessor company incurred a loss of \$39.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, in connection with extinguishments of substantially all of its \$101.0 million of 10¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007 and all of its \$115.0 million of 9¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008. These notes were extinguished in connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications in June 2001.

EBITDA. EBITDA was \$(8.3) million for the year ended December 31, 2001, a decrease of \$95.1 million as compared to \$86.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2000, primarily due to non-recurring merger charges and increases in cost of revenues and corporate general and administrative expenses, partially offset by an increase in revenues.

On a pro forma basis, EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$4.3 million as compared to \$113.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. This decrease was primarily the result of non-recurring merger charges, the decline in pro forma net broadcasting revenue, loss on extinguishment of debt and the increase in corporate general and administrative expenses.

Income Tax Benefit. The income tax benefit in 2001 primarily represents the utilization of deferred tax liabilities established at the date of our acquisition of Citadel Communications due to the differences in the tax bases and the financial statement carrying amounts of certain acquired intangibles and fixed assets.

Net Loss. As a result of the factors described above, net loss increased \$163.8 million to \$203.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 from \$39.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash provided by operations, undrawn commitments available under our credit facility and proceeds generated from the sale of our debt and equity securities. We have used, and will continue to use, a significant portion of our capital resources to complete acquisitions.

Our ability to borrow under our credit facility is limited by our ability to comply with financial covenants and representations. See " Credit Facility Financial Covenants" for a further discussion of

our financial covenants. As of December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under our credit facility.

Initial Public Offering. On August 6, 2003, we completed an initial public offering of 25.3 million shares of our common stock at \$19.00 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$448.0 million, net of underwriting commissions and other issuance costs. We used substantially all of the proceeds from that offering to repay amounts outstanding under our credit facility. As of December 31, 2003, we had approximately \$168.1 million outstanding under our credit facility and \$101.0 million available to us under our revolving credit facility. See " Credit Facility" for a further discussion of the impact on our credit facility.

We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. If our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering exceed the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, we intend to use the remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility.

To the extent our capital and liquidity requirements exceed the amounts available to us from operating cash flow and under our current credit facility, we intend to seek additional funding in the credit or capital markets.

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$64.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to \$17.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The increase in 2002 is primarily the result of an increase in net broadcasting revenue of \$25.4 million, a decrease in cost of revenues and corporate expenses of \$14.9 million and a decrease in net interest expense of \$14.5 million offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$65.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to \$43.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in net broadcasting revenue of \$15.2 million and a decrease in interest expense of \$8.1 million.

Investing and Financing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities decreased to \$14.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to \$1,061.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the primary uses were for the acquisition of a radio station and capital expenditures, which includes buildings, studio equipment, towers and transmitters, vehicles and other assets utilized in the operation of our stations. For the year ended December 31, 2001 the primary use related to our acquisition of Citadel Communications and associated merger costs.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$175.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to \$5.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we used approximately \$171.4 million for acquisitions of radio stations, including our acquisition of radio stations in Des Moines, IA and New Orleans, LA. These acquisitions were funded by cash flows from operating activities and borrowings under our credit facility.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$48.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to net cash flow from financing activities of \$1,041.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the primary use was for the net repayment of debt and repurchase of shares of common stock while in the corresponding period in 2001, the primary source of financing was from the issuance of our common stock of \$1,031.7 million related to the acquisition of Citadel Communications.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$120.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$32.8 million for the nine

months ended September 30, 2002. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the net cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to net proceeds from our initial public offering of \$448.0 million, which were used to reduce our notes payable under the credit facility by a net amount of \$325.0 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2002, the net cash used in financing activities was primarily due to net principal payments on notes payable of \$21.0 million and approximately \$11.3 million in net repurchases of our common stock.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we made acquisitions of radio stations for approximately \$171.4 million. From September 30, 2003 to the date of this prospectus, we completed additional acquisitions of radio stations for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately \$24.9 million and dispositions of radio stations for an aggregate price of approximately \$19.6 million, of which \$5.5 million was in the form of a note.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we repurchased unvested shares of our common stock held by former officers and employees at cost for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$4.2 million.

During 2002, we repurchased all of the shares of our common stock held by five former executives for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$16.3 million.

In 2001, we acquired radio stations in Tucson, AZ for approximately \$66.3 million in cash and sold radio stations in Atlantic City, NJ for approximately \$19.4 million in cash.

In addition to debt service, our principal liquidity requirements are for working capital and general corporate purposes, capital expenditures and acquisitions of additional radio stations. Our capital expenditures totaled \$4.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to \$6.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2002. Our capital expenditures totaled \$14.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to \$7.9 million and \$5.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. In 2004, we estimate that capital expenditures necessary for maintaining our facilities will be approximately \$10.0 million. We believe that cash flows from operating activities, together with availability under our revolving credit facility, should be sufficient for us to fund our current operations for at least the next 12 months.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have two transactions pending to purchase six radio stations for cash purchase prices aggregating approximately \$114.5 million, including a pending transaction to purchase four FM radio stations in the Memphis, TN market for a cash purchase price of approximately \$100.0 million. In addition, we have a transaction pending to exchange five of our radio stations in the Bloomington, IL market for two stations in the Harrisburg/Lancaster, PA market and four stations in the Erie, PA market, plus a cash payment to us. In connection with the Memphis acquisition, we issued a \$10.0 million letter of credit under our credit facility on January 30, 2004. We expect these three acquisitions to close before the fourth quarter of 2004. We intend to fund these acquisitions through cash flows from operating activities and, to the extent these cash flows are insufficient, through borrowings under our credit facility. We also have one transaction pending to sell four radio stations for an aggregate price of approximately \$3.8 million.

Additionally, on November 5, 2002, we entered into an agreement in the form of an option, exercisable through December 31, 2006, to purchase a radio station in the Oklahoma City, OK market for an aggregate cash purchase price of (i) on or before December 31, 2004, \$15 million or (ii) after December 31, 2004, the greater of \$15 million or 85% of the fair market value of the radio station, as determined by an independent appraisal. We will operate the station under a local marketing agreement during the option period.

On July 2, 2003, we entered into a local marketing agreement related to a radio station in Knoxville, TN. During the three-year term of this agreement, the current station owner has the option, but not the obligation, to require us to purchase all of the assets of the station for \$12.0 million.

To the extent we require additional capital to fund our capital expenditures, pending or future acquisitions or any of our other contractual or commercial commitments, we intend to seek additional funding in the credit or capital markets and there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us. As of December 31, 2003, we had \$168.1 million of borrowings outstanding under our credit facility. See "Contractual and Commercial Commitments" for a more detailed discussion of our future commercial and contractual commitments and obligations.

Credit Facility

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On June 26, 2001, we entered into a \$700 million bank credit facility with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, as a lender and administrative agent. Effective January 31, 2003, we amended our credit agreement, decreasing the amount outstanding under the tranche B term loan from \$250.0 million to \$200.0 million. We financed this \$50 million reduction through borrowings under our revolving credit facility. On March 31, 2003, we repaid \$34.0 million in aggregate under our tranche A and tranche B term loans with borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

We used substantially all of the net proceeds from the initial public offering completed on August 6, 2003 to first repay amounts outstanding under the tranche B term loan, then to repay amounts outstanding under the revolving portion of the credit facility, with the remaining proceeds used to repay amounts outstanding under the tranche A term loan. Immediately after the application of the net proceeds, we had approximately \$78.1 million outstanding under the tranche A term loan. In August 2003, we repaid an additional \$9.0 million on the tranche A term loan. In connection with the repayment of notes, we wrote off deferred financing costs of approximately \$8.2 million during the third quarter ended September 30, 2003. In September 2003, we borrowed an additional \$127.0 million on the revolving portion of the credit facility to fund the acquisition of certain radio stations.

If our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering exceed the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, we intend to use the remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility.

Effective December 10, 2003, we amended our credit facility which, in part, reduced the applicable margins and commitment fees on our revolving credit facility and tranche A term loan. In connection with this amendment, we wrote off deferred financing costs of \$1.2 million. Payments made on the tranche A and tranche B term loans reduce the commitment under our credit agreement and therefore the funds are not available for future borrowings. Our credit facility on December 31, 2003, as amended, consisted of the following:

	Commitment	Balance Outstanding (as of December 31, 2003)
Tranche A term loan	\$ 69,111,111	\$ 69,111,111
Revolving credit facility	200,000,000	99,000,000

Availability. The amount available under our credit facility at December 31, 2003 was \$101.0 million in the form of revolving credit commitments. This excludes approximately \$3.2 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2003. Our ability to borrow under our credit facility is limited by our ability to comply with several financial covenants as well as a requirement that we make various representations and warranties at the time of borrowing.

Interest. At our election, interest on any outstanding principal accrues at a rate based on either: (a) the greater of (1) the Prime Rate in effect; (2) the secondary market rate for three-month certificates of deposit from time to time plus 1%; or (3) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, in each case, plus a spread that ranges from 0.00% to 1.50%, depending on our leverage ratio; or (b) the Eurodollar rate (grossed-up for reserve requirements) plus a spread that ranges from 1.00% to 2.50%, depending on our leverage ratio.

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Maturity and Amortization. The tranche A term loan is repayable in quarterly installments pursuant to a predetermined payment schedule. The tranche A term loan is repayable over a period of five years in quarterly installments, beginning on September 30, 2004, in amounts ranging from \$4.1 million and increasing to \$5.1 million for the final four quarterly repayments. The final quarterly payment on the tranche A term loan is due June 26, 2008.

Fees. We pay a commitment fee for the daily average unused commitment under the revolving credit commitment. The commitment fee ranges from 0.250% to 0.375% based on a pricing grid depending on our leverage ratio. In addition, we pay fees for each letter of credit issued under our credit facility.

Commitment Reductions and Repayments. Our loans under our credit facility must be prepaid with the net proceeds, in excess of \$30 million in the aggregate, of specified asset sales and issuances of additional indebtedness which do not constitute permitted indebtedness under our credit facility. These prepayments are first applied to prepay our term loans and then to prepay our revolving credit loans. The commitment under the revolving portion of our credit facility will generally be permanently reduced by the amount of the mandatory prepayment of this facility. However, to the extent we use net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility, such prepayment will not reduce the commitment under the revolving credit facility. The loans under our credit facility must also be prepaid with 50% of any excess cash flow for any fiscal year, commencing with fiscal year 2003, where, as of the end of that year, (1) we have no revolving credit loans outstanding, (2) we hold cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$25 million and (3) our leverage ratio is greater than 4.5 to 1. These prepayments are first applied to prepay our revolving credit loans (without any permanent reduction in commitment amount) and then to prepay term loans.

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Security and Guarantees. Our operating subsidiary, Citadel Broadcasting Company, is the primary borrower under this facility. We and each of our other subsidiaries have guaranteed the performance of Citadel Broadcasting Company under our credit facility. We and each of our subsidiaries have pledged to our lenders all of the equity interests in and intercompany notes issued by each of our respective subsidiaries.

Non-Financial Covenants. Our credit facility contains customary restrictive non-financial covenants, which, among other things, and with certain exceptions, limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, liens and contingent obligations, enter into transactions with affiliates, make acquisitions, declare or pay dividends, redeem or repurchase capital stock, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, consolidate, merge or effect asset sales, make capital expenditures, make investments, loans, enter into derivative contracts, or change the nature of our business. At December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, we were in compliance with all non-financial covenants under our credit facility.

Financial Covenants. Our credit facility contains covenants related to the satisfaction of financial ratios and compliance with financial tests, including ratios with respect to maximum leverage, minimum interest coverage and minimum fixed charge coverage. Our maximum leverage covenant requires that, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of total senior indebtedness (which excludes our 6% subordinated debentures) to consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) for the four immediately preceding fiscal quarters may not be greater than 4.75 to 1 through September 30, 2004, and the ratio declines on October 1 of each year thereafter. The definition of consolidated EBITDA in our credit agreement is different from the definition we employ for purposes of our financial reporting. We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under " Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32.

For purposes of our financial reporting, we define EBITDA as income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax, plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and

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amortization. Consolidated EBITDA as defined in our credit agreement provides for several adjustments to the definition of EBITDA that we use for purposes of our financial reporting. The principal adjustments are for non-cash compensation, gains and losses on the sale of fixed assets, loss on extinguishment of debt and pro forma adjustments for material acquisitions and dispositions. For the year ended December 31, 2002, our EBITDA (as defined for purposes of our financial reporting) was \$101.4 million and our consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) was \$128.1 million. Of this \$26.7 million difference, \$0.8 million was attributable to net losses on the sale of fixed assets, \$25.9 million was attributable to non-cash compensation expense, and no pro forma adjustments were made for material acquisitions or dispositions. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, our EBITDA (as defined for purposes of our financial reporting) was \$88.7 million and our consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) was \$110.3 million. This \$21.6 million difference was primarily attributable to \$8.2 million of non-cash stock compensation expense, \$8.2 million of loss on extinguishment of debt and \$5.2 million of pro forma adjustments for material acquisitions. We have included a presentation of net income (loss) calculated under GAAP and a reconciliation to EBITDA on a consolidated basis (as defined for purposes of our financial reporting) under "Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations" and "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data".

Our minimum interest coverage covenant requires that, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) minus various capital expenditures, to consolidated senior interest expense (which excludes interest expense related to our 6% subordinated debentures) for the four immediately preceding fiscal quarters may not be less than 2.00 to 1 through September 30, 2004, and the ratio increases on October 1 of each year thereafter. Our minimum fixed charges coverage covenant requires that, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) minus various capital expenditures and principal debt payments to fixed charges for the four immediately preceding fiscal quarters may not be less than the 1.00 to 1 through September 30, 2004, and the ratio increases on October 1 of each year thereafter. At December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under our credit facility.

Subordinated Debt

In June 2001, we issued an aggregate of \$500.0 million of subordinated debentures to two of the Forstmann Little partnerships in connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications. The Forstmann Little partnerships immediately distributed the subordinated debentures to their respective limited partners. The subordinated debentures are our general senior subordinated obligations, are not subject to mandatory redemption and mature in three equal annual installments beginning June 26, 2012, with the final payment due on June 26, 2014. The debentures bear interest at a fixed rate of 6% which is payable semi-annually at the end of June and December each year. The balance of debentures outstanding as of December 31, 2003 was \$500.0 million. The subordinated debentures are subordinated to our credit facility and other senior obligations we may incur in the future and do not include any restrictive financial covenants. The subordinated debentures may be prepaid by us at any time without premium, penalty or charge. We have a right of first refusal on the transfer of the debentures.

We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. In addition, we intend to use our cash-on-hand to pay accrued interest of approximately \$3.4 million on the 6% subordinated debentures to be redeemed with our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. As required, we adopted SFAS No. 141 for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. This standard requires that business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for under the purchase method. Goodwill and other intangible assets that resulted from business combinations before July 1, 2001 must be reclassified to conform to the requirements of SFAS No. 141 as of January 1, 2002.

We adopted SFAS No. 142 as of January 1, 2002 for all goodwill and other intangible assets recognized in our balance sheet as of January 1, 2002. This standard changes the accounting for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles from an amortization method to an impairment-only approach and introduces a new model for determining impairment charges.

The new impairment model for goodwill under SFAS No. 142 requires performance of a two-step test for operations that have goodwill assigned to them. First, it requires a comparison of the book value of the net assets to the fair value of the related operations. Fair values are estimated using future discounted cash flows and a sales price multiple for such cash flows based on current market conditions. If fair value is determined to be less than book value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of impairment. In this process, the fair value of goodwill is estimated and is compared to its book value. Any shortfall of the fair value below book value represents the amount of goodwill impairment. In the first quarter of 2002, we completed our evaluation of goodwill and other specifically identifiable intangibles in accordance with SFAS No. 142's guidance.

We believe that FCC licenses are indefinite-lived intangibles under the new standard. In the first quarter of 2002 we completed a transitional impairment test of goodwill and FCC licenses and did not identify any impairment. Amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles ceased upon the adoption of SFAS No. 142.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets and supersedes SFAS No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*. We adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 144 at the beginning of the year ended December 31, 2002. The implementation of this standard did not have a significant impact on our financial position and results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections*. The most significant provisions of SFAS No. 145 relate to the rescission of SFAS No. 4, *Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt*, but SFAS No. 145 also amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. Under this new statement, any gain or loss on extinguishment of debt that was classified as an extraordinary item in prior periods presented that does not meet certain defined criteria must be reclassified. We adopted this statement on January 1, 2003 and, as provided by this statement, retroactively applied the provisions to all periods presented herein.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3, *Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)*. SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. A fundamental conclusion reached by the FASB in this statement is that an entity's commitment to a plan, by itself, does not create a present obligation to others that meets the definition of a liability. This statement also establishes that fair

value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability. Adoption of SFAS No. 146 was effective on January 1, 2003 and was not retroactive to prior years. Our adoption of SFAS No. 146 did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. FIN No. 45 requires disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. Additionally, a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The initial liability recognition and measurement provisions of FIN No. 45 apply prospectively to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The disclosure requirements in FIN No. 45 are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. Our adoption of FIN No. 45 on January 1, 2003 did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure and amendment of FASB Statement No. 123*. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to provide alternative methods of transition to SFAS No. 123's fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 and APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require disclosure in the summary of significant accounting policies of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation on reported net income and earnings per share in annual and interim financial statements. While SFAS No. 148 does not amend SFAS No. 123 to require companies to account for employee stock options using the fair value method, the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 are applicable to companies with stock-based employee compensation, regardless of whether they account for that compensation using the fair value method of SFAS No. 123 or the intrinsic value method of APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 148's amendment of the transition and annual disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 are effective for the fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. SFAS No. 148's amendment of the disclosure requirements of APB Opinion No. 28 is effective for financial reports containing consolidated financial statements for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements*. FIN No. 46 was effective for one transaction we entered into in 2003 (see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus). The FASB amended FIN No. 46 in December of 2003. The revised provisions of FIN No. 46 will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2004. This interpretation may be applied prospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date on which it is first applied or by restating previously issued financial statements for one or more years with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the first year restated. Our adoption of FIN No. 46 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment to Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 149 amends and clarifies accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 149 is applied prospectively and is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, except for SFAS No. 133 implementation issues that have been effective for fiscal quarters that began prior to June 15, 2003 and certain provisions relating to forward purchases and sales of securities that do not yet exist. Our adoption of SFAS No. 149 on July 1, 2003 did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*. SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It

requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. We adopted the standard on July 1, 2003. Our adoption of SFAS No. 150 on July 1, 2003 did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable judgments. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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We consider the following policies to be most critical in understanding the judgments involved in preparing our financial statements and the uncertainties that could affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We recognize an allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical experience of bad debts as a percent of its aged outstanding receivables. Based on historical information, we believe that our allowance is adequate. However, changes in general economic, business and market conditions could affect the ability of our customers to make their required payments; therefore, the allowance for doubtful accounts is reviewed monthly and changes to the allowance are updated as appropriate.

Long-Lived Assets. Our long-lived assets include FCC licenses, goodwill and other intangible assets. As of September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, we had approximately \$2,069.8 million and \$1,987.5 million, respectively, in intangible assets, which represent approximately 90% and 90%, respectively, of our total assets. Prior to our adoption of SFAS No. 142, we determined the recoverability of all of our long-lived assets by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the assets were considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized was measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeded the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. On January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142 and have tested all intangible assets in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 142. See "Recent Accounting Pronouncements". Our policy for reviewing other long-lived assets for possible impairment has not changed.

Income Taxes. We utilize the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We currently have a significant valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets and continue to evaluate the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis.

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Contractual and Commercial Commitments

The following tables and discussion reflect our significant contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of September 30, 2003:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period (in millions)			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	Beyond 3 years
Notes payable and subordinated debt	\$ 696.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 32.5	\$ 659.5
Pending acquisitions (1)	39.4	39.4		
Sports broadcasting and employment contracts	56.6	18.9	21.5	16.2
Operating leases	35.9	6.7	10.9	18.3
Other contractual obligations	35.7	14.6	20.1	1.0
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 863.7	\$ 83.7	\$ 85.0	\$ 695.0

(1) Our pending acquisitions are subject to the satisfaction of various conditions, including the receipt of required regulatory approvals. See "Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting Multiple Ownership Rules". This table assumes that these conditions will be satisfied and that all of our pending acquisitions will be completed within one year. Subsequent to September 30, 2003, we closed acquisition transactions totaling \$24.9 million, completed dispositions totaling \$19.6 million, and entered into an agreement to sell radio stations for approximately \$3.8 million. In addition, on January 28, 2004, we entered into an agreement to acquire radio stations in the Memphis, TN market for approximately \$100 million, and on February 9, 2004, we entered into an agreement to exchange several radio stations. See "Business of Citadel Acquisition Strategy" for a description of our pending acquisitions as of the date of this prospectus and recent acquisitions and dispositions.

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We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. If our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering exceed the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, we intend to use the remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility. We expect that we will be able to fund our remaining obligations and commitments with cash flow from operations. To the extent we are unable to fund these obligations and commitments with cash flow from operations, we intend to fund these obligations and commitments with proceeds from borrowings under our credit facility. The tranche A term loan under our credit facility is repayable in quarterly installments, beginning on September 30, 2004 with the final quarterly payment due June 26, 2008. We anticipate that we will be able to fund this obligation with cash flow from operations. Our \$500 million in 6% subordinated debentures are due in three equal annual installments beginning June 26, 2012, with the final payment due on June 26, 2014. To the extent our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures are not redeemed in full after this offering and the concurrent notes offering, we may be required to seek additional funding from the credit or capital markets in order to repay the remaining balance of these debentures.

The following table sets forth our debt at September 30, 2003, on an actual basis and on a pro forma basis. The pro forma data are presented in two columns. The first column reflects the issuance of 8,000,000 shares of our common stock offered by us in this offering and the use of all of our net proceeds from this offering to redeem a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. The second column reflects (i) the issuance of 8,000,000 shares of our common stock offered by us in this offering, (ii) the issuance of \$300 million principal amount of convertible notes in the concurrent notes

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offering, and (iii) the use of all our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem a portion of our 6% subordinated debentures. See "Use of Proceeds".

	Actual	Pro forma for this offering	Pro forma for this offering and the concurrent notes offering
	(in thousands)		
Long-term debt:			
Credit facilities:			
Revolving credit loans	\$ 127,000	\$ 127,000	\$ 127,000
Term loans	69,111	69,111	69,111
6% Subordinated debentures	500,000	354,800	62,400
Convertible subordinated notes			300,000
Other debt	970	970	970
	697,081	551,881	559,481
Less current maturities	4,509	4,509	4,509
	\$ 692,572	\$ 547,372	\$ 554,972

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On July 2, 2003, we entered into a local marketing agreement related to a radio station in Knoxville, TN. During the three-year term of this agreement, the current station owner has the option, but not the obligation, to require us to purchase all of the assets of the station for \$12.0 million. In accordance with FIN No. 46, we have determined that this is a variable interest entity and that we are the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. Accordingly, the entity has been included in our consolidated operations since August 2003.

We have no other off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions.

Seasonality

In the radio broadcasting industry, seasonal revenue fluctuations are common and are due primarily to variations in advertising expenditures by local and national advertisers. Typically, revenue is lowest in the first calendar quarter of the year and highest in the second and fourth calendar quarters of the year.

Impact of Inflation

We do not believe inflation has a significant impact on our operations. However, there can be no assurance that future inflation would not have an adverse impact on our operating results and financial condition.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to a number of financial market risks in the ordinary course of business. We believe our primary financial market risk exposure pertains to interest rate changes primarily as a result of our credit agreement which bears interest based on variable rates. We have not taken any action to cover interest rate market risk, and are not a party to any interest rate market risk management activities. We have performed a sensitivity analysis assuming a hypothetical increase in interest rates of 100 basis points applied to the \$196.1 million of variable rate debt that was outstanding as of September 30, 2003. Based on this analysis, the impact on future earnings for the following twelve months would be approximately \$2.0 million of increased interest expense. This potential increase is based on certain simplifying assumptions, including a constant level of variable rate debt and a constant interest rate based on the variable rates in place as of September 30, 2003.

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BUSINESS OF CITADEL

Overview of Citadel

Citadel is the sixth largest radio broadcasting company in the United States based on net broadcasting revenue. As of February 11, 2004, we owned and operated 145 FM and 58 AM radio stations in 43 markets located in 24 states across the country. We have a well-clustered radio station portfolio that is diversified by programming formats, geographic regions, audience demographics and advertising clients. We rank first or second in audience share in 30 of our 40 rated markets. Our top 25 markets accounted for approximately 82% of our 2002 revenue.

Our radio stations are predominantly located in mid-sized markets, which we define as those ranked 30 to 150 by market revenue. We believe mid-sized markets are attractive because they have fewer signals and competitors than larger markets, derive a significant portion of their revenue from local advertisers and offer substantial opportunities for further consolidation. Accordingly, we believe mid-sized markets offer greater opportunities for revenue growth, both organically and through acquisitions. We also believe that our diversified portfolio of mid-market stations has strong positions in their marketplaces. In addition, we believe that we have the experienced management, strategy and financial resources to maximize the value of our current stations as well as grow through acquisitions.

Our operating strategy is to maximize revenues and profits through the ownership and operation of leading radio station clusters in the nation's most attractive markets. We seek to build geographic, format and customer diversity reducing our dependence on any particular local economy, market, station, on-air personality or advertiser.

Our current acquisition strategy focuses on identifying and acquiring radio stations that would expand our station clusters in existing and contiguous markets, as well as provide us entry into new markets that rank in the top 100 based on total market revenue. Since January 1, 2003, we have acquired or entered into agreements to acquire radio stations in three new top 100 markets (including two top 50 markets), New Orleans, Des Moines and Memphis, as well as stations in existing and contiguous markets, including Modesto/Stockton and Oklahoma City. With our experienced management team and financial resources, we believe that we can significantly improve the operations and financial performance of these stations. Additionally, we seek to gradually dispose of non-core radio stations that do not complement our overall strategy.

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1993. Our predecessor company was founded in 1991 and grew rapidly through acquisitions subsequent to the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. In June 2001, affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. acquired our predecessor company from its public shareholders for an aggregate price, including the redemption of debt and exchangeable preferred stock, of approximately \$2.0 billion. In August 2003, we completed our initial public offering of 25,300,000 shares of our common stock, resulting in net proceeds of \$448.0 million. We used substantially all of the net proceeds to repay amounts outstanding under our credit facility.

Farid Suleman, who joined us in March 2002, is our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Suleman has over 17 years of experience in the media industry and was the Chief Executive Officer of Infinity Broadcasting prior to joining our company. Under his leadership, we have assembled a highly experienced management team, including our Chief Operating Officer, Judith Ellis, a 28-year radio industry veteran, in

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February 2003. We have also strengthened our programming, sales and regional management positions. Our management team has instilled a strong focus and discipline on improving business operations and maximizing the growth opportunities and margin potential of our stations. These efforts include investing in and improving programming, developing regional clusters to attract both regional and national advertisers, improving sales practices to drive revenue growth and reducing costs.

Our Stations

The table below summarizes the markets in which we owned and operated radio stations as of February 11, 2004.

	Market Revenue Rank	Number of Owned and Operated Commercial Stations in the Market		Number of Our Stations (1)(2)		Our Station Group Audience Share		Rank (3)	Our Station Group Revenue Rank (4)
		FM	AM	FM	AM	Number of Station Owners in the Market	Share		
Salt Lake City, UT	33	25	22	4	3	19	17.5	3	3
Nashville, TN	38	23	26	2		31	10.1	4	4
New Orleans, LA	40	18	17	5		20	14.1	3	3
Buffalo, NY	42	13	13	3	2	13	22.3	3	3
Providence, RI	49	14	15	4	2	15	19.3	2	2
Birmingham, AL	50	19	21	3	2	20	19.0	3	2
Oklahoma City, OK	53	17	13	5	2	13	20.6	3	1
Grand Rapids, MI	61	15	14	3	1	12	19.0	2	2
Albuquerque, NM	62	23	15	5	3	13	30.8	1	1
Tucson, AZ	63	14	14	3	2	11	22.4	1	3
Knoxville, TN	65	16	21	3	1	18	35.7	1	1
Harrisburg/Carlisle/York, PA	67	12	11	3	1	12	12.0	3	3
Syracuse, NY	70	18	12	3	1	7	22.4	2	2
Little Rock, AR	71	21	14	7	3	17	36.7	1	1
Columbia, SC	72	14	9	3	1	8	20.5	3	3
Baton Rouge, LA	75	13	8	4	2	7	33.2	1	2
Colorado Springs, CO	76	13	8	3	2	10	21.3	1	1
Des Moines, IA	77	16	9	4	1	8	25.2	3	3
Allentown/Bethlehem, PA	78	6	10	2		9	19.3	2	2
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, PA	80	21	18	5	1	13	21.2	2	2
Chattanooga, TN	83	14	14	3	1	15	21.5	2	2
Charleston, SC	83	19	10	5	3	10	34.2	1	1
Lansing/East Lansing, MI	87	10	7	4	2	7	45.5	1	1
Reno, NV	88	17	11	3	1	12	21.7	1	2
Saginaw/Bay City, MI	91	14	5	5		8	32.4	1	1
Boise, ID	92	18	9	4	2	8	35.1	1	1
Spokane, WA	95	18	10	4	3	9	25.4	2	2
Modesto, CA	108	14	6	5	1	8	29.5	1	1
Lafayette, LA	109	18	11	5	3	11	36.8	1	2
Johnson City/Kingsport/Bristol, TN	112	12	20	2	3	16	22.2	2	2
Flint, MI	113	9	8	1	1	8	4.8	3	3
Portland, ME	116	16	6	6		5	29.6	2	2
Portsmouth/Dover/Rochester, NH	125	10	6	4		7	13.2	2	2
Worcester, MA	146	4	7	3		7	15.8	2	2
Binghamton, NY	169	11	5	3	2	7	34.7	2	1
New London, CT	180	9	2	3	1	4	21.2	1	1

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		Number of							
		Owed	and	Operated					
		5	6	7					
		Commercial	Stations in	the Market					
Stockton, CA	194	4	2		5	14.5	1	1	
Muncie/Marion, IN	223	4	1	1	4	N/A	N/A	3	
New Bedford, MA	256	4	1	1	4	10.5	1	1	
Augusta/Waterville, ME	265	5	2	2	4	17.1	2	2	
Ithaca, NY	273	4	3	1	1	4	9.5	2	2
Other (5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	NR	NR	N/A	
Total			145	58					

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NR-Not rated. N/A-Information not available.

- (1) The market assignments on this table reflect the way we cluster our regional station groups for accounting and operational purposes and do not necessarily mean that the station is located in the market as defined by Arbitron or the FCC. Compliance with the FCC's local radio ownership limits is measured by reference to the number of stations a company holds in a particular market as that market is defined by the FCC. For a discussion of the impact of the new FCC rules on us and our station clusters, see "Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting Multiple Ownership Rules" and "Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting Time Brokerage".
- (2) In addition to the stations listed in this table, we entered into an option agreement on November 5, 2002 to acquire one FM station serving the Oklahoma City, OK market and are currently operating this station under a local marketing agreement. On January 8, 2003, we entered into an asset purchase agreement to acquire two FM stations in the Providence, RI market and are currently operating these stations under a local marketing agreement. On July 2, 2003, we entered into a local marketing agreement related to a radio station in Knoxville, TN. On December 5, 2003, we sold one FM station in Lafayette, LA and are currently selling advertising time on this station under a joint sales agreement. Under a joint sales agreement, the owner of the radio station grants a third party the exclusive right to sell the radio station's commercial air-time to advertisers. On February 9, 2004, we entered into an agreement to exchange five of our radio stations in the Bloomington, IL market for two stations in the Harrisburg/Lancaster, PA market and four stations in the Erie, PA market, plus a cash payment to us. Both parties have entered into reciprocal local marketing agreements. Some of our local marketing agreements and joint sales agreements do not comply with the FCC's new ownership limits. We will be required to terminate these agreements or otherwise come into compliance with the FCC's ownership rules no later than two years after the FCC's new rules become effective. We do not believe that termination of these agreements or our actions to come into compliance with the new rules with respect to these agreements will have a material impact on our business or our results of operations.
- (3) The Station Group Audience Share Rank is the ranking of our station group among all station groups within the demographic of people ages 25-54, listening Monday through Sunday, 6 a.m. to 12 midnight based upon the total station group's audience share in that market.
- (4) The Station Group Revenue Rank is the ranking, by station group market revenue, of our station group among all station groups in that market.
- (5) Includes radio stations in our Kokomo, IN and Presque Isle, ME markets, which are not rated by Arbitron.

Operating Strategy

Our operating strategy is to maximize revenues and profits through the ownership and operation of leading radio station clusters in the nation's most attractive markets.

Operate and Develop Leading Station Clusters. We believe that it is important to own multiple stations in each of the markets in which we operate in order to maximize our ability to achieve leadership positions, increase operating efficiencies and compete more effectively with other forms of local media. We rank first or second in audience share in 30 of our 40 rated markets. Our stations cover a wide range of programming formats, geographic regions, audience demographics and advertising clients.

Emphasize Programming. We analyze market research and competitive factors to identify the key programming attributes that we believe will best position each station to develop a distinctive identity, or a local brand, and to maximize its appeal to local audiences and advertisers. Our programming strategy includes developing or contracting with significant on-air talent, creating recognizable brand names for selected stations. We believe this strategy significantly enhances the presence, marketability and competitiveness of our stations, leading to greater audience share and consequently higher revenues and EBITDA.

Build Geographic, Format and Customer Diversity. We seek to diversify our portfolio of radio stations in many respects. Our stations are located in markets throughout the country and serve diverse target demographics through a broad range of programming formats such as rock, country, adult contemporary, oldies, urban and sports/news/talk. This diversity reduces our dependence on any particular local economy, market, station, format, on-air personality or advertiser. Similarly, we seek to develop a broad base of local and regional advertisers. During the year ended December 31, 2002, we generated approximately 84% of our net broadcasting revenue from local and regional advertising and

approximately 16% from the sale of national advertising. No single advertiser accounted for more than 10% of our net broadcasting revenue.

Apply Improved Sales and Marketing to Capture Greater Share of Advertising Revenues. The development of a high-quality local sales organization in each of our markets is critical to our success. We rank first or second in revenue market share in 31 of our 41 ranked markets. In each market, we assess our station portfolio, the local market environment and the strength of our sales personnel to determine whether to pursue a "cluster sale" strategy or to create a separate sales force for each station. We place significant emphasis on recruiting quality sales people, setting clear financial and sales goals and rewarding achievement of those goals with generous commissions and bonus compensation. We also target regional sales, which we define as sales in regions surrounding our markets to companies that advertise in our markets, through our local sales force. We reach national advertisers in partnership with a national representative firm, offering advertising time on individual stations or across our overall network, which, according to Arbitron, currently reaches an audience of approximately 14.4 million listeners per week.

Participate in Local Communities. As a local sales and advertising medium, we place significant emphasis on serving the local community and our stations have won numerous local community awards. We believe our active involvement reinforces our position in the local communities and significantly improves the marketability of our radio broadcast time to advertisers who are targeting these communities.

Optimize Technical Capabilities. We believe that a strong signal is an important component of a station's success. We seek to operate stations with the strongest signals in their respective markets and view signal strength as an important consideration in any acquisitions we make.

Acquisition Strategy

Our current acquisition strategy focuses on identifying and acquiring radio stations that would expand our station clusters in existing and contiguous markets, as well as provide us entry into new markets that rank in the top 100 based on total market revenue. Since January 1, 2003, we have acquired or entered into agreements to acquire radio stations in three new top 100 markets (including two top 50 markets), New Orleans, Des Moines and Memphis, as well as stations in existing and contiguous markets, including Modesto/Stockton and Oklahoma City. We seek to implement effective operating strategies and apply our infrastructure across all existing and acquired stations in order to improve the EBITDA of acquired stations compared to their performance under prior ownership. We also seek to gradually dispose of non-core radio stations that do not complement our overall strategy.

In analyzing acquisition opportunities, we consider the following criteria:

our ability to improve the operating performance of the stations;

our ability to acquire a new or improve an existing cluster of stations towards achieving a higher share of revenue in the market;

the number and quality of competing commercial radio signals, as well as the number and nature of competitors, in the market;

the power and quality of the stations' broadcasting signals; and

the general economic conditions in the market.

We believe our acquisition strategy affords a number of benefits, including:

the development of a broad, geographically diversified footprint that allows us to deliver advertising on a local, regional and national basis, to create revenue diversity;

improved margins through the improvement of operations of acquired stations, the consolidation of facilities and the elimination of redundant expenses;

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enhanced revenues by offering advertisers a broad range of advertising packages, by clustering our stations; and

enhanced appeal to more skilled industry management talent as we achieve market-leading positions and national scale.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have two transactions pending to purchase six radio stations for cash purchase prices aggregating approximately \$114.5 million as well as a transaction pending to exchange several of our radio stations. We also have one transaction pending to sell four radio stations for an aggregate price of approximately \$3.8 million.

Advertising Revenue

Our revenue is generated primarily from the sale of local, regional and national advertising for broadcast on our radio stations. In 2002, approximately 84% of our net broadcast revenue was generated from the sale of local and regional advertising and approximately 16% was generated from the sale of national advertising. The major categories of our advertisers include automotive companies, retail merchants, restaurants, fast food chains, telephone companies and grocery stores.

Each station's local sales staff solicits advertising either directly from the local advertiser or indirectly through an advertising agency. Through direct advertiser relationships, we can better understand the advertiser's business needs and more effectively design advertising campaigns to sell the advertiser's products. We employ personnel in each of our markets to assist in the production of commercials for the advertiser. In-house production, combined with effectively designed advertising, establishes a stronger relationship between the advertiser and the station cluster. National sales are made by a firm specializing in radio advertising sales on the national level, in exchange for a commission based on gross revenue. We also target regional sales, which we define as sales in regions surrounding our markets, to companies that advertise in our markets, through our local sales force.

Depending on the programming format of a particular station, we estimate the optimum number of advertising spots that can be broadcast while maintaining listening levels. Our stations strive to maximize revenue by managing advertising inventory. Pricing is adjusted based on local market conditions and our ability to provide advertisers with an effective means of reaching a targeted demographic group. Each of our stations has a general target level of on-air inventory. This target level of inventory may vary throughout the day but tends to remain stable over time. Much of our selling activity is based on demand for our radio stations' on-air inventory and, in general, we respond to changes in demand by varying prices rather than changing our target inventory level for a particular station. Therefore, most changes in revenue reflect demand-driven pricing changes.

A station's listenership is reflected in ratings surveys that estimate the number of listeners tuned to the station and the time they spend listening. Advertisers and advertising representatives use station ratings to consider advertising with the station. We use station ratings to chart audience levels, set advertising rates and adjust programming. The radio broadcast industry's principal ratings service is Arbitron, which publishes periodic ratings surveys for significant domestic radio markets. These surveys are our primary source of audience ratings data.

We believe that radio is one of the most efficient and cost-effective means for advertisers to reach specific demographic groups. Advertising rates charged by radio stations are based primarily on the following:

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

a station's share of audiences in the demographic groups targeted by advertisers, as measured by ratings surveys estimating the number of listeners tuned to the station at various times; and

the number of stations in the market competing for the same demographic groups.

Industry

Overview. The overall U.S. radio advertising industry has demonstrated strong and relatively consistent revenue growth over the last several decades. Radio stations generate the majority of their revenue from the sale of advertising time to local and national spot advertisers and national network advertisers, primarily as a medium for local advertising. Total radio advertising industry revenue in the United States grew at a compound annual growth rate of approximately 9% over the past 30 years, and approximately 8% from 1992 through 2002, to reach \$19.6 billion in 2002. The growth in radio advertising industry revenue has been relatively stable over this period. Expenditures on radio advertising have increased in 28 of the past 30 years, with 1991 and 2001 being the only years during that period of time in which the radio industry experienced an overall revenue decline. We believe this consistent growth is attributable to the relative stability of the industry's audience base, radio's ability to reach targeted demographics and its historical ability to increase its share of overall advertising spending.

Pervasive Reach. According to the Radio Advertising Bureau's "Radio Marketing Guide and Fact Book for Advertisers, 2003-2004 Edition", radio reaches 94% of all consumers every week. Consumers on average spend three hours each day, or 44% of their media time from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with radio.

Ability to Reach Target Demographics. A typical commercial radio station is programmed according to a single format, which may be a variety of music (such as country, rock, adult contemporary, or oldies) or other programming (such as sports or news/talk). A station's format enables it to target a specific segment of listeners sharing certain listening preferences and demographic attributes. As a result, the station is able to market its broadcast time to advertisers seeking to reach that specific audience segment. Furthermore, larger radio operators, which have emerged through consolidation since the enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, have the capability of reaching these specifically targeted demographic groups on both a local basis (through individual stations), regional and a national basis (by aggregating stations that share a particular format).

Increased Share of Advertising Spending. Radio advertising has been able to gain market share from other advertising media, including television, newspapers and outdoor advertising. Radio's compound annual growth rate of approximately 8.3% from 1992 through 2002, as described above, exceeded the comparable growth rates of broadcast television, daily newspapers and outdoor advertising revenue, which grew by 4.0%, 3.7% and 6.4%. During that period, radio's share of aggregate advertising revenue grew from 6.4% to 8.7%.

Mid-Sized Markets. Approximately 88% of our 2002 revenues were derived from stations located in mid-sized markets, which we define as those ranked 30 to 150 by market revenue. Thirty-four of the 44 markets in which we own and operate stations are mid-sized markets. We believe the market opportunity in mid-sized markets is attractive for several reasons:

Fewer competitive signals and operators. Mid-sized markets have on average approximately half of the number of radio stations found in larger markets, which we define as those ranked 1 to 29 by market revenue, so we generally face less direct format competition and fewer competitors. This enhances our opportunity to achieve leadership positions and allows our stations to achieve a higher profile in their markets.

Emphasis on local revenue. Mid-sized markets generally derive a greater portion of their revenue from local, as opposed to national, advertising spending, and generally do not experience significant revenue concentration with individual advertisers. In addition, by developing direct relationships with local advertisers, radio operators in mid-sized markets have the opportunity to develop customized, value-added advertising products for their customers.

Opportunity for acquisitions and further consolidation. The two largest radio station operators accounted for approximately 28% of total industry revenue in 2002. The next eight largest radio station operators only accounted for approximately 15% of total industry revenue in the same period. We

believe that the operating characteristics of mid-sized markets are attractive and that there continue to be opportunities for acquisitions in these markets due to the greater attention historically given to the larger markets by radio station acquirers.

Competition

We operate in a highly competitive industry. Our radio stations compete for audiences and advertising revenue directly with other radio stations as well as with other media, such as broadcast television, newspapers, magazines, cable television, satellite television, satellite radio, the Internet, outdoor advertising and direct mail, within their respective markets. Our audience ratings and market shares are subject to change and any adverse change in a particular market could have a material adverse effect on our revenue in that market and possibly adversely affect our revenue in other markets.

Our radio stations compete for listeners and advertising revenue directly with other radio stations within their respective markets. Radio stations compete for listeners primarily on the basis of program content that appeals to a particular demographic group. By building a strong listener base consisting of a specific demographic group in each of our markets, we are able to attract advertisers seeking to reach those listeners. From time to time, competitors may change their stations' format or programming to compete directly with our stations for audiences and advertisers, or may engage in aggressive promotional campaigns, which could result in lower ratings and advertising revenue or increased promotion and other expenses and, consequently, lower earnings and cash flow for us. Audience preferences as to format or programming in a particular market may also shift due to demographic or other reasons.

Factors that are material to a radio station's competitive position include management experience, the station's audience rank in its local market, transmitter power, assigned frequency, audience characteristics, local program acceptance and the number and characteristics of other radio stations in the market area. We attempt to improve our competitive position in each market by researching stations' programming, implementing advertising and promotional campaigns aimed at the demographic groups for which our stations program and managing our sales efforts to attract a larger share of advertising revenue. We also compete with other radio station groups to purchase additional stations.

Although the radio broadcasting industry is highly competitive, barriers to entry do exist (which can be mitigated to some extent by, among other things, changing existing radio station formats and upgrading power). The operation of a radio station requires a license or other authorization from the FCC, and the number of radio stations that can operate in a given market is limited by the availability of FM and AM radio frequencies allotted by the FCC to communities in that market. In addition, the FCC's multiple ownership rules have historically limited the number of stations that may be owned or controlled by a single entity in a given market. Changes in the FCC's multiple ownership rules resulting from the Telecommunications Act of 1996 created opportunities for us to acquire and consolidate radio stations in our markets. On June 2, 2003, the FCC concluded an omnibus rulemaking proceeding in which it examined all broadcast ownership rules, including the local radio ownership rule, the broadcast-newspaper ownership rule, the radio-television cross-ownership rule, the local television ownership rule, the national television ownership rule and the dual network rule. The FCC adopted new rules that significantly change how the FCC reviews radio station transactions. Although the FCC made no change to the local radio ownership limits themselves (*i.e.*, in a market with 45 or more radio stations, a company may own eight stations in a single market, but no more than five in the same service, AM or FM), the FCC changed how it defines and counts the number of stations in a "market." The rule change has the effect in some instances of both (i) decreasing the number of radio stations deemed to be in the market overall, thereby lowering the applicable ownership tier, and (ii) increasing the number of radio stations that we are deemed to own in the market. Under the new rule, our existing station portfolio will exceed the applicable ownership limit in ten markets. Existing ownership combinations, however, are "grandfathered," meaning the FCC will not require us to divest stations

that we currently own in order to come into compliance with the new rules. The new rule also affects our ability to expand our ownership in certain markets. We may be required to divest one or more stations or obtain a waiver in order to obtain FCC approval to consummate pending transactions in three markets. We do not believe these divestitures, if required, would be material to our business or acquisition strategy. The FCC's ownership proceeding has also delayed our ability to complete certain pending acquisitions. The new rules were to become effective on September 4, 2003, but were stayed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on September 3, 2003 pending the outcome of appeals filed by several entities. A number of parties also filed requests with the FCC seeking reconsideration of certain aspects of the new rules. Although the FCC is currently processing assignment and transfer of control applications using the rules in effect prior to the June 2, 2003 decision, if a proposed acquisition would not comply with the new rules, processing of the FCC application related to the acquisition may be delayed. We have determined that our pending acquisition in the Providence, RI, market may not comply with the new rules. With respect to the Providence acquisition, we intend to request a waiver or agree to divest, as necessary, to comply with the new rules. There is also significant congressional opposition to the new rules, and bills have been introduced in Congress to modify or repeal the FCC's action, including a

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requirement that companies divest stations to come into compliance with the revised rules. We cannot assess in advance what impact such court and administrative proceedings and legislation might have on our business or what other matters might be considered in the future by the FCC. For a discussion of FCC regulation and the provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 resulting in rapid consolidation in the radio industry, see "Federal Regulation of Radio Broadcasting".

The radio broadcasting industry is also subject to technological change, evolving industry standards and the emergence of new media technologies. Several new media technologies have been or are being developed, including the following:

audio programming by cable television systems, direct broadcast satellite systems, Internet content providers (both landline and wireless) and other digital audio broadcast formats;

satellite digital audio radio service, which has resulted in the introduction of two new subscriber-based satellite radio services with numerous channels and sound quality equivalent to that of compact discs;

in-band on-channel digital radio, which could improve the quality of existing AM and FM radio signals, including stations owned by us; and

low power FM radio, which has resulted in additional FM radio broadcast outlets that are designed to serve small, localized areas.

The radio broadcasting industry historically has grown despite the introduction of new technologies for the delivery of entertainment and information, including the introduction of new technologies used in the car such as audio cassettes, compact discs and cellular telephones. A growing population, greater use of the automobile and increased commuter times have contributed to this growth. Some of the new technologies, particularly satellite digital audio radio service, will compete for the consumer's attention in the car. We cannot assure you that this historical growth will continue.

Employees

As of December 31, 2003, we had 1,215 full-time employees and 1,185 part-time employees. None of these employees is covered by collective bargaining agreements. We consider our relations with our employees generally to be good.

Properties and Facilities

The types of properties required to support each of our radio stations include offices, studios, transmitter sites and antenna sites. A station's studios are generally housed with its offices in business

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districts. The transmitter sites and antenna sites are generally located so as to provide maximum market coverage.

We currently own studio facilities in 22 of our markets and own transmitter and antenna sites in 40 of our markets. We lease the remaining studio and office facilities, including office space in Las Vegas, NV, which is not related to the operations of a particular station, as well as the remaining transmitter and antenna sites. We do not anticipate any significant difficulties in renewing any facility leases or in leasing alternative or additional space, if required. We own substantially all of our other equipment, consisting principally of transmitting antennae, transmitters, studio equipment and general office equipment.

Legal Proceedings

Our predecessor company received a civil investigative demand from the Department of Justice on September 27, 1996 requesting information concerning our proposed acquisition of all of the assets of KRST (FM) in Albuquerque, NM, which we subsequently acquired on October 9, 1996. The demand requested written answers to interrogatories and the production of documents concerning the radio station market in Albuquerque, in general, and the KRST acquisition, in particular, to enable the Department of Justice to determine, among other things, whether the KRST acquisition would result in excessive concentration in the market. Our predecessor company responded to the demand on

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November 1, 1996. The Department of Justice requested supplemental information on January 27, 1997. Our predecessor company responded to this request on February 28, 1997. We have not heard anything further concerning this matter since the submission of this response, although the Department of Justice has not formally closed the matter. If the Department of Justice were to proceed with and successfully challenge the KRST acquisition, we may be required to divest one or more of our radio stations in Albuquerque.

In a complaint filed on June 5, 2003, with the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, we were named as one of numerous defendants in litigation seeking monetary damages arising from the injuries and deaths of certain concertgoers at a Rhode Island nightclub. The complaint contains multiple causes of action, only a small number of which are brought against us, in which our sole involvement was to advertise the concert on one of our stations and to distribute promotional tickets provided by the organizers. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the organizers and sponsors of the concert failed to control crowd size, failed to obtain pyrotechnic permits, failed to inspect fireproofing at the club and failed to maintain emergency exits in workable condition, which contributed to the injuries and deaths of plaintiffs when pyrotechnic devices on the stage ignited soundproofing materials adjacent to the stage during the concert. The complaint alleges that we were a co-sponsor of the concert and asserts claims against us based on theories of joint venture liability and negligence. A motion is currently pending that would remove this case to the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island and consolidate it with other cases arising out of the Rhode Island nightclub fire before such Court. We believe that plaintiffs' claims against us are without merit and intend to defend these claims vigorously.

On October 1, 2003, we terminated our National Radio Sales Representation Agreement with McGavren Guild Radio, Inc. ("McGavren"). Based on McGavren's breach of its obligations, we believe that we properly terminated our relationship with McGavren. On October 23, 2003, McGavren filed an arbitration demand seeking damages in excess of \$65 million. We believe we have claims against McGavren for failure to perform under the agreement and, on November 20, 2003, we answered McGavren's arbitration demand and served our statement of counterclaim against McGavren. We intend to vigorously pursue our claim and defend the claim asserted by McGavren.

We are subject to other claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of our business. We believe that none of these legal proceedings would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

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FEDERAL REGULATION OF RADIO BROADCASTING

Introduction

Our ownership, operation, purchase and sale of radio stations is regulated by the FCC, which acts under authority derived from the Communications Act. Among other things, the FCC:

assigns frequency bands for broadcasting;

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

issues, renews, revokes and modifies station licenses;

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

regulates equipment used by stations; and

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

The FCC has the power to impose penalties for violations of its rules or the Communications Act, including fines, the grant of abbreviated license renewal terms or, for particularly egregious violations, the denial of a license renewal application, the revocation of a license or the denial of FCC consent to acquire additional radio stations.

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The following is a brief summary of some provisions of the Communications Act and of specific FCC regulations 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.

License Grant and Renewal

Radio stations operate under renewable broadcasting licenses that are ordinarily granted by the FCC for maximum terms of eight years. Licenses are renewed through an application to the FCC. A station may continue to operate beyond the expiration date of its license if a timely filed license application is pending. Petitions to deny license renewals can be filed by interested parties, including members of the public. These petitions may raise various issues before the FCC. The FCC is required to hold hearings on renewal applications if the FCC is unable to determine that renewal of a license would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity, or if a petition to deny raises a substantial and material question of fact as to whether the grant of the renewal application would be inconsistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity. If, as a result of an evidentiary hearing, the FCC determines that the licensee has failed to meet various requirements and that no mitigating factors justify the imposition of a lesser sanction, then the FCC may deny a license renewal application. Historically, FCC licenses have generally been renewed, although we cannot assure you that all of our licenses will be renewed. The non-renewal, or renewal with substantial conditions or modifications, of one or more of our FCC radio station licenses could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The FCC classifies each AM and FM station. An AM station operates on either a clear channel, regional channel or local channel. A clear channel is one on which AM stations are assigned to serve wide areas. Clear channel AM stations are classified as either:

Class A stations, which operate on an unlimited time basis and are designed to render primary and secondary service over an extended area;

Class B stations, which operate on an unlimited time basis and are designed to render service only over a primary service area; or

Class D stations, which operate either during daytime hours only, during limited times only or on an unlimited time basis with low nighttime power.

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A regional channel is one on which Class B and Class D AM 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 stations operate on an unlimited time basis and serve primarily a community and the suburban and rural areas immediately contiguous to it. Class C AM 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 minimum and maximum facilities requirements for an FM station are determined by its class. Some FM class designations depend upon the geographic zone in which the transmitter of the FM station is located. In general, commercial FM stations are classified as Class A, B1, C3, B, C2, C1, C0 and C, in order of increasing power and antenna height. The FCC recently adopted a rule that subjects Class C FM stations to involuntary downgrades to Class C0 in various circumstances if they do not meet certain antenna height specifications. One of our stations has recently been downgraded, and a few proceedings are pending that could result in downgrades but the downgrades have no effect on the stations' existing signals. We have several applications currently pending to upgrade the facilities of various of our stations.

The following table sets forth the metropolitan market served (the city of license may differ), call letters, FCC license classification, frequency, power and FCC license expiration date of each of the stations that we own. Our wholly owned subsidiary, Citadel Broadcasting Company, holds our licenses. Pursuant to FCC rules and regulations, many AM radio stations are licensed to operate at a reduced power during the nighttime broadcasting hours, which results in reducing the radio station's coverage during the nighttime hours of operation. Both power ratings are shown if different. For FM stations, the maximum effective radiated power (ERP) in the main lobe is given. The market assignments on this table reflect our regional station groups for accounting and operational purposes and do not necessarily reflect assignment of a station to the relevant market as defined by Arbitron.

MARKET	STATION	FCC CLASS	HAAT IN METERS	(ERP) IN KILOWATTS (DAY/NIGHT)	FREQUENCY	EXPIRATION DATE OF LICENSE
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MARKET	STATION	FCC CLASS	HAAT IN METERS	(ERP) IN KILOWATTS (DAY/NIGHT)	FREQUENCY	EXPIRATION DATE OF LICENSE
Albuquerque, NM	KBZU (FM)	C	1260	17.5	96.3 MHz	10/1/2005
	KKOB (AM)	B	N/A	50	770 kHz	10/1/2005
	KKOB-FM	C	1265	20	93.3 MHz	10/1/2005
	KMGA (FM)	C	1259	19.5	99.5 MHz	10/1/2005
	KNML (AM)	B	N/A	5	610 kHz	10/1/2005
	KRST (FM)	C	1268	22	92.3 MHz	10/1/2005
	KTBL (AM)	B	N/A	1.0	1050 kHz	10/1/2005
	KTZO (FM)	C	1293	20	103.3 MHz	10/1/2005
Allentown/Bethlehem, PA	WCTO (FM)	B	152	50	96.1 MHz	8/1/2006
	WLEV (FM)	B	327	10.9	100.7 MHz	8/1/2006
Augusta/Waterville, ME	WEBB (FM)	C1	93	61	98.5 MHz	4/1/2006
	WEZW (AM)	C	N/A	1	1400 kHz	4/1/2006
	WMME-FM	B	152	50	92.3 MHz	4/1/2006
	WTVL (AM)	C	N/A	1	1490 kHz	4/1/2006
Baton Rouge, LA	KOOJ (FM)	C1	296	100	93.7 MHz	6/1/2004
	KQXL-FM	C2	148	50	106.5 MHz	6/1/2004
	WBBE (FM)	C	306	100	103.3 MHz	6/1/2004
	WEMX (FM)	C1	299	100	94.1 MHz	6/1/2004
	WIBR (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1300 kHz	6/1/2004
	WXOK (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1460 kHz	6/1/2004
Binghamton, NY	WAAL (FM)	B	332	7.1	99.1 MHz	6/1/2006
	WHWK (FM)	B	292.6	10	98.1 MHz	6/1/2006
	WNBF (AM)	B	N/A	9.3/5.0	1290 kHz	6/1/2006
	WYYL (FM)	A	254	0.93	104.1 MHz	6/1/2006
	WYOS (AM)	B	N/A	5/0.5	1360 kHz	6/1/2006
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Birmingham, AL	WAPI (AM)	B	N/A	50.0/5.0	1070 kHz	4/1/2004
	WJOX (AM)	B	N/A	50.0/0.50	690 kHz	4/1/2004
	WRAX (FM)	C	377	100	107.7 MHz	4/1/2004
	WYSF (FM)	C	309	100	94.5 MHz	4/1/2004
	WZRR (FM)	C	309	100	99.5 MHz	4/1/2004
Bloomington, IL	WBNQ (FM)	B	142	50	101.5 MHz	12/1/2004
	WBWN (FM)	B1	100	25	104.1 MHz	12/1/2004
	WJBC (AM)	C	N/A	1	1230 kHz	12/1/2004
	WJEZ (FM)	A	149	1.3	98.9 MHz	12/1/2004
	WTRX-FM	B1	144	12.0	93.7 MHz	12/1/2004
Boise, ID	KBOI (AM)	B	N/A	50	670 kHz	10/1/2005
	KIZN (FM)	C	828	48	92.3 MHz	10/1/2005
	KKGL (FM)	C	828	48	96.9 MHz	10/1/2005
	KQFC (FM)	C	828	48	97.9 MHz	10/1/2005
	KZMG (FM)	C	828	48	93.1 MHz	10/1/2005
	KTIK (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/0.60	1350 kHz	10/1/2005
Buffalo, NY	WEDG (FM)	B	106	49	103.3 MHz	6/1/2006
	WGRF (FM)	B	217	24	96.9 MHz	6/1/2006
	WHLD (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1270 kHz	6/1/2006
	WHTT-FM	B	118	50	104.1 MHz	6/1/2006
	WMNY (AM)	D	N/A	1	1120 kHz	6/1/2006
Charleston, SC	WMGL (FM)	C3	128.9	6.5	101.7 MHz	12/1/2003
	WNKT (FM)	C	299.9	100	107.5 MHz	12/1/2011
	WSSX-FM	C0	305	100	95.1 MHz	12/1/2003
	WSUY (FM)	C	539.5	99	96.9 MHz	12/1/2003

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	WTMA (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1250 kHz	12/1/2003
	WTMZ (AM)	B	N/A	0.5	910 kHz	12/1/2003
	WWWZ (FM)	C2	150	50	93.3 MHz	12/1/2003
	WXTC (AM)	B	N/A	5	1390 kHz	12/1/2003
Chattanooga, TN	WGOW (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1150 kHz	8/1/2004
	WGOW-FM	A	87	6	102.3 MHz	8/1/2004
	WOGT (FM)	C3	295	2.85	107.9 MHz	8/1/2004
	WSKZ (FM)	C	329	100	106.5 MHz	8/1/2004
Colorado Springs, CO	KKFM (FM)	C	698	71	98.1 MHz	4/1/2005
	KKMG (FM)	C	695	57	98.9 MHz	4/1/2005
	KSPZ (FM)	C	670	60	92.9 MHz	4/1/2005
	KBZC (AM)	B	N/A	5/1	1300 kHz	4/1/2005
	KVOR (AM)	B	N/A	3.3/1.5	740 kHz	4/1/2005
Columbia, SC	WISW (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/2.5	1320 kHz	12/1/2003
	WLXC (FM)	A	100	6	98.5 MHz	12/1/2003
	WOMG (FM)	A	94	6	103.1 MHz	12/1/2003
	WTCB (FM)	C1	240	100	106.7 MHz	12/1/2003
Des Moines, IA	KBGG (AM)	B	63.7	10.0/1.0	1700 kHz	2/1/2005
	KHKI (FM)	C1	137	115	97.3 MHz	2/1/2005
	KGGO (FM)	C	325	100	94.9 MHz	2/1/2005
	KJYJ (FM)	C2	165	41	92.5 MHz	2/1/2005
	KBGG-FM	C2	165	41	98.3 MHz	2/1/2005
Flint, MI	WFBE (FM)	B	74	50	95.1 MHz	10/1/2004
	WTRX (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1330 kHz	10/1/2004
Grand Rapids, MI	WBBL (AM)	C	N/A	1	1340 kHz	10/1/2004
	WKLQ (FM)	B	152	50	94.5 MHz	10/1/2004
	WLAV-FM	B	149	50	96.9 MHz	10/1/2004
	WODJ (FM)	B	150	50	107.3 MHz	10/1/2004
Harrisburg/Carlisle/York, PA	WCAT-FM	B	283	14	106.7 MHz	8/1/2006
	WQXA (AM)	D	N/A	1/0.033	1250 kHz	8/1/2006
	WQXA-FM	B	215	25.1	105.7 MHz	8/1/2006
	WRKZ-FM	A	100	3	102.3 MHz	8/1/2006

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Ithaca, NY	WIII (FM)	B	223	23.5	99.9 MHz	6/1/2006
	WKRT (AM)	B	N/A	1.0/0.50	920 kHz	6/1/2006
Johnson City/Kingsport/Bristol, TN	WGOC (AM)	B	N/A	10.0/0.81	640 kHz	8/1/2004
	WJCW (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	910 kHz	8/1/2004
	WKIN (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/0.50	1320 kHz	8/1/2004
	WKOS (FM)	A	150	2.75	104.9 MHz	8/1/2004
	WQUT (FM)	C	457	99	101.5 MHz	8/1/2004
Knoxville, TN	WIVK-FM	C	626	91	107.7 MHz	8/1/2004
	WNOX (AM)	B	N/A	10	990 kHz	8/1/2004
	WNOX-FM	A	100	6	99.1 MHz	8/1/2004
	WYIL-FM	C3	174	8	98.7 MHz	8/1/2004
Kokomo, IN	WWKI (FM)	B	143.3	50	100.5 MHz	8/1/2004
Lafayette, LA	KDYS (AM)	B	N/A	10.0/0.5	1520 kHz	6/1/2004
	KFXZ (FM)	A	151	2.6	106.3 MHz	6/1/2004
	KNEK (AM)	D	N/A	0.25	1190 kHz	6/1/2004
	KNEK-FM	C3	100	25	104.7 MHz	6/1/2004
	KRRQ (FM)	C2	135	50	95.5 MHz	6/1/2004
	KSMB (FM)	C	329	100	94.5 MHz	6/1/2004
	KVOL (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1330 kHz	6/1/2004
	KXKC (FM)	C0	300	100	99.1 MHz	6/1/2004
Lansing/East Lansing, MI	WFMK (FM)	B	183	28	99.1 MHz	10/1/2004
	WITL-FM	B	196	26.5	100.7 MHz	10/1/2004

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	WJIM (AM)	C	N/A	0.89	1240 kHz	10/1/2004
	WJIM-FM	B	156	45	97.5 MHz	10/1/2004
	WMMQ (FM)	B	150	50	94.9 MHz	10/1/2004
	WVFN (AM)	D	N/A	0.50/0.05	730 kHz	10/1/2004
Little Rock, AR	KAAY (AM)	A	N/A	50	1090 kHz	6/1/2004
	KARN (AM)	B	N/A	5	920 kHz	6/1/2004
	KARN-FM	A	100	3	102.5 MHz	6/1/2004
	KIPR (FM)	C1	286	100	92.3 MHz	6/1/2004
	KKRN (FM)	A	100	6	101.7 MHz	6/1/2004
	KLAL (FM)	C2	95	50	107.7 MHz	6/1/2004
	KLIH (AM)	B	N/A	2.0/1.2	1250 kHz	6/1/2004
	KOKY (FM)	A	118	4.1	102.1 MHz	6/1/2004
	KURB (FM)	C	392	99	98.5 MHz	6/1/2004
	KVLO (FM)	C2	150	50	102.9 MHz	6/1/2004
Modesto, CA	KATM (FM)	B	152	50	103.3 MHz	12/1/2005
	KDJK (FM)	A	624	0.071	103.9 MHz	12/1/2005
	KESP (AM)	B	N/A	1	970 kHz	12/1/2005
	KHKK (FM)	B	152	50	104.1 MHz	12/1/2005
	KHOP (FM)	B	193	29.5	95.1 MHz	12/1/2005
	KWNN (FM)	A	119	2	98.3 MHz	12/1/2005
Muncie/Marion, IN	WMDH (AM)	B	N/A	0.25	1550 kHz	8/1/2004
	WMDH-FM	B	152.4	50	102.5 MHz	8/1/2004
Nashville, TN	WGFX (FM)	C1	368	58	104.5 MHz	8/1/2004
	WKDF (FM)	C	375.8	100	103.3 MHz	8/1/2004
New Bedford, MA	WBSM (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	1420 kHz	4/1/2006
	WFHN (FM)	A	99	6	107.1 MHz	4/1/2006
New London, CT	WQGN-FM	A	84	3	105.5 MHz	4/1/2006
	WSUB (AM)	D	N/A	1.0/0.072	980 kHz	4/1/2006
	WXLM (FM)	A	100	3	102.3 MHz	4/1/2006
	WMOS (FM)	A	96	6	104.7 MHz	6/1/2006
New Orleans, LA	KMEZ (FM)	C3	184	4.7	102.9 MHz	6/1/2004
	KKND (FM)	C1	299	98	106.7 MHz	6/1/2004
	WPRF (FM)	C3	134	14	94.9 MHz	6/1/2004
	WOPR (FM)	A	106	5.3	94.7 MHz	6/1/2004
	WCKW (FM)	C	593	100	92.3 MHz	6/1/2004

Oklahoma City, OK	KATT-FM	C	363	97	100.5 MHz	6/1/2005
	KKWD (FM)	A	96	6	97.9 MHz	6/1/2005
	WWLS-FM	A	100	6	104.9 MHz	6/1/2005
	KYIS (FM)	C	335.3	100	98.9 MHz	6/1/2005
	WWLS (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/1.0	640 kHz	6/1/2005
	KSYY (FM)	A	256	0.8	105.3 MHz	6/1/2005
	WKY (AM)	B	N/A	5.0/5.0	930 kHz	6/1/2005
Portland, ME	WBLM (FM)	C	436	100	102.9 MHz	4/1/2006
	WCLZ (FM)	B	122	48	98.9 MHz	4/1/2006
	WCY1 (FM)	B	193	27.5	93.9 MHz	4/1/2006
	WCYY (FM)	B1	147	11.5	94.3 MHz	4/1/2006
	WHOM (FM)	C	1140.9	48	94.9 MHz	4/1/2006
	WJBQ (FM)	B	271.3	16	97.9 MHz	4/1/2006
Portsmouth/Dover/Rochester, NH	WOKQ (FM)	B	150	50	97.5 MHz	4/1/2006
	WPKQ (FM)	C	1181	21.5	103.7 MHz	4/1/2006
	WSAK (FM)	A	100	3	102.1 MHz	4/1/2006
	WSHK (FM)	A	113.1	2.2	105.3 MHz	4/1/2006
Presque Isle, ME	WBPW (FM)	C1	131	100	96.9 MHz	4/1/2006

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	WOZI (FM)	C2	368	7.9	101.9 MHz	4/1/2006
	WQHR (FM)	C	390	95	96.1 MHz	4/1/2006
Providence, RI	WPRO (AM)	B	N/A	5	630 kHz	4/1/2006
	WPRO-FM	B	168	39	92.3 MHz	4/1/2006
	WSKO (AM)	B	N/A	5	790 kHz	4/1/2006
	WSKO-FM	A	163	2.3	99.7 MHz	4/1/2006
	WWLI (FM)	B	152	50	105.1 MHz	4/1/2006
	WKKB (FM)	A	200	1.55	100.3 MHz	4/1/2006
Reno, NV	KBUL-FM	C	699	72	98.1 MHz	10/1/2005
	KKOH (AM)	B	N/A	50	780 kHz	10/1/2005
	KNEV (FM)	C	695	60	95.5 MHz	10/1/2005
	KWYL (FM)	C	892	39	102.9 MHz	10/1/2005
Saginaw/Bay City, MI	WHNN (FM)	C	311	100	96.1 MHz	10/1/2004
	WILZ (FM)	A	126	2.9	104.5 MHz	10/1/2004
	WIOG (FM)	B	244	86	102.5 MHz	10/1/2004
	WKQZ (FM)	C2	169	39.2	93.3 MHz	10/1/2004
	WYLZ (FM)	A	151	2.6	100.9 MHz	10/1/2004
Salt Lake City, UT	KBEE (AM)	D	N/A	10.0/0.196	860 kHz	10/1/2005
	KBEE-FM	C	894	40	98.7 MHz	10/1/2005
	KBER (FM)	C	1140	25	101.1 MHz	10/1/2005
	KENZ (FM)	C	869	43	107.5 MHz	10/1/2005
	KFNZ (AM)	B	N/A	5	1320 kHz	10/1/2005
	KJQS (AM)	C	N/A	1	1230 kHz	10/1/2005
	KUBL-FM	C	1140	26	93.3 MHz	10/1/2005
Spokane, WA	KZBD (FM)	C	582	100	105.7 MHz	2/1/2006
	KEYF (AM)	B	N/A	5/26	1050 kHz	2/1/2006
	KDRK-FM	C	725	52	93.7 MHz	2/1/2006
	KEYF-FM	C	490	100	101.1 MHz	2/1/2006
	KGA (AM)	A	N/A	50	1510 kHz	2/1/2006
	KJRB (AM)	B	N/A	5	790 kHz	2/1/2006
	KYWL (FM)	C1	432	39	103.9 MHz	2/1/2006
Stockton, CA	KJOY (FM)	A	98	4	99.3 MHz	10/1/2005
	KWIN (FM)	A	97	3	97.7 MHz	12/1/2005
Syracuse, NY	WAQX-FM	B1	91	25	95.7 MHz	6/1/2006
	WLTI (FM)	A	61	4	105.9 MHz	6/1/2006
	WNSS (AM)	B	N/A	5	1260 kHz	6/1/2006
	WNTQ (FM)	B	201	97	93.1 MHz	6/1/2006

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Tucson, AZ	KCUB (AM)	B	N/A	1	1290 kHz	10/1/2005
	KHYT (FM)	C	620	82	107.5 MHz	10/1/2005
	KIIM-FM	C	621	90	99.5 MHz	10/1/2005
	KSZR (FM)	A	93	6	97.5 MHz	10/1/2005
	KTUC (AM)	C	N/A	1	1400 kHz	10/1/2005
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, PA	WARM (AM)	B	N/A	5	590 kHz	8/1/2006
	WBHT (FM)	A	336	0.5	97.1 MHz	8/1/2006
	WBSX (FM)	B	222	19.5	97.9 MHz	8/1/2006
	WCWQ (FM)	A	207	1.45	93.7 MHz	8/1/2006
	WBHD (FM)	A	308	0.3	95.7 MHz	8/1/2006
	WMGS (FM)	B	422	5.3	92.9 MHz	8/1/2006
Worcester, MA	WORC-FM	A	125	1.87	98.9 MHz	4/1/2006
	WWFX (FM)	A	146	2.85	100.1 MHz	4/1/2006
	WXLO (FM)	B	172	37	104.5 MHz	4/1/2006

Transfers or Assignments of Licenses

The Communications Act prohibits the assignment of a broadcast license or transfer of control of a broadcast licensee without the prior approval of the FCC. In determining whether to grant approval, the FCC considers a number of factors pertaining to the licensee (and proposed licensee), including:

compliance with the various rules and policies 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.

To obtain FCC consent to assign a broadcast license or transfer control of a broadcast licensee, appropriate applications must be filed with the FCC. If the application involves a "substantial change" in ownership or control, the application must be placed on public notice for not less than 30 days during which time interested parties, including listeners, advertisers and competitors, may file petitions to deny or other objections against the application. These types of petitions are filed from time to time with respect to proposed acquisitions. Informal objections to assignment and transfer of control applications may be filed at any time up until the FCC acts on the application. Once the FCC staff grants an application, interested parties may seek reconsideration of that grant for 30 days, after which time the FCC may for another ten days reconsider the grant of the FCC staff on the FCC's own motion. If the application does not involve a "substantial change" in ownership or control, it is a "pro forma" application. The "pro forma" application is nevertheless subject to having informal objections filed against it. When passing on an assignment or transfer application, the FCC is prohibited from considering whether the public interest might be served by an assignment or transfer of the broadcast license to any party other than the assignee or transferee specified in the application.

Multiple Ownership Rules

The FCC rules impose specific limits on the number of commercial radio stations an entity can own in a particular geographic area. These local radio ownership rules preclude us from acquiring certain stations we might otherwise seek to acquire. The rules also effectively prevent us from selling stations in an area to a buyer that has reached its ownership limit in the market unless the buyer divests other stations. The local radio ownership rules are as follows:

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

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in markets with 15 to 29 radio stations, ownership is limited to six commercial 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 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.

On June 2, 2003, the FCC concluded an omnibus rulemaking proceeding in which it examined all broadcast ownership rules, including the local radio ownership rule, the broadcast-newspaper ownership rule, the radio-television cross-ownership rule, the local television ownership rule, the national television ownership rule and the dual network rule. With respect to radio, the FCC retained the specific limits on the number of commercial radio stations an entity can own in a particular geographic market. The FCC, however, changed the way it defines the relevant geographic market and counts the number of stations in that market. The FCC abandoned the "signal contour" method of defining the market for radio stations that are located in areas where Arbitron ranks stations. These geographic areas are called "Arbitron Metros". Under the new rules, the FCC determines the number of radio stations in an Arbitron Metro, for purposes of determining the ownership limit, by counting all commercial and non-commercial radio stations licensed to communities within the Arbitron Metro, plus all radio stations licensed to communities located outside of the Metro but treated by Arbitron as "home" to the Metro. Unlike under the previous rules, both commercial and non-commercial stations are counted in determining the number of stations in a market. The FCC uses the same methodology to determine the number of stations that a single company is deemed to own or control, directly or by attribution.

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For radio stations located outside of an Arbitron Metro, the FCC will continue to use its previous signal contour-based methodology, with two modifications. The FCC also initiated a new rulemaking proceeding to develop a new method of defining markets located outside of Arbitron Metros. We own few radio stations in unrated markets. We do not believe that the FCC's rule changes as they apply to unrated markets will have any material effect on our business plan.

The FCC's rule changes as they apply to radio stations in Arbitron Metros have several potential adverse effects. In some markets, the new rules have the effect of both (i) decreasing the number of radio stations deemed to be in the market overall, thereby lowering the applicable ownership tier, and (ii) increasing the number of radio stations that we are deemed to own in the market. For example, the number of overall stations in some of our markets will be reduced from 45 or more to fewer than 45, thereby reducing the applicable ownership limit from eight radio stations, no more than five of which may be AM or FM, to seven radio stations, no more than four of which may be AM or FM. In addition, in several markets, we will be deemed to own or control more radio stations than we were deemed to own or control under the old rules.

Our existing station portfolio exceeds the applicable ownership limit under the new Arbitron Metro rule by approximately fifteen stations in ten markets. Furthermore, some of our existing station portfolio may be subject to compliance with both the Arbitron-Metro based rule and the modified signal-contour methodology. It is not yet clear how the FCC will apply its new ownership rules in this situation. Under the new rules, however, we will not be required to divest existing owned stations in order to come into compliance with the new limits. Instead, existing ownership combinations are "grandfathered." Divestitures will be required only if we seek to transfer control of the stations or we attempt to acquire additional stations in the market. The FCC's rules contain an exception to the divestiture requirement in the case of transfers to "small businesses" as defined by the FCC. The rules also contain an exception to the divestiture requirement in the case of pro forma transfers of control, which we believe would apply in the event of any transfer of control that may be deemed to occur if as a result of future offerings by us or sales by the Forstmann Little partnerships, the Forstmann Little partnerships cease to own a controlling interest in us, or, there is a change in control of the Forstmann Little partnerships, provided that no other person acquires control.

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Under the FCC's current rules, radio stations that are operated under local marketing agreements may be treated as owned for purposes of the local radio ownership limit. See "Time Brokerage". The new rules extend this treatment to certain joint sales agreements. Some of our existing local marketing agreements and joint sales agreements do not comply with the new local radio ownership rule. Unlike existing ownership combinations, non-compliant joint sales agreements and local marketing agreements are not permanently grandfathered, but must be terminated, if non-compliant, no later than two years after the new rules become effective.

In addition, we have determined that our pending acquisition in the Providence, RI market may not comply with the new rules. With respect to the Providence acquisition, we intend to request a waiver or agree to divest, as necessary, to comply with the new rules.

The FCC also eliminated the cross-ownership rules that limited or prohibited radio station ownership by the owner of television stations or a daily newspaper in the same market and replaced these rules with a new cross-media rule. Under the new cross-media rule, the following limits apply:

in markets with three or fewer TV stations, no cross-ownership is permitted among TV, radio and newspapers, although a company may request a waiver if it can show that the TV station does not serve the area served by the cross-owned property (i.e. the radio station or newspaper);

in markets with between four and eight TV stations, combinations are limited to one of the following:

a daily newspaper, one TV station, and up to half of the radio station limit for that market, or

a daily newspaper, and up to the radio station limit for that market, but no TV stations, or

two TV stations (if permissible under the local TV ownership rule), and up to the radio station limit for that market, but no daily newspapers.

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in markets with nine or more TV stations, the FCC eliminated the newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership ban and the television-radio cross-ownership ban.

The new rules were to become effective on September 4, 2003, but were stayed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on September 3, 2003 pending the outcome of appeals filed by several entities. A number of parties also filed requests with the FCC seeking reconsideration of certain aspects of the new rules. Although the FCC is currently processing assignment and transfer of control applications using the rules in effect prior to the June 2, 2003 decision, if a proposed acquisition would not comply with the new rules, processing of the FCC application related to the acquisition may be delayed. There is significant congressional opposition to the new rules, and bills were introduced in the 108th Congress, 1st Session to modify or repeal the FCC's action. On June 19, 2003, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation reported S. 1046, which would repeal several of the ownership rules adopted by the FCC on June 2, 2003. S. 1046, as reported by the Senate Commerce Committee, would also eliminate grandfathering of non-compliant radio combinations within one year of enactment. S. 1046 would also reinstate the radio/TV cross-ownership and newspaper/broadcast cross-ownership rules, reinstate the 35% cap on national television ownership, require the FCC to review the media ownership rules every five years, rather than every two years as currently required by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and require the FCC to hold at least five public hearings before the next modification of media ownership rules.

In addition, on June 26, 2003, the Senate Commerce Committee reported S. 1264, the annual legislation authorizing and appropriating funds for the FCC. This legislation also includes several media-related provisions, including, with respect to the ownership rules, instructing the FCC to review its media ownership rules every five years, rather than every two years as currently required, expressly allowing the FCC to strengthen or broaden any ownership restriction as necessary in the public interest, and disallowing the 50% discount for UHF television stations purchased or transferred after June 2, 2003 for purposes of calculating the national audience reach of a television station group and compliance with the television national audience cap. On July 15, 2003, several Senators introduced a

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resolution, S.J. Res. 17, that if adopted would void the new ownership rules under the Congressional Review Act.

On July 23, 2003, the House of Representatives approved by an overwhelming vote the Fiscal Year 2004 Commerce, Justice, and State Spending Bill. This appropriations bill includes a provision that would prohibit the FCC from using any authorized funds to grant licenses for a commercial television station if the grant would result in the licensee having a national audience reach in excess of 35%. The Senate has not yet approved, but will consider in the near future, a similar appropriations bill. Any differences between the House and Senate appropriations bills will be resolved during the committee conference on these bills. The House appropriations bill as approved only relates to television ownership, not radio, and therefore would have no effect on us.

At this time, it is uncertain whether any potential congressional proposals will become law or what effect such legislation will have on us and our ability to acquire additional stations. If the provision of S. 1046 requiring divestitures to come into compliance with the Arbitron-based geographic market approach for defining local radio markets were to become law, we would be required to divest approximately fifteen stations in ten markets. We have evaluated the potential impact of this divestiture requirement and we believe that the required divestitures would not have a materially adverse effect on us as a whole, because we could come into compliance by divesting underperforming or technically inferior stations, and divestitures may have the effect of leveling the competitive playing field in markets where existing competitors own radio stations in excess of the new limits. In addition, the requirement that other companies divest stations may create acquisition opportunities for us in other markets.

Ownership Attribution Rules

The FCC's multiple ownership rules apply to "attributable" interests in broadcast stations or daily newspapers held by an individual, corporation, partnership or other association. In the case of corporations directly or indirectly 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. Some passive investors are attributable only if they hold 20% or more of the corporation's voting stock. However, all minority shareholder interests (other than interests subject to the debt/equity rule discussed in the next paragraph) are exempt from attribution if a single shareholder controls a majority of the voting shares in the corporation. Although the FCC had previously revoked the single majority shareholder exemption, on December 3, 2001, following a court decision that found the FCC's elimination of the exemption in the context of the FCC's cable ownership attribution rules to be arbitrary and capricious, the FCC suspended enforcement of the elimination of the exemption pending the outcome of a rulemaking to reconsider this matter.

Notwithstanding the presence of a single majority shareholder, the FCC will attribute the interests of various creditors or investors in a corporation under the so-called "debt/equity plus" rule. Under this rule, a major programming supplier or a same-market owner will be treated as

an attributable owner of a station if the supplier or owner holds debt or equity, or both, in the station that is greater than 33% of the value of the 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 station, but only if the owner is attributable under an FCC attribution rule other than the debt/equity plus rule.

The attribution rules could limit the number of radio stations we may acquire or own in any market and may also limit the ability of various potential buyers of stations owned by us from being able to purchase some or all of the stations that they might otherwise wish to purchase from us. To address the possibility that attributable interests held by minority shareholders could limit our ability to acquire stations, our certificate of incorporation provides that our capital stock is subject to redemption

by action of our board of directors to the extent necessary to bring us into compliance with the FCC's ownership rules.

Alien Ownership Rules

The Communications Act prohibits the issuance or holding of broadcast licenses by aliens, including any corporation if more than 20% of its capital stock is collectively owned or voted by aliens. In addition, the FCC may prohibit any corporation from holding a broadcast license if the corporation is directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which more than 25% of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens, if the FCC finds that the prohibition is in the public interest. The FCC has interpreted this provision of the Communications Act to require an affirmative public interest finding before a broadcast license may be granted to or held by any such corporation, and the FCC has made such affirmative findings only in limited circumstances. These restrictions apply in similar fashion to other forms of businesses and organizations, including partnerships and limited liability companies. Our certificate of incorporation provides that our capital stock is subject to redemption by action of our board of directors to the extent necessary to bring us into compliance with the Communications Act or FCC regulations or prevent the loss of any of our FCC licenses.

Time Brokerage

Over the years, a number of radio stations have entered into what have commonly been referred to as time brokerage agreements or local marketing 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 the FCC's rules and policies. Under these arrangements, separately owned stations could agree to function cooperatively in programming, advertising sales and similar matters, subject to the requirement that the licensee of each station maintain independent control over the programming and operations of its own 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 station provides substantial portions of the broadcast programming for airing on the other licensee's station, subject to ultimate editorial and other controls being exercised by the latter licensee, and sells advertising time during those program segments.

The FCC's rules provide that a radio station that brokers more than 15% of its weekly broadcast time on another station serving the same market will be considered to have an attributable ownership interest in the brokered station for purposes of the FCC's multiple ownership rules. 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 local radio station in the same market that we could not own under the local ownership rules, unless our programming on the brokered station constituted 15% or less of the other local station's programming time on a weekly basis. FCC rules also prohibit a radio station from duplicating more than 25% of its programming on another station in the same broadcast service (*i.e.*, AM-AM or FM-FM) directly or through a time brokerage agreement where the brokered and brokering stations that it owns or programs serve substantially the same area.

The FCC's new ownership rules extend ownership attribution to certain joint sales agreements as well. See " Multiple Ownership Rules". Under a joint sales agreement, one radio station sells the commercial time on a separately owned and licensed radio station, but does not provide programming as under a time brokerage or local marketing agreement. A radio station that sells more than 15% of the advertising time of another radio station in the same market will be considered to have an attributable ownership interest in the other station for purposes of the FCC's multiple ownership rules. As a result, we will no longer be able to enter into a joint sales agreement providing for the sale of more than 15% of the advertising time of another radio station that we could not own. Under the FCC's new ownership rules, companies have two years to terminate non-compliant time brokerage and joint sales agreements or otherwise come into compliance with the new limits. We do not believe that

termination of these agreements or our actions to come into compliance with the new rules with respect to these agreements will have a material impact on our business or our results of operations.

Programming and Operation

The Communications Act requires broadcasters to serve the public interest. Since 1981, the FCC gradually has relaxed or eliminated many of the more formalized procedures it developed to promote the broadcast of types of programming responsive to the needs of a station's community of license. However, licensees continue to be required to present programming that is responsive to community problems, needs and interests and to maintain records demonstrating responsiveness. Complaints from listeners concerning a station's programming will be considered by the FCC when it evaluates the licensee's renewal application, although listener complaints may be filed and considered at any time and must be maintained in the station's public file. The FCC has recently begun more vigorous enforcement of its indecency rules against the broadcasting industry as a whole, including threatening to initiate license revocation proceedings against stations for "serious" violations. We have one outstanding indecency proceeding against our station in Albuquerque, NM. The pendency of this proceeding, as well as the FCC's more vigorous enforcement of its indecency rules, may encourage third parties to challenge our license renewal or assignment applications.

Stations also must pay regulatory and application fees and follow various FCC rules that regulate, among other things, political advertising, the broadcast of obscene or indecent programming, the advertisement of casinos and lotteries, sponsorship identification and technical operations, including limits on radio frequency radiation.

The FCC adopted new EEO rules for broadcasters which became effective March 10, 2003. The new rules are outreach and recruitment focused and require that broadcasters: (1) widely disseminate information for each full-time job vacancy, except for vacancies filled in exigent circumstances; (2) provide notification to community and recruitment organizations that have requested information on all or selected job vacancies; and (3) participate in "longer-term" recruitment initiatives, such as job fairs, internships, scholarships and EEO/anti-discrimination training programs. Broadcasters remain subject to the FCC's anti-discrimination policy but the use of minority or women-targeted recruitment sources is no longer mandated. The new rules also require a broadcaster to keep extensive internal records regarding its recruitment efforts including information regarding its recruitment sources and interviewees, notification to requesting community groups and specifics regarding participation in the longer-term initiatives. Broadcasters must also prepare and place in the public inspection file (and on their website if they maintain one) an annual EEO public file report that details recruitment efforts and interviewee totals, the referral sources used for each vacancy, the community groups notified, and specifics regarding participation in longer-term recruitment initiatives. Broadcasters are subject to an FCC mid-term review in the fourth year of the license term and an FCC review as part of the license renewal application, both requiring the submission of the annual EEO public file report for the preceding two years with a statement certifying that the broadcaster's reports are accurate. As of June 30, 2003, the FCC has not reinstated its requirement for a broadcaster to submit its annual workforce employment information to the FCC for statistical purposes. The FCC is expected to address the workforce employment information and filing requirements in a separate Report and Order. Also pending is the FCC's review of recruitment requirements for part-time vacancies and it issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in conjunction with the new rules to solicit public comment on this issue. The FCC is expected to issue final rules regarding part-time vacancies in 2004.

The FCC has issued a decision holding that a broadcast station may not deny a candidate for federal political office a request for broadcast advertising time solely on the grounds that the amount of time requested is not the standard length of time which the station offers to its commercial advertisers. The effect that this FCC decision will have on our programming and commercial advertising is uncertain at this time.

Periodically, we may be required to obtain special temporary authority (STA) from the FCC to operate one or more of the stations in a manner different from the licensed parameters so that we can

complete scheduled construction or maintenance or so that we may repair damaged or broken equipment without interrupting service. We are currently operating some stations under STAs in the ordinary course of business.

In the ordinary course of business, we have received complaints or the FCC has initiated inquiries about whether we have broadcast indecent programming or violated technical requirements.

Proposed and Recent Changes

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Congress, the FCC or other federal agencies may in the future consider and adopt new laws, regulations and policies regarding a wide variety of matters that could, directly or indirectly, affect the operation, ownership and profitability of our radio stations, result in the loss of audience share and advertising revenue for our radio stations, and affect our ability to acquire additional radio stations or finance acquisitions. These matters include:

changes in the FCC's ownership rules and policies, including changes to the local radio ownership rules and the limitations on the cross-ownership of radio and other media (see " Multiple Ownership Rules");

proposals to increase regulatory fees or to impose spectrum use or other fees on FCC licensees;

technical and frequency allocation matters and changes to broadcast technical requirements;

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

proposals to restrict or prohibit the advertising of on-line casinos or on-line sports-betting services;

proposals to limit the tax deductibility of advertising expenses by advertisers;

restatement in revised form of FCC's equal employment opportunity rules and revision to rules relating to political broadcasting; and

proposals to regulate or prohibit payments to stations by independent record promoters.

The FCC recently selected In-Band, On-Channel technology as the exclusive standard for digital services for terrestrial AM and FM broadcasters. The FCC has authorized the immediate commencement of "hybrid" transmissions simultaneous transmissions in both analog and digital pending the adoption of formal licensing and service rules, using In-Band, On-Channel systems for FM stations. Tests of the In-Band, On Channel technology for AM stations are ongoing and hybrid transmissions for AM stations have not yet been authorized. Digital audio broadcasting's advantages over traditional analog broadcasting technology include improved sound quality and the ability to offer a greater variety of auxiliary services. In-Band, On-Channel technology will permit radio stations to transmit radio programming in both analog and digital formats, and eventually in digital only formats, using the bandwidth that the radio station is currently licensed to use. It is unclear what formal licensing and service rules the FCC will adopt regarding digital audio broadcasting and what effect these regulations will have on our business or the operations of our stations.

In January 2000, the FCC created a new low power FM radio service. The new low power stations operate at a maximum power of between ten and 100 watts in the existing FM commercial and non-commercial band. Low power stations may be used by governmental and non-profit organizations to provide non-commercial educational programming or public safety and transportation radio services. No existing broadcaster or other media entity is permitted to have an ownership interest or enter into any program or operating agreement with any low power FM station. During the first two years of the new service, applicants must be based in the area that they propose to serve. Applicants are not permitted to own more than one station nationwide during the initial two-year period. After the initial two-year period, entities are allowed to own up to five stations nationwide, and after three years, the limit will be raised to ten stations nationwide. A single person or entity may not own two low power stations whose transmitters are less than seven miles from each other. The authorizations for the new stations are not transferable. In April 2001, the FCC adopted a third channel interference protection

standard, and prohibited any applicant from obtaining a low power FM station who has previously operated a station without a license.

At this time it is difficult to assess the competitive impact of these new stations. Although the new low power stations must comply with certain technical requirements aimed at protecting existing FM radio stations from interference, we cannot be certain of the level of interference that low power stations will cause after they begin operating. Moreover, if low power FM stations are licensed in the markets in which we

operate, the low power stations may compete with us for listeners. The low power stations may also limit our ability to obtain new licenses or to modify our existing facilities, or cause interference to areas of existing service that are not protected by the FCC's rules, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

On January 28, 2003, Senator Russell Feingold reintroduced a bill in the U.S. Senate entitled "The Competition in Radio and Concert Industries Act". The bill purports to address anti-competitive practices in the radio and concert industries. Among other things, the bill would impose a 60% national audience reach cap for commercial radio stations and a local radio ownership cap of 35% of the local audience share or 35% of the local radio revenue. It would also prohibit the FCC from relaxing the present local numerical radio ownership caps. The bill would further regulate local marketing agreements, joint sales agreements and other contractual relationships between radio stations, including limiting the duration of local marketing agreements entered into after the enactment of the legislation to no more than one year.

The Feingold legislation would also modify Federal law that prohibits the payment of money, services or other valuable consideration to a radio station or station employee in exchange for the inclusion of any matter in the station's programming without on-air disclosure (known as payola). Currently, many radio stations, including stations owned by us, have arrangements with independent record promoters pursuant to which stations receive consideration from promoters in exchange for giving those promoters advance notice of new songs added to a particular station's play-list. The Feingold legislation would prohibit a radio station from using its control over any matter broadcast to extract consideration from a record company, artist, concert promoter, or other entity. It is unclear what impact the legislation, if adopted, would have on existing relationships between radio stations and independent record promoters.

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 Considerations

The Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, which evaluate transactions to determine whether those transactions should be challenged under the federal antitrust laws, have been increasingly active recently in their review of radio station acquisitions, particularly where an operator proposes to acquire additional stations in its existing markets.

For an acquisition meeting certain size thresholds, the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder, require the parties to file Notification and Report Forms with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice and to observe specified waiting period requirements before consummating the acquisition. During the initial 30-day period after the filing, the agencies decide which of them will investigate the transaction. If the investigating agency determines that the transaction does not raise significant antitrust issues, then it will either terminate the waiting period or allow it to expire after the initial 30 days. On the other hand, if the agency determines that the transaction requires a more detailed investigation, then, at the conclusion of the initial 30-day period, it will issue a formal request for additional information. The issuance of a formal request extends the waiting period until the 20th calendar day after the date of substantial compliance by all parties to the acquisition. Thereafter, the waiting period may only be extended by court order or with the consent of the parties. In practice, complying with a formal request

can take a significant amount of time. In addition, if the investigating agency raises substantive issues in connection with a proposed transaction, then the parties frequently engage in lengthy discussions or negotiations with the investigating agency concerning possible means of addressing those issues, including persuading the agency that the proposed acquisition would not violate the antitrust laws, restructuring the proposed acquisition, divestiture of other assets of one or more parties, or abandonment of the transaction. These discussions and negotiations can be time consuming, and the parties may agree to delay completion of the acquisition during their pendency.

At any time before or after the completion of a proposed acquisition, the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice could take action under the antitrust laws as it considers necessary or desirable in the public interest, including seeking to enjoin the acquisition or seeking divestiture of the business or other assets acquired. Acquisitions that are not required to be reported under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act may be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice under the antitrust laws before or after completion. In addition, private parties may under certain circumstances bring legal action to challenge an acquisition under the antitrust laws.

As part of its increased scrutiny of radio station acquisitions, the Department of Justice has stated publicly that it believes that commencement of operations under time brokerage agreements, local marketing agreements, joint sales agreements and other similar agreements customarily entered into in connection with radio station transfers prior to the expiration of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act could violate the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act. In connection with acquisitions subject to the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act, so long as the Department of Justice policy on the issue remains unchanged, we would not expect to commence

operation of any affected station to be acquired under a time brokerage agreement, local marketing agreement or similar agreement until the waiting period has expired or been terminated.

MANAGEMENT

Directors, Executive Officers and Other Significant Personnel

The following sets forth information regarding our directors, executive officers and other significant personnel as of January 15, 2004. Each of our executive officers holds an identical position with Citadel Broadcasting Company, our wholly owned operating subsidiary:

Name	Age	Position
Farid Suleman	52	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board (Class III)
Judith A. Ellis	55	Chief Operating Officer
Randy L. Taylor	41	Vice President Finance and Secretary
Eric Logan	33	President Programming
Bill Figenshu	53	Regional President
John King	53	Regional President
Wayne P. Leland	39	Regional Vice President
David W. Checketts	48	Director (Class I)
J. Anthony Forstmann	65	Director (Class I)
Theodore J. Forstmann	63	Director (Class III)
Gordon A. Holmes	34	Director (Class II)
Sandra J. Horbach	43	Director (Class II), Vice President and Assistant Secretary
Michael A. Miles	64	Director (Class III)
Charles P. Rose, Jr.	62	Director (Class I)
Herbert J. Siegel	75	Director (Class II)

Farid Suleman is our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Suleman joined us in March 2002. Prior to joining us, from February 2001 to February 2002, Mr. Suleman was President and Chief Executive Officer of Infinity Broadcasting Corp., one of the largest radio and outdoor advertising companies in the United States. He was Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and a director of Infinity Broadcasting from September 1998 to February 2001 when Infinity Broadcasting was acquired by Viacom Inc. Mr. Suleman was named Senior Vice President, Finance of CBS in August 1998 and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the CBS Station Group in June 1997. Mr. Suleman is a director of Westwood One, Inc. and was also Westwood One's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from February 1994 to March 2002. Mr. Suleman has also been a special limited partner of Forstmann Little & Co. since March 2002 and is a director of McLeodUSA Incorporated.

Judith A. Ellis is our Chief Operating Officer. Ms. Ellis joined us in February 2003. Prior to joining us, Ms. Ellis served since 1997 as Senior Vice President/Market Manager for Emmis Communications Corporation. Ms. Ellis' duties at Emmis included managing Emmis' three New York radio stations. Ms. Ellis worked for Emmis for the last 16 years and has been active in the radio industry since 1976.

Randy L. Taylor is our Vice President Finance and Secretary. Mr. Taylor joined us in April 1999. In April 2003, Mr. Taylor was named our Secretary. In January 2001, he was named Vice President Finance of our predecessor company. Prior to joining us, Mr. Taylor served as Controller of Aladdin Gaming Holding, LLC from July 1998 to April 1999. From October 1994 to June 1998, he was employed by Showboat Operating Company in various capacities, including Vice President Taxation.

Eric Logan is our President Programming. Mr. Logan joined us in July 2003. Prior to joining us, Mr. Logan served as Vice President of Programming for Infinity Broadcasting Corp. from 2002 to 2003 and Programming Director and Operations Manager in various markets, including Chicago and San

Francisco, from 1995 through 2002. Mr. Logan's legal name is Erik I. Toppenberg but he is more commonly known as Eric Logan.

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Bill Figenshu is a Regional President. Mr. Figenshu joined us in July 2003. Mr. Figenshu has 33 years of experience in the radio industry and served as Senior Vice President at Infinity Broadcasting Corp. from 1998 to 2003. Prior to that, Mr. Figenshu was Senior Vice President of AMFM Inc. from 1997 to 1998 and President of Viacom Radio from 1986 to 1997.

John King is a Regional President. Mr. King joined us in January 2002. From September 2000 to September 2001, Mr. King served as Senior Vice President of Regional Operations for Clear Channel Communications. From 1992 to August 2000, he held management positions in Regional Management, General Management, Programming and Operations with Capstar Communications, Inc., AMFM Inc. and SFX Broadcasting. Mr. King's legal name is French J. Damewood but he is more commonly known as John King.

Wayne P. Leland is a Regional Vice President. Mr. Leland joined us in April 2000 when Citadel Communications acquired Spring Broadcasting Co. and he currently oversees eleven markets. Mr. Leland has been active in the radio industry since 1986. Prior to joining us, Mr. Leland was the Chief Operating Officer for Spring Broadcasting Co. from 1997 to 2000.

David W. Checketts has been a Director since 2002. Mr. Checketts is currently Chairman of Sports Capital Partners, a consulting and investment capital firm. From 1994 to 2001, Mr. Checketts was President and Chief Executive Officer of Madison Square Garden. From March 1991 to September 1994, Mr. Checketts was the President of the New York Knicks basketball team. From September 1990 to March 1991, he was Vice President of Development for the National Basketball Association. From 1984 to 1990, Mr. Checketts was President of the Utah Jazz basketball team. Mr. Checketts currently serves on the board of directors of JetBlue Airways Corporation.

J. Anthony Forstmann has been a Director since 2001. He has been a Managing Director of J.A. Forstmann & Co., a merchant banking firm, since October 1987. In 1968, he co-founded Forstmann-Leff Associates, an institutional money management firm with \$6 billion in assets. He is a special limited partner of Forstmann Little & Co. He is also a director of Community Health Systems, Inc. He is the brother of Theodore J. Forstmann.

Theodore J. Forstmann has been a Director since 2001. He has been a general partner of FLC XXIX Partnership, L.P. since he co-founded Forstmann Little & Co. in 1978. He is also a director of The Yankee Candle Company, Inc., McLeodUSA Incorporated and Community Health Systems, Inc. He is the brother of J. Anthony Forstmann.

Gordon A. Holmes has been a Director since 2001. He has been a general partner of FLC XXIX Partnership, L.P. since 2001. Prior to becoming a general partner of FLC XXIX Partnership, Mr. Holmes was an associate at Forstmann Little & Co., which he joined in January 1998. From August 1995 to December 1997, Mr. Holmes was an associate at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Sandra J. Horbach has been a Director since 2001. Ms. Horbach has also served as a non-executive Vice President and Assistant Secretary since June 2002. She has been a general partner of FLC XXIX Partnership, L.P. since 1993. She is also a director of The Yankee Candle Company, Inc. and Community Health Systems, Inc.

Michael A. Miles has been a Director since 2001. Mr. Miles served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Philip Morris Companies, Inc. from 1991 to 1994. He is also a director of AMR Corporation, Dell Computer Corp., Exult Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co., Sears, Roebuck and Co., AOL Time Warner Inc., The Allstate Corporation, Inc. and Community Health Systems, Inc. He is also a special limited partner of Forstmann Little & Co. and serves on the Forstmann Little advisory board.

Charles P. Rose, Jr. has been a Director since 2003. Mr. Rose currently serves as executive producer, executive editor and host of *Charlie Rose*, a nightly one-hour interview program on the PBS television network which premiered in 1991. Since 1998, he also has served as a correspondent for the CBS television network news program *60 Minutes II*.

Herbert J. Siegel has been a Director since 2003. Mr. Siegel was Chairman of the Board and President of Chris-Craft Industries, Inc. and Chairman of the Board of BHC Communications, Inc. since before 1997 until July 2001, when the two companies were acquired by The News Corporation Limited. Mr. Siegel remains a senior advisor to The News Corporation Limited.

The Board of Directors

Our board of directors is currently comprised of nine directors.

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Our restated certificate of incorporation provides for a classified board of directors consisting of three classes. Each class consists, as nearly as possible, of one-third of the total number of directors constituting the entire board. The term of the initial Class I directors will terminate on the date of the 2004 annual meeting of stockholders; the term of the initial Class II directors will terminate on the date of the 2005 annual meeting of stockholders; and the term of the initial Class III directors will terminate on the date of the 2006 annual meeting of stockholders.

Beginning in 2004, at each annual meeting of stockholders, successors to the class of directors whose term expires at that annual meeting will be elected for a three-year term and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. A director may only be removed with cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors. Each of the four Forstmann Little partnerships has a contractual right, for so long as it holds any shares of our common stock, to designate a nominee for election to our board of directors and we are obligated to solicit proxies in favor of each of these four nominees and to use reasonable efforts to cause each of these four nominees to be elected. In 2002, the nominees of the Forstmann Little Partnerships were Theodore J. Forstmann, Sandra J. Horbach, Gordon A. Holmes and J. Anthony Forstmann.

Our board of directors has an audit committee. The audit committee provides assistance to our board of directors in fulfilling its legal and fiduciary obligations in matters involving our accounting, auditing, financial reporting, internal control and legal compliance function. The audit committee also oversees the audit efforts of our independent accountants and takes those actions it deems necessary to satisfy itself that the accountants are independent of management. The members of the audit committee are Michael A. Miles and David W. Checketts, both of whom qualify as independent directors under the applicable rules of the NYSE and the SEC. We have committed to adding an additional director who will qualify as an independent director under the applicable rules above by the first anniversary of the initial public offering which was completed in August 2003. We do not currently have any other committees of the board.

On October 25, 2002, we granted options to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock to our directors who were neither our executive officers nor a general partner of Forstmann Little & Co. The directors who received these options were David W. Checketts, J. Anthony Forstmann and Michael A. Miles. On February 28, 2003, we granted Charles P. Rose, Jr. options to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock. The exercise price of the options granted to Messrs. Checketts, Forstmann, Miles and Rose is \$16.00, which was based on the estimated fair market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The options have a term of ten years and vest in four equal annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date, so long as the holder is a director of Citadel on the applicable vesting date. On July 28, 2003, we granted options to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock to Herbert J. Siegel. The exercise price of Mr. Siegel's options was the initial public offering price of \$19.00 per share. Directors do not receive any fees for serving on our board, but are

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reimbursed for their out-of-pocket expenses arising from attendance at meetings of the board and committees.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Our board of directors does not currently have a compensation committee. During 2002 and 2003, Theodore J. Forstmann and Sandra J. Horbach participated in deliberations of our board of directors concerning compensation of our chief executive officer, Farid Suleman. During 2002 and 2003, our entire board of directors participated in deliberations concerning executive officer compensation, other than Mr. Suleman's compensation. Sandra J. Horbach currently serves as one of our officers and as an officer of our subsidiaries but receives no compensation for her services. Farid Suleman, our chief executive officer, did not participate in deliberations regarding his compensation. None of our other board members is either a current or former executive officer or employee of us or any of our subsidiaries. Each of Theodore J. Forstmann, Gordon A. Holmes and Sandra J. Horbach is a general partner in partnerships affiliated with the Forstmann Little partnerships. See "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions".

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth information with respect to compensation for the last three completed fiscal years (or, if shorter, the actual period of employment) paid for services to our Chief Executive Officer, our two other most highly paid executive officers who were serving as executive officers on December 31, 2003, and an additional officer who ceased to be an employee in 2003.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Position	Annual	Long-Term
	Compensation	Compensation

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	Year	Base Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Long-Term Compensation Securities Underlying Options (#)	All Other Compensation \$(3)
Farid Suleman	2003	1,000,000			138
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (1)	2002	787,500	1,000,000(2)	4,150,000	69
Judith A. Ellis	2003	320,833	229,167	100,000	11,172
Chief Operating Officer (4)					
Randy L. Taylor	2003	225,000	25,000		7,260
Vice President Finance and Secretary	2002	186,458	75,000	25,000	3,760
	2001	175,000			154,107
D. Robert Proffitt	2003	179,642			126,694
Former President (5)	2002	300,000	150,000	50,000	5,651
	2001	300,000			1,642,967

(1) Mr. Suleman joined our company in March 2002.

(2) \$900,000 of the 2002 bonus was paid in cash in 2003 and the remainder will be paid in 2004.

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(3) Included in 2003 are payments of premiums for term life insurance and car allowances, as summarized by the table below. Also included is a severance payment in the amount of \$124,125 to Mr. Proffitt following his termination of employment.

	Insurance Premiums (\$)	Auto Allowance (\$)
Farid Suleman	138	
Judith A. Ellis	172	11,000
Randy L. Taylor	60	7,200
D. Robert Proffitt	69	2,500

(4) Ms. Ellis joined our company in February 2003.

(5) Mr. Proffitt ceased to be an employee on July 11, 2003. See " Certain Relationships and Related Transactions".

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

The following table shows all options to acquire shares of our common stock granted to the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table above for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

Individual Grants	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term (1)

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

Name	Date of Grant	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted	Percent of Total Options Granted to Citadel Employees in Fiscal Year (2)	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date	0% (\$)	5% (\$)	10% (\$)
Farid Suleman								
Judith A. Ellis (3)	2/15/03	100,000	22.4%	16.00	2/15/2013	300,000	1,494,900	3,328,111
Randy L. Taylor								
D. Robert Proffitt (4)								

- (1) These amounts are based on assumed appreciation rates of 0%, 5% and 10%, as prescribed by the SEC rules, and are not intended to forecast possible future appreciation, if any, of our stock price. The amounts have been calculated using the initial public offering price of \$19.00 per share.
- (2) The table shows the percentage of total options granted to our employees during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.
- (3) These options become exercisable at a rate of 25% per year, with the first 25% exercisable on February 15, 2004, and an additional 25% becoming exercisable on each of February 15, 2005, 2006 and 2007. See "Citadel's 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan".
- (4) Mr. Proffitt ceased to be an employee on July 11, 2003.

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Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option Values

The following table shows the aggregate options exercised by the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table above for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, as well as the value of the options held by such persons on December 31, 2003.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year-End (#)		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at Fiscal Year-End (\$)(1)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Farid Suleman			2,075,000	2,075,000	\$ 39,155,250	\$ 39,155,250
Judith A. Ellis				100,000		637,000
Randy L. Taylor			6,250	18,750	39,813	119,438
D. Robert Proffitt (2)						

- (1) The amounts have been calculated using the closing price of our common stock on the NYSE on December 31, 2003, which was \$22.37 per share.
- (2) Mr. Proffitt ceased to be an employee on July 11, 2003. All Mr. Proffitt's options were forfeited upon his resignation.

Employment Terms of Farid Suleman

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Farid Suleman joined our company in March 2002. The following are the key terms of his employment pursuant to a letter, dated February 15, 2002, from Theodore J. Forstmann of Forstmann Little & Co. to Farid Suleman:

Mr. Suleman's annual salary is \$1 million per year and is subject to annual review and adjustment;

Mr. Suleman is eligible for an annual bonus of \$1 million, payable either in cash or in the form of warrants to purchase our common stock, at the option of our board of directors. The amount of the annual bonus is determined by our board of directors generally based on our overall performance during our last fiscal year. If the bonus is paid in the form of warrants to purchase our common stock, the warrants will be valued, as determined by our board of directors, on the date of payment. The warrants will be fully vested at the time of payment and will have a ten-year term;

Mr. Suleman has received options and purchased shares of common stock, as described below; and

Mr. Suleman is entitled to our standard employee benefit package.

We granted to Mr. Suleman options to purchase 4,150,000 shares of our common stock in connection with his becoming our Chief Executive Officer. These options have a term of ten years and have a per share exercise price of \$3.50. The \$3.50 exercise price was determined by negotiations between us and Mr. Suleman and was not based on fair market value. Accordingly, we recorded deferred compensation of \$39.6 million in connection with the grant of these options.

Mr. Suleman's Stock Option Agreement. Mr. Suleman's options were granted pursuant to a written stock option agreement. Twenty-five percent of the options were exercisable on March 4, 2002, the grant date, and an additional 25% of the options became exercisable on March 4, 2003. An additional 25% of the options will become exercisable on each of March 4, 2004 and 2005. These options are generally exercisable only by Mr. Suleman during his lifetime and are not transferable.

Unexercisable options expire on the date of Mr. Suleman's termination of employment. If Mr. Suleman is terminated for cause, exercisable options also expire on the date of his termination of

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employment. Options which are exercisable upon Mr. Suleman's termination of employment expire on the earlier of:

the expiration of the options; and

60 days after he is terminated.

Mr. Suleman may exercise options for purposes of proportionately participating in the sale of shares of our common stock by the Forstmann Little partnerships or in a change of control of our company in which the Forstmann Little partnerships cease to own any shares of our voting stock. Any unexercised options will terminate after a change of control of our company, unless we provide that they do not terminate.

Mr. Suleman's stock option agreement also provides that, if there is a sale of shares of our common stock by the Forstmann Little partnerships or a change of control of our company in which the Forstmann Little partnerships cease to own any shares of our voting stock, Mr. Suleman may be required by us to proportionately exercise his options and participate in the sale of shares by the Forstmann Little partnerships.

The stock option agreement permits us to terminate all of Mr. Suleman's options if he engages in prohibited or competitive activities.

Mr. Suleman's Stockholder's Agreement. Upon exercise of any of his options, Mr. Suleman is required to enter into a stockholder's agreement with us. The description below summarizes the terms of the form of the stockholder's agreement currently in effect.

Transfer Restrictions. The stockholder's agreement provides that Mr. Suleman may not transfer the shares issued to him upon exercise of his options, except under his will. These transfer restrictions will terminate if the Forstmann Little partnerships cease to own at least 20% of our outstanding voting stock.

Participation in the Sale of Stock by the Forstmann Little Partnerships. The stockholder's agreement provides that Mr. Suleman may participate proportionately in any sale by the Forstmann Little partnerships of their shares of our common stock to a third party. In addition, Mr. Suleman may, and may be required to (if determined by our board of directors), participate proportionately in a public offering of shares of common stock by the Forstmann Little partnerships, by selling the same percentage of his shares that the Forstmann Little partnerships are selling of their shares. If the Forstmann Little partnerships sell their common stock to a third party, the Forstmann Little partnerships may require Mr. Suleman to sell a proportionate amount of his shares and, if stockholder approval of the transaction is required, to vote his shares in favor of the sale.

Our Option to Repurchase Mr. Suleman's Stock Upon His Termination. We have the option to purchase, at their fair value, all of the shares of common stock purchased by Mr. Suleman upon exercise of his options after his termination of employment. In addition, if Mr. Suleman engages in prohibited or competitive activities, or criminal acts, or grossly or willfully neglects his duties, we have the option to purchase all of the shares of common stock then held by Mr. Suleman, at a purchase price equal to the lesser of his cost or the book value per share.

Stockholder's Agreements

In June 2001, simultaneously with our acquisition of Citadel Communications, 15 of our employees (together with two entities controlled by an employee) were awarded the right to purchase, and actually purchased, shares of our common stock. Mr. Taylor, one of our executive officers, was among these 15 employees and purchased 88,785 shares of common stock for approximately \$6.76 per share. In addition, in February 2002, we agreed with Mr. Suleman that he would purchase \$4.0 million of our

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shares of common stock in connection with his joining our company in March 2002. Mr. Suleman paid for these shares in April 2002. Mr. Suleman purchased a total of 592,074 shares of common stock for approximately \$6.76 per share, which was not based on fair market value. Accordingly, we recorded deferred compensation of \$1.5 million in connection with the sale of these shares. In May 2003, Judith A. Ellis, our Chief Operating Officer, was awarded the right to purchase, and actually purchased, a total of 48,899 shares of our common stock for approximately \$10.23 per share. The price paid for these shares was based upon the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of purchase after applying a discount consistent with the discount applied to shares of common stock issued to management, which occurred primarily in June 2001. These members of our management entered into stockholder's agreements relating to these shares of our common stock, which, among other things, restrict the transfer of the shares of common stock. For a description of these transfer restrictions, see "Transfer Restrictions". The stockholder's agreements are substantially identical and are summarized below. We have an aggregate amount of 1,423,890 shares of common stock subject to stockholder's agreements.

Transfer Restrictions. The stockholder's agreements provide that the stockholder may not transfer the shares, except under his or her will. These transfer restrictions will terminate if the Forstmann Little partnerships cease to own at least 20% of our outstanding voting stock.

Participation in the Sale of Stock by the Forstmann Little Partnerships. The stockholder's agreements provide that the stockholder may participate proportionately in any sale by the Forstmann Little partnerships of their shares of our common stock to a third party. In addition, the stockholder may, and may be required to (if determined by our board of directors), participate proportionately in a public offering of shares of common stock by the Forstmann Little partnerships, by selling the same percentage of his or her shares that the Forstmann Little partnerships are selling of their shares. If the Forstmann Little partnerships sell their common stock to a third party, the Forstmann Little partnerships may require the stockholder to sell a proportionate amount of his or her shares and, if stockholder approval of the transaction is required, to vote his or her shares in favor of the sale.

We have advised our employee stockholders, including Mr. Suleman, that our board of directors will not require them to sell any of their shares of common stock in connection with this offering. Employee stockholders have advised us that they intend to sell 81,015 shares of common stock in aggregate in connection with this offering. See "Principal and Selling Stockholders". Mr. Suleman and Ms. Ellis have advised us that they do not intend to sell any of their shares of common stock in connection with this offering.

Vesting. The common stock that employees other than Mr. Suleman and Ms. Ellis purchased vests at a rate of 20% per year, beginning June 26, 2002. The common stock purchased by Ms. Ellis vests at a rate of 20% per year, beginning May 21, 2004. Twenty-five percent of Mr. Suleman's common stock vested on March 4, 2002 and 25% vested on March 4, 2003. An additional 25% of the common stock that he

purchased will vest on each of March 4, 2004 and 2005.

Our Option to Repurchase the Stockholder's Stock Upon His or Her Termination. If a stockholder's employment is terminated, we have the option to purchase any unvested shares of common stock held by the stockholder. The purchase price for these shares is the stockholder's cost. If a stockholder engages in prohibited or competitive activities, or criminal acts, or grossly or willfully neglects his or her duties, we have the option to purchase any shares of common stock held by the stockholder. The purchase price for these shares is the lesser of the stockholder's cost or the book value per share.

Stockholder's Option to Require Us to Repurchase the Stockholder's Stock Upon His or Her Termination. If a stockholder's employment is terminated without cause, a stockholder may require us to purchase all, but not less than all, of the shares of common stock held by the stockholder. The purchase price for these shares is the stockholder's cost, except that in the case of the repurchase of

vested shares from a stockholder terminated by reason of death, permanent disability or adjudicated incompetency, the purchase price is fair value.

Citadel's 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan

Our 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code and stock options that do not so qualify (including reload options), stock appreciation rights (including limited stock appreciation rights), performance awards, restricted stock and restricted units. Our and our subsidiaries' directors, officers, and salaried employees, as well as individuals who provide services to us and our subsidiaries as independent contractors, are eligible to receive grants under the stock plan. The stock plan is designed to comply with the requirements for "performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and for exemption from the short-swing profit recovery rules under Rule 16b-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The stock plan authorizes the issuance of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock, with adjustments to give effect to changes in our capitalization. The common stock that may be issued under the stock plan consists of common stock or shares of other classes of stock the value of which is derived from financial measures established by our board of directors. Generally, our board of directors has the right to grant options and other awards to eligible individuals and to determine the terms and conditions of options and awards, including the vesting schedule of options and awards and the exercise price of options.

The stock plan generally provides that the term of any option may not exceed ten years. The stock plan permits our board of directors to determine the effect of a change in control on options and awards granted under the plan.

As of February 3, 2004, options to purchase 3,496,250 shares of our common stock were outstanding under the stock plan, with exercise prices ranging from \$16.00 per share to \$20.20 per share. The number of outstanding options does not include 4,150,000 options held by Mr. Suleman, which were granted outside of the stock plan.

Citadel Broadcasting Company 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan

We currently maintain the Citadel Broadcasting Company 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan for the benefit of substantially all of our employees, including our executive officers. The plan is tax-qualified under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan permits participants to make pre-tax deferrals of up to 20% of their base salary or base wages. We make a matching contribution for each participant of up to 2% of the participant's base salary or base wages (depending on the participant's deferrals). The plan also permits us to make profit-sharing contributions. In general, participants become vested in these matching contributions at a rate of 20% per year beginning upon the completion of two years of service. We intend to amend the plan in various ways, including to provide that these matching contributions may be made in the form of shares of our common stock.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

In June 2001, we were capitalized by four partnerships affiliated with Forstmann Little & Co. and members of our management, to acquire Citadel Communications, which was then a publicly owned company. We financed the acquisition by issuing our common stock to the Forstmann Little partnerships and members of management, by incurring indebtedness under our credit facility and by issuing an aggregate of \$500 million of subordinated debentures to two of the Forstmann Little partnerships. These partnerships immediately distributed the subordinated debentures to their respective limited partners. The subordinated debentures are our general senior subordinated obligations, are not subject to mandatory redemption and mature in three equal annual installments

beginning June 26, 2012, with the final payment due on June 26, 2014. The debentures bear interest at a fixed rate of 6% which is payable semi-annually in June and December. The balance of debentures outstanding at December 31, 2003 was \$500 million. We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. See "Description of Our Indebtedness" and "Use of Proceeds".

Each of the four Forstmann Little partnerships has a contractual right, for so long as it holds any shares of our common stock, to designate a nominee for election to our board of directors and we are obligated to solicit proxies in favor of each of these four nominees and to use reasonable efforts to cause each of these four nominees to be elected. See " The Board of Directors".

We have also granted to the Forstmann Little partnerships six demand rights to cause us to file a registration statement under the Securities Act covering resales of all shares of common stock held by the Forstmann Little partnerships, and to cause the registration statement to become effective. The registration rights agreement also grants "piggyback" registration rights permitting the Forstmann Little partnerships to include their registrable securities in a registration of securities by us. Under the agreement, we will pay the expenses of these registrations. See "Shares Eligible for Future Sale Registration Rights". The Forstmann Little partnerships are selling shares in this offering pursuant to their "piggyback" registration rights. See "Principal and Selling Stockholders".

Our chairman and chief executive officer Farid Suleman is a special limited partner of Forstmann Little & Co. Mr. Suleman is paid \$1.2 million per annum for providing advice and consulting services to Forstmann Little & Co. as a special limited partner. Mr. Suleman has the right to invest in Forstmann Little & Co. portfolio investments from time to time. Mr. Suleman has informed us that he has not invested in the Forstmann Little partnerships' investment.

We reimburse Forstmann Little & Co. and its affiliates for expenses paid on our behalf and receive reimbursements from Forstmann Little & Co. for expenses paid on its behalf including travel and related expenses, and office and other miscellaneous expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, we reimbursed Forstmann Little & Co. and its affiliates a net amount of approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. Forstmann Little & Co. also provides use of office space to our executive officers at no cost.

FL Aviation Corp., an affiliate of Forstmann Little & Co., operates and maintains our corporate aircraft at cost. In connection therewith, we reimburse all costs incurred by FL Aviation Corp. in operating the aircraft.

Theodore J. Forstmann is the senior partner of, and Sandra J. Horbach and Gordon A. Holmes are general partners of, Forstmann Little & Co. Messrs. Forstmann and Holmes serve as members of our board of directors. Ms. Horbach also serves as a member of our board of directors and as a non-executive officer of us and our subsidiaries, although Ms. Horbach receives no compensation for her services as an officer. Michael A. Miles and J. Anthony Forstmann are special limited partners of Forstmann Little & Co. Mr. Miles also serves on the Forstmann Little advisory board and, as such, has an economic interest in the Forstmann Little partnerships. Mr. Miles is also an investor in certain affiliated partnerships of Forstmann Little & Co., which give him an economic interest in certain portfolio investments, including us. J. Anthony Forstmann is the brother of Theodore J. Forstmann.

Effective July 11, 2003, D. Robert Proffitt ceased to be employed as our President and on July 15, 2003, in accordance with our rights under our stockholder's agreement with Mr. Proffitt, we repurchased all unvested shares of our common stock held by Mr. Proffitt at cost for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.2 million.

On May 21, 2003, Judith A. Ellis, our Chief Operating Officer, purchased a total of 48,899 shares of our common stock for approximately \$10.23 per share. These shares of common stock are subject to a stockholder's agreement, which, among other things, restricts the transfer of the shares of common

stock. For a description of these transfer restrictions, see " Stockholder's Agreements Transfer Restrictions".

Effective March 31, 2003, Donna L. Heffner resigned as our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary and from all executive officer and director positions that she held with our subsidiaries. On May 12, 2003, in accordance with our rights under our stockholder's agreement with Ms. Heffner, we repurchased all unvested shares of our common stock held by Ms. Heffner at cost for an aggregate

purchase price of approximately \$1.6 million.

On April 23, 2002, our former chairman and chief executive officer resigned from all officer and director positions that he held with us and our subsidiaries. In connection with these resignations, we repurchased all of the shares of our common stock that he and his affiliates held. In accordance with the stockholder's agreement between us and our former chairman and chief executive officer, we repurchased these shares at cost for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$13.0 million. This repurchase included shares held by Molly & Associates, a limited liability company which was controlled by our former chairman and chief executive officer and 45% beneficially owned by each of Ms. Heffner and Mr. Proffitt. In addition, on that date, an affiliate of our former chairman and chief executive officer purchased our airplane for approximately \$4.0 million, which approximated fair market value. Finally, on that date, we made an additional severance payment to our former chairman and chief executive officer of approximately \$0.6 million.

Randy L. Taylor, one of our executive officers, has been indebted to us since June 2001 under a promissory note which bears an annual interest rate of 5.02%. This note is full recourse against Mr. Taylor. This note was delivered to us by Mr. Taylor in partial payment for his purchase of our common stock. The promissory note is secured by the 88,785 shares of common stock to which it relates. Based on the closing price of our common stock on the NYSE on December 31, 2003 of \$22.37 per share, the shares of common stock are valued at \$1,986,120. To the extent Mr. Taylor sells any common stock, the note requires that the net proceeds he receives, after taxes, be used to reduce the outstanding balance under his note. The highest amount outstanding under Mr. Taylor's note since January 1, 2003 and the amount outstanding as of the date of this prospectus was \$413,704.

PRINCIPAL AND SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock immediately prior to the consummation of this offering and immediately after the consummation of this offering. The table includes:

each person who is known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding common stock;

each of our directors;

each executive officer named in the summary compensation table;

all directors and executive officers as a group; and

the other selling stockholders participating in this offering.

Except as otherwise indicated, the persons or entities listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned by them, except to the extent this power may be shared with a spouse. Unless indicated below, the address for each individual listed below is City Center West, Suite 400, 7201 West Lake Mead Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89128.

As of December 31, 2003, there were 122,865,469 shares of our common stock outstanding, and after giving effect to this offering, there will be 130,865,469 shares of common stock outstanding.

Name	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering (1)		Number of Shares Offered	Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned After this Offering (1)			
				Assuming Over-Allotment Option Is Not Exercised		Assuming Over-Allotment Option Is Exercised	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	

**Percentage of Shares Beneficially
Owned After this Offering (1)**

5% Stockholders:

Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VI, L.P. (2)	43,461,647	35.37%	8,977,039	34,484,608	26.35%	34,484,608	25.53%
Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VII, L.P. (2)	13,945,292	11.35%	2,880,412	11,064,880	8.46%	11,064,880	8.19%
Forstmann Little & Co. Subordinated Debt and Equity Management Buyout Partnership-VII, L.P. (2)	27,302,079	22.22%	5,639,267	21,662,812	16.55%	21,662,812	16.04%
Forstmann Little & Co. Subordinated Debt and Equity Management Buyout Partnership-VIII, L.P. (2)	11,425,311	9.30%	2,359,908	9,065,403	6.93%	9,065,403	6.71%

Directors:

Farid Suleman (2)(3)(4)	3,704,574	2.94%		3,704,574	2.77%	3,704,574	2.68%
David W. Checketts (5)	62,500	*		62,500	*	62,500	*
J. Anthony Forstmann (2)(5)	12,500	*		12,500	*	12,500	*
Theodore J. Forstmann (2)	96,134,329	78.24%	19,856,626	76,277,703	58.29%	76,277,703	56.47%
Gordon A. Holmes (2)		*			*		*
Sandra J. Horbach (2)	96,134,329	78.24%	19,856,626	76,277,703	58.29%	76,277,703	56.47%
Michael A. Miles (2)(5)(6)	12,500	*		12,500	*	12,500	*
Charles P. Rose, Jr. (5)	32,500	*		32,500	*	32,500	*
Herbert J. Siegel		*			*		*

Other Named Executive Officers:

Judith A. Ellis (7)	73,899	*		73,899	*	73,899	*
Randy L. Taylor (8)	95,035	*	18,338	76,697	*	76,697	*
D. Robert Proffitt	118,399	*	24,455	93,944	*	93,944	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (12 persons) (9)	100,246,236	79.52%	19,899,419	80,346,817	59.93%	80,346,817	58.11%

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Additional Selling Stockholders

8 additional selling stockholders, each of whom is selling fewer than 24,459 shares in this offering and beneficially own in the aggregate less than 1% of the outstanding common stock prior to this offering.(10)

	499,448	*	100,581	398,867	*	398,867	*
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*

Less than 1%.

(1)

A person or group of persons is deemed to have "beneficial ownership" of any shares of common stock when a person or persons has the right to acquire them within 60 days after the date of this prospectus. For purposes of computing the percentage of outstanding shares of common stock held by each person or group of persons named above, any shares which a person or persons have the right to acquire within 60 days after the date of this prospectus is deemed to be outstanding but is not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

(2)

The general partner of Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VI, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("Equity-VI"), and Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VII, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("Equity-VII"), is FLC XXXII Partnership, L.P., a New York limited partnership. The general partners of FLC XXXII Partnership, L.P. are Theodore J. Forstmann, Sandra J. Horbach, Thomas H. Lister, Winston W. Hutchins, Jamie C. Nicholls, Gordon A. Holmes and T. Geoffrey McKay. The general partner of Forstmann Little & Co. Subordinated Debt and Equity Management Buyout Partnership-VII, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("MBO-VII"), and Forstmann Little & Co. Subordinated Debt and Equity Management Buyout Partnership-VIII, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("MBO-VIII"), is FLC XXXIII Partnership, L.P., a New York limited partnership. The general partners of FLC XXXIII Partnership, L.P. are Theodore J. Forstmann, Sandra J. Horbach, Thomas H. Lister, Winston W. Hutchins, Jamie C. Nicholls, Gordon A. Holmes and T. Geoffrey McKay. Accordingly, each of the individuals named above, other than Mr. Holmes and Mr. McKay for the reasons described below, may be deemed the beneficial owners of shares owned by Equity-VI, Equity-VII, MBO-VII and MBO-VIII and, for purposes of this table, beneficial ownership is included. Mr. Holmes and Mr. McKay do not have any voting or investment power with respect to, or

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any economic interest in, the shares of common stock of Citadel held by Equity-VI, Equity-VII, MBO-VII or MBO-VIII; and, accordingly, Mr. Holmes and Mr. McKay are not deemed to be a beneficial owner of these shares. Messrs. Theodore J. Forstmann and J. Anthony Forstmann are brothers. Mr. Miles is a member of the Forstmann Little advisory board and is an investor in certain affiliated partnerships of Forstmann Little & Co., which give him an economic interest in certain portfolio investments, including us. Messrs. J. Anthony Forstmann, Michael A. Miles and Farid Suleman are special limited partners of Forstmann Little & Co. None of the other limited partners in each of Equity-VI, Equity-VII, MBO-VII and MBO-VIII is otherwise affiliated with Citadel or Forstmann Little & Co. The address of Equity-VI, Equity-VII, MBO-VII and MBO-VIII is c/o Forstmann Little & Co., 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153. The address for Theodore J. Forstmann, Sandra J. Horbach, Thomas H. Lister, Winston W. Hutchins, Jamie C. Nicholls, Gordon A. Holmes, T. Geoffrey McKay, Farid Suleman, Michael A. Miles and J. Anthony Forstmann is c/o Forstmann Little & Co., 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153.

- (3) Includes 3,112,500 shares subject to options which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus.
- (4) Mr. Suleman holds 20,000 shares as custodian for his son, for which he disclaims any beneficial ownership. These shares were not considered for purposes of calculating Mr. Suleman's beneficial ownership interest.
- (5) Includes 12,500 shares subject to options which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus.
- (6) Pursuant to a contractual arrangement with FLC XXXII Partnership, L.P., an affiliate of Forstmann Little & Co. Equity Partnership-VI, L.P., Mr. Miles is entitled to payment from such affiliate in respect of certain share dispositions to the extent proceeds of dispositions exceed \$13.00 per share. Alternatively, Mr. Miles may purchase such shares for \$13.00 per share. These shares were not considered for purposes of calculating Mr. Miles' beneficial ownership interests.
- (7) Includes 25,000 shares subject to options which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus.
- (8) Includes 6,250 shares subject to options which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus.
- (9) Includes 3,193,750 shares subject to options which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus.
- (10) Includes 12,500 shares subject to options which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR INDEBTEDNESS

Our Credit Facility

On June 26, 2001, we entered into a \$700 million bank credit facility with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, as a lender and administrative agent. Effective January 31, 2003, we amended our credit agreement, decreasing the amount outstanding under the tranche B term loan from \$250.0 million to \$200.0 million. We financed this \$50 million reduction through borrowings under our revolving credit facility. On March 31, 2003, we repaid \$34.0 million in aggregate under our tranche A and tranche B term loans with borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

We used substantially all of the net proceeds from the initial public offering completed on August 6, 2003 to first repay amounts outstanding under the tranche B term loan, then to repay amounts outstanding under the revolving portion of the credit facility, with the remaining proceeds used to repay amounts outstanding under the tranche A term loan. Immediately after the application of the net proceeds, we had approximately \$78.1 million outstanding under the tranche A term loan. In August 2003, we repaid an additional \$9.0 million under the tranche A term loan. In connection with the repayment of notes, we wrote off deferred financing costs of approximately \$8.2 million during the third quarter ended September 30, 2003. In September 2003, we borrowed an additional \$127.0 million on the revolving portion of the credit facility to fund the acquisition of certain radio stations.

If our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering exceed the amount required to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures in full, we intend to use the remaining proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay a portion of our revolving credit facility.

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Effective December 10, 2003, we amended our credit facility which, in part, reduced the applicable margins and commitment fees on our revolving credit facility and tranche A term loan. In connection with this amendment, we wrote off deferred financing costs of \$1.2 million. Payments made on the tranche A and tranche B term loans reduce the commitment under the credit agreement and therefore the funds are not available for future borrowings. Our credit facility on December 31, 2003, as amended, consisted of the following:

	Commitment	Balance Outstanding (as of December 31, 2003)
Tranche A term loan	\$ 69,111,111	\$ 69,111,111
Revolving credit facility	200,000,000	99,000,000

Availability. The amount available under our credit facility at December 31, 2003 was \$101.0 million in the form of revolving credit commitments. This excludes approximately \$3.2 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2003. Our ability to borrow under our credit facility is limited by our ability to comply with several financial covenants as well as a requirement that we make various representations and warranties at the time of borrowing.

Interest. At our election, interest on any outstanding principal accrues at a rate based on either: (a) the greater of (1) the Prime Rate in effect; (2) the secondary market rate for three-month certificates of deposit from time to time plus 1%; or (3) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, in each case, plus a spread that ranges from 0.00% to 1.50%, depending on our leverage ratio; or (b) the Eurodollar rate (grossed-up for reserve requirements) plus a spread that ranges from 1.00% to 2.50%, depending on our leverage ratio.

Maturity and Amortization. The tranche A term loan is repayable in quarterly installments pursuant to a predetermined payment schedule. The tranche A term loan is repayable over a period of

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five years in quarterly installments, beginning on September 30, 2004, in amounts ranging from \$4.1 million and increasing to \$5.1 million for the final four quarterly payments. The final quarterly payment on the tranche A term loan is due June 26, 2008.

Fees. We pay a commitment fee for the daily average unused commitment under the revolving credit commitment. The commitment fee ranges from 0.250% to 0.375% based on a pricing grid depending on our leverage ratio. In addition, we pay fees for each letter of credit issued under our credit facility.

Commitment Reductions and Repayments. Our loans under our credit facility must be prepaid with the net proceeds, in excess of \$30 million in the aggregate, of specified asset sales and issuances of additional indebtedness which do not constitute permitted indebtedness under our credit facility. These prepayments are first applied to prepay our term loans and then to prepay our revolving credit loans. The commitment under the revolving portion of our credit facility will generally be permanently reduced by the amount of the mandatory prepayments of this facility. However, to the extent we use our net proceeds from the concurrent notes offering to repay amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility, such prepayment will not reduce the commitment under the revolving credit facility. The loans under our credit facility must also be prepaid with 50% of any excess cash flow for any fiscal year, commencing with fiscal year 2003, where, as of the end of that year, (1) we have no revolving credit loans outstanding, (2) we hold cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$25 million and (3) our leverage ratio is greater than 4.5 to 1. These prepayments are first applied to prepay our revolving credit loans (without any permanent reduction in commitment amount) and then to prepay term loans.

Security and Guarantees. Our operating subsidiary, Citadel Broadcasting Company, is the primary borrower under this facility. We and each of our other subsidiaries have guaranteed the performance of Citadel Broadcasting Company under our credit facility. We and each of our subsidiaries have pledged to our lenders all of the equity interests in and intercompany notes issued by each of our respective subsidiaries.

Non-Financial Covenants. Our credit facility contains customary restrictive non-financial covenants, which, among other things, and with certain exceptions, limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, liens and contingent obligations, enter into transactions with affiliates, make acquisitions, declare or pay dividends, redeem or repurchase capital stock, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, consolidate, merge or effect asset sales, make capital expenditures, make investments, loans, enter into derivative contracts, or change the nature of our business. At December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, we were in compliance with all non-financial covenants under our credit facility.

Financial Covenants. Our credit facility contains covenants related to the satisfaction of financial ratios and compliance with financial tests, including ratios with respect to maximum leverage, minimum interest coverage and minimum fixed charge coverage. Our maximum

leverage covenant requires that, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of total senior indebtedness (which excludes our 6% subordinated debentures) to consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement), for the four immediately preceding fiscal quarters may not be greater than 4.75 to 1 through September 30, 2004, and the ratio declines on October 1 of each year thereafter. The definition of consolidated EBITDA in our credit agreement is different from the definition we employ for purposes of our financial reporting. We discuss EBITDA and the limitations of this financial measure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measure" on page 32.

For purposes of our financial reporting, we define EBITDA as income (loss) from continuing operations, which includes corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation, before income taxes and, if applicable, before discontinued operations, net of tax, plus interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization. Consolidated EBITDA as defined in our credit agreement provides for several

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adjustments to the definition of EBITDA that we use for purposes of our financial reporting. The principal adjustments are for non-cash compensation, gains and losses on the sale of fixed assets, loss on extinguishment of debt and pro forma adjustments for material acquisitions and dispositions. For the year ended December 31, 2002, our EBITDA (as defined for purposes of our financial reporting) was \$101.4 million and our consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) was \$128.1 million. Of this \$26.7 million difference, \$0.8 million was attributable to net losses on the sale of fixed assets, \$25.9 million was attributable to non-cash compensation expense, and no pro forma adjustments were made for material acquisitions or dispositions. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, our EBITDA (as defined for purposes of our financial reporting) was \$88.7 million and our consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) was \$110.3 million. This \$21.6 million difference was primarily attributable to \$8.2 million of non-cash stock compensation expense, \$8.2 million of loss on extinguishment of debt and \$5.2 million of pro forma adjustments for material acquisitions. We have included a presentation of net income (loss) calculated under GAAP and a reconciliation to EBITDA on a consolidated basis (defined as for purposes of our financial reporting) under "Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations" and "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data".

Our minimum interest coverage covenant requires that, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) minus various capital expenditures, to consolidated senior interest expense (which excludes interest expense related to our 6% subordinated debentures) for the four immediately preceding fiscal quarters may not be less than 2.00 to 1 through September 30, 2004, and the ratio increases on October 1 of each year thereafter. Our minimum fixed charges coverage covenant requires that, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our credit agreement) minus various capital expenditures and principal debt payments, to fixed charges for the four immediately preceding fiscal quarters may not be less than 1.00 to 1, through September 30, 2004, and the ratio increases on October 1 of each year thereafter. At December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under our credit facility.

Subordinated Debt

In June 2001, we issued an aggregate of \$500.0 million of subordinated debentures to two of the Forstmann Little partnerships in connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications. The Forstmann Little partnerships immediately distributed the subordinated debentures to their respective limited partners. The subordinated debentures are our general senior subordinated obligations, are not subject to mandatory redemption and mature in three equal annual installments beginning June 26, 2012, with the final payment due on June 26, 2014. The debentures bear interest at a fixed rate of 6% which is payable semi-annually at the end of June and December each year. The balance of debentures outstanding as of December 31, 2003 was \$500.0 million. The subordinated debentures are subordinated to our credit facility and other senior obligations we may incur in the future and do not include any restrictive financial covenants. The subordinated debentures may be prepaid by us at any time without premium, penalty or charge. We have a right of first refusal on the transfer of the debentures.

We intend to use all of our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. In addition, we intend to use our cash-on-hand to pay accrued interest of approximately \$3.4 million on the 6% subordinated debentures to be redeemed with our net proceeds from this offering and the concurrent notes offering.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Overview

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Our authorized capital stock consists of 500,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value per share, and 200,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share.

Before the closing of this offering, based on share information as of December 31, 2003, there were 122,865,469 shares of common stock outstanding and no shares of preferred stock outstanding. After the closing of this offering, there will be 130,865,469 shares of common stock outstanding, or 135,065,469 shares if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full.

After the closing of this offering, the Forstmann Little partnerships and our management will beneficially own approximately 59% of the outstanding common stock, or if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, approximately 57% of the outstanding common stock. As long as the Forstmann Little partnerships and our management continue to own in the aggregate more than 50% of the outstanding shares of common stock, they will collectively have the power to:

elect our entire board of directors;

control our management and policies;

determine, without the consent of other stockholders, the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to the stockholders for approval, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets;

prevent or cause a change in control; and

approve substantially all amendments to our certificate of incorporation.

Each of the four Forstmann Little partnerships has a contractual right, for so long as it holds any shares of our common stock, to designate a nominee for election to our board of directors and we are obligated to solicit proxies in favor of each of these four nominees and to use reasonable efforts to cause each of these four nominees to be elected.

The following summary contains material information relating to provisions of our common stock, preferred stock, certificate of incorporation and bylaws that is not intended to be complete and is qualified by reference to the provisions of applicable law and to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws included as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Common Stock

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. Accordingly, holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all of the directors standing for election. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends ratably, if any, as may be declared by the board of directors out of legally available funds. Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably our net assets available for distribution after the payment of all of our liabilities and the payment of any required amounts to the holders of any outstanding preferred stock. Holders of common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. The outstanding shares of common stock are, and the shares sold by us in this offering will be, when issued and paid for, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors is authorized, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, without further stockholder approval, to establish from time to time one or more classes or series of preferred stock covering up to an aggregate of 200,000,000 shares of preferred stock, and to issue these shares of preferred stock. Each class or series of preferred stock will cover the number of shares and will have preferences, voting powers, qualifications and special or relative rights or privileges as is determined by the board of directors, which may include, among others, dividend rights, liquidation preferences, voting rights, conversion rights, preemptive rights and redemption rights.

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The purpose of authorizing the board of directors to establish preferred stock is to eliminate delays associated with a stockholders vote on the creation of a particular class or series of preferred stock. The rights of the holders of common stock will be subject to the rights of holders of any preferred stock issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing an acquisition of our company at a price which many stockholders find attractive. These provisions could also make it more difficult for our stockholders to effect certain corporate actions, including the election of directors. We have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

Limitation on Liability and Indemnification Matters

Our certificate of incorporation limits the liability of our directors to us and our stockholders to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. Specifically, our directors will not be personally liable for money damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability:

for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;

for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which concerns unlawful payments of dividends, stock purchases or redemptions; and

for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions indemnifying our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. The indemnification permitted under Delaware law is not exclusive of any other rights to which these persons may be entitled.

In addition, we maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance to provide our directors and officers with insurance coverage for losses arising from claims based on breaches of duty, negligence, error and other wrongful acts.

We intend to enter into indemnification agreements with our directors and certain executive officers. These agreements contain provisions that may require us, among other things, to indemnify these directors and executive officers against certain liabilities that may arise because of their status or service as directors or executive officers, advance their expenses incurred as a result of any proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified and obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance.

At present there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving any director or officer as to which indemnification is required or permitted. We are not aware of any threatened litigation or proceeding which may result in a claim for indemnification.

Anti-takeover Effects of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws and Provisions of Delaware Law

A number of provisions in our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws and Delaware law may make it more difficult to acquire control of us. These provisions could deprive the stockholders of opportunities to realize a premium on the shares of common stock owned by them. In addition, these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock. These provisions are intended to:

enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of the board and in the policies formulated by the board;

discourage transactions which may involve an actual or threatened change in control of our company;

discourage tactics that may be used in proxy fights; and

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encourage persons seeking to acquire control of our company to consult first with the board of directors to negotiate the terms of any proposed business combination or offer.

Staggered Board. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that the number of our directors shall be fixed from time to time by a resolution of a majority of our board of directors. Our certificate of incorporation also provides that the board of directors shall be divided into three classes. The members of each class of directors will serve for staggered three-year terms. In accordance with the Delaware General Corporation Law, directors serving on classified boards of directors may only be removed from office for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote in the election of directors. The classification of the board has the effect of requiring at least two annual stockholder meetings, instead of one, to replace a majority of the members of the board. Subject to the rights of the holders of any outstanding series of preferred stock, vacancies on the board of directors may be filled only by a majority of the remaining directors, or by the sole remaining director, or by the stockholders if the vacancy was caused by removal of the director by the stockholders. This provision could prevent a stockholder from obtaining majority representation on the board by enlarging the board of directors and filling the new directorships with its own nominees.

Advance Notice Procedures for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations. Our bylaws provide that stockholders seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of stockholders, or to nominate candidates for election as directors at an annual meeting of stockholders, must provide timely notice thereof in writing. To be timely, a stockholder's notice generally must be delivered to or mailed and received at our principal executive offices not less than 45 or more than 75 days prior to the first anniversary of the date on which we first mailed our proxy materials for the preceding year's annual meeting of stockholders. However, if the date of the annual meeting is advanced more than 30 days prior to or delayed by more than 30 days after the anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, to be timely, notice by the stockholder must be delivered not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to the annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the meeting is first made. Our bylaws also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice. These provisions may preclude stockholders from bringing matters before an annual meeting of stockholders or from making nominations for directors at an annual meeting of stockholders.

Preferred Stock. The ability of our board to establish the rights and issue substantial amounts of preferred stock without the need for stockholder approval, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions, financings, and other corporate transactions, may among other things, discourage, delay, defer or prevent a change in control of our company.

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Authorized but Unissued Shares of Common Stock. The authorized but unissued shares of common stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions, and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of common stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Redemption. Our certificate of incorporation provides that our common stock is subject to redemption by action of our board of directors to the extent necessary to bring us into compliance with the Communications Act or FCC regulations or prevent the loss of any of our FCC licenses.

Other Important Provisions of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Stockholder Action by Written Consent. Our bylaws provide that stockholders may take action by written consent.

We Have Opted Out of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Our certificate of incorporation provides that we have opted out of the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. Because we have opted out in the manner permitted under Delaware law, the restrictions of this provision will not apply to us.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar of the common stock is EquiServe Trust Company, N.A.

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SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Rule 144 Securities

Upon the consummation of this offering, we will have 130,865,469 shares of common stock outstanding. Of these shares, only 53,307,250 shares, including the 28,000,000 shares of common stock sold in this offering by us and certain of our selling stockholders, will be freely tradable without registration under the Securities Act and without restriction by persons other than our "affiliates". The 77,558,219 shares of common stock held by the Forstmann Little partnerships, our directors and executive officers and other existing stockholders after this offering will be "restricted" securities under the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act and may not be sold in the absence of registration under the Securities Act, unless an exemption from registration is available, including exemptions pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, a person who has beneficially owned shares of our common stock for at least one year would be entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of either of the following:

1% of the number of shares of common stock then outstanding, which will equal approximately 1,308,655 of the shares outstanding immediately after this offering; and

the average weekly trading volume of the common stock on the NYSE during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

Sales under Rule 144 are also subject to manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us.

Under Rule 144(k), a person who is not deemed to have been one of our "affiliates" at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least two years, including the holding period of any prior owner other than an "affiliate", is entitled to sell its shares without complying with the manner of sale, public information, volume limitation or notice provisions of Rule 144. Therefore, unless otherwise restricted, "144(k) shares" may be sold immediately upon the completion of this offering. The sale of these shares, or the perception that sales will be made, could adversely affect the price of our common stock after this offering because a greater supply of shares would be, or would be perceived to be, available for sale in the public market.

Lock-Up Arrangements

We, our executive officers and directors and the selling stockholders have agreed with the underwriters of this offering not to dispose of or hedge any of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock during the period from the date of this prospectus continuing through the date 90 days after the date of this prospectus, without the prior written consent of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, except issuances pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options outstanding on the date hereof or in other, limited circumstances, including for (i) limited acquisitions by us, (ii) the issuance of any convertible notes offered in the concurrent notes offering, and (iii) the issuance of any shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of such convertible notes. See "Underwriting".

Registration Rights

We have entered into a registration rights agreement with the Forstmann Little partnerships, pursuant to which we have granted to the Forstmann Little partnerships six demand rights to cause us to file a registration statement under the Securities Act covering resales of all shares of common stock held by the Forstmann Little partnerships, and to cause the registration statement to become effective.

The registration rights agreement also grants "piggyback" registration rights permitting the Forstmann Little partnerships to include their registrable securities in a registration of securities by us. Under the agreement, we will pay the expenses of these registrations.

In addition, pursuant to stockholder's agreements, we have granted "piggyback" registration rights to thirteen individuals who own shares of common stock. See "Management Employment Terms of Farid Suleman" and "Management Stockholder's Agreements Participation in the Sale of

Stock by the Forstmann Little Partnerships". These registration rights are exercisable only upon registration by us of shares of common stock held by the Forstmann Little partnerships. The holders of common stock entitled to these registration rights are entitled to notice of any proposal to register shares held by the Forstmann Little partnerships and to include their shares in the registration. We will pay the expenses of these piggyback registrations. The Forstmann Little partnerships are selling shares in this offering pursuant to their "piggyback" registration rights.

**CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS
FOR NON-UNITED STATES HOLDERS**

The following is a general discussion of certain United States federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder. As used in this discussion, the term "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of our common stock that is not, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or partnership (including any entity treated as a corporation or partnership for U.S. tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, or of any political subdivision of the United States, other than a partnership treated as foreign under U.S. Treasury regulations;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust, in general, if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

An individual may be treated as a resident of the United States in any calendar year for U.S. federal income tax purposes, instead of a nonresident, by, among other ways, being present in the United States for at least 31 days in that calendar year and for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year. For purposes of this calculation, you would count all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year. Residents are taxed for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if they were U.S. citizens.

This discussion does not consider:

U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax consequences;

all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxes or specific facts and circumstances that may be relevant to a particular non-U.S. holder's tax position, including the fact that in the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a partnership or a trust, the U.S. tax consequences of holding and disposing of our common stock may be affected by certain determinations made at the partner or beneficiary level;

the tax consequences for the stockholders, partners or beneficiaries of a non-U.S. holder;

special tax rules that may apply to particular non-U.S. holders, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, U.S. expatriates, broker-dealers, and traders in securities; or

special tax rules that may apply to a non-U.S. holder that holds our common stock as part of a "straddle", "hedge", "conversion transaction", "synthetic security" or other integrated investment.

The following discussion is based on provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, existing and proposed Treasury regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations, all as of the date of this prospectus, and all of which are subject to change, retroactively or prospectively. The following summary assumes that a non-U.S. holder holds our common stock as a capital asset. **Each non-U.S. holder should consult a tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. income and other tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of shares of our common stock.**

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Distributions on Common Stock

Cash distributions on our common stock generally will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Dividends paid to non-U.S. holders of our common stock that are not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate, or if an applicable income tax treaty so provides, a lower rate specified by the treaty. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their entitlement to benefits under a relevant income tax treaty.

Dividends that are effectively connected with a non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States and, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States, are taxed on a net income basis in the manner applicable to U.S. persons. In that case, we will not have to withhold U.S. federal withholding tax if the non-U.S. holder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements. In addition, a "branch profits tax" may be imposed at a 30% rate, or a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty, on dividends received by a foreign corporation that are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

A non-U.S. holder who claims the benefit of an applicable income tax treaty rate generally will be required to satisfy applicable certification and other requirements. However,

in the case of common stock held by a foreign partnership, the certification requirement will generally be applied to the partners of the partnership and the partnership will be required to provide certain information;

in the case of common stock held by a foreign trust, the certification requirement will generally be applied to the trust or the beneficial owners of the trust depending on whether the trust is a "foreign complex trust", "foreign simple trust", or "foreign grantor trust" as defined in the U.S. Treasury regulations; and

look-through rules will apply for tiered partnerships, foreign simple trusts and foreign grantor trusts.

A non-U.S. holder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding its status under these U.S. Treasury regulations and the certification requirements applicable to it.

A non-U.S. holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax under an income tax treaty may obtain a refund or credit of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for a refund with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Gain on Disposition of Common Stock

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain recognized on a disposition of our common stock unless:

the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States or, alternatively, if an income tax treaty applies, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States; in these cases, the gain will be taxed on a net income basis at the regular graduated rates and in the manner applicable to U.S. persons and, if the non-U.S. holder is a foreign corporation, the "branch profits tax" described above may also apply;

the non-U.S. holder is an individual who holds our common stock as a capital asset, is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and meets other requirements; or

we are or have been a "U.S. real property holding corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time during the shorter of the five-year period ending on the date of disposition or the period that the non-U.S. holder held our common stock.

Generally, a corporation is a "U.S. real property holding corporation" if the fair market value of its "U.S. real property interests" equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. The tax relating to stock in a "U.S. real property holding corporation" generally will not apply to a non-U.S. holder whose holdings, direct and indirect, at all times during the applicable period, constituted 5% or less of our common stock, provided that our common stock was regularly traded on an established securities market. We believe that we have not been and are not currently, and we do not anticipate becoming in the future, a "U.S. real property holding corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Federal Estate Tax

Common stock owned or treated as owned by an individual who is a non-U.S. holder (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) at the time of death will be included in the individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax or other treaty provides otherwise and, therefore, may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Tax

Dividends paid to you may be subject to information reporting and U.S. backup withholding. If you are a non-U.S. holder, you will be exempt from backup withholding tax if you provide a Form W-8BEN certifying that you are a non-U.S. holder or you otherwise meet documentary evidence requirements for establishing that you are a non-U.S. holder or otherwise establish an exemption.

The gross proceeds from the disposition of our common stock may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding. If you sell your common stock outside the U.S. through a non-U.S. office of a non-U.S. broker and the sales proceeds are paid to you outside the U.S., then the U.S. backup withholding and information reporting requirements generally will not apply to that payment. However, U.S. information reporting, but not backup withholding, will apply to a payment of sales proceeds, even if that payment is made outside the U.S., if you sell your common stock through a non-U.S. office of a broker that:

is a U.S. person;

derives 50% or more of its gross income in specific periods from the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S.;

is a "controlled foreign corporation" for U.S. tax purposes; or

is a foreign partnership, if at any time during its tax year:

one or more of its partners are U.S. persons who in the aggregate hold more than 50% of the income or capital interests in the partnership; or

the foreign partnership is engaged in a U.S. trade or business,

unless the broker has documentary evidence in its files that you are a non-U.S. person and various other conditions are met or you otherwise establish an exemption.

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If you receive payments of the proceeds of a sale of our common stock to or through a U.S. office of a broker, the payment is subject to both U.S. backup withholding and information reporting unless you properly provide a Form W-8BEN certifying that you are a non-U.S. person or you otherwise establish an exemption.

You generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed your U.S. federal income tax liability by timely filing a properly completed refund claim with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

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UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated February 11, 2004, we and the selling stockholders have agreed to sell to the underwriters named below, for whom Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., UBS Securities LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC are acting as representatives, the following respective numbers of shares of common stock:

Underwriters	Number of Shares
Credit Suisse First Boston LLC	6,518,400
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	5,432,000
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	5,432,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	5,432,000
Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.	1,086,400
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	1,086,400
UBS Securities LLC	1,086,400
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC	1,086,400
Lazard Frères & Co. LLC	280,000
BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	140,000
BNY Capital Markets, Inc.	140,000
Scotia Capital (USA) Inc.	140,000
SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc.	140,000
Total	28,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters are obligated to purchase all the shares of common stock in the offering if any are purchased, other than those shares covered by the over-allotment option described below. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults, the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the offering may be terminated.

We have granted to the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase on a pro rata basis up to 4,200,000 additional shares from us at the public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions. The option may be exercised only to cover any over-allotments of common stock.

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock initially at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus and to selling group members at that price less a selling concession of \$0.40 per share. The underwriters and selling group members may allow a discount of \$0.10 per share on sales to other broker/dealers. After the public offering, the representatives may change the public offering price and concession and discount to broker/dealers.

The following table summarizes the compensation and estimated expenses we and the selling stockholders will pay:

Per Share		Total	
Without Over-allotment	With Over-allotment	Without Over-allotment	With Over-allotment

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	Per Share				Total			
Underwriting Discounts and Commissions paid by us	\$	0.66	\$	0.66	\$	5,280,000	\$	8,052,000
Underwriting Discounts and Commissions paid by selling stockholders	\$	0.66	\$	0.66	\$	13,200,000	\$	13,200,000
Expenses payable by us	\$	0.05	\$	0.05	\$	1,520,000	\$	1,520,000

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We have agreed that we will not offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act relating to, any shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our common stock, or publicly disclose the intention to make any offer, sale, pledge, disposition or filing, without the prior written consent of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC for a period of 90 days after the date of this prospectus, except issuances pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options outstanding on the date hereof or in other, limited circumstances, including for (i) limited acquisitions by us, (ii) the issuance of any convertible notes offered in the concurrent notes offering, and (iii) the issuance of any shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of such convertible notes.

Our officers and directors and the selling stockholders have agreed that they will not offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our common stock, enter into a transaction that would have the same effect, or enter into any swap, hedge or other arrangement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of our common stock, whether any of these transactions are to be settled by delivery of our common stock or other securities, in cash or otherwise, or publicly disclose the intention to make any offer, sale, pledge or disposition, or to enter into any transaction, swap, hedge or other arrangement, without, in each case, the prior written consent of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC for a period of 90 days after the date of this prospectus.

We and the selling stockholders have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for us and our affiliates, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses. An affiliate of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. is a beneficial owner of our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures and will receive approximately 4% of any net proceeds we use to redeem our outstanding 6% subordinated debentures. In addition, an affiliate of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. is the administrative agent and a lender, and affiliates of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC are syndication agents and lenders, under our credit facility.

In connection with the offering the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Over-allotment involves sales by the underwriters of shares in excess of the number of shares the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position. The short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of shares over-allotted by the underwriters is not greater than the number of shares that they may purchase in the over-allotment option. In a naked short position, the number of shares involved is greater than the number of shares in the over-allotment option. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their over-allotment option and/or purchasing shares in the open market.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. In determining the source of shares to close out the short position, the underwriters will consider, among other

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things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the over-allotment option. If the underwriters sell more shares than could be covered by the over-allotment option, a naked short position, the position can only be closed out by buying shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

Penalty bids permit the representatives to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the common stock originally sold by the syndicate member is purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the web sites maintained by one or more of the underwriters, or selling group members, if any, participating in this offering and one or more of the underwriters participating in this offering may distribute prospectuses electronically. The representatives may agree to allocate a number of shares to underwriters and selling group members for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the underwriters and selling group members that will make internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN RESIDENTS

Resale Restrictions

The distribution of the common stock in Canada is being made only on a private placement basis exempt from the requirement that we and the selling stockholders prepare and file a prospectus with the securities regulatory authorities in each province where trades of the common stock are made. Any resale of the common stock in Canada must be made under applicable securities laws which will vary depending on the relevant jurisdiction, and which may require resales to be made under available statutory exemptions or under a discretionary exemption granted by the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authority. Purchasers are advised to seek legal advice prior to any resale of the common stock.

Representations of Purchasers

By purchasing common stock in Canada and accepting a purchase confirmation a purchaser is representing to us, the selling stockholders and the dealer from whom the purchase confirmation is received that:

the purchaser is entitled under applicable provincial securities laws to purchase the common stock without the benefit of a prospectus qualified under those securities laws,

where required by law, that the purchaser is purchasing the common stock as principal and not as agent, and

the purchaser has reviewed the text above under Resale Restrictions.

Rights of Action Ontario Purchasers Only

Under Ontario securities legislation, a purchaser who purchases a security offered by this prospectus during the period of distribution will have a statutory right of action for damages, or while still the owner of the common stock, for rescission against us and the selling stockholders in the event that this prospectus contains a misrepresentation. A purchaser will be deemed to have relied on the misrepresentation. The right of action for damages is exercisable not later than the earlier of 180 days from the date the purchaser first had knowledge of the facts giving rise to the cause of action and three years from the date on which payment is made for the common stock. The right of action for rescission is exercisable not later than 180 days from the date on which payment is made for the common stock. If a purchaser elects to exercise the right of

action for rescission, the purchaser will have no right of action for damages against us or the selling stockholders. In no case will the amount recoverable in any action exceed the price at which the common stock was offered to the purchaser and if the purchaser is shown to have purchased the securities with knowledge of the misrepresentation, we and the selling stockholders will have no liability. In the case of an action for damages, we and the selling stockholders will not be liable for all or any portion of the damages that are proven to not represent the depreciation in value of the common stock as a result of the misrepresentation relied upon. These rights are in addition to, and without derogation from, any other rights or remedies available at law to an Ontario purchaser. The foregoing is a summary of the rights available to an Ontario purchaser. Ontario purchasers should refer to the complete text of the relevant statutory provisions.

Enforcement of Legal Rights

All of our directors and officers as well as the experts named herein and the selling stockholders may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible for Canadian purchasers to effect service of process within Canada upon us or those persons. All or a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of those persons may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a judgment against us or those persons in Canada or to enforce a judgment obtained in Canadian courts against us or those persons outside of Canada.

Taxation and Eligibility for Investment

Canadian purchasers of common stock should consult their own legal and tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the common stock in their particular circumstances and about the eligibility of the common stock for investment by the purchaser under relevant Canadian legislation.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, New York, New York, and for the underwriters by Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, New York, New York. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP has in the past provided, and may continue to provide, legal services to Forstmann Little & Co. and its affiliates. Leventhal, Senter & Lerman P.L.L.C., Washington, D.C., will pass upon legal matters regarding FCC issues for Citadel.

EXPERTS

The consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows of the predecessor company for the year ended December 31, 2000 included in this prospectus have been audited by KPMG LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein, and have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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The consolidated balance sheets of Citadel as of December 31, 2001 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 and the year ended December 31, 2002, and the consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows of the predecessor company for the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001, included in this prospectus, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph relating to the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* and an explanatory paragraph relating to the restatement described in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements) appearing herein, and have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

CHANGE IN INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Prior to June 26, 2001, KPMG LLP served as Citadel Communications' independent accountants. In connection with our acquisition of Citadel Communications, on June 26, 2001, without any formal recommendation or approval from our board of directors, we elected to engage Deloitte & Touche LLP to serve as our (and our subsidiaries', including Citadel Communications') independent accountants for the 2001 fiscal year and replaced KPMG LLP. The reports of KPMG LLP on Citadel Communications' financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as

to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. During the time that the audits of Citadel Communications' financial statements for each of the two fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2000 were conducted and during the subsequent interim period preceding the change in independent auditors, there were no disagreements with KPMG LLP on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of KPMG LLP, would have caused it to make reference to the matter in an audit report. Deloitte & Touche LLP provided accounting advice to Forstmann Little & Co. and to FLCC Holdings, Inc. (n/k/a Citadel Broadcasting Corporation) (a corporation controlled by Forstmann Little & Co.) in connection with our acquisition of our predecessor company. Such accounting advice related to accounting and tax implications of our acquisition of the predecessor company. In addition, Deloitte & Touche LLP performed certain procedures to assist Forstmann Little & Co. in conducting due diligence in respect to the acquisition. Prior to their appointment, Citadel Broadcasting Corporation did not otherwise consult with Deloitte & Touche LLP regarding the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction or regarding the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on its financial statements where such advice was an important factor considered by it in reaching a decision as to an accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue. Deloitte & Touche LLP also did not provide accounting advice to our predecessor company prior to June 26, 2001 related to its historical financial statements. We provided KPMG LLP with a copy of the disclosure contained in this section of the prospectus and requested that it furnish us with a letter addressed to the Commission stating whether it agrees with our statements in this section of the prospectus. A copy of KPMG LLP's letter is filed as an exhibit to our registration statement on Form S-1.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form S-1, which includes amendments, exhibits, schedules and supplements, under the Securities Act and the rules and regulations under the Securities Act, for the registration of the common stock offered by this prospectus. Although this prospectus, which forms a part of the registration statement, contains all material information included in the registration statement, parts of the registration statement have been omitted from this prospectus as permitted by the rules and regulations of the Commission. For further information with respect to us and the common stock offered by this prospectus, please refer to

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the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contracts or other document referred to in this prospectus are not necessarily complete and, where the contract or other document is an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement is qualified in all respects by the provisions of the exhibit, to which reference is now made. We are required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other documents with the Commission. Our SEC filings, including the registration statement, can be inspected and copied at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, and at the Commission's regional offices at The Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279 and Northwestern Atrium Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. The public may obtain information regarding the Washington, D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, our SEC filings, including the registration statement, are publicly available through the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov> or on our web site at <http://www.citadelbroadcasting.com>. Our public filings are also available for inspection at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We are subject to the full informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. To comply with these requirements, we file periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the Commission.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. If anyone provides you with different information you should not rely on it. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of common stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Citadel Broadcasting Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Citadel Broadcasting Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2002 and for the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001. We have also audited the consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows of Citadel Communications Corporation and subsidiary (the "Predecessor Company") for the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2002 and for the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 and the Predecessor Company's results of operations and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2002, the Company changed its method of accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*.

As discussed in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, the accompanying 2002 consolidated financial statements have been restated.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 12, 2003, except for Note 18,
as to which the date is July 16, 2003

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors
Citadel Communications Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows of Citadel Communications Corporation and subsidiary (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2000. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Citadel Communications Corporation and subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona
February 23, 2001

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CITADEL BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Company		
	December 31, 2001	December 31, 2002	September 30, 2003
		(as restated)	(unaudited)
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 666	\$ 2,134	\$ 12,129
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,162, \$4,321 and \$3,968, respectively	63,121	66,473	69,423
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (including deferred income tax assets of \$3,780 \$4,589 and \$3,317, respectively)	8,228	8,498	8,746

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	Company		
	2003	2002	2001
Total current assets	72,015	77,105	90,298
Property and equipment, net	111,617	103,611	111,383
FCC licenses	1,184,331	1,187,457	1,354,673
Goodwill	591,695	596,287	600,927
Other intangibles, net	333,799	203,736	114,186
Other assets, net	31,895	30,137	17,250
Total assets	\$ 2,325,352	\$ 2,198,333	\$ 2,288,717
Liabilities, Exchangeable Preferred Stock and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 26,166	\$ 27,806	\$ 33,462
Current maturities of notes payable and other long-term obligations	852	20,216	4,509
Total current liabilities	27,018	48,022	37,971
Notes payable	556,500	501,250	192,046
Subordinated debt	500,000	500,000	500,000
Other long-term obligations, less current maturities	13,322	12,013	25,016
Deferred income tax liabilities	287,869	270,473	289,944
Total liabilities	1,384,709	1,331,758	1,044,977
Exchangeable preferred stock	39		
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value authorized, 10,000 shares at December 31, 2001 and 200,000,000 shares at December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003; no shares issued or outstanding at December 31, 2001 and 2002 and September 30, 2003			
Class A common stock, \$.01 par value authorized, 120,000,000 shares at December 31, 2001 and 487,500,000 shares at December 31, 2002; issued and outstanding, 96,134,329 shares at December 31, 2001 and 2002	961	961	
Class B common stock, \$.01 par value authorized, 12,500,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 7,485,596 at December 31, 2001 and 3,957,228 shares at December 31, 2002	75	40	
Common stock, \$.01 par value authorized, 500,000,000 shares at September 30, 2003; issued and outstanding, 122,911,490 shares at September 30, 2003			1,229
Additional paid-in capital	997,792	1,026,625	1,470,661
Shareholder notes	(4,589)	(2,989)	(2,319)
Deferred compensation		(15,267)	(7,086)
Accumulated deficit	(53,635)	(142,795)	(218,745)
Total shareholders' equity	940,604	866,575	1,243,740
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,325,352	\$ 2,198,333	\$ 2,288,717

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Predecessor Company		Company			
	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Period From January 1, 2001 Through June 25, 2001	Period From June 26, 2001 Through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002 (as restated)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002 (as restated)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 (unaudited)
Gross broadcasting revenue	\$ 314,439	\$ 172,366	\$ 185,927	\$ 387,474	\$ 281,899	\$ 299,238
Less agency commissions	29,615	17,069	17,740	38,605	27,808	29,930
Net broadcasting revenue	284,824	155,297	168,187	348,869	254,091	269,308
Operating expenses:						
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	81,168	53,960	55,655	92,786	68,862	73,653
Selling, general and administrative	96,191	57,076	56,938	116,808	85,246	83,133
Corporate general and administrative	9,092	5,620	6,038	10,751	8,109	7,399
Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation	12,246	14,773		25,886	21,134	8,181
Depreciation and amortization	76,502	53,077	99,054	143,079	107,101	105,770
Non-recurring merger charges		40,596				
Other, net	(684)	1,922	113	1,231	708	67
Operating expenses	274,515	227,024	217,798	390,541	291,160	278,203
Operating income (loss)	10,309	(71,727)	(49,611)	(41,672)	(37,069)	(8,895)
Non-operating expenses (income):						
Interest expense, including amortization of debt issuance costs	53,135	41,498	35,115	61,918	47,041	38,870
Interest income	(3,914)	(161)	(294)	(211)	(172)	(120)
Loss on extinguishment of debt		39,097				8,154
Non-operating expenses, net	49,221	80,434	34,821	61,707	46,869	46,904
Loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations, net of tax	(38,912)	(152,161)	(84,432)	(103,379)	(83,938)	(55,799)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4,022)	(2,823)	(30,797)	(14,219)	(11,551)	20,151
Loss from continuing operations	(34,890)	(149,338)	(53,635)	(89,160)	(72,387)	(75,950)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1,904)					
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	(2,430)					

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	Predecessor Company		Company			
Net loss	(39,224)	(149,338)	(53,635)	(89,160)	(72,387)	(75,950)
Dividend requirement and premium paid on redemption of exchangeable preferred stock	12,474	26,994	2	6	6	
Net loss applicable to common shares	\$ (51,698)	\$ (176,332)	\$ (53,637)	\$ (89,166)	\$ (72,393)	\$ (75,950)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share			\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.93)	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.74)
Weighted average common shares outstanding			96,134,329	96,134,329	96,134,329	102,117,504

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**CITADEL BROADCASTING CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Predecessor Company						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balances at January 1, 2000	31,831,212	\$ 32	\$ 287,711	\$ (26,924)	\$ (41,610)	\$ 219,209	
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss					(39,224)	(39,224)	
Unrealized loss on hedging contracts, net of tax						(620)	
Total comprehensive loss						(39,844)	
Proceeds from public offering, net of offering costs of \$1,269	4,750,000	5	233,567			233,572	
Exercise of options	396,926		1,869			1,869	
Reversal of tax benefit of option exercises			(234)			(234)	
Deferred stock compensation			73	12,173		12,246	
Accretion of exchangeable preferred stock costs			(234)			(234)	
Exchangeable preferred stock dividend requirement			(12,050)			(12,050)	
Equity costs related to offering of company's stock as part of employee retirement plan			(73)			(73)	
Premium paid on partial redemption of exchangeable preferred stock			(190)			(190)	
Balances at December 31, 2000	36,978,138	37	510,439	(14,751)	(80,834)	414,271	
Comprehensive loss:							

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Predecessor Company

Net loss				(149,338)		(149,338)
Unrealized gain on hedging contracts, net of tax					620	620
Total comprehensive loss						(148,718)
Exercise of options	332,839		1,851			1,851
Deferred stock compensation			22	14,751		14,773
Stock option payments previously recognized as deferred compensation expense			(973)			(973)
Accretion of exchangeable preferred stock costs			(129)			(129)
Exchangeable preferred stock dividend requirement			(6,630)			(6,630)
Premium paid on redemption of exchangeable preferred stock			(20,235)			(20,235)
Balances at June 25, 2001	37,310,977	\$ 37	484,345	\$	(230,172)	\$ 254,210

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Company

Common Stock											
	Common Shares	Amount	Class A Shares	Amount	Class B Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Shareholder Notes	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Initial capitalization as of June 26, 2001			96,134,329	\$ 961	7,485,596	\$ 75	\$ 1,035,163	\$ (4,474)	\$	\$	\$ 1,031,725
Equity reduction for carryover of predecessor cost basis							(37,369)				(37,369)
Net loss										(53,635)	(53,635)
Interest on shareholder notes								(115)			(115)
Dividend on exchangeable preferred stock							(2)				(2)
Balances at December 31, 2001			96,134,329	961	7,485,596	75	997,792	(4,589)		(53,635)	940,604
Net loss (as restated)										(89,160)	(89,160)
Interest on shareholder notes								(184)			(184)
Dividend on exchangeable preferred stock							(3)				(3)
							41,153		(15,267)		25,886

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Company

Deferred stock compensation (as restated)										
Issuance of Class B common stock			1,143,000	11	3,989				4,000	
Repurchase of Class B common stock			(4,671,368)	(46)	(16,303)				(16,349)	
Repayment of shareholder notes							1,784		1,784	
Premium paid on exchangeable preferred stock repurchased								(3)	(3)	
<hr/>										
Balances at December 31, 2002 (as restated)		96,134,329	961	3,957,228	40	1,026,625	(2,989)	(15,267)	(142,795)	866,575
Net loss (unaudited)								(75,950)		(75,950)
Interest on shareholder notes (unaudited)							(96)			(96)
Deferred stock compensation (unaudited)								8,181		8,181
Issuance of Class B common stock (unaudited)			94,400	1	499					500
Repurchase of Class B common stock (unaudited)			(1,199,957)	(12)	(4,188)	766				(3,434)
Conversion of Class B common stock to Class A common stock (unaudited)		1,477,161	15	(2,851,671)	(29)	14				
Redesignation of Class A common stock to shares of common stock (unaudited)	97,611,490	976	(97,611,490)	(976)						
Issuance of shares of common stock in connection with initial public offering, net of costs incurred (unaudited)	25,300,000	253				447,711				447,964
<hr/>										
Balances at September 30, 2003 (unaudited)	122,911,490	\$ 1,229	\$	\$	\$ 1,470,661	\$ (2,319)	\$ (7,086)	\$ (218,745)	\$	1,243,740

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**CITADEL BROADCASTING CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

	Predecessor Company		Company			
	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Period From January 1, 2001 Through June 25, 2001	Period From June 26, 2001 Through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
				(as restated)	(as restated)	(unaudited)
					(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Net loss	\$ (39,224)	\$ (149,338)	\$ (53,635)	\$ (89,160)	\$ (72,387)	\$ (75,950)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	76,502	53,077	99,054	143,079	107,101	105,770
Amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discounts	1,368	848	1,867	3,652	2,739	2,495
Deferred income taxes	(4,528)	(2,818)	(31,322)	(15,278)	(12,411)	19,121
Deferred stock compensation expense	12,246	14,773		25,886	21,134	8,181
Loss/(gain) on sale of assets	(818)	1,128	32	805	494	67
Merger costs and loss on cancellation of hedging contracts		42,412				
Loss on extinguishment of debt		39,097				8,154
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:						
Accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties	(20,668)	8,245	5,945	(3,681)	(2,545)	(3,017)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,127)	229	1,106	904	(213)	(1,425)
Net assets of discontinued operations	2,781	(607)	(71)			
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other obligations	16,474	(7,212)	(5,335)	(2,103)	(852)	1,830
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	43,006	(166)	17,641	64,104	43,060	65,226
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Acquisition of Citadel Communications, net of cash acquired			(967,822)			
Payment of merger costs and interest related to termination of interest rate swap agreements by the predecessor company			(43,409)			
Capital expenditures	(5,453)	(3,165)	(4,716)	(14,695)	(6,656)	(4,697)
Capitalized acquisition costs	(4,458)	(106)	83	(242)	(15)	(516)
Cash paid to acquire stations	(825,176)	(43)	(66,228)	(3,374)	(3,186)	(171,430)
Proceeds from sales of assets, including discontinued operations	15,834	5,611	19,004	4,446	4,430	927

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	Predecessor Company			Company		
Deposits for pending acquisitions	(1,121)					
Cash (held in) disbursed from escrow for acquisitions and prepayments	26,192					
Capital expenditures for discontinued operations	(327)					
Other assets, net	(733)	(75)	(793)	(474)	(257)	(75)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ (795,242)	\$ 2,222	\$ (1,063,881)	\$ (14,339)	\$ (5,684)	\$ (175,791)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	Predecessor Company			Company		
	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Period From January 1, 2001 Through June 25, 2001	Period From June 26, 2001 Through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
				(as restated)	(as restated)	(unaudited)
					(unaudited)	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from Acquisition debt:						
Proceeds from notes payable	\$	\$	\$ 527,000	\$	\$	\$
Proceeds from 6% Debentures			500,000			
Payment of debt issuance costs	(3,733)	(253)	(31,772)			(53)
Proceeds from public offerings	234,840					451,858
Cash payments of public offering costs and costs related to offering of Predecessor Company's stock as part of employee retirement plan	(911)			(697)	(328)	(3,086)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	1,869	1,852				
Proceeds from issuance of Class A and Class B common stock			1,031,725			
Debt repayments on date of Acquisition, including premium			(885,987)			
Payment of dividends on exchangeable preferred stock				(3)		
Redemption of exchangeable preferred stock, including premiums	(1,678)		(123,116)	(42)	(45)	
Proceeds from notes payable	573,000	28,000	83,000	22,500	12,000	263,500
Principal payments on notes payable	(55,000)	(34,512)	(53,500)	(58,000)	(33,000)	(588,389)
Principal payments on other long-term obligations	(6,040)	(274)	(444)	(1,490)	(1,339)	(336)
Principal and interest received on shareholder notes				1,784	1,250	766
Proceeds from the sale of Class B common stock				4,000		
Net repurchases of shares of Class B common stock				(16,349)	(11,349)	(3,700)

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	Predecessor Company		Company			
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	742,347	(5,187)	1,046,906	(48,297)	(32,811)	120,560
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,889)	(3,131)	666	1,468	4,565	9,995
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	17,981	8,092		666	666	2,134
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 8,092	\$ 4,961	\$ 666	\$ 2,134	\$ 5,231	\$ 12,129

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	Predecessor Company			Company		
	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Period From January 1, 2001 Through June 25, 2001	Period From June 26, 2001 Through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
				(as restated)	(as restated)	(unaudited)
					(unaudited)	

Supplemental schedule of investing activities

The Company completed various radio station acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2000, the periods from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 and from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001, and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2002 and 2003. In connection with some of these acquisitions, certain liabilities were assumed.

Fair value of assets acquired	\$ 832,291	\$ 556	\$ 67,157	\$ 3,374	\$ 3,186	\$ 179,471
Cash paid to acquire stations	(825,176)	(43)	(66,228)	(3,374)	(3,186)	(171,430)
Liabilities assumed	\$ 7,115	\$ 513	\$ 929	\$	\$	\$ 8,041

Supplemental schedule of cash flow information

Cash payments:

Interest	\$ 40,847	\$ 49,393	\$ 29,673	\$ 58,536	\$ 40,258	\$ 31,246
Income taxes	972	527	339	834	759	850
Barter transactions:						
Equipment purchases through barter	503	353	259	309	223	88
Barter revenue included in gross broadcasting revenue	19,231	5,170	6,238	8,311	6,334	5,161
Barter expenses included in cost of revenues	16,770	11,172	9,833	8,259	6,354	5,069
Other Non-Cash Transactions						
FCC license asset in exchange for other long-term liabilities						12,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**CITADEL BROADCASTING CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

**(Information as of September 30, 2002 and 2003 and for the
periods then ended is unaudited)**

(1) Basis of Presentation

In January 2001, Citadel Broadcasting Corporation, (formerly FLCC Holdings, Inc.), through its wholly owned subsidiary, FLCC Acquisition Corp. ("Acquisition Corp."), corporations formed by affiliates of Forstmann Little & Co. ("FL&Co."), entered into an agreement with Citadel Communications Corporation ("Citadel Communications") to acquire substantially all of the outstanding common stock of Citadel Communications for cash and a portion in exchange for equity securities of Citadel Broadcasting Corporation (the "Acquisition") in a leveraged buyout transaction. The Acquisition was effected by the tender offer related to the exchangeable preferred stock and notes of Citadel Broadcasting Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Citadel Communications ("Citadel Broadcasting" and together with Citadel Communications, prior to the Acquisition, the "Predecessor Company"), which was completed on June 26, 2001, followed by the merger of Acquisition Corp. into Citadel Communications, with Citadel Communications being the surviving company. The purchase price for the Acquisition was \$967.8 million, including \$2.7 million of acquisition costs. Following the merger, Citadel Communications became a wholly owned subsidiary of Citadel Broadcasting Corporation.

The Acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was based on the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets of the Company as of June 26, 2001. The tangible assets were valued based upon either replacement cost (net of depreciation) or a comparable sales approach, as appropriate, and the intangible assets were valued based upon the income, cost and residual approaches. The valuation of tangible assets assumed continued use at their current locations. The valuation of the intangible assets, where appropriate, assumed an annual inflation rate and after tax present value factors. The purchase price allocation is as follows (in thousands):

Current assets	\$ 93,208
Property and equipment	110,012
Intangibles and other assets	2,263,136
Liabilities assumed	(1,498,534)
	<hr/>
	\$ 967,822
	<hr/>

The purchase price, the refinancing of certain debt obligations and exchangeable preferred stock of Citadel Broadcasting (aggregating \$1,040.9 million, including \$31.8 million of financing costs), and payments for cancellation of Citadel Communications' stock options (\$26.9 million) and other merger costs were funded by the issuance of \$1,031.7 million of Class A common stock and Class B common stock by Citadel Broadcasting Corporation, the issuance of \$500.0 million of 6% Subordinated Debentures (see Note 9) and \$527.0 million of Term and Revolving Loans under the Credit Agreement (see Note 8).

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Citadel Broadcasting Corporation (formerly FLCC Holdings, Inc.) was incorporated in Delaware in 1993 but did not have any business or assets until it was capitalized by partnerships affiliated with

FL&Co. in connection with the Acquisition. Citadel Communications owns all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Citadel Broadcasting. Citadel Broadcasting owns and operates radio stations and holds Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") licenses in 25 states. Radio stations serving the same geographic area (i.e., principally a city or combination of cities) are referred to as a market. The Company aggregates the markets in which it operates into one reportable segment as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*.

Principles of Consolidation and Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include Citadel Broadcasting Corporation, Citadel Communications and Citadel Broadcasting (collectively the "Company") for all periods after June 26, 2001. For periods prior to June 26, 2001, the accompanying financial statements include the Predecessor Company. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting policies of the Company and Predecessor Company are the same unless stated otherwise.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2003 have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2003.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

Use of Estimates

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less, at the time of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company recognizes an allowance for bad debts based on historical experience of bad debts as a percent of its aged outstanding receivables, adjusted for improvements or deteriorations in current economic conditions.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company has not entered into any agreements related to derivative instruments for the period from June 26, 2001 through September 30, 2003. The Predecessor Company entered into interest rate swap agreements, which were accounted for as cash flow hedges under the provisions of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments*, as amended.

Property and Equipment

Assets acquired in business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and are recorded at their estimated fair value as of the acquisition date. Property and equipment additions are recorded at cost. Depreciation of property and equipment is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease terms or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Intangible Assets

Prior to July 1, 2001, intangible assets with determinable lives had been allocated among various categories of customer-based or market-based intangibles at their estimated fair value upon acquisition. Goodwill represented the excess of cost over the fair value of tangible assets and intangible assets with determinable lives. Amortization was provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The Company adopted SFAS No. 141 for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001, which requires that such business combinations be accounted for under the purchase method. The Company adopted SFAS No. 142 at the beginning of 2002 for all goodwill and other intangible assets recognized in the Company's balance sheet as of January 1, 2002. This standard changes the accounting for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives from an amortization method to an impairment-only approach and introduces a new model for determining impairment charges. Amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles ceased upon adoption of SFAS No. 142.

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The new impairment model for goodwill under SFAS No. 142 requires performance of a two-step test for operations that have goodwill assigned to them. First, it requires a comparison of the book value of the net assets of each reporting unit to the fair value of the related operations. If fair value is determined to be less than book value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of impairment. In this process, the fair value of goodwill is estimated and is compared to its book value. Any shortfall of the fair value below book value represents the amount of goodwill impairment.

In the first quarter of 2002, the Company completed its transitional assessment of goodwill and other identifiable intangibles in accordance with the standard's guidance. The Company believes that FCC licenses are indefinite-lived intangibles under the new standard. The Company compares the fair value of these intangibles to their net book value and if the net book value exceeds fair value, the Company will record an impairment charge to its statement of operations. The transitional assessment performed by the Company did not identify any impairment as the fair value of its reporting units exceeded their net book value. However, the required annual impairment tests may result in future period write-downs.

The Company's assessment for impairment of goodwill is performed at the radio market level, which the Company determined to be its reporting units. The Company's assessment of its indefinite-lived intangibles, other than goodwill, which consists primarily of FCC licenses, is also performed at the radio market level.

The fair value of each of the Company's FCC licenses was directly valued based upon a hypothetical start-up station with identical facilities and FCC licenses to the Company's stations and was not based on a residual approach. The calculation also incorporated the number of stations in the market and the total market radio revenue and an assumed operating margin. As part of the Company's transitional assessment of identifiable intangibles in connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 142, which was completed in the first quarter 2002, the Company determined that there were no significant changes that would have negatively impacted the value of the FCC licenses or the factors considered in determining the value of the FCC licenses. Therefore, the Company determined that no impairment existed as of the date of the transitional assessment. In addition, the Company also determined that there were no significant changes that would have impacted the valuation of the FCC licenses during 2002 and therefore no impairment existed at the Company's 2002 annual assessment date, October 1.

The impairment testing for the Company's goodwill upon adoption of SFAS No. 142 and for 2002, as of October 1, its annual assessment date, was determined based primarily on discounted expected future cash flows to be generated from each market. These cash flows were then compared to the net book value of all intangible and tangible assets of each market, including goodwill. In each case, the net book value of all the assets, including goodwill, did not exceed the discounted cash flow of each market, indicating that there was no impairment of goodwill at the transitional assessment or as of its 2002 annual assessment.

Debt Issuance Costs

The costs related to the issuance of debt are capitalized as other assets and amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the term of the related debt.

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Stock Option Plan

As provided under SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, the Company has elected to continue to apply the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25 *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and provide the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 to its stock-based awards to employees. For those awards that result in the recognition of compensation expense under APB Opinion No. 25, the Company records expense for each tranche of the award over the vesting period applicable to such tranche, which results in the accelerated recognition of compensation expense.

At December 31, 2002, the Company has certain stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 10. The Company accounts for those plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations. Except for the options discussed in Note 10 under the heading "Deferred Stock Compensation" and the Class B common stock purchased by the Company's CEO discussed in Note 10 under the heading "Common and Preferred Stock", no stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net loss if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003
			(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net loss applicable to common shares, as reported	\$ (53,637)	\$ (89,166)	\$ (72,393)	\$ (75,950)
Add: Corporate non-cash deferred stock compensation expense		25,886	21,134	8,181
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method		(27,954)	(22,824)	(10,731)
	<u>\$ (53,637)</u>	<u>\$ (91,234)</u>	<u>\$ (74,083)</u>	<u>\$ (78,500)</u>
Net loss per common share:				
As reported	\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.93)	\$ (0.75)	\$ (0.74)
Pro forma	\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.95)	\$ (0.77)	\$ (0.77)

In March 2000, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 44 *Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation (an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25)*. This interpretation clarifies the definition of an employee, the determination of non-compensatory plans and the effect of modifications to stock options. This interpretation was effective July 1, 2000 and did not have a material effect on the Predecessor Company's consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Management has established a valuation allowance for a portion of its net operating loss carryforwards.

Net Loss Per Share

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, basic net loss per share is computed by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, which includes 96,134,329 shares of Class A common stock outstanding until July 31, 2003 and 122,911,490 shares of common stock outstanding after the recapitalization immediately prior to, or simultaneously with, the completion of the Company's initial public offering (see Note 10). During the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001, the year ended December 31, 2002 and the nine months ended September 30, 2002, basic net loss per share is computed by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the losses of the Company. The Company had no securities or contracts to issue common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2001 and had options to issue 5,914,250 and 4,150,000 shares (unaudited) of Class A common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2002, respectively, and options to issue 6,008,250 (unaudited) shares of common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2003. However, these options and outstanding shares of Class B common stock (see Note 10) have been excluded from the calculations of diluted net loss per share as their effect is antidilutive.

Revenue Recognition

Broadcasting operations derive revenue primarily from the sale of program time and commercial announcements to local, regional and national advertisers. Gross broadcasting revenue is recognized when the programs and commercial announcements are broadcast. Net broadcasting revenue is recorded net of agency commissions. Agency commissions are calculated based on a stated percentage applied to gross broadcasting revenue.

Barter Transactions

Barter contracts are agreements entered into under which the Company provides commercial air-time in exchange for goods and services used principally for promotions, sales and other business activities. The Company determines the amount of revenue for barter transactions based on fair value received for similar commercial air-time from cash customers.

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Advertising Expenses

Advertising expenses are expensed as incurred.

Business and Credit Concentrations

In the opinion of management, credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the large number of customers and the geographic diversification of the Company's customer base. The Company performs credit evaluations of its customers and believes that adequate allowances for any uncollectable receivables are maintained. At December 31, 2001 and 2002, no receivable from any customer exceeded 5% of accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2000, for the periods from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 and from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 and for the year ended December 31, 2002, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of net broadcasting revenue.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets and supersedes SFAS No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 144 at the beginning of the year ending December 31, 2002. The implementation of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections*. The most significant provisions of SFAS No. 145 relate to the rescission of SFAS No. 4, *Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt*, but SFAS No. 145 also amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. Under this new statement, any gain or loss on extinguishment of debt that was classified as an extraordinary item in prior periods presented that does not meet certain defined criteria must be

reclassified. Generally, SFAS No. 145 is effective for our 2003 fiscal year, with early application encouraged. The Company adopted this statement on January 1, 2003.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies EITF No. 94-3, *Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)*. SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. A fundamental conclusion reached by the FASB in this statement is that an entity's commitment to a plan, by itself, does not create a present obligation to others that meets the definition of a liability. This statement also establishes that fair value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability. Adoption of SFAS No. 146 by the Company was effective on January 1, 2003 and was not retroactive to prior years. The adoption of SFAS No. 146 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. FIN No. 45 requires disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. Additionally, a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The initial liability recognition and measurement provisions of FIN No. 45 apply prospectively to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The disclosure requirements in FIN No. 45 are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The adoption of FIN No. 45 on January 1, 2003 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure and amendment of FASB Statement No. 123*. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to provide alternative methods of transition to SFAS No. 123's fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 and APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require disclosure in the summary of significant accounting policies of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation on reported net income and earnings per share in annual and interim financial statements. While SFAS No. 148 does not amend SFAS No. 123 to require companies to account for employee stock options using the fair value method, the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 are applicable to companies with stock-based employee compensation, regardless of whether they account for that compensation using the fair value method of SFAS No. 123 or the intrinsic value method of APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 148's amendment of the transition and annual disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 are effective for the fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. SFAS No. 148's amendment of the disclosure requirements of APB Opinion No. 28 is effective for financial reports containing financial statements for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements*. FIN No. 46 was effective for one transaction entered into by the Company in 2003 (see Note 3). The FASB amended FIN No. 46 in December of 2003. The revised provisions of FIN No. 46 will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2004. This interpretation may be applied prospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date on which it is first applied or by restating previously issued financial statements for one or more years with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the first year restated. The adoption of FIN No. 46 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment to Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 149 amends and clarifies accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 149 is applied prospectively and is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, except for SFAS No. 133 implementation issues that have been effective for fiscal quarters that began prior to June 15, 2003 and certain provisions relating to forward purchases and sales of securities that do not yet exist. The adoption of SFAS No. 149 on

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July 1, 2003 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*. SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company adopted the standard on July 1, 2003. The adoption of SFAS No. 150 on July 1, 2003 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

(3) Acquisitions and Dispositions

January 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003 Acquisitions and Dispositions (Unaudited)

Completed Acquisitions

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the Company completed six acquisitions for a total of nineteen radio stations with an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$171.4 million, including, on September 8, 2003, the acquisition of five radio stations in the Des Moines, IA market, four radio stations in the New Orleans, LA market, and two radio stations in the Springfield, MO market for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately \$133.0 million.

All of the Company's acquisitions have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As such, the accompanying consolidated condensed balance sheets include the acquired assets and liabilities and the accompanying consolidated condensed statements of operations include the results of operations of the acquired entities from their respective dates of acquisition.

For the completed acquisitions, the aggregate purchase price was allocated as follows and is based upon information available as of September 30, 2003. The Company is awaiting information to finalize its valuation of FCC licenses, property and equipment, other intangible assets, and certain other acquired assets and assumed liabilities. The final determination of the fair market value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and final allocation of the purchase price may differ significantly from the amounts included in these financial statements. Adjustments to the purchase price allocation are

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expected to be finalized in the fourth quarter of 2003 or first quarter of 2004 and will be reflected in future filings. There can be no assurance that such adjustments will not be material.

Asset Description	Amount	Asset lives
	(in thousands)	
Property and equipment, net	\$ 17,995	3-25 years
FCC licenses	155,394	non-amortizing
Goodwill	4,640	non-amortizing
Other intangibles, net	1,442	3 years
Liabilities assumed	(8,041)	
	\$ 171,430	
Total aggregate purchase price	\$ 171,430	

Pending Acquisitions and Dispositions

As of September 30, 2003, the Company has various agreements to acquire five radio stations for a combined aggregate purchase price of approximately \$39.4 million. Below is a summary of the significant acquisitions and expected periods in which the acquisitions should close:

Two radio stations in the Providence, RI market for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$14.5 million. The Company expects this acquisition to close before the fourth quarter of 2004.

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One radio station in the Lafayette, LA market for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$7.7 million.

One radio station in the New Orleans, LA market for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$14.3 million.

The Company will operate the stations in Providence, RI and New Orleans, LA, pending the acquisitions, under local marketing agreements. The Company will also sell advertising on the station in Lafayette, LA under a joint sales agreement.

Additionally, on November 5, 2002, the Company entered into an agreement in the form of an option, exercisable through December 31, 2006, to purchase a radio station in the Oklahoma City, OK market for an aggregate cash purchase price of (i) on or before December 31, 2004, \$15.0 million or (ii) after December 31, 2004, the greater of \$15.0 million or 85% of the fair market value of the radio station, as determined by an independent appraisal. Under a local marketing agreement, the Company will operate the station during the option period.

On July 2, 2003, the Company entered into a local marketing agreement related to a radio station in Knoxville, TN. During the three-year term of this agreement, the current station owner has the option, but not the obligation, to require the Company to purchase all of the assets of the station for \$12.0 million. In accordance with FIN No. 46, the Company has determined that this is a variable interest entity and that the Company is the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. Accordingly, the entity has been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company since August 2003.

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As of September 30, 2003, the Company has pending agreements to sell one radio station in Reno, NV for approximately \$4.3 million in cash, five stations in Tyler/Longview, TX for an aggregate price of \$6.0 million, of which \$5.5 million will be in the form of a note and two radio stations in the Springfield, MO market for an aggregate price of approximately \$5.0 million. Due to the limited initial investment by the buyer of the Tyler/Longview, TX stations, this transaction will not be accounted for as a sale when consummated. In addition, the purchaser of the Springfield, MO stations is operating the stations under a local marketing agreement effective September 8, 2003. The Company has five additional pending asset purchase agreements to sell an aggregate of ten stations in five markets for aggregate cash purchase prices totaling approximately \$4.3 million.

See Note 19 for a discussion of the pending transactions that have been completed after September 30, 2003.

2002 Acquisitions and Dispositions

On September 30, 2002, the Company acquired the assets of one radio station, WWLS-FM, in Oklahoma City, OK from Kingfisher County Broadcasting, Inc. for approximately \$3.1 million. The Company was operating this station under a local marketing agreement from April 1, 2002 through the date of acquisition. The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to non-current tangible and intangible assets based upon the fair value of the assets. The results of operations of the acquired station are included in the accompanying statement of operations since the date of acquisition. The acquisition was funded from operating funds. The aggregate purchase price was allocated as follows:

	<u>(In thousands)</u>
Property and equipment	\$ 248
Intangible assets	2,885
	<u>\$ 3,133</u>

The Company made no dispositions of radio stations during 2002.

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2001 Acquisitions and Dispositions

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2001 Acquisitions

During 2001, the Predecessor Company and the Company acquired the assets of three FM and four AM radio stations.

Acquisition Date	Seller	Stations	Market Served	Purchase Price
				(In thousands)
Predecessor Company				
January 18, 2001	David Lee Communications, Inc.	1 AM	Flint, MI	\$ 556
Company				
July 1, 2001	Slone Broadcasting Co. & Slone Radio, LLC	3 FM and 2 AM	Tucson, AZ	66,257
July 31, 2001	Butler Communications Corporation	1 AM	Buffalo, NY	900

The acquisitions were accounted for by the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, each purchase price was allocated to current assets as well as non-current tangible and intangible assets based upon the fair value of the assets. The results of operations of the acquired stations are included in the accompanying statement of operations since the dates of acquisition. The acquisitions were funded with borrowings under the Credit Agreement, proceeds from the sale of stations in Atlantic City, NJ and operating funds. The aggregate purchase price was allocated as follows:

	(In thousands)
Property and equipment	\$ 3,977
Intangible assets	63,726
Other assets	10
	\$ 67,713

2001 Dispositions

On July 1, 2001, the Company sold two FM radio stations, one AM radio station and the right to program and sell commercial advertising for one FM radio station, all of which serve the Atlantic City/Cape May, NJ market, for approximately \$19.4 million.

Pro Forma

The following summarized unaudited pro forma results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 assume that all significant radio station acquisitions and dispositions during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 occurred as of January 1 of each period presented. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations which actually would have resulted had the significant radio station acquisitions and dispositions occurred as of January 1 of each period presented.

or the results of operations which may occur in the future. Amounts in the following table are in thousands, except per share amounts.

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Pro Forma Nine Months Ended
September 30,

	2003	2002
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 281,014	\$ 269,334
Net loss	(77,027)	(76,771)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.75)	(0.80)

The following summarized unaudited pro forma results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 assume that the Acquisition and other significant radio station acquisitions and dispositions during 2001 occurred as of January 1, 2001. These pro forma results do not give effect to the adoption of SFAS No. 141 or SFAS No. 142, prior to their effective date. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations which actually would have resulted had the Acquisition and other significant radio station acquisitions and dispositions occurred as of January 1, 2001, or the results of operations which may occur in the future. Amounts in the following table are in thousands, except per share amounts.

For the year ended
December 31,
2001

	(unaudited)
Net broadcasting revenue	\$ 322,450
Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit	(190,208)
Net loss	(116,027)
Pro forma basic and diluted loss per share	(1.21)

(4) Discontinued Operations

In December 1999, the Predecessor Company decided to discontinue the operations of its Internet service provider, eFortress. The Predecessor Company discontinued all Internet services in the second quarter of 2001.

eFortress has been accounted for as a discontinued operation and, accordingly, its results of operations and financial position are segregated for all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Revenue and related losses associated with the discontinued operations are as follows for the year ended December 31, 2000 (In thousands):

Revenue	\$ 2,801
Loss from discontinued operations before taxes	(1,904)
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations	(2,430)
Loss and loss on disposal from discontinued operations	\$ (4,334)

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(5) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31 (amounts in thousands):

	2001	2002	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$ 19,092	\$ 18,572	
Buildings and improvements	24,323	27,798	3 to 25 years
Transmitters, towers and studio equipment	58,218	62,422	5 to 10 years
Office furniture, equipment and vehicles	9,967	12,111	2 to 5 years
Airplane	4,292	6,890	12 years
Construction in progress	4,094	1,090	

	2001	2002	Estimated Useful Life
	119,986	128,883	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,369)	(25,272)	
	<u>\$ 111,617</u>	<u>\$ 103,611</u>	

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(6) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

December 31, 2001				
	Book Basis	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Amortization Period
FCC licenses	\$ 1,199,323	\$ (14,992)	\$ 1,184,331	40 years
Goodwill	599,165	(7,470)	591,695	40 years
Advertiser base	364,947	(58,612)	306,335	2 to 5 years
Talent contracts	11,893	(3,763)	8,130	1 to 5 years
Broadcast rights	4,124	(1,161)	2,963	1 to 5 years
Syndicated programs	3,959	(682)	3,277	1 to 6 years
Other	17,089	(3,995)	13,094	2 to 13 years
	<u>\$ 2,200,500</u>	<u>\$ (90,675)</u>	<u>\$ 2,109,825</u>	

December 31, 2002				
Amortizable Intangible Assets	Book Basis	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Weighted- Average Amortization Period
Advertiser base	\$ 364,947	\$ (173,992)	\$ 190,955	2.6 years
Talent contracts	11,893	(8,620)	3,273	2.1 years
Broadcast rights	4,124	(2,691)	1,433	1.9 years
Syndicated programs	3,959	(1,790)	2,169	3.3 years
Other	9,834	(3,928)	5,906	3.1 years
	<u>\$ 394,757</u>	<u>\$ (191,021)</u>	<u>\$ 203,736</u>	

September 30, 2003 (unaudited)				
Amortizable Intangible Assets	Book Basis	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Weighted- Average Amortization Period
Advertiser base	\$ 364,771	\$ (260,276)	\$ 104,495	2.6 years
Talent contracts	11,893	(10,886)	1,007	2.1 years
Broadcast rights	4,124	(3,258)	866	1.9 years
Syndicated programs	3,959	(2,541)	1,418	3.3 years

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September 30, 2003 (unaudited)

Other	11,792	(5,392)	6,400	3.1 years
	<u>\$ 396,539</u>	<u>\$ (282,353)</u>	<u>\$ 114,186</u>	

Unamortizable Intangible Assets	December 31, 2002	September 30, 2003 (unaudited)
FCC licenses	\$ 1,187,457	\$ 1,354,673
Goodwill	596,287	600,927
	<u>\$ 1,783,744</u>	<u>\$ 1,955,600</u>

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The changes in the carrying amount of FCC licenses and goodwill for the period from December 31, 2001 through December 31, 2002 and from December 31, 2002 through September 30, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

	FCC Licenses	Goodwill
Balance, December 31, 2001	\$ 1,184,331	\$ 591,695
Adjustments	241	4,577
Station acquisition	2,885	15
Balance, December 31, 2002	1,187,457	596,287
Station acquisitions and other additions (unaudited)	167,394	4,640
Station disposition (unaudited)	(178)	
Balance, September 30, 2003 (unaudited)	<u>\$ 1,354,673</u>	<u>\$ 600,927</u>

The adjustments to goodwill recorded subsequent to the initial allocation of the purchase price primarily represent the Company's final determination of the fair value of certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The adjustments for FCC licenses are primarily due to contingent payments made in 2002 related to FCC licenses acquired in prior periods.

The Company has definite-lived intangible assets that consist primarily of advertiser base, which are amortized in accordance with SFAS No. 142. The aggregated amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2000, the periods from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 and from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001, the year ended December 31, 2002 and the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was approximately \$65.5 million, \$46.8 million, \$90.7 million, \$125.5 million and \$91.4 million (unaudited), respectively. As of September 30, 2003, other intangibles, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet reflect \$114.2 million in unamortized definite-lived intangible assets.

The following table presents the Company's estimate of amortization expense for each of the five succeeding years ended December 31, for definite-lived assets (in thousands):

	Amortization Expense
2003 (includes the nine months ended September 30, 2003)	\$ 119,031
2004	69,131
2005	11,954
2006	2,862

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	Amortization Expense
2007	\$ 202,978

The table below compares the net loss reported for the year ended December 31, 2000, the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 and the period from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 as if SFAS No. 142 was adopted on January 1 of each period presented.

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	Predecessor Company	Company	
	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Period From January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001	Period From June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001
	(In thousands)		
Net loss	\$ (39,224)	\$ (149,338)	\$ (53,635)
Goodwill and FCC amortization, net of taxes	58,306	42,480	16,615
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ 19,082	\$ (106,858)	\$ (37,020)
Basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Net loss			\$ (0.56)
Goodwill and FCC amortization, net of taxes			0.17
Adjusted net income (loss)			\$ (0.39)

(7) Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2001	2002
	(In thousands)	
Accounts payable	\$ 3,969	\$ 7,221
Compensation, commissions and accrued bonuses	5,474	8,251
Interest	3,574	2,860
Prepaid advertising and reimbursements	1,860	835
Restructuring	1,942	184
Employee benefits	1,913	1,770
National sales commissions	599	962
Music license fee	387	1,128
Other accrued liabilities	6,448	4,595
	\$ 26,166	\$ 27,806

Restructuring

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Upon the Acquisition, the Company began an assessment of its operations and personnel, and accordingly, the board of directors approved a restructuring plan that included hiring a new Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the Company in March 2002, terminating principally certain corporate employees and eliminating the corporate web site division. The Company recorded an accrual for these restructuring activities of approximately \$1.9 million in connection with the Acquisition.

The major components of the restructuring liability were severance costs for the prior CEO and severance costs for the termination of 35 employees discussed above and other related costs. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company paid approximately \$1.5 million for severance and termination benefits and approximately \$0.3 million for other exit costs.

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(8) Notes Payable

In connection with the Acquisition, the Company entered into a new credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") dated as of April 3, 2001. The Credit Agreement provided for (a) Term A Loans of \$250.0 million and Term B Loans of \$250.0 million (collectively known as the "Term Loan Facility") and (b) revolving loans (the "Revolving Loan Facility") available through June 26, 2008 in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding not in excess of \$200.0 million. In addition, the Company may, prior to the third anniversary of the date of the Acquisition, solicit incremental revolving and term loans not to exceed \$400.0 million.

The Credit Agreement bears interest at a rate equal to the applicable margin plus either (a) the greatest of (i) the per annum rate of interest publicly announced from time to time by JPMorgan Chase Bank ("JPMorgan") in New York, New York, as its prime rate of interest (the "Prime Rate"), (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50% or (iii) the base CD rate in effect on such day plus 1% (with the greatest of (i), (ii) or (iii) being referred to as "ABR"), or (b) a rate determined by JPMorgan to be the Eurodollar Base Rate. The Eurodollar Base Rate is equal to the rate at which JPMorgan is offered dollar deposits in the interbank Eurodollar market. The applicable margins for the Term A Loan and revolving loans range between 1.50% and 3.00% for Eurodollar borrowings, depending on the Company's total senior indebtedness ratio. The applicable margin for the Term B Loan ranges between 2.75% and 3.25% for Eurodollar borrowings depending on the Company's senior indebtedness ratio. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had selected the Eurodollar Base Rate on all outstanding loans, and the margin for the Term A Loan and revolving loans was 2.75% and the margin for the Term B Loan was 3.00%. As of December 31, 2002, the Company had selected the Eurodollar Base Rate on all outstanding term loans and on \$17.5 million in outstanding revolving loans. The margin for the Term A Loan and revolving loans was 2.50%, and the margin for the Term B Loan was 2.75%. The Company also had a \$3.5 million ABR revolving loan outstanding with a margin of 1.5%. Below is a table that sets forth the rates and the amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement as of December 31 (amounts in thousands):

	2001		2002	
	Amount of Borrowing	Interest Rate	Amount of Borrowing	Interest Rate
Term A	\$ 250,000	4.85%	\$ 250,000	3.93%
Term B	250,000	5.29%	250,000	4.54%
Revolving Loan	25,500	4.74%	17,500	3.88%
Revolving Loan	21,000	4.85%	3,500	5.75%
Revolving Loan	10,000	4.66%		

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The required aggregate principal payments for the Term A and B Loans as of December 31, 2002 are as follows:

	Term	Term B	Total
	(in thousands)		
2003	\$ 18,750	\$ 1,000	\$ 19,750
2004	43,750	2,000	45,750
2005	50,000	2,000	52,000
2006	50,000	2,000	52,000

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	Term	Term B	Total
2007	56,250	2,000	58,250
Thereafter	31,250	241,000	272,250
	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 500,000

As of December 31, 2002, \$179.0 million was available under the Revolving Loan Facility.

Effective January 31, 2003, the Company's Credit Agreement was amended, decreasing the Term B Loan from \$250.0 million to \$200.0 million (unaudited) and decreasing the applicable margins on the Term B Loan from a range between 2.75% and 3.25% (unaudited) for Eurodollar borrowings to 2.50% (unaudited). The repayment of the Term B Loan was financed through borrowings under the Revolving Loan Facility. On March 31, 2003, the Company repaid \$34.0 million (unaudited) in aggregate under the Term A and B Loans with borrowings under the Revolving Loan Facility.

The Company's initial public offering registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission was declared effective on July 31, 2003 (see Note 10). The Company used substantially all of the net proceeds from the initial public offering to first repay amounts outstanding under the Term B Loan, then to repay amounts outstanding under the Revolving Loan Facility, with the remaining proceeds used to repay amounts outstanding under the Term A Loan. Immediately after the application of the proceeds, the Company had approximately \$78.1 million (unaudited) outstanding under the Term A Loan. In August 2003, the Company repaid an additional \$9.0 million (unaudited) on the Term A Loan. In connection with the repayment of notes, the Company wrote off deferred financing costs of \$8.2 million (unaudited), which is included as loss on extinguishment of debt in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2003, other assets, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet reflects approximately \$4.8 million (unaudited) of deferred financing fees (net of accumulated amortization) related to the Notes Payable. In September 2003, the Company borrowed an additional \$127.0 million (unaudited) on the revolving portion of the credit facility to fund the acquisition of certain radio stations. Payments made on the Term A and B Loans reduce the commitment under the Credit Agreement and therefore the funds are not available for future borrowings.

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Below is a table that sets forth the rates and the amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2003:

Type of Borrowing	September 30, 2003	
	Amount of Borrowing	Interest Rate
	(in thousands)	
	(unaudited)	
Term A	\$ 69,111	3.37%
Revolving Loan	27,000	3.37%
Revolving Loan	50,000	3.38%
Revolving Loan	50,000	3.40%

The maturity date for the Term A Loan is June 26, 2008 and the required aggregate principal payments for the Term A Loan for each of the succeeding twelve month periods and thereafter as of September 30, 2003 are as follows:

	September 30, 2003
	(in thousands)
	(unaudited)
2004	\$ 4,065
2005	16,261

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	September 30, 2003
2006	16,261
2007	17,278
2008	15,246
Thereafter	
	\$ 69,111

As of September 30, 2003, the Company has outstanding borrowings under the revolving loans of \$127.0 million (unaudited). In addition, the Company has \$3.2 million (unaudited) in letters of credit outstanding primarily related to pending acquisitions. Net of outstanding borrowings and letters of credit, the Company has \$69.8 million (unaudited) available for future borrowings under the revolving loans as of September 30, 2003.

Additional borrowings may be made under the Revolving Loan Facility, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, for general corporate purposes, including for working capital, capital expenditures and to finance permitted acquisitions. The Revolving Loan Facility must be paid in full on or before June 26, 2008. In addition, mandatory prepayments must be made under the Credit Agreement (i) with proceeds in excess of \$30.0 million from certain asset sales and specified debt issuances and (ii) commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003 if certain conditions are met, with 50% of excess cash flow, as defined.

The Credit Agreement is collateralized by a pledge of the common stock of the Company and the common stock of Citadel Broadcasting. Various debt covenants place restrictions on, among other things, indebtedness, acquisitions, dividends, capital expenditures and the sale or transfer of assets. The debt covenant provisions also require the Company to meet certain financial ratio tests, such as a maximum senior indebtedness leverage test, minimum senior interest coverage test and minimum fixed

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charges coverage test. As of December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, the Company was in compliance with all covenant provisions.

(9) Subordinated Debt

On July 3, 1997, the Predecessor Company completed the issuance of \$101.0 million of its 10¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes ("1997 Notes") due 2007. The Predecessor Company, in connection with the Acquisition, repurchased all but \$30 thousand of its 1997 Notes at a purchase price of \$1,086.74 per note. All restrictive covenants under the 1997 Notes were eliminated as part of the repurchase. The Company redeemed the remaining \$30 thousand of its 1997 Notes on July 1, 2002 at a redemption price of 105.125%, plus accrued interest.

On November 19, 1998, the Predecessor Company completed the issuance of \$115.0 million of its 9¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes ("1998 Notes") due in 2008. The Predecessor Company, in connection with the Acquisition, repurchased all of its 1998 Notes at a purchase price of \$1,116.97 per note.

In connection with the extinguishment of the 1997 Notes and 1998 Notes, the Predecessor Company recorded a loss of approximately \$39.1 million, which included the write-off of approximately \$7.8 million in deferred financing costs in the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001. There was no tax benefit associated with the loss.

On June 26, 2001, the Company completed the issuance of \$500.0 million of 6% Subordinated Debentures ("6% Debentures") to two partnerships affiliated with FL&Co. The partnerships immediately distributed the debentures to their respective limited partners. The 6% Debentures are subordinate and junior in right of payment to the Notes Payable discussed in Note 8. Interest is payable semi-annually on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months at an annual rate of 6%. Principal payments under these debentures of approximately \$166.7 million are due on June 26, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

(10) Shareholders' Equity

Common and Preferred Stock

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On June 26, 2001, the Predecessor Company was acquired by Citadel Broadcasting Corporation through the merger of Acquisition Corp. into Citadel Communications, with Citadel Communications as the surviving company. In accordance with the merger agreement, each outstanding share of common stock of Citadel Communications (other than 613,220 shares which were rolled over into shares of Citadel Broadcasting Corporation as described below) was converted, at the date of acquisition, into the right to receive \$26.00 in cash and each share of such common stock was cancelled, retired and ceased to exist. By virtue of the merger, the outstanding common shares of Acquisition Corp. were converted into the outstanding shares of Citadel Communications.

Citadel Broadcasting Corporation was incorporated in Delaware in 1993 but did not have any business or substantive operations or assets until it was capitalized by partnerships affiliated with FL&Co. in connection with the Acquisition. The initial capitalization consisted of 96,134,329 shares of Class A common stock at approximately \$10.51 per share and 7,485,596 shares of Class B common stock at \$3.50 per share for a total capital contribution of approximately \$1,036.2 million. The shares of Class B common stock were acquired by officers or employees of Citadel Communications at the time

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of the Acquisition, and a portion of the purchase price included full recourse notes of approximately \$4.5 million (the "Shareholder Notes") for the shares of Class B common stock. The Shareholder Notes bear interest at 5.02%. The Shareholder Notes and accrued interest are reported as a reduction to the Company's shareholders' equity. In February 2002, the Company and the CEO agreed that the CEO would purchase \$4.0 million of shares of the Company's Class B common stock at \$3.50 per share, when the fair value of the Class B common stock was \$4.83 per share, in connection with his joining the Company. The CEO paid for these shares in April 2002. The total amount of deferred compensation recorded was approximately \$1.5 million. The deferred compensation is being charged to compensation expense over the vesting period of the shares. During the year ended December 31, 2002 and the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2003, such expense was approximately \$956,000, \$781,000 (unaudited) and \$302,000 (unaudited), respectively. During 2002, the Company repurchased all of the shares of Class B common stock held by certain former executives at cost for approximately \$16.3 million. Concurrent with the repurchase of the shares of Class B common stock, the former executives repaid approximately \$1.7 million in Shareholder Notes and approximately \$0.1 million in accrued interest related to the Shareholder Notes.

In connection with a liquidation and other distributions, shares of Class A common stock have preference over shares of Class B common stock with respect to return of capital amounts and shares of Class A common stock have preference over shares of Class B common stock with respect to additional distributions, up to a specified dollar amount per share. Shares of Class B common stock are the subject of a shareholder's agreement under which each share, until vested, is subject to repurchase upon termination of employment. The Company's purchase price for the shares is the stockholder's cost, unless the stockholder engages in prohibited or competitive activities or criminal acts, or grossly or willfully neglects his or her duties. In such cases, the Company has the option to purchase the shares for the lesser of the stockholder's cost or the book value per share. If a stockholder's employment is terminated without cause, the stockholder may require the Company to repurchase the shares at the stockholder's cost, except that in the case of termination by reason of death, permanent disability or adjudicated incompetency, the purchase price of the shares is fair value. The shares of Class B common stock that management other than the CEO purchased vest at a rate of 20% per year beginning June 26, 2002. Twenty-five percent of the CEO's shares of Class B common stock vested on March 4, 2002, and the remaining stock that he purchased vests at a rate of 25% per year beginning March 4, 2003. Further, under the shareholder's agreement, shares of Class B common stock will only be transferable together with shares of Class A common stock transferred by FL&Co. until FL&Co.'s ownership falls below 20%.

Immediately prior to an initial public offering, the outstanding shares of Class B common stock may be exchanged for shares of Class A common stock and the shares of Class A common stock will be redesignated as common stock. The exchange ratio will be determined on the basis of the relative fair market value of the shares of Class A and Class B common stock. The aggregate fair value of the two classes of stock will be based upon the value of the Company's total equity.

The initial capitalization of Citadel Broadcasting Corporation also included the rollover of 613,220 shares of the common stock of Citadel Communications, held prior to the merger, into stock of Citadel Broadcasting Corporation. These shares were held by certain members of Citadel Communications' management and, therefore, the Company has recorded a reduction of additional paid-in-capital of approximately \$37.4 million (the "reduction for carryover of predecessor cost basis") to reflect

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investments made by these pre-merger shareholders of Citadel Communications in Citadel Broadcasting Corporation at the cost basis of their investment in Citadel Communications.

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On May 12, 2003, the Company repurchased 457,120 shares (unaudited) of Class B common stock held by its former Chief Financial Officer at cost in accordance with the shareholder's agreement for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.6 million (unaudited). On June 11, 2003, the Company repurchased 228,560 shares (unaudited) of Class B common stock held by a former officer of the Company at cost in accordance with the shareholder's agreement for an aggregate purchase price of \$0.8 million (unaudited). Additionally, on July 15, 2003, the Company repurchased 514,277 shares (unaudited) of Class B common stock held by two former officers at cost for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.8 million (unaudited).

On May 21, 2003, the Company's new Chief Operating Officer purchased 94,400 shares (unaudited) of Class B common stock of the Company for an aggregate purchase price of \$0.5 million (unaudited). The price paid for these shares was based upon the estimated fair value of the shares after applying a discount consistent with the discount applied to shares of common stock issued to management, which occurred principally in June 2001. These shares of Class B common stock are subject to a stockholder's agreement, which, among other things, restricts the transfer of the shares of Class B common stock.

The Company's initial public offering registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission was declared effective on July 31, 2003, and the Company issued 25.3 million shares (unaudited) (which include the over-allotment option exercised by the underwriters for 3.3 million shares (unaudited)) of its common stock at \$19.00 per share for an aggregate gross sales price of \$480.7 million (unaudited). The proceeds from the sale of the stock, net of underwriting commissions of approximately \$28.8 million (unaudited), were paid to the Company on August 6, 2003. Additionally, the Company incurred approximately \$3.9 million (unaudited) of other stock issuance costs related to the initial public offering. In connection with this initial public offering, the Company completed a recapitalization immediately prior to, or simultaneously with, the closing as follows:

each outstanding share of Class B common stock was exchanged for .518 shares of Class A common stock;

the Class A common stock was redesignated as common stock; and

the certificate of incorporation was amended and restated to reflect a single class of common stock, par value \$.01 per share.

After the recapitalization described above, the Company had 122,911,490 shares (unaudited) of common stock outstanding.

Deferred Stock Compensation

In September 1998, the Predecessor Company entered into stock option award agreements with several key employees. The terms of the agreements provided for options to purchase 114,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$16.00 per share which vest over a five-year period. The fair market value on the date of grant was \$25.813 per share. Accordingly, the Predecessor Company was amortizing to compensation expense \$1.1 million ratably over the five-year vesting period, which

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represented the difference between the exercise price and fair market value. Due to the Acquisition, the Predecessor Company expensed all remaining deferred compensation related to the agreements as of June 25, 2001. The Predecessor Company recognized compensation expense under the agreements of approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001, respectively.

In July 1999, the shareholders approved the Predecessor Company's 1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan, (the "1999 Incentive Plan"), which was intended to be the primary long-term incentive vehicle for senior management. Under the 1999 Incentive Plan, each participant received an option to acquire a certain number of shares of the Predecessor Company's common stock based on meeting certain stock price performance criteria, and once the criteria had been met, the earned portions of the options vested over five years. The exercise price of options granted was \$29.25 per share. During the performance period, the shares subject to the option were earned in one-fifth increments for each increase in average stock price (with the average calculated over 20 consecutive trading days) equal to one-fifth of the difference between the option's doubled exercise price and the option exercise price.

Options to purchase a total of 1,750,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$29.25 were authorized under the 1999 Incentive Plan. As of December 31, 2000, 1,400,000 or four-fifths of the options had met the performance criteria. The difference between the exercise price of the options and the fair market value of the Predecessor Company's common stock, which ranged between \$36.50 and \$60.00 per share,

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at the date the options met the performance criteria, had been recorded as deferred compensation of approximately \$27.6 million. The compensation expense was to be amortized over the five year vesting period. Due to the Acquisition, the Predecessor Company expensed all remaining deferred compensation related to the 1999 Incentive Plan as of June 25, 2001. The Predecessor Company recognized compensation expense of approximately \$11.9 million and \$14.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 and the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001, respectively.

In March 2002, the Company granted 4,150,000 options to purchase shares of Class A common stock to its CEO. The options have a term of ten years and have a per share exercise price of \$3.50. These options are generally only exercisable by the CEO during his lifetime and are not transferrable. One-quarter of the options vested on the grant date, and an additional one-quarter will vest on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date. In addition, the CEO is required to enter into a shareholder's agreement, which generally provides that the shares of Class A common stock issued upon exercise of the options may not be sold, assigned or otherwise transferred, except by will or in accordance with the shareholder's agreement. At the grant date, the fair value of the Class A common stock was \$13.05 per share. The total amount of deferred compensation recorded was approximately \$39.6 million. The deferred compensation is being charged to compensation expense over the vesting period of the options. During the year ended December 31, 2002 and the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2003, such expense was approximately \$24.9 million, \$20.4 million (unaudited) and \$7.9 million (unaudited), respectively.

Stock Option Plans

On June 28, 1996, the Predecessor Company adopted the Citadel Communications Corporation 1996 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which the Predecessor Company's board of directors could grant stock options to officers, employees, directors, consultants and advisors. On July 27, 1999, the Predecessor Company's shareholders approved the 1999 Incentive Plan pursuant to which the Predecessor Company's board of directors granted options to purchase 1,750,000 shares of common stock to certain executive officers of the Company, subject to meeting certain performance criteria under the plan.

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As part of the Acquisition, all outstanding stock options of the Predecessor Company were vested and option holders were paid the difference, if any, of \$26.00 over the exercise price in cancellation of such options. Each option holder that had options with an exercise price in excess of \$26.00, received a total of \$10.00 for all such options and the options were canceled. The aggregate payment to the option holders of approximately \$26.9 million is included in the Predecessor Company's Statement of Operations as a non-recurring merger charge in the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001.

Stock option activity for the Predecessor Company is summarized as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Exercisable Options
Outstanding January 1, 2000	3,407,419	\$ 17.75	1,167,002
Granted	916,250	20.97	
Exercised	(396,926)	4.71	
Canceled	(96,150)	21.85	
Outstanding December 31, 2000	3,830,593	19.77	1,384,950
Exercised	(1,768,843)	4.49	
Canceled	(2,061,750)	30.89	
Outstanding June 25, 2001		\$	

The weighted average fair values of options granted in 2000 was \$20.97 per share.

In October 2002, the Company adopted the Citadel Broadcasting Corporation 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which the Company's board of directors can grant options to officers, employees, directors and independent contractors. At December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, the total number of shares of Class A common stock that remain authorized, reserved and available for issuance under the Plan was 3,235,750 and 3,141,750 (unaudited), respectively, not including shares underlying outstanding grants. Stock options are generally granted with an exercise price equal to the common stock's fair market value at the date of grant. Generally, stock options granted under the Plan

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vest ratably over a four-year period commencing one year after the date of grant and expire on the earlier of 10 years from the date of grant or termination of employment.

Stock option activity for the Company, including options granted to the CEO, is summarized as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Exercisable Options
Outstanding, December 31, 2001		\$	
Granted	5,917,250	7.23	
Canceled	(3,000)	16.00	
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	5,914,250	7.23	1,037,500
Granted (unaudited)	446,000	17.29	
Canceled (unaudited)	(352,000)	16.00	
Outstanding, September 30, 2003 (unaudited)	6,008,250	\$ 7.46	2,075,000

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The weighted average fair value of options granted in 2002 was \$13.93 per share. The fair value of the options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2002: risk-free interest rate of 3.86%; dividend yield of \$0.0; expected life of five years; and volatility of 0.0%.

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Outstanding at December 31, 2002	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable at December 31, 2002	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$3.50	4,150,000	9.2 years	\$ 3.50	1,037,500	\$ 3.50
\$16.00	1,764,250	9.8 years	\$ 16.00		
\$3.50 to \$16.00	5,914,250	9.4 years	\$ 7.23	1,037,500	\$ 3.50

(11) Exchangeable Preferred Stock

On July 3, 1997, Citadel Broadcasting completed the sale of 1,000,000 shares of 13¹/₄% Exchangeable Preferred Stock ("Exchangeable Preferred Stock") for \$100.0 million. Dividends on the Exchangeable Preferred Stock accrued at the rate of 13¹/₄% per annum and were payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 1998. On or prior to July 1, 2002, dividends were paid in additional shares of Exchangeable Preferred Stock having an aggregate liquidation preference equal to the amount of such dividends, or, at the option of Citadel Broadcasting, in cash.

On April 6, 2000, Citadel Broadcasting repurchased approximately 14,900 shares of its issued and outstanding Exchangeable Preferred Stock at a price of \$112.75 per share for a total of approximately \$1.7 million.

In connection with the Acquisition, Citadel Broadcasting repurchased substantially all of the remaining shares of its issued and outstanding Exchangeable Preferred Stock at a price of \$121.063 per share for a total cost of approximately \$123.1 million, which amount included a premium of approximately \$20.2 million. All restrictive covenants under the Exchangeable Preferred Stock were eliminated as part of the repurchase.

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The Exchangeable Preferred Stock includes accrued dividends at December 31, 2001 of approximately \$2,000, which were paid in 24 additional shares of Exchangeable Preferred Stock on January 1, 2002. At December 31, 2001, 368 shares were issued and outstanding. Citadel Broadcasting redeemed all remaining shares of Exchangeable Preferred Stock during 2002 at a redemption price of 107.729% per share of preferred stock, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

(12) Non-Recurring Merger Charges

In connection with the Acquisition, the Predecessor Company incurred approximately \$40.6 million in merger related charges during the period January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001. The major components of the merger costs were approximately \$26.9 million in payments to stock option holders in cancellation of their options, approximately \$9.8 million paid to the financial advisor of the

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Predecessor Company and approximately \$3.9 million primarily for legal and other professional services.

(13) Income Taxes

The income tax benefit in 2000 and the period from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 represents the net utilization of deferred tax liabilities established at the date of acquisition due to the differences in the tax bases and the financial statement carrying amounts of intangibles acquired in stock-based acquisitions offset by state franchise tax expense. The income tax benefit for the period June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 represents the net utilization of deferred tax liabilities established at the date of the Acquisition due to differences in the tax bases and the financial statement carrying amounts of intangibles and property and equipment due to a stock-based acquisition offset by state franchise tax expense. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2002 was limited by the increase in the valuation allowance related to the Company's deferred tax assets plus state franchise tax expense. The income tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 was primarily due to benefits related to the Company's net operating losses offset by increases in the valuation allowance. Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was primarily due to the amortization of indefinite lived intangibles for income tax purposes, for which no benefit can be recognized in the financial statements until the assets are disposed of.

At December 31, 2002, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of approximately \$225.4 million. The federal net operating loss carryforwards expire as follows:

Year of Expiration	Net Operating Loss Carryforward
	(In millions)
December 31, 2004	\$ 0.1
December 31, 2007	3.1
December 31, 2008	5.0
December 31, 2009	5.8
December 31, 2010	7.7
December 31, 2011	3.3
December 31, 2017	1.4
December 31, 2018	34.5
December 31, 2019	20.2
December 31, 2020	109.9
December 31, 2021	17.1
December 31, 2022	17.3
Total federal loss carryforwards:	\$ 225.4

For state income tax purposes, the Company has approximately \$150.0 million in net operating loss carryforwards, which begin to expire in 2003 through 2019. The determination of the state net operating loss carryforwards is dependent upon the federal net operating loss, apportionment percentages and other respective state laws, which can change year to year and impact the amount of the state net operating loss carryforwards. Utilization of such federal and state net operating losses is subject to certain limitations under federal and state income tax laws.

Prior to January 1, 2002, the Company had sufficient taxable temporary differences to warrant no valuation allowance related to the net operating losses. Upon the adoption of SFAS No. 142 on January 1, 2002, amortization of certain indefinite lived intangible assets was no longer required. As a result, the reversing of taxable temporary differences will not occur during the carryforward period and the benefit for income taxes was limited by the valuation allowance required at December 31, 2002.

The components of the income tax expense (benefit) for the year ended December 31, 2000 and for the periods from January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001 and from June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001 and for the year ended December 31, 2002 are as follows:

	Predecessor Company		Company	
	Year Ended December 31, 2000	January 1, 2001 through June 25, 2001	June 26, 2001 through December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2002
(In thousands)				
Current tax expense (benefit):				
Federal	\$ (234)	\$	\$	\$ (309)
State	740	(5)	525	1,368
	<u>506</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>1,059</u>
Deferred tax expense (benefit):				
Federal	(3,849)	(2,395)	(27,992)	(13,663)
State	(679)	(423)	(3,330)	(1,615)
	<u>(4,528)</u>	<u>(2,818)</u>	<u>(31,322)</u>	<u>(15,278)</u>