PLANETOUT INC
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2007

Table of Contents

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2007

or

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

For the transition period from __________ to __________

Commission File Number: 000-50879

PLANETOUT INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

DELAWARE	**94-3391368**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1355 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	**94111**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

(415) 834-6500

(Registrant s Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filer þ Non-accelerated filer o

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant s Common Stock, $0.001 par value, as of July 16, 2007 was 40,923,057.

PlanetOut Inc.
INDEX
Form 10-Q
For the Quarter ended June 30, 2007

Table of Contents

PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION
PlanetOut Inc.

Item 1. Financial Statements

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,674	$ 7,016
Short-term investments	2,050	
Restricted cash	2,854	166
Accounts receivable, net	9,337	6,085
Inventory	1,690	1,124
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11,336	8,763
Current assets held for sale		2,744
Total current assets	36,941	25,898
Property and equipment, net	10,923	10,031
Goodwill	32,572	7,720
Intangible assets, net	12,132	8,853
Long-term assets held for sale		2,737
Other assets	1,021	643
Total assets	$ 93,589	$ 55,882
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,782	$ 2,297
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,707	3,712
Deferred revenue, current portion	14,569	14,151
Capital lease obligations, current portion	694	819
Notes payable, current portion net of discount	8,817	13,745
Deferred rent, current portion	228	265
Current liabilities related to assets held for sale		2,565
Total current liabilities	29,797	37,554
Deferred revenue, less current portion	1,474	950
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	1,504	1,412
Notes payable, less current portion and discount	8,100	
Deferred rent, less current portion	1,569	1,489
Long-term liabilities related to assets held for sale		630
Total liabilities	42,444	42,035

Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)				
Stockholders equity:				
Common stock: $0.001 par value, 100,000 shares authorized, 17,629 and 18,001 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, respectively		17		17
Additional paid-in capital		89,532		90,085
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(122)		(98)
Accumulated deficit		(38,282)		(76,157)
Total stockholders equity		51,145		13,847
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$	93,589	$	55,882

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

1

Table of Contents

PlanetOut Inc.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**
Revenue:				
Advertising services	$ 7,318	$ 6,742	$ 12,665	$ 12,067
Subscription services	6,321	5,695	12,591	11,341
Transaction services	2,656	6,074	8,612	11,862
Total revenue	16,295	18,511	33,868	35,270
Operating costs and expenses: (*)				
Cost of revenue	6,872	13,640	16,302	25,905
Sales and marketing	4,427	4,572	8,371	9,404
General and administrative	3,078	4,073	6,158	8,528
Restructuring	834		834	
Depreciation and amortization	1,300	1,845	2,524	3,542
Impairment of goodwill		24,900		24,900
Total operating costs and expenses	16,511	49,030	34,189	72,279
Loss from operations	(216)	(30,519)	(321)	(37,009)
Interest expense	(201)	(597)	(398)	(1,148)
Other income, net	110	115	280	282
Loss before income taxes and minority interest	(307)	(31,001)	(439)	(37,875)
Provision for income taxes				
Minority interest in gain of consolidated affiliate	(47)		(47)	
Net loss	$ (354)	$ (31,001)	$ (486)	$ (37,875)
Net loss per share basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (1.77)	$ (0.03)	$ (2.17)
Weighted-average shares used to compute net loss per share basic and diluted	17,315	17,507	17,288	17,479

(*) Includes stock-based compensation (benefit) as follows (see Note 2):

Cost of revenue	$ 1	$ 51	$ 6	$ 131
Sales and marketing	1	3	2	42
General and administrative	(101)	108	(22)	294
Total stock-based compensation (benefit)	$ (99)	$ 162	$ (14)	$ 467

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

PlanetOut Inc.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Six months ended June 30, 2006	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (486)	$ (37,875)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,524	3,542
Impairment of goodwill		24,900
Non-cash services expense		69
Provision for doubtful accounts	226	94
Restructuring	41	
Stock-based compensation expense (benefit)	(14)	467
Amortization of debt discount		171
Amortization of deferrred rent	(40)	(43)
Loss on disposal or write-off of property and equipment	21	375
Minority interest	47	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisition effects and classification of assets and liabilities related to assets held for sale:		
Accounts receivable	(1,774)	2,081
Inventory	(41)	(447)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(3,216)	1,890
Accounts payable	216	681
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,321	390
Deferred revenue	(1,311)	1,667
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,486)	(2,038)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(5,403)	
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,554)	(1,681)
Maturities of short-term investments		2,050
Changes in restricted cash	(4,793)	2,688
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(11,750)	3,057
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of common stock and warrants	306	17
Proceeds from repayment of note receivable from stockholder	843	
Principal payments under capital lease obligations and notes payable	(484)	(3,718)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	665	(3,701)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(13)	24

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(13,584)		(2,658)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		18,461		9,674
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$	4,877	$	7,016
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:				
Property and equipment and related maintenance acquired under capital leases	$	651	$	461

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

3

Table of Contents

PlanetOut Inc.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 The Company

PlanetOut Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in Delaware in December 2000. The Company, together with its subsidiaries, is a leading global media and entertainment company serving the worldwide lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, or LGBT, community. The Company serves this audience through a wide variety of products and services, including online and print media properties, a travel marketing business and other goods and services.

The Company s online media properties include the leading LGBT-focused websites Gay.com, PlanetOut.com, Advocate.com and Out.com. The Company s print media properties include the magazines *The Advocate, Out, The Out Traveler* and *HIVPlus*, among others. The Company s travel marketing business includes LGBT travel and events marketed through its RSVP brand, such as cruises, land tours and resort vacations. The Company also offers its customers access to specialized products and services through its transaction-based websites, including Kleptomaniac.com and BuyGay.com, that generate revenue through sales of products and services of interest to the LGBT community, such as fashion, books, video and music products. The Company also generates revenue from newsstand sales of its various print properties.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Unaudited Interim Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared and reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which in the opinion of management are necessary to state fairly the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods. The balance sheet at December 31, 2006 has been derived from audited financial statements at that date. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), but omit certain information and footnote disclosures necessary to present the statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Results of interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries and variable interest entities in which the Company has been determined to be the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company recognizes minority interest for subsidiaries or variable interest entities where it owns less than 100 percent of the equity of the subsidiary. The recording of minority interest eliminates a portion of operating results equal to the percentage of equity it does not own. The Company discontinues allocating losses to the minority interest when the minority interest is reduced to zero.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the prior consolidated financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications did not change the previously reported net loss or net loss per share of the Company.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates and assumptions made by management include, among others, the assessment of collectibility of accounts receivable, the determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts, the determination of the reserve for inventory obsolescence, the determination of the fair market value of its common stock, the valuation and useful life of its capitalized software and long-lived assets and the valuation of deferred tax asset balances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original or remaining maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Investment securities with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term investments. The Company s investments are primarily comprised of money market funds and certificates of deposit, the fair market value of which approximates cost.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash as of June 30, 2007 consists of $166,000 of cash that is restricted as to future use by contractual agreements associated with irrevocable letters of credit relating to a lease agreement for one of the Company s offices in New York. Restricted cash as of December 31, 2006 consisted of $160,000 of cash that is restricted as to future use by contractual agreements associated with irrevocable letters of credit relating to a lease agreement for one of the Company s offices in New York and $2,694,000 relating to a lease agreement with a cruise line securing future deposit commitments required under that agreement which was applied against the commitments for future deposits in February 2007.

Inventory

Inventory consists of finished goods held for sale and materials related to the production of future publications such as editorial and artwork costs, books, paper, other publishing and novelty products and shipping materials. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the weighted-average cost method for finished goods available for sale and using the first-in, first-out method for materials related to future production. The Company regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand and records a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based on the age of the inventory and forecasts of product demand.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets ranging from one to six years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives or lease term, generally ranging from two to seven years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the consolidated statement of operations in the period realized.

Website Development Costs and Internal Use Software

The Company capitalizes internally developed software and website development costs in accordance with the provisions of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) 98-1, *Accounting for Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use* (SOP 98-1) and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Abstract No. 00-02, *Accounting for Web Site Development Costs* (EITF 00-02). SOP 98-1 requires that costs incurred in the preliminary project and post-implementation stages of an internal-use software project be expensed as incurred and that certain costs incurred in the application development stage of a project be capitalized. The Company begins to capitalize costs when the preliminary project stage has been completed and technological and economical feasibility has been determined. The Company exercises judgment in determining which stage of development a software project is in at any point in time. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, generally three years, once it is available for its intended use.

Goodwill

The Company accounts for goodwill using the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142 (FAS 142), *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.* FAS 142 requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment) on an annual basis and between annual tests in certain circumstances. The Company performs its annual impairment test as of December 1 of each year. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the Company s reporting unit with the reporting unit s carrying amount, including goodwill. The Company generally determines the fair value of its reporting unit using the expected present value of future cash flows, giving consideration to the market comparable approach. If the carrying amount of the Company s reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit s fair value, the Company performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the Company s reporting unit s goodwill with the carrying amount of the unit s goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit s goodwill is greater than the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment charge is recognized for the excess in operating expenses.

The Company determined that it had one reporting unit through December 31, 2006. The results of Step 1 of the annual goodwill impairment analysis on December 1, 2006 showed that goodwill was not impaired as the estimated market value of its one reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, including goodwill. Accordingly, Step 2 was not performed. On January 1, 2007, the Company began to operate as three segments, accordingly, the Company has determined that it has three reporting units. During the three months ended June 30, 2007, the Company determined that a triggering event had occurred, primarily due to lower revenue than expected related to the Company s travel business as well as its advertising business which the Company believes resulted in a significant decrease in the trading price of the Company s common stock and a corresponding reduction in its market capitalization. This triggering event required the Company to test its goodwill for any impairment. Upon completion of the testing, the Company concluded that its goodwill had been impaired and, accordingly, recorded an estimated impairment charge in the amount of $24.9 million in operating expenses.

The Company will continue to test for impairment on an annual basis and on an interim basis if an additional triggering event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the Company s reporting unit below its carrying amounts.

Revenue Recognition

The Company s revenue is derived principally from the sale of premium online subscription services, magazine subscriptions, banner and sponsorship advertisements, magazine advertisements and transactions services. Premium online subscription services are generally for a period of one to twelve months. Premium online subscription services are generally paid for upfront by credit card, subject to cancellations by subscribers or charge backs from transaction processors. Revenue, net of estimated cancellations and charge backs, is recognized ratably over the service term. To date, cancellations and charge backs have not been significant and have been within management s expectations. Deferred magazine subscription revenue results from advance payments for magazine subscriptions received from subscribers and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the subscription as issues are delivered. The Company provides an estimated reserve for magazine subscription cancellations at the time such subscription revenues are recorded. Newsstand revenues are recognized based on the on-sale dates of magazines and are recorded based upon estimates of sales, net of product placement costs paid to resellers. Estimated returns are recorded based upon historical experience. In January 2006, the Company began offering its customers magazine subscriptions to its print properties bundled with its premium online subscription services. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (EITF 00-21), the Company defers subscription revenue on bundled subscription service offerings based on the pro-rata fair value of the individual premium online subscription services and magazine subscriptions.

To date, the duration of the Company s banner advertising commitments has ranged from one week to one year. Sponsorship advertising contracts have terms ranging from three months to two years and also involve more integration with the Company s services, such as the placement of buttons that provide users with direct links to the advertiser s website. Advertising revenue on both banner and sponsorship contracts is recognized ratably over the term of the contract, provided that no significant Company obligations remain at the end of a period and collection of the resulting receivables is reasonably assured, at the lesser of the ratio of impressions delivered over the total number of undertaken impressions or the straight-line basis. The Company s obligations typically include undertakings to deliver a minimum number of impressions, or times that an advertisement appears in pages viewed by users of the Company s online properties. To the extent that these minimums are not met, the Company defers recognition of the corresponding revenue until the minimums are achieved. Magazine advertising revenues are recognized, net of related agency commissions, on the date the magazines are placed on sale at the newsstands. Revenues received for advertisements in magazines to go on sale in future months are classified as deferred advertising revenue.

Transaction service revenue generated from the sale of products held in inventory is recognized when the product is shipped, net of estimated returns. The Company also earns commissions for facilitating the sale of third party products and services which are recognized when earned based on reports provided by third party vendors or upon cash receipt if no reports are provided. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent,* the revenue earned for facilitating the sale of third party merchandise is reported net of cost as agent. This revenue is reported net due to the fact that although the Company receives the order and collects money from the buyer, the Company is under no obligation to make payment to the third party unless payment has been received from the buyer and the risk of return is also borne by the third party. The Company recognizes transaction service revenue from its event marketing and travel events services which include cruises, land tours and resort vacations, together with revenues from onboard and other activities and all associated direct costs of its event marketing and travel events services, upon the completion of events with durations of ten nights or less and on a pro rata basis for events in excess of ten nights. Costs directly related to such events, such as deposits on leased voyages, are deferred as prepaid expenses and charged to cost of revenue as the revenues related to the events are recognized. If the sum of the deferred costs related to the event is determined to exceed the anticipated revenue of the event, the costs are charged to cost of revenue in the period such determination is made.

Table of Contents

Advertising

Costs related to advertising and promotion are charged to sales and marketing expense as incurred except for direct-response advertising costs which are amortized over the expected life of the subscription, typically a twelve month period. Direct-response advertising costs consist primarily of production costs associated with direct-mail promotion of magazine subscriptions. As of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, the balance of unamortized direct-response advertising costs was $1,540,000 and $765,000, respectively, and is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets. Total advertising costs in the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 were $875,000 and $835,000, respectively. Total advertising costs in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 were $1,786,000 and $1,462,000, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based awards under SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (FAS 123R) using the modified prospective method, which requires measurement of compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on date of grant and recognition of compensation over the service period for awards expected to vest. The fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units is determined based on the number of shares granted and the quoted price of the Company s common stock, and the fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Such value is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures, using the straight-line method under FAS 123R. The estimation of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment, and to the extent actual results or updated estimates differ from the Company s current estimates, such amounts will be recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period estimates are revised. The Company considers many factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including types of awards, employee class, and historical experience. Actual results, and future changes in estimates, may differ substantially from the Company s current estimates.

Income Taxes

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48) on January 1, 2007. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits and there was no effect on its financial condition or results of operations as a result of implementing FIN 48.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations for years before 2004. State jurisdictions that remain subject to examination range from 2003 to 2004. The Company does not believe there will be any material changes in its unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

The Company s policy is to recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. As of the date of adoption of FIN 48, the Company did not have any accrued interest or penalties associated with any unrecognized tax benefits, nor was any interest expense recognized during the first six months of 2007. The Company s effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate primarily due to reductions in its deferred income tax valuation allowance as net operating loss carryforwards were utilized to offset current tax liabilities.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share (Basic EPS) is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share (Diluted EPS) gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of Diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise or contingent exercise of securities that would have an anti-dilutive effect on earnings. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants is computed using the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Numerator:				
Net loss	$ (354)	$ (31,001)	$ (486)	$ (37,875)
Denominator for basic and diluted net loss per share:				
Weighted-average shares	17,315	17,507	17,288	17,479
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (1.77)	$ (0.03)	$ (2.17)

The potential shares, which are excluded from the determination of basic and diluted net loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive, are as follows (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
Common stock options and warrants	2,008	2,499

Variable Interest Entity

The Company determined that its interest in PNO DSW Events, LLC, a joint venture, qualifies as a variable interest entity as defined in FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) (FIN 46-R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities,* and that the Company is the primary beneficiary of the joint venture. Accordingly, the financial statements of the joint venture have been consolidated into the Company s consolidated financial statements. The creditors of the joint venture have no recourse to the general credit of the Company. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, the Company contributed an initial investment of $250,000 and acquired a 50% interest in the joint venture. The minority interest s share of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 totaled $47,000. Excess losses attributable to the minority interest included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 were approximately zero and $36,000.

The Company sold its membership interest in PNO DSW Events, LLC in March 2007 to the minority interest partner for $270,000 and recognized a gain on the sale of approximately $77,000; accordingly, at June 30, 2007, there is no longer an investment in a variable interest entity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159 (FAS 159), *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. Subsequent unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of FAS 159, but does not expect the adoption of FAS 159 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 (FAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. FAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. FAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Earlier adoption is permitted, provided the company has not yet issued financial statements, including for interim periods, for that fiscal year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of FAS 157, but does not expect the adoption of FAS 157 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

Note 3 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The Company records as goodwill the excess of the purchase price of net tangible and intangible assets acquired over their estimated fair value. Goodwill is not amortized. In accordance with FAS 142, goodwill is subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment, and between annual tests in certain circumstances, applying a fair-value based test. The Company conducts its annual impairment test as of December 1 of each year, and between annual tests if a triggering event occurs. Based on the Company s last annual impairment test as of December 1, 2006, the Company determined there was no impairment. During the three months ended June 30, 2007, the Company determined that a triggering event had occurred in May 2007, primarily due to lower revenue than expected related to the Company s travel business as well as its advertising business which the Company believes resulted in a significant decrease in the trading price of the Company s common stock and a corresponding reduction in its market capitalization. This triggering event required the Company to test its goodwill for any impairment. Upon completion of the testing, the Company concluded that its goodwill had been impaired and, accordingly, recorded an estimated impairment charge in the amount of $24.9 million.

The Company plans to engage an independent business valuation consultant to express an opinion of the Company s estimates of the fair market value of its reporting units that were used in calculating the Company s estimated impairment charge. The Company expects to obtain this opinion by fiscal year-end and may accordingly revise its estimates of impairment.

A summary of changes in the Company s goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2007 by reportable segment is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	Adjustments	Impairment	June 30, 2007
Reportable segment:				
Online	$ 3,403	$	$	$ 3,403
Publishing	25,187	48	(21,100)	4,135
Travel and Events	3,982		(3,800)	182
	$ 32,572	$ 48	$ (24,900)	$ 7,720

Adjustments to goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2007 resulted primarily from purchase price adjustments related to other current assets. Of the $25,235,000 and $3,982,000 of goodwill recorded in the Publishing and Travel and Events segments prior to their estimated impairment charge recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2007, $19,047,000 and $3,982,000 is expected to be deductible for tax purposes, respectively.

Intangible Assets

The components of acquired intangible assets are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006			June 30, 2007		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer lists and user bases	$ 10,488	$ 4,996	$ 5,492	$ 8,568	$ 4,975	$ 3,593
Tradenames	8,980	2,340	6,640	7,600	2,340	5,260
Other intangible assets	726	726		726	726	
	$ 20,194	$ 8,062	$ 12,132	$ 16,894	$ 8,041	$ 8,853

Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization consist of customer lists and user bases and are amortized over the period of estimated benefit using the straight-line method and the estimated useful lives of one to six years. The Company believes the straight-line method of amortization represents the best estimate of the distribution of the economic value of the identifiable intangible assets.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, the weighted-average useful economic life of customer lists and user bases being amortized was 5.1 years. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company did not record amortization expense on its tradenames which it considers to be indefinitely lived assets. Aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 was $401,000 and $356,000, respectively. Aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 was $726,000 and $712,000, respectively. The net carrying amount of customer lists and user bases and tradenames related to the SpecPub asset group that have been classified as assets held for sale as of June 30, 2007 totaled $1,187,000 and $1,380,000, respectively, as described more fully in Note 4, Assets and Liabilities Related to Assets Held for Sale.

As of June 30, 2007, expected future intangible asset amortization is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Years:	
2007 (remaining six months)	$ 491
2008	979
2009	957
2010	843
2011	277
2012	46
	$ 3,593

Note 4 Assets and Liabilities Related to Assets Held for Sale

At such time as management determines that a material long-lived asset or a long-lived asset that is part of a group that includes other assets and liabilities (asset group) is to be disposed of within a twelve-month period and all other criteria required under SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, (FAS 144) have been met, that material asset or asset group is reclassified on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as held for sale and recorded at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

In June 2007, management, with the authority to approve the action, committed to a plan to sell the assets and liabilities related to its SpecPub, Inc. asset group. The Company is actively marketing the asset group and expects to complete the sale within the next six months.

Table of Contents

In accordance with FAS 144, the assets and liabilities related to the SpecPub, Inc. asset group have been classified as assets held for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale. The results of the SpecPub, Inc. asset group are not recorded as discontinued operations because the primary operations of the SpecPub, Inc. asset group are part of a larger cash-flow-generating product group in the Company s publishing segment and do not represent a separate reporting unit or component as defined by FAS 144. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities related to assets held for sale as of June 30, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

Current assets held for sale:	
Accounts receivable, net	$ 1,077
Inventory	1,013
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	654
	$ 2,744
Long-term assets held for sale:	
Property and equipment, net	$ 108
Intangible assets, net	2,567
Other assets	62
	$ 2,737
Current liabilities related to assets held for sale:	
Accounts payable	$ 166
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	385
Deferred revenue, current portion	2,007
Capital lease obligations, current portion	7
	$ 2,565
Long-term liabilities related to assets held for sale:	
Deferred revenue, less current portion	$ 602
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	28
	$ 630

Note 5 Other Balance Sheet Components

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
Accounts receivable:		
Trade accounts receivable	$ 10,906	$ 6,662
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(520)	(199)
Less: Provision for returns	(1,049)	(378)
	$ 9,337	$ 6,085

In the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company provided for an increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts of $488,000 and $355,000 respectively, and wrote-off accounts receivable against the allowance for doubtful accounts totaling $519,000 and $381,000, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company provided for an increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts of $905,000 and $752,000 respectively, and wrote-off accounts receivable against the allowance for doubtful accounts totaling $723,000 and $840,000, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts related to the SpecPub asset group that has been classified as assets held for sale as of June 30, 2007 totaled $233,000, as described more fully in Note 4, Assets and Liabilities Related to Assets Held for Sale.

In the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company provided for an increase in the provision for returns of $1,178,000 and $1,066,000, respectively, and wrote-off accounts receivable against the provision for returns totaling $1,114,000 and $1,149,000, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company provided for an increase in the provision for returns of $2,319,000 and $2,011,000, respectively, and wrote-off accounts receivable against the provision for returns totaling $1,879,000 and $2,277,000, respectively. The provision for returns related to the SpecPub asset group that has been classified as assets held for sale as of June 30, 2007 totaled $405,000, as described more fully in Note 4, Assets and Liabilities Related to Assets Held for Sale.

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Inventory:		
Materials for future publications	$ 370	$ 273
Work in process		13
Finished goods available for sale	1,386	869
	1,756	1,155
Less: reserve for obsolete inventory	(66)	(31)
	$ 1,690	$ 1,124

In the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company provided for an increase in the provision for obsolete inventory of $9,000 and $21,000, respectively, and wrote-off inventory against the reserve for obsolete inventory totaling $3,000 and $8,000, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company provided for an increase in the provision for obsolete inventory of $16,000 and $32,000, respectively, and wrote-off inventory against the reserve for obsolete inventory totaling $5,000 and $27,000, respectively. The provision for obsolete inventory related to the SpecPub asset group that has been classified as assets held for sale as of June 30, 2007 totaled $40,000, as described more fully in Note 4, Assets and Liabilities Related to Assets Held for Sale.

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	$ 4,183	$ 3,169
Deposits on leased voyages and vacations	7,153	5,594
	$ 11,336	$ 8,763

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Property and equipment:		
Computer equipment and software	$ 13,857	$ 9,963
Furniture and fixtures	1,239	5,917
Leasehold improvements	2,269	1,195
Website development costs	6,855	2,283
	24,220	19,358
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(13,297)	(9,327)
	$ 10,923	$ 10,031

In the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment of $899,000 and $1,218,000, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment of $1,798,000 and $2,533,000, respectively. In the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded non-cash impairment charges of zero and $374,000, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded non-cash impairment charges of zero and $467,000, respectively.

	December 31, 2006	**June 30, 2007**
	(In thousands)	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities:		
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	$ 1,499	$ 1,683
Other accrued liabilities	2,208	2,028
	$ 3,707	$ 3,711

Table of Contents

Note 6 Related Party Transactions

In May 2001, the Company issued a promissory note to an executive of the Company for $603,000 to fund the purchase of Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock. The principal and interest were due and payable in May 2006. Interest accrued at a rate of 8.5% per annum or the maximum rate permissible by law, whichever was less and was full recourse. The note was full recourse with respect to $24,000 in principal payment and the remainder of the principal was non-recourse. The note was collateralized by the shares of common stock and options owned by the executive. Interest income of zero and $9,000 was recognized in the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively. In March 2006, the executive repaid the Company approximately $843,000, representing approximately $603,000 in principal and approximately $240,000 in accrued interest, fully satisfying the repayment obligations.

Note 7 Notes Payable

The Company s notes payable, net of discounts were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
Notes payable to vendors	$ 47	$
LPI note	7,075	4,716
Orix term loan	7,187	6,250
Orix revolving loan	3,000	3,000
	17,309	13,966
Less: discount	(392)	(221)
	16,917	13,745
Less: current portion, net of discount	8,817	13,745
Notes payable, less current portion and discount	$ 8,100	$

In November 2005, the Company issued a note payable (the LPI note) in connection with its acquisition of the assets of LPI Media, Inc. and related entities (LPI) in the amount of $7,075,000 to the sellers, secured by the assets of SpecPub, Inc. (a subsidiary of the Company established to hold certain such assets) and payable in three equal installments of $2,358,000 in May, August and November 2007. The note bore interest at a rate of 10% per year, payable quarterly and in arrears. The Company recorded interest expense on the LPI note of $177,000 and $151,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company recorded interest expense on the LPI note of $354,000 and $328,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. On July 9, 2007, the Company paid the LPI note in full, as described more fully in Note 13, Subsequent Events Equity Financing and Loan Payoff.

In June 2006, the Company entered into a software maintenance agreement under which $90,000 was financed with a vendor. This amount is payable in four quarterly installments beginning in July 2006. The note was paid in full in June 2007.

In September 2006, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with ORIX Venture Finance, LLC (Orix), which was amended in February 2007, May 2007 and June 2007 (the Loan Agreement). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company borrowed $7,500,000 as a term loan and $3,000,000 as a 24-month revolving loan in September 2006. The borrowings under the line of credit were limited to the lesser of $3,000,000, which the Company had already drawn down, or 85% of qualifying accounts receivable. The term loan was payable in 48 consecutive monthly installments of principal beginning on November 1, 2006, together with interest at a rate of prime plus 5%. At June 30, 2007, the Company was current in its obligation to pay such monthly installments. The term loan provided for a prepayment fee equal to 5% of the amount prepaid in connection with any prepayment made prior to September 27, 2007. The revolving loan bore interest at a rate of prime plus 1%. The Loan Agreement contained certain financial ratios, financial tests and liquidity covenants, with which the Company was in compliance at June 30, 2007. The loans were secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and all of the outstanding capital stock of all subsidiaries of the Company, except for the assets and capital stock of SpecPub, Inc., which were pledged as security for the LPI note. In connection with the term loan agreement, the Company issued Orix a 7-year warrant to purchase up to 120,000 shares of the common stock of the Company at an exercise price of $3.74. The warrant vested immediately, had a fair value of approximately $445,000 as of the date of issuance and will expire on September 28, 2013. The value of the warrant was recorded as a discount of the principal amount of the term loan and will be accreted and recognized as additional interest expense using the effective interest method over the life of the term loan.

Table of Contents

The Company and Orix entered into a waiver and amendment to the Loan Agreement in May 2007 (the May Waiver), pursuant to which Orix waived defaults associated with the Company s failure to meet certain financial tests and liquidity covenants. In consideration of the May Waiver, the Company, in addition to other commitments, agreed to maintain certain minimum cash balances, increase the interest rate on the term loan to prime plus 5% and committed to raise at least $15.0 million in new equity or subordinated debt, of which $7.0 million had to be raised by June 30, 2007 and the remainder by August 31, 2007. At that time, the Company also agreed to apply at least $3.0 million of the proceeds from that transaction to pay down the term loan. As part of the amendment in June 2007, the Company and Orix agreed to modify the requirement in the May Waiver for the commitment to raise new equity or subordinated debt to be for gross proceeds of at least $25.0 million, which could be completed in one or more closings, with the first closing for not less than $4.2 million in proceeds, if applicable, occurring no later than July 10, 2007, and the entire financing being completed no later than September 30, 2007. In addition, Orix consented to, among other things, certain limited prepayments with respect to the Company s other indebtedness in the event of the first closing and prior to the completion of the entire financing. Orix also agreed to defer the payment of principal installments due on July 1, August 1 and September 1 with respect to its term loan unless the entire financing is completed during that time, in which case the Company s obligations become immediately due and payable. The Company agreed to pay Orix a deferral fee of $150,000 in connection with the principal payment deferral. On July 9, 2007, the Company completed a private placement financing with a group of investors for approximately $26.2 million in gross proceeds from the sale of approximately 22.8 million shares of the Company s common stock and used a portion of the proceeds to repay, in full, the Orix term loan and the Orix revolving loan as described more fully in Note 13, Subsequent Events Equity Financing and Loan Payoff.

Note 8 Commitments and Contingencies

Deposit Commitments

The Company enters into leasing agreements with cruise lines and other travel providers which establish varying deposit commitments as part of the lease agreement prior to the commencement of the leased voyage or vacation. At June 30, 2007, the Company had deposits on leased voyages and vacations of $5,597,000 included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and commitments for future deposits of $3,166,000.

Contingencies

The Company is not currently subject to any material legal proceedings. The Company may from time to time, however, become a party to various legal proceedings, arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company may also be indirectly affected by administrative or court proceedings or actions in which the Company is not involved but which have general applicability to the Internet industry. The Company is currently involved in the matter described below. However, the Company does not believe, based on current knowledge, that this matter is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2002, the Company was notified that DIALINK, a French company, had filed a lawsuit in France against it and its French subsidiary, alleging that the Company had improperly used the domain names Gay.net, Gay.com and fr.gay.com in France, as DIALINK alleges that it has exclusive rights to use the word gay as a trademark in France. On June 30, 2005, the French court found that although the Company had not infringed DIALINK s trademark, it had damaged DIALINK through unfair competition. The Court ordered the Company to pay damages of 50,000 (approximately US $67,000 at June 30, 2007), half to be paid notwithstanding appeal, the other half to be paid after appeal. The Court also enjoined the Company from using gay as a domain name for its services in France. In October 2005, the Company paid half the damage award as required by the court order and temporarily changed the domain name of its French website, from www.fr.gay.com to www.ooups.com, a domain name it has used previously in France. In January 2006, both sides appealed the French court s decision. In November 2006, the French Court of Appeals canceled DIALINK s trademarks, found that the Company had not engaged in unfair competition, allowed the Company to resume use of Gay.net, Gay.com and fr.gay.com in France and ordered DIALINK to return the 25,000 (approximately US $34,000 at June 30, 2007) the Company had paid previously and pay the Company 20,511 (approximately US $28,000 at June 30, 2007) in costs and interest. DIALINK appealed this matter to the French Supreme Court in February 2007 and filed its opening brief in or around early July 2007. The Company has three months within which to file its reply brief. A decision is expected by late 2008.

A former employee of the Company has threatened to make a claim against the Company for wrongful termination. The former employee s wrongful termination claims allege, among other things, whistleblower retaliation under the California Labor Code. The claim was referred to a special committee of the board of directors consisting of the members of the audit committee, which retained independent counsel to investigate the claim. While such investigation is not yet complete, such counsel has advised the Company that it is not currently aware of evidence that would suggest that the allegations of the former employee have merit.

Table of Contents

Note 9 Stock-Based Compensation

Stock Options

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company did not grant any stock options under its existing equity incentive plans. The following table summarizes stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

	Shares
Outstanding at January 1, 2007	1,747
Exercised	(14)
Forfeited/expired/cancelled	(104)
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	1,629

Stock options granted under the Company s equity incentive plans generally vest 25% one year from the date of grant and 2.08% per month thereafter, and generally expire ten years from the date of grant.

Restricted Stock

The following table summarizes restricted stock grant activity for the six months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

	Shares
Unvested at January 1, 2007	215
Granted	416
Vested	(100)
Forfeited	(30)
Unvested at June 30, 2007	501

In general, restricted stock grants vest over a period from immediately to four years and are subject to the employees continuing service to the Company. The cost of restricted stock is determined using the fair value of the Company s common stock on the date of the grant. The weighted average grant date fair value for restricted stock grants awarded during the period was $1.79 per share.

Scheduled vesting for outstanding restricted stock grants at June 30, 2007 is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2007 (remaining six months)	32
2008	181
2009	165
2010	123
	501

As of June 30, 2007, there was $1,299,000 of net unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock-based compensation arrangements. This compensation is recognized on a straight-line basis resulting in approximately 42% of the compensation expected to be expensed in the next twelve months.

Note 10 Issuance of Warrant

In May 2007, the Company retained Allen & Company LLC (Allen) as a financial advisor for a period of three years with respect to various matters. In consideration for Allen s services, the Company issued a warrant to Allen to purchase 750,000 shares of the Company s common stock at $1.69 per share, subject to certain anti-dilution provisions. The warrant vested immediately with respect to 375,000 shares and will vest with respect to 250,000 additional shares on the first anniversary of the date of issuance, with the remaining 125,000 shares vesting on the second anniversary of the date of issuance. The warrant expires in October 2017. The Company valued the warrant which vested on issuance at $485,000 by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with an expected volatility factor of 60.5%, risk free interest rate of 4.65%, no dividend yield and the contractual life of ten years. The value of the remaining warrant is reassessed quarterly until vested in May 2008 and May 2009. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded $69,000 of non-cash services expense associated with this warrant.

Table of Contents

Note 11 Segment Information

As a result of further integrating the Company s various businesses, its executive management team, and its financial and management reporting systems during fiscal 2006, the Company began to operate as three segments effective January 1, 2007.

Operating segments are based upon the Company s internal organization structure, the manner in which its operations are managed, the criteria used by the Company s Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to evaluate segment performance and the availability of separate financial information. The Company has three operating segments: Online, Publishing and Travel and Events. The Online segment includes the Company s global online properties and websites. The Publishing segment consists of the Company s print properties, primarily magazines and a book publishing business. The Travel and Events segment consists of the LGBT travel and events marketed through the Company s RSVP brand and by the Company s consolidated affiliate, PNO DSW Events, LLC. The Company sold its interest in PNO DSW Events, LLC in March 2007.

Segment performance is measured based on contribution margin (loss), which consists of total revenues from external customers less direct operating expenses. Direct operating expenses include cost of revenue and sales and marketing expenses. Segment managers do not have discretionary control over other operating costs and expenses such as general and administrative costs (consisting of costs such as corporate management, human resources, finance and legal), restructuring, depreciation and amortization expense and impairment of goodwill, as such, other operating costs and expenses are not evaluated in the measurement of segment performance.

The following table summarizes the financial performance of the Company s operating segments (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2006				**Three months ended June 30, 2007**			
	Online	**Publishing**	**Travel and Events**	**Total**	**Online**	**Publishing**	**Travel and Events**	**Total**
Revenue:								
Advertising services	$ 2,748	$ 4,569	$	$ 7,317	$ 2,543	$ 4,199	$	$ 6,742
Subscription services	4,684	1,637		6,321	4,241	1,454		5,695
Transaction services	578	1,441	638	2,657	317	984	4,773	6,074
Total revenue	8,010	7,647	638	16,295	7,101	6,637	4,773	18,511
Direct operating costs and expenses:								
Cost of revenue	2,294	4,475	103	6,872	3,847	4,172	5,621	13,640
Sales and marketing	2,569	1,298	560	4,427	2,405	1,660	507	4,572
Total direct operating costs and expenses	4,863	5,773	663	11,299	6,252	5,832	6,128	18,212
Contribution margin (loss)	$ 3,147	$ 1,874	$ (25)	4,996	$ 849	$ 805	$ (1,355)	299
Other operating costs and expenses:								
General and administrative				3,078				4,073
Restructuring				834				
Depreciation and amortization				1,300				1,845
Impairment of goodwill								24,900

Total other operating costs and expenses	5,212	30,818
Loss from operations	(216)	(30,519)
Other expense, net	(91)	(482)
Minority interest	(47)	
Net loss	$ (354)	$ (31,001)

16

Table of Contents

	Six months ended June 30, 2006				Six months ended June 30, 2007			
	Online	Publishing	Travel and Events	Total	Online	Publishing	Travel and Events	Total
Revenue:								
Advertising services	$ 4,595	$ 8,069	$	$ 12,664	$ 4,449	$ 7,616	$ 2	$ 12,067
Subscription services	9,512	3,079		12,591	8,510	2,831		11,341
Transaction services	1,170	2,671	4,772	8,613	679	2,015	9,168	11,862
Total revenue	15,277	13,819	4,772	33,868	13,638	12,462	9,170	35,270
Direct operating costs and expenses:								
Cost of revenue	4,948	8,236	3,118	16,302	6,925	7,945	11,035	25,905
Sales and marketing	5,334	2,321	716	8,371	4,894	3,277	1,233	9,404
Total direct operating costs and expenses	10,282	10,557	3,834	24,673	11,819	11,222	12,268	35,309
Contribution margin (loss)	$ 4,995	$ 3,262	$ 938	9,195	$ 1,819	$ 1,240	$ (3,098)	(39)
Other operating costs and expenses:								
General and administrative				6,158				8,528
Restructuring				834				
Depreciation and amortization				2,524				3,542
Impairment of goodwill								24,900
Total other operating costs and expenses				9,516				36,970
Loss from operations				(321)				(37,009)
Other expense, net				(118)				(866)
Minority interest				(47)				
Net loss				$ (486)				$ (37,875)

Note 12 Restructuring

In June 2006, the board of directors of the Company adopted and approved a reorganization plan to align the Company s resources with its strategic business objectives. As part of the plan, the Company consolidated its media and advertising services, e-commerce services and back-office operations on a global basis to streamline its operations as part of continued integration of its acquired businesses. The reorganization, along with other organizational changes, reduced the Company s total workforce by approximately 5%. Restructuring costs of approximately $0.8 million, primarily related to termination benefits of approximately $0.6 million and the cost of closing redundant facilities of approximately $0.2 million, were recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2006. The Company completed this restructuring in the fourth quarter of 2006, with certain payments continuing beyond 2006 in accordance with the terms of existing severance and other agreements.

Note 13 Subsequent Events

Equity Financing and Loan Payoff

On July 9, 2007, the Company closed its private placement financing with a group of accredited and institutional investors. The Company received an aggregate of approximately $26.2 million in gross proceeds from the sale of approximately 22.8 million shares of its common stock and used a portion of the proceeds to repay, in full, its indebtedness obligations under the LPI note, as well as its obligations under loans from Orix. The remainder of the proceeds are expected to be used for general corporate purposes and working capital. Allen & Company LLC acted as the placement agent for the transaction.

Table of Contents

International Restructuring

On July 11, 2007, the board of directors adopted and approved a reorganization plan to align the Company s resources with its strategic business objectives. As part of the plan, the Company plans to close its international offices located in Buenos Aires and London to streamline the Company s business operations and reduce expenses. The reorganization, along with other organizational changes, will reduce the Company s total workforce by approximately 15%. Restructuring costs, primarily related to employee severance benefits in the range of approximately $500,000-$600,000 and facilities consolidation expenses in the range of approximately $50,000-$100,000, are expected to total approximately $550,000-$700,000 and will be taken primarily during the third quarter of 2007. The Company expects to be able to complete this restructuring in the third quarter of 2007.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes which appear elsewhere in this document. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology including would, could, may, will, should, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential or continue, the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Forward-looking statements include statements about our business strategy, future operating performance and prospects. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this document and in our Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Overview

We are a leading global media and entertainment company serving the worldwide lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, or LGBT, community. We serve this audience through a wide variety of products and services including online and print media properties, a travel marketing business and other goods and services.

As a result of the further integration of our acquisitions of LPI Media Inc. and related entities (LPI) and RSVP Productions, Inc. (RSVP), our executive management team and our financial and management reporting systems, we began to operate as three segments in fiscal 2007: (1) Online, (2) Publishing and (3) Travel and Events. Prior year information for these segments has been provided for comparative purposes. Our Online segment consists of our LGBT-focused websites, most notably Gay.com, PlanetOut.com, Advocate.com and Out.com which provide revenues from advertising services and subscription services. Our Online segment also includes our transaction-based websites, including Kleptomaniac.com and BuyGay.com, which generate revenue through sales of products and services of interest to the LGBT community, such as fashion, books, video and music products. Our Publishing segment includes the operations of our print media properties including the magazines *The Advocate*, *Out*, *The Out Traveler* and *HIVPlus*, among others. Our Publishing segment also generates revenue from newsstand sales of our various print properties and our book publishing business, Alyson. Our Travel and Events segment provides LGBT travel and events marketed through our RSVP brand, such as cruises, land tours and resort vacations.

Executive Operating and Financial Summary

Our total revenue was $18.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007, increasing 14% from total revenue of $16.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2006. Our total revenue was $35.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007, increasing 4% from total revenue of $33.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006. These increases were primarily due to increased transaction services revenue attributable to our travel and events segment related to our February 2007 Caribbean cruise aboard the Caribbean Princess and our May 2007 cruise aboard the Queen Mary 2 (QM2), offset partially by decreases in our advertising and subscription services revenue.

Total operating costs and expenses were $49.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007, increasing 197% above total operating costs and expenses of $16.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2006. Total operating costs and expenses were $72.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007, increasing 111% above total operating costs and expenses of $34.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006. These increases were primarily due to an estimated goodwill impairment charge of $24.9 million which we recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2007 as a result of a significant decrease in the trading price of our common stock and the reduction in our market capitalization. Operating costs and expenses also increased due to increased costs related to our February 2007 Caribbean cruise aboard the Caribbean Princess and our May 2007 cruise aboard the QM2, increased marketing costs related to direct-mail campaigns for both our print properties and our RSVP travel itineraries, severance charges related to the departure of our former President and Chief Operating Officer and our former Chief Technology Officer, increased legal expenses and additional costs related to the further integration of our businesses.

Loss from operations was $30.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared to loss from operations of $216,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2006. Loss from operations was $37.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007, compared to loss from operations of $321,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2006. This increase in loss from operations was primarily the result of the estimated goodwill impairment charge and the increases in operating costs and expenses noted above, partially offset by the increase in revenue noted above.

Table of Contents

For the remainder of fiscal 2007, management expects that revenue will increase modestly over the comparable prior year period primarily as a result of an anticipated increase in advertising services revenue, offset partially by reductions as a result of the planned divestiture of the SpecPub Inc. asset group and an anticipated decrease in online subscription services revenue.

We expect our operating loss will increase for the remainder of fiscal 2007 over the comparable prior year period as we incur additional expenses in re-designing our technological architecture, rewriting our website programming codes and rebuilding our website technology platform, incur restructuring costs related to the reorganization plan of our international operations adopted by our board of directors in July 2007, and recognize transaction services cost of revenue related to RSVP s expanded schedule of larger-ship itineraries for 2007.

Results of Operations

Segment performance is measured based on contribution margin (loss), which consists of total revenues from external customers less direct operating expenses. Direct operating expenses include cost of revenue and sales and marketing expenses. Segment managers do not have discretionary control over other operating costs and expenses such as general and administrative costs (consisting of costs such as corporate management, human resources, finance and legal), and depreciation and amortization, as such, other operating costs and expenses are not evaluated in the measurement of segment performance.

Online Segment

Comparison of three months ended June 30, 2006 to three months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three months ended June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	**2007**	**$**	**%**
Online revenue:				
Advertising services	$ 2,748	$ 2,543	$ (205)	(7%)
Subscription services	4,684	4,241	(443)	(9%)
Transaction services	578	317	(261)	(45%)
Total online revenue	8,010	7,101	(909)	(11%)
Online direct operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	2,294	3,847	1,553	68%
Sales and marketing	2,569	2,405	(164)	(6%)
Total online direct operating costs and expenses	4,863	6,252	1,389	29%
Online contribution margin	$ 3,147	$ 849	$ (2,298)	(73%)

Comparison of six months ended June 30, 2006 to six months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Six months ended June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	**2007**	**$**	**%**
Online revenue:				
Advertising services	$ 4,595	$ 4,449	$ (146)	(3%)
Subscription services	9,512	8,510	(1,002)	(11%)
Transaction services	1,170	679	(491)	(42%)

Total online revenue	15,277	13,638	(1,639)	(11%)
Online direct operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	4,948	6,925	1,977	40%
Sales and marketing	5,334	4,894	(440)	(8%)
Total online direct operating costs and expenses	10,282	11,819	1,537	15%
Online contribution margin	$ 4,995	$ 1,819	$ (3,176)	(64%)

20

Table of Contents

We derive online advertising revenue from advertising contracts in which we typically undertake to deliver a minimum number of impressions to users over a specified time period for a fixed fee. In addition to revenue from advertisers who place general online advertisements on our websites, we derive advertising revenue from the sale of online classified listings. We derive online subscription services revenue from paid membership subscriptions to our online media properties. Transaction services revenue includes revenue generated from the sale of products through multiple transaction-based websites.

Online revenues decreased as a result of a reduction in the number of online subscribers to our Gay.com website, a decrease in sales of products on our transaction-based website properties and a reduction in our national and local advertising sales due to turnover in our digital sales staff. Online cost of revenue expenses increased primarily as a result of increased costs to integrate and re-architect the core technology platform of our websites, and, to a lesser extent, increased costs related to the departure of our former Chief Technology Officer. Online sales and marketing expenses decreased as a result of decreased spending on advertising in the first six months of 2007.

We expect that online revenue for the remainder of fiscal 2007 will decrease from the comparable prior year period as a result of anticipated additional reductions in the number of online subscribers and the planned divestiture of the SpecPub Inc. assets group. We expect that online cost of revenue will increase as we continue to re-architect our core technology platform of our websites, partially offset by the planned divestiture of the SpecPub Inc. asset group. For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect that sales and marketing expenses may vary with the comparable prior year period depending on the timing of planned advertising to coincide with certain product development milestones.

Publishing Segment

Comparison of three months ended June 30, 2006 to three months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three months ended June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	**2007**	**$**	**%**
Publishing revenue:				
Advertising services	$ 4,569	$ 4,199	$ (370)	(8%)
Subscription services	1,637	1,454	(183)	(11%)
Transaction services	1,441	984	(457)	(32%)
Total publishing revenue	7,647	6,637	(1,010)	(13%)
Publishing direct operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	4,475	4,172	(303)	(7%)
Sales and marketing	1,298	1,660	362	28%
Total publishing direct operating costs and expenses	5,773	5,832	59	1%
Publishing contribution margin	$ 1,874	$ 805	$ (1,069)	(57%)

Comparison of six months ended June 30, 2006 to six months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Six months ended June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	**2007**	**$**	**%**
Publishing revenue:				
Advertising services	$ 8,069	$ 7,616	$ (453)	(6%)

Subscription services	3,079	2,831	(248)	(8%)
Transaction services	2,671	2,015	(656)	(25%)
Total publishing revenue	13,819	12,462	(1,357)	(10%)
Publishing direct operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	8,236	7,945	(291)	(4%)
Sales and marketing	2,321	3,277	956	41%
Total publishing direct operating costs and expenses	10,557	11,222	665	6%
Publishing contribution margin	$ 3,262	$ 1,240	$ (2,022)	(62%)

Table of Contents

We derive advertising revenue from advertisements placed in our printed publications. We currently offer our customers seven separate subscription services across our print media properties. Transaction services revenue includes revenue generated from sales of magazines through newsstand circulation and book sales.

Publishing revenues decreased principally due to a decrease in transaction services revenue as a result of decreased newsstand sales of our magazines and books and a decrease in advertising revenue due to customer losses in key categories such as automobile and pharmaceuticals and the secular trend of advertising sales migrating from publishing to online. Publishing sales and marketing expenses increased primarily due to the increase in marketing costs related to direct-mail campaigns on most of our print properties.

For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect that total publishing revenues will decrease from the comparable prior year period as advertising sales continue to migrate to online, and as a result of the planned divestiture of the SpecPub, Inc. asset group. We expect that publishing direct operating costs for the remainder of fiscal 2007 will increase from the comparable prior year period primarily as a result of anticipated increases in sales and marketing expenses for direct mail campaigns of our print properties and increases in mailing costs due to higher postage rates, partially offset by the planned divestiture of the SpecPub Inc. asset group.

Travel and Events Segment

Comparison of three months ended June 30, 2006 to three months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three months ended June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	**2007**	**$**	**%**
Travel and events revenue:				
Advertising services	$	$	$	0%
Transaction services	638	4,773	4,135	648%
Total travel and events revenue	638	4,773	4,135	648%
Travel and events direct operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	103	5,621	5,518	5357%
Sales and marketing	560	507	(53)	(9%)
Total travel and events direct operating costs and expenses	663	6,128	5,465	824%
Travel and events contribution loss	$ (25)	$ (1,355)	$ (1,330)	5320%

Comparison of six months ended June 30, 2006 to six months ended June 30, 2007 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Six months ended June 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	2006	**2007**	**$**	**%**
Travel and events revenue:				
Advertising services	$	$ 2	$ 2	0%
Transaction services	4,772	9,168	4,396	92%

Total travel and events revenue	4,772	9,170	4,398	92%
Travel and events direct operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	3,118	11,035	7,917	254%
Sales and marketing	716	1,233	517	72%
Total travel and events direct operating costs and expenses	3,834	12,268	8,434	220%
Travel and events contribution margin (loss)	$ 938	$ (3,098)	$ (4,036)	(430%)

22

Table of Contents

Our travel and events segment provides specialized travel and event packages marketed through our RSVP brand. Typically, RSVP develops travel itineraries on cruises, on land and at resorts, by contracting with third parties who provide the basic travel services. To these basic services, RSVP frequently adds additional programming elements, such as special entertainers, parties and events, and markets these enhanced vacation packages to the LGBT audience. Transaction services revenue includes revenue from travel events and event marketing together with revenues from onboard and other activities.

Travel and events revenue and cost of revenue increased due to the size of our Caribbean cruise aboard the Caribbean Princess in the first quarter of 2007 and our cruise aboard the QM2 in the second quarter of 2007, which were the largest capacity ships chartered by RSVP to date. Travel and events sales and marketing expenses increased due to increased spending on direct mail campaigns in the first quarter of 2007. The travel and events segment reported a contribution loss in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 as a result of greater than expected cabin price discounting for both the Caribbean and QM2 cruises due primarily to the late initiation of marketing activity for both events.

The travel and events marketing business has long lead times, and revenue is recorded when cruises or events are delivered. Our transaction services revenue will fluctuate from quarter to quarter depending upon the timing of scheduled cruises and events. For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect travel and events revenue to increase from the comparable prior year period as a result of RSVP s expanded schedule of larger ship itineraries in 2007.

Other Operating Costs and Expenses

Other operating costs and expenses include general and administrative costs (such as corporate management, human resources, finance and legal), restructuring, depreciation and amortization and impairment of goodwill. These other operating costs and expenses are not evaluated in the measurement of segment performance since segment managers do not have discretionary control over these costs and expenses.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expense consists primarily of payroll and related benefits for executive, finance, administrative and other corporate personnel, occupancy costs, professional fees, insurance and other general corporate expenses. Our general and administrative expenses were $4.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, up 32% from the three months ended June 30, 2006. Our general and administrative expenses were $8.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, up 39% from the six months ended June 30, 2006. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue were 24% for the six months ended June 30, 2007, up from 18% in the six months ended June 30, 2006. The increase in general and administrative expenses in both absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue were due to increased compensation and employee related costs as a result of increases in headcount; severance expenses related to the departure of our President and Chief Operating Officer in March 2007; increased stock-based compensation expenses; and increased legal expenses.

For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect general and administrative expenses to increase from the comparable prior year period primarily due to increased compensation and employee related costs as a result of increases in the headcount at June 30, 2007 over June 30, 2006 and increased legal costs.

Restructuring. In June 2006, our board of directors adopted and approved a reorganization plan to align our resources with our strategic business objectives. As part of the plan, we consolidated our media and advertising services, e-commerce services and back-office operations on a global basis to streamline our operations as part of continued integration of our acquired businesses. The reorganization, along with other organizational changes, reduced our total workforce by approximately 5%. Restructuring costs of approximately $0.8 million, primarily related to employee severance benefits of approximately $0.6 million and facilities consolidation expenses of approximately $0.2 million, were recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2006. We completed this restructuring in the fourth quarter of 2006, with certain payments continuing beyond 2006 in accordance with the terms of existing severance and other agreements.

For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect to incur restructuring expenses in conjunction with the reorganization plan approved by the board of directors in July 2007. As part of the reorganization plan, we plan to close our international offices located in Buenos Aires and London and reduce our total workforce by approximately 15%. Restructuring costs, primarily related to employee severance benefits and facilities consolidation expenses, are expected to total approximately $0.6 million to $0.7 million and will be recorded primarily during the third quarter of

2007.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was $1.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, up 42% from the three months ended June 30, 2006. Depreciation and amortization expense was $3.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, up 40% from the six months ended June 30, 2006. These increases were due primarily to increased depreciation on capital expenditures to support our on-going product development and compliance efforts. Amortization of intangible assets was $0.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, and $0.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, due to intangible assets which we capitalized in connection with the acquisitions of LPI and RSVP. Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenue was 10% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, up from 8% in the three and months ended June 30, 2006.

For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect depreciation and amortization expense to increase from the comparable prior year period as a result of capital investments to support our on-going product development.

Impairment of Goodwill. During the three months ended June 30, 2007, we recorded an estimated goodwill impairment charge of $24.9 million, primarily resulting from lower revenue than expected related to our travel and publishing advertising businesses which we believe resulted in a significant decrease in the trading price of our common stock and a corresponding reduction in our market capitalization.

We plan to engage an independent business valuation consultant to express an opinion of our estimates of the fair market value of our reporting units that were used in calculating our estimated impairment charge. We expect to obtain this opinion by fiscal year-end and may accordingly revise our estimates of impairment.

Other Income and Expenses

Interest Expense. Interest expense was $0.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, an increase of 197% from the three months ended June 30, 2006. Interest expense was $1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, an increase of 188% from the six months ended June 30, 2006. These increases were due primarily to the Orix term and revolving loans entered into in September 2006.

Other Income, Net. Other income, net consists primarily of interest earned on cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments. Other income, net remained relatively constant in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $2.0 million, due primarily to our net loss of $37.9 million, partially offset by depreciation and amortization of $3.5 million, an estimated non-cash goodwill impairment charge of $24.9 million, decreases in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses and other current assets, and an increase in deferred revenue. Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was $2.5 million, and was primarily attributable to increases in prepaid expenses and other current assets and accounts receivable, a decrease in deferred revenue and our net loss for the period, partially offset by an increase in deferred revenue and non-cash charges related to depreciation and amortization expense.

Cash provided by investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $3.1 million and was primarily attributable to maturities of short-term investments and, changes in restricted cash, partially offset by purchases of property and equipment. Cash used in investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2006 was $11.8 million and was primarily attributable to the acquisition of RSVP, an increase in restricted cash and purchases of property and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2007 was $3.7 million, due primarily to principal payments under capital lease obligations and notes payable. Net cash provided by financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2006 was $0.7 million, and was primarily attributable to the repayment of a note receivable from a stockholder and proceeds from the issuance of common stock related to employee stock option exercises, partially offset by principal payments under capital lease obligations and notes payable. Principal payments under capital lease obligations and notes payable increased from $0.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to $3.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 due primarily to $1.3 million of principal payments related to the Orix term loan in the six months ended June 30, 2007.

We expect that cash used in operating activities may fluctuate in future periods as a result of a number of factors, including fluctuations in our operating results, subscription trends, accounts receivable collections, inventory management, deposit commitments on leased voyages and the timing and amount of payments.

In September 2006, we entered into our Loan Agreement with Orix, which was amended in February 2007, May 2007 and June 2007. Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, we borrowed $7.5 million as a term loan and $3.0 million as a 24-month revolving loan in September 2006. The borrowings under the line of credit were limited to lesser of

$3.0 million, which we had already drawn down, or 85% of qualifying accounts receivable. The term loan was payable in 48 consecutive monthly installments of principal beginning

24

on November 1, 2006 together with interest at a rate of prime plus 5%. The term loan provided for a prepayment fee equal to 5% of the amount prepaid in connection with any prepayment made prior to September 27, 2007. The revolving loan bore interest at a rate of prime plus 1%. The Loan Agreement contained certain financial ratios, financial tests and liquidity covenants, with which we were in compliance at June 30, 2007. The loans were secured by substantially all of our assets and all of the outstanding capital stock of all of our subsidiaries, except for the assets and capital stock of SpecPub, Inc., which were pledged as security for the LPI note.

We entered into a waiver and amendment to the Loan Agreement with Orix in May 2007 (the May Waiver), pursuant to which Orix waived defaults associated with our failure to meet certain financial tests and liquidity covenants. In consideration of the May Waiver, we, in addition to other commitments, agreed to maintain certain minimum cash balances, increase the interest rate on the term loan to prime plus 5% and committed to raise at least $15.0 million in new equity or subordinated debt, of which $7.0 million had to be raised by June 30, 2007 and the remainder by August 31, 2007. At that time, we also agreed to apply at least $3.0 million of the proceeds from that transaction to pay down the term loan. As part of the June 2007 amendment, the parties agreed to modify the requirement in the May Waiver for the commitment to raise new equity or subordinated debt to be for gross proceeds of at least $25.0 million, which could be completed in one or more closings, with the first closing for not less than $4.2 million in proceeds, if applicable, occurring no later than July 10, 2007, and the entire financing being completed no later than September 30, 2007. In addition, Orix consented to, among other things, certain limited prepayments with respect to our other indebtedness in the event of the first closing and prior to the completion of the entire financing. Orix also agreed to defer the payment of principal installments due on July 1, August 1 and September 1 with respect to its term loan unless the entire financing was completed during that time, in which case our obligations became immediately due and payable. We agreed to pay Orix a deferral fee of $150,000 in connection with the principal payment deferral. On July 9, 2007, we completed a private placement financing with a group of investors for approximately $26.2 million in gross proceeds from the sale of approximately 22.8 million shares of our common stock and used a portion of the proceeds to repay, in full, our obligations under loans from Orix, as well as our indebtedness obligations under the LPI note.

We enter into leasing agreements with cruise lines and other travel providers which establish varying deposit commitments as part of the lease agreement prior to the commencement of the leased voyage or vacation. At June 30, 2007, we had deposits on leased voyages and vacations of $5.6 million included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and commitments for future deposits on leased voyages and vacations of $3.2 million. Typically, customers who book passage on these voyages or vacations are required to make scheduled deposits to us for these leased voyages or vacations. At June 30, 2007, we had deposits from customers of $7.6 million included in deferred revenue, current portion.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, we invested $2.1 million in property and equipment of which $0.5 million was financed through capital leases. Of this investment, approximately 96% related to computer equipment and software and website development costs related to enhancements to our website infrastructure and features. For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect to continue investing in our technology development as we improve our online technology platform and enhance our features and functionality across our network of websites.

Our capital requirements depend on many factors, including growth of our revenues, the resources we devote to developing, marketing and selling our products and services, the timing and extent of our introduction of new features and services, the extent and timing of potential investments or acquisitions and other factors. We expect to devote substantial capital resources to expand our product development and marketing efforts and for other general corporate activities.

Based on our current and planned operations, we expect that our available funds, including the proceeds of our recent private placement financing, will be sufficient to meet our expected needs for working capital and capital expenditures for the next twelve months. If we do not have sufficient cash available to finance our operations, we may be required to obtain additional public or private debt or equity financing. We cannot be certain that additional financing will be available to us on favorable terms when required or at all. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds, we may need to reduce our planned operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have any off-balance sheet liabilities or transactions as of June 30, 2007.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2007, and the effect that these obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Remainder of 2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012 & After
Contractual obligations:					
Capital leases	$ 2,748	$ 536	$ 1,831	$ 379	$ 2
Operating leases	14,191	1,511	5,848	5,766	1,066
Deposit commitments	2,673	1,672	1,001		
Notes payable	14,090	14,090			
Total contractual obligations	$ 33,702	$ 17,809	$ 8,680	$ 6,145	$ 1,068

Capital Leases. We hold property and equipment under noncancelable capital leases with varying maturities.

Operating Leases. We lease or sublease office space and equipment under cancelable and noncancelable operating leases with various expiration dates through December 31, 2012. Operating lease amounts include minimum rental payments under our non-cancelable operating leases for office facilities, as well as limited computer and office equipment that we utilize under lease arrangements. The amounts presented are consistent with contractual terms and are not expected to differ significantly, unless a substantial change in our headcount needs requires us to exit an office facility early or expand our occupied space.

Deposit Commitments. We enter into leasing agreements with cruise lines and other travel providers which establish varying deposit commitments as part of the lease agreement prior to the commencement of the lease voyage or vacation.

Notes Payable. In November 2005, we issued a note payable in connection with our acquisition of the assets of LPI in the amount of $7,075,000, secured by the assets of SpecPub, Inc. and payable in three equal installments of $2,358,000 in May, August and November 2007. The note bore interest at a rate of 10% per year, payable quarterly and in arrears. This note was paid in full on July 9, 2007.

In September 2006, we borrowed $7,500,000 under the Orix term loan and $3,000,000 under the Orix revolving loan. These obligations were paid in full on July 9, 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis on which we make judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because this can vary in each situation, actual results may differ from the estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Income Taxes

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48) on January 1, 2007. We did not have any unrecognized tax benefits and there was no effect on our financial condition or results of operations as a result of implementing FIN 48.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. We are no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations for years before 2004. State jurisdictions that remain subject to examination range from 2003 to 2004. We do not believe there will be any material changes in our unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

Our policy is that we recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. As of the date of adoption of FIN 48, we did not have any accrued interest or penalties associated with any unrecognized tax benefits, nor was any interest expense recognized during the quarter. Our effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate primarily due to reductions in our deferred income tax valuation allowance as we utilized net operating loss carryforwards to offset current tax liabilities.

There have been no other significant changes in our critical accounting policies from those listed in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents

Seasonality and Inflation

We anticipate that our business may be affected by the seasonality of certain revenue lines. For example, print and online advertising buys are usually higher approaching year-end and lower at the beginning of a new year than at other points during the year, and sales on our e-commerce websites are affected by the holiday season and by the timing of the release of compilations of new seasons of popular television series and feature films.

Inflation has not had a significant effect on our revenue or expenses historically and we do not expect it to be a significant factor in the short-term. However, inflation may affect our business in the medium-term to long-term. In particular, our operating expenses may be affected by a tightening of the job market, resulting in increased pressure for salary adjustments for existing employees and higher cost of replacement for employees that are terminated or resign.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 159 (FAS 159), *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. Subsequent unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of FAS 159, but do not expect the adoption of FAS 159 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 (FAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. FAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. FAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Earlier adoption is permitted, provided the company has not yet issued financial statements, including for interim periods, for that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact of FAS 157, but do not expect the adoption of FAS 157 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we maintain our portfolio primarily in money market funds.

We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio and have no foreign exchange contracts. Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and short and long-term notes payable. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our short-term investments and short and long-term notes payable. We consider investments in highly-liquid instruments purchased with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Investment securities with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term investments. A hypothetical 1% increase (or decrease) in interest rates would not materially increase (or decrease) our interest income.

At June 30, 2007, our notes payable included the Orix term loan which bore interest at prime plus 5% and the Orix revolving loan which bores interest at prime plus 1%. A hypothetical 1% increase (or decrease) in the prime rate would not materially increase (or decrease) our interest expense. The notes were paid in full on July 9, 2007.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our operations have been conducted primarily in United States currency and as such have not been subject to material foreign currency exchange rate risk. However, our international operations are increasing our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations as well as other risks typical of international operations, including, but not limited to, differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures and other regulations and restrictions such as requirements for substantial annual increases for all of our employees in certain foreign jurisdictions. Accordingly, our future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors. We translate income statement amounts that are denominated in foreign currency into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency denominated transactions results in increased revenue, operating costs and expenses and net income. Conversely, our revenue, operating costs and expenses and net income will decrease when the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies. The effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations for 2006 and the first six months of 2007 was not material.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that the required disclosure information in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported timely as specified by SEC rules and forms, and that such information is communicated in a timely manner to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

We evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2007 under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluding that disclosure controls and procedures are effective at a reasonable assurance level based upon that evaluation.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2007, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In April 2002, we were notified that DIALINK, a French company, had filed a lawsuit in France against us and our French subsidiary, alleging that we had improperly used the domain names Gay.net, Gay.com and fr.gay.com in France, as DIALINK alleges that it has exclusive rights to use the word gay as a trademark in France. On June 30, 2005, the French court found that although we had not infringed DIALINK s trademark, we had damaged DIALINK through unfair competition. The Court ordered us to pay damages of 50,000 (approximately US $67,000 at June 30, 2007), half to be paid notwithstanding appeal, the other half to be paid after appeal. The Court also enjoined us from using gay as a domain name for our services in France. In October 2005, we paid half the damage award as required by the court order and temporarily changed the domain name of our French website, from www.fr.gay.com to www.ooups.com, a domain name we have used previously in France. This temporary change may have made it more difficult for French users to locate our French website. In January 2006, both sides appealed the French court s decision. In November 2006, the French Court of Appeals canceled DIALINK s trademarks, found that we had not engaged in unfair competition, allowed us to resume use of Gay.net, Gay.com and fr.gay.com in France and ordered DIALINK to return the 25,000 (approximately US $34,000 at June 30, 2007) we had paid previously and pay us 20,511 (approximately US $28,000 at June 30, 2007) in costs and interest. DIALINK appealed this matter to the French Supreme Court in February 2007 and filed its opening brief in or around early July 2007. We have three months within which to file our reply brief. We expect a decision by late 2008.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We have a history of significant losses. If we do not regain and sustain profitability, our financial condition and stock price could suffer.

We have experienced significant net losses and we expect to continue to incur losses in the future. As of June 30, 2007, our accumulated deficit was approximately $76.2 million. Although we had positive net income in the year ended December 31, 2005, we experienced a net loss of $3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and a net loss of $37.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, and we may not be able to regain or sustain profitability in the near future, causing our financial condition to suffer and our stock price to decline.

Table of Contents

If we are unable to generate revenue from advertising or if we were to lose our existing advertisers, our business will suffer.

Our advertising revenue is dependent on the budgeting, buying patterns and expenditures of advertisers which in turn are affected by a number of factors beyond our control such as general economic conditions, changes in consumer habits and changes in the retail sales environment. A decline or delay in advertising expenditures caused by such factors could reduce or hurt our ability to increase our revenue. Advertising expenditures by companies in certain sectors of the economy, such as the healthcare and pharmaceutical industry, currently represent a significant portion of our advertising revenue. Any political, economic, social or technological change resulting in a significant reduction in the advertising spending of this sector or other sectors could adversely affect our advertising revenue or our ability to increase such revenue.

Our advertising revenue is also dependent on the collective experience of our sales force and on our ability to recruit, hire, train, retain and manage our sales force. If we are unable to recruit for or retain our sales force, we may be unable to meet the demands of our current advertisers or attract new advertisers and our advertising revenue could decrease.

Additionally, advertisers and advertising agencies may not perceive the LGBT market that we serve to be a broad enough or profitable enough market for their advertising budgets, or may prefer to direct their online and print advertising expenditures to larger, higher-traffic websites and higher circulation publications that focus on broader markets. If we are unable to attract new advertisers or if our advertising campaigns are unsuccessful with the LGBT community, our revenue will decrease and operating results will suffer.

In our advertising business, we compete with a broad variety of online and print content providers, including large media companies such as Yahoo!, MSN, Time Warner, Viacom and News Corporation, as well as a number of smaller companies focused on the LGBT community. If we are unable to successfully compete with current and new competitors, we may not be able to achieve or maintain market share, increase our revenue or achieve and maintain profitability.

Our ability to fulfill the demands of our online advertisers is dependent on the number of page views generated by our visitors, members and subscribers. If we are not able to attract new visitors, members or subscribers or to retain our current visitors, members and subscribers, our page views may decrease. If our page views decrease, we may be unable to timely meet the demands of our current online advertisers and our advertising revenue could decrease.

If our advertisers perceive the advertising campaigns we run for them to be unsuccessful or if they do not renew their contracts with us, our revenue will decrease and operating results will suffer.

Our success depends, in part, upon the growth of Internet advertising and upon our ability to accurately predict the cost of customized campaigns.

Online advertising represents a significant portion of our advertising revenue. We compete with traditional media including television, radio and print, in addition to high-traffic websites, such as those operated by Yahoo!, Google, AOL and MSN, for a share of advertisers total online advertising expenditures. We face the risk that advertisers might find the Internet to be less effective than traditional media in promoting their products or services, and as a result they may reduce or eliminate their expenditures on Internet advertising. Many potential advertisers and advertising agencies have only limited experience advertising on the Internet and historically have not devoted a significant portion of their advertising expenditures to Internet advertising. Additionally, filter software programs that limit or prevent advertisements from being displayed on or delivered to a user s computer are becoming increasingly available. If this type of software becomes widely accepted, it would negatively affect Internet advertising. Our business could be harmed if the market for Internet advertising does not grow.

Currently, we offer advertisers a number of alternatives to advertise their products or services on our websites, in our publications and to our members, including banner advertisements, rich media advertisements, traditional print advertising, email campaigns, text links and sponsorships of our channels, topic sections, directories, sweepstakes, awards and other online databases and content. Frequently, advertisers request advertising campaigns consisting of a combination of these offerings, including some that may require custom development. If we are unable to accurately predict the cost of developing these custom campaigns for our advertisers, our expenses will increase and our margins will be reduced.

If our efforts to attract and retain subscribers are not successful, our revenue will decrease.

Because a significant portion of our revenue is derived from our subscription services, we must continue to attract and retain subscribers. Many of our new subscribers originate from word-of-mouth referrals from existing subscribers within the LGBT community. If our subscribers do not perceive our service offerings or publications to be of high quality or sufficient breadth, if we introduce new services or publications that are not favorably received or if we fail to introduce compelling new content or features or enhance our existing offerings, we may not be able to attract new subscribers or retain our current subscribers. In the year ended December 31, 2006, and in the six months ended June 30, 2007, total subscription cancellations exceeded the number of new subscriptions, resulting in a decrease in total online subscribers, or members with a paid subscription plan.

Table of Contents

Our current online content, shopping and personals platforms may not allow us to maximize potential cross-platform synergies and may not provide the most effective platform from which to launch new or improve current services for our members or market to them. If there is a further delay in our plan to improve and consolidate these platforms, and this delay continues to prevent or delay the development or integration of new features or enhancements to existing features, our online subscriber growth could continue to slow and decline. As a result, our revenue would decrease. Our base of likely potential subscribers is also limited to members of the LGBT community, who collectively comprise a small portion of the general adult population.

While seeking to add new subscribers, we must also minimize the loss of existing subscribers. We lose our existing subscribers primarily as a result of cancellations and credit card failures due to expirations or exceeded credit limits. Subscribers cancel their subscription to our services for many reasons, including a perception, among some subscribers, that they do not use the service sufficiently, that the service or publication is a poor value or that customer service issues are not satisfactorily resolved. We also believe that online customer satisfaction has suffered as a result of the presence in the chat rooms of our websites of adbots, which are software programs that create a member registration profile, enter a chat room and display third-party advertisements. Online members may decline to subscribe or existing online subscribers may cancel their subscriptions if our websites experience a disruption or degradation of services, including slow response times or excessive down time due to scheduled or unscheduled hardware or software maintenance or denial of service attacks. We must continually add new subscribers both to replace subscribers who cancel or whose subscriptions are not renewed due to credit card failures and to continue to grow our business beyond our current subscriber base. If excessive numbers of subscribers cancel their subscription, we may be required to incur significantly higher marketing expenditures than we currently anticipate in order to replace canceled subscribers with new subscribers, which will harm our financial condition.

If we are unable to successfully market our 2007 RSVP larger ship itineraries, our business will suffer.

For a number of cruises we offer in 2007, we have chartered larger ships than those chartered by RSVP prior to our March 2006 acquisition of substantially all of RSVP s assets. For example, the Caribbean Princess that we chartered for our February 2007 Caribbean cruise was the largest capacity ship ever chartered by RSVP. Because we failed to reach a specified level of cabin occupancy for the Caribbean cruise, we owed a penalty to the company from whom we chartered the ship. We also offered discounted prices on some of the cabins aboard the Caribbean Princess in order to increase occupancy and avoid a more substantial penalty. Both the penalty and the discounted prices caused our operating results to suffer.

Similarly, the QM2, which we chartered for our May 2007 transatlantic cruise, although smaller in capacity than the Caribbean Princess, represented the largest leasing cost for any ship chartered by RSVP to date. As with the Caribbean Princess, we offered discounted cabins on the QM2 in order to meet a certain level of cabin occupancy. Despite the offer of discounted prices, we incurred a penalty from the company from whom we chartered the QM2, which adversely impacted our operating results.

The ships we have chartered for our remaining 2007 large ship itineraries are smaller in capacity than either the Caribbean Princess or the QM2. If we are unable to successfully market the remaining 2007 large ship itineraries, we may again offer discounted prices in order to meet certain levels of cabin occupancy in order to avoid paying a penalty to the company from whom we chartered the ship. If we do offer discounted prices or incur a penalty for failing to meet certain levels of cabin occupancy on these remaining 2007 large ship itineraries, our operating results will suffer.

We expect our operating results to fluctuate, which may lead to volatility in our stock price.

Our operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, we believe that period-over-period comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful and that you should not rely on the results of one period as an indication of our future or long-term performance. Our operating results in future quarters may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, which may result in a decline in our stock price. In particular, with the acquisition of RSVP in March 2006, our operating results could be impacted by the long lead times and significant operating leverage in the cruise industry, and may fluctuate significantly due to the timing and success of cruises we book.

Our limited operating history makes it difficult to evaluate our business.

As a result of our recent growth and limited operating history, it is difficult to forecast our revenue, gross profit, operating expenses and other financial and operating data. Our inability, or the inability of the financial community at large, to accurately forecast our operating results could cause us to grow slower or our net profit to be smaller or our net loss larger than expected, which could cause a decline in our stock price.

If we fail to manage our growth, our business will suffer.

We have significantly expanded our operations to address current and future growth in our customer base and market opportunities. Our expansion has placed, and is expected to continue to place, a significant strain on our technological infrastructure, management, operational and financial resources. If we continue to expand, we may expend cash and create additional expenses, including additional investment in our technological infrastructure, which might harm our financial condition or results of operations. If despite such additional investments our technological infrastructure is unable to keep pace with the demands of our online subscribers and members, members using our online services may experience degraded performance and our online subscriber growth could further slow or decrease and our revenue may decline.

Recent and potential future acquisitions and divestitures could result in operating difficulties and unanticipated liabilities.

In November 2005, we significantly expanded our operations by acquiring substantially all of the assets of LPI. In March 2006, we acquired substantially all of the assets of RSVP. In June 2006, we largely completed the integration of the assets we acquired through the LPI and RSVP transactions by executing on a reorganization plan designed to better align our resources with our strategic business objectives that cut our global workforce by approximately 5%. In addition, as part of our July 2007 financing, we are contractually obligated to divest ourselves of our adult businesses by December 31, 2007. If we are unable to find a timely buyer on acceptable terms or on any terms at all, we would be in breach of our contractual obligations under the purchase agreement associated with the July 2007 financing.

In order to address market opportunities and potential growth in our customer base, we may consider additional expansion in the future, including possible additional acquisitions of third-party assets, technologies or businesses. Any potential acquisitions may involve the issuance of shares of stock that dilute the interests of our other stockholders, or require us to expend cash, incur debt or assume contingent liabilities. We may also consider divestitures of businesses that we conclude are likely to impair our future results, or which we deem no longer appropriate for our future business plans. Our acquisitions of LPI and RSVP and other potential future acquisitions and divestitures may be associated with a number of risks, including:

- potential goodwill write downs associated with acquisitions of businesses where the previously anticipated synergies of the combined entities had not been realized. For example, during the second quarter of fiscal 2007, we recorded an estimated impairment charge of $24.9 million due to lower revenue than expected related to our travel business as well as our advertising business;
- the difficulty of integrating the acquired assets and personnel of the acquired businesses into our operations;
- the potential absorption of significant management attention and significant financial resources for the ongoing development of our business;
- the potential impairment of relationships with and difficulty in attracting and retaining employees of the acquired companies or our employees as a result of the integration of acquired businesses;
- the difficulty of integrating the acquired company s accounting, human resources and other administrative systems;
- the potential impairment of relationships with subscribers, customers and partners of the acquired companies or our subscribers, customers and partners as a result of the integration of acquired businesses or the divestiture of our prior businesses;
- the difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified management to lead the combined or retained businesses;
- the potential difficulties associated with entering new lines of business with which we have little experience, such as some of the businesses we have acquired from LPI and RSVP;

the difficulty of complying with additional regulatory requirements that may become applicable to us as the result of an acquisition; and

the impact of known or unknown liabilities associated with the acquired businesses. For example, in our RSVP business, should some of the third parties with whom we contract in connection with arranging our travel itineraries fail to perform their obligations for any reason, as a third party Austrian riverboat tour operator with whom we contracted did in August 2006, we may be forced to cancel or reschedule planned trips, lose deposits we have made to vendors, refund customer deposits, reimburse other costs to our customers and lose customers for those and other travel itineraries as a result.

If we are unable to successfully address these or other risks associated with our acquisitions of LPI and RSVP or potential future acquisitions and divestitures, we may be unable to realize the anticipated synergies and benefits of our acquisitions or replace the revenue from the divested businesses, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the businesses we acquired from LPI and RSVP are in more mature markets than our online businesses. The value of these new businesses to us depends in part on our expectation that by cross-marketing their services to our existing user, member and subscriber bases and advertisers, we can increase revenues in the acquired businesses. If this cross-marketing is unsuccessful, or if revenue growth in our acquired businesses is slower than expected, our financial condition and results of operations would be harmed.

If we do not continue to attract and retain qualified personnel, our business may suffer.

Our success depends on the collective experience of our senior executive team and board of directors and on our ability to recruit, hire, train, retain and manage other highly skilled employees and directors. Any disruptions from departures of our senior executives or key employees could harm our business and financial results or limit our ability to grow and expand our business. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to attract and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees or that we will successfully train and manage the employees that we do hire.

We may need additional capital and may not be able to raise additional funds on favorable terms or at all, which could limit our ability to continue operations and dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders.

In July 2007, we completed a private placement financing, which resulted in significant dilution to our existing stockholders. We may need to raise additional capital to fund operating activities. In April 2006, we filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC for up to $75.0 million of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and/or warrants to be sold from time to time at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions at the time of offering. In addition, under the shelf registration statement some of our stockholders may sell up to 1.7 million shares of our common stock. However, we are not currently eligible to use the shelf registration statement for a primary offering of our securities due to lower than required market capitalization.

We cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain additional financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-related or debt securities, these securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the rights of our common stock, and our stockholders will experience further dilution of their ownership interests.

Our core revenue-generating software applications are written on a technology platform that has become increasingly difficult to support. As we convert our applications onto more stable, supportable platforms a process that requires time and financial investment we face the risk of not being able to maintain or enhance the functionality of our websites. As a result we may lose market share and our revenue will decline.

Significant portions of our revenue-generating websites are written in internally developed code that lacks sufficient explanatory documentation, and in some instances, is understood by only a limited number of our technology personnel. All of our current functionality can be converted onto a code base and platform that are generally recognized as industry standard. However, our efforts to execute this conversion are likely to require significant expenditures of personnel and financial resources over an extended period of time. Such an undertaking presents significant execution risks as we seek to maintain and enhance existing customer-facing functionality, while simultaneously building and supporting a new technological infrastructure. If we are unable to convert to a new technology platform or if we encounter technical difficulties during the conversion process, our websites may suffer downtime or may lack the functionality desired by our customers and subscribers. This in turn may result in the loss of those customers and subscribers, and a decline in our revenue.

Any significant disruption in service on our websites or in our computer and communications hardware and software systems could harm our business.

Our ability to attract new visitors, members, subscribers, advertisers and other customers to our websites is critical to our success and largely depends upon the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer and communications hardware and software systems. Our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, security breaches, catastrophic events and errors in usage by our employees and customers, risks inherent in upgrades and transitions to new systems and network devices, or by the failure of our third party vendors to perform their

obligations for any reason, any of which could lead to interruption in our service and operations, and loss, misuse or theft of data. Our websites could also be targeted by direct attacks intended to cause a disruption in service or to siphon off customers to other Internet services. Among other risks, our chat rooms may be vulnerable to infestation by software programs or scripts that we refer to as adbots. An adbot is a software program that creates a member registration profile, enters a chat room and displays third-party advertisements. Our members email accounts could be compromised by phishing or other means, and used to send spam email messages clogging our email servers and disrupting our members ability to send and receive email. Any successful attempt by hackers to disrupt our websites services or our internal systems could harm our business, be expensive to remedy and damage our reputation, resulting in a loss of visitors, members, subscribers, advertisers and other customers.

If we are unable to compete effectively, we may lose market share and our revenue may decline.

Our markets are intensely competitive and subject to rapid change. Across all three of our service lines, we compete with traditional media companies focused on the general population and the LGBT community, including local newspapers, national and regional magazines, satellite radio, cable networks and network, cable and satellite television shows. In our advertising business, we compete with a broad variety of online and print content providers, including large media companies such as Yahoo!, MSN, Time Warner, Viacom and News Corporation, as well as a number of smaller companies focused specifically on the LGBT community. In our subscription business, our competitors include these companies as well as other companies that offer more targeted online service offerings, such as Match.com, Yahoo! Personals, and a number of other smaller online companies focused specifically on the LGBT community. More recently, we have faced competition from the growth of social networking sites, such as MySpace, that provide opportunity for online community for a wide variety of users, including the LGBT community. In our transaction business, we compete with traditional and online retailers. Most of these transaction service competitors target their products and services to the general audience while still serving the LGBT market. Other competitors, however, specialize in the LGBT market, particularly in the LGBT travel space. If we are unable to successfully compete with current and new competitors, we may not be able to achieve or maintain adequate market share, increase our revenue or regain and maintain profitability.

We believe that the primary competitive factors affecting our business are quality of content and service, price, functionality, brand recognition, customer affinity and loyalty, ease of use, reliability and critical mass. Some of our current and many of our potential competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases and greater brand recognition in other business and Internet markets and significantly greater financial, marketing, technical and other resources than we do. Therefore, these competitors may be able to devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies or may try to attract readers, users or traffic by offering services for free and devote substantially more resources to developing their services and systems than we can. Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins, loss of market share and reduced revenue. Our ability to continue to offer increasingly competitive functional capabilities on our websites will also depend upon our success in moving onto a more extensible core technology platform which will be costly and time-consuming.

If we are unable to protect our domain names, our reputation and brand could be harmed if third parties gain rights to, or use, these domain names in a manner that would confuse or impair our ability to attract and retain customers.

We have registered various domain names relating to our brands, including Gay.com, PlanetOut.com, Kleptomaniac.com, BuyGay.com, Out.com, Advocate.com and RSVPVacations.com. If we fail to maintain these registrations, a third party may be able to gain rights to or cause us to stop using these domain names, which will make it more difficult for users to find our websites and our service. For example, the injunction issued in the DIALINK matter forced us to temporarily change our domain name in France during our appeal of that decision and may have temporarily made it more difficult for French users to find our French website. The acquisition and maintenance of domain names are generally regulated by governmental agencies and their designees. The regulation of domain names in the United States may change in the near future. Governing bodies may designate additional top-level domains, such as .eu or .mobi, in addition to currently available domains such as .biz, .net or .tv, for example, appoint additional domain name registrars or modify the requirements for holding domain names. As a result, we may be unable to acquire or maintain relevant domain names. If a third party acquires domain names similar to ours and engages in a business that may be harmful to our reputation or confusing to our subscribers and other customers, our revenue may decline, and we may incur additional expenses in maintaining our brand and defending our reputation. Furthermore, the relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting trademarks and similar proprietary rights is unclear. We may be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that are similar to, infringe upon or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks and other proprietary rights.

If we fail to adequately protect our trademarks and other proprietary rights, or if we get involved in intellectual property litigation, our revenue may decline and our expenses may increase.

We rely on a combination of confidentiality and license agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties with whom we have relationships, as well as trademark, copyright and trade secret protection laws, to protect our proprietary rights. If the protection of our proprietary rights is inadequate to prevent use or appropriation by third parties, the value of our brands and other intangible assets may be diminished, competitors may be able to more effectively mimic our service and methods of operations, the perception of our business and service to subscribers and potential subscribers may become confused in the marketplace and our ability to attract subscribers and other customers may suffer, resulting in loss of revenue.

The Internet content delivery market is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. As a publisher of online content, we face potential liability for negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement or other claims based on the nature and content of materials that we publish or distribute. For example, we have received, and may receive in the future, notices or offers from third parties claiming to have intellectual property rights in technologies that we use in our businesses and inviting us to license those rights. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity, and we may not prevail in any future litigation. We may also attract claims that our print and online media properties have violated the copyrights, rights of privacy, or other rights of others. Adverse determinations in litigation could result in the loss of our proprietary rights, subject us to significant liabilities, require us to seek licenses from third parties or prevent us from licensing our technology or selling our products, any of which could seriously harm our business. An adverse determination could also result in the issuance of a cease and desist order, which may force us to discontinue operations through our website or websites. For example, the injunction issued in the DIALINK matter forced us to temporarily change our domain name in France during our appeal of that decision and may have temporarily made it more difficult for French users to find our French website. Intellectual property litigation, whether or not determined in our favor or settled, could be costly, could harm our reputation and could divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from normal business operations.

Existing or future government regulation in the United States and other countries could limit our growth and result in loss of revenue.

We are subject to federal, state, local and international laws, including laws affecting companies conducting business on the Internet, including user privacy laws, regulations prohibiting unfair and deceptive trade practices and laws addressing issues such as freedom of expression, pricing and access charges, quality of products and services, taxation, advertising, intellectual property rights, display and production of material intended for mature audiences and information security. In particular, we are currently required, or may in the future be required, to:

- conduct background checks on our members prior to allowing them to interact with other members on our websites or, alternatively, provide notice on our websites that we have not conducted background checks on our members, which may result in our members canceling their membership or failing to subscribe or renew their subscription, resulting in reduced revenue;

- provide advance notice of any changes to our privacy policies or to our policies on sharing non-public information with third parties, and if our members or subscribers disagree with these policies or changes, they may wish to cancel their membership or subscription, which will reduce our revenue;

- with limited exceptions, give consumers the right to prevent sharing of their non-public personal information with unaffiliated third parties, and if a significant portion of our members choose to request that we don t share their information, our advertising revenue that we receive from renting our mailing list to unaffiliated third parties may decline;

- provide notice to residents in some states if their personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, obtained by an unauthorized person such as a computer hacker, which may result in our members or subscribers deciding to cancel their membership or subscription, reducing our membership base and subscription revenue;

comply with current or future anti-spam legislation by limiting or modifying some of our marketing and advertising efforts, such as email campaigns, which may result in a reduction in our advertising revenue; for instance, two states recently passed legislation creating a do not contact registry for minors that would make it a criminal violation to send an email message to an address on that state s registry if the email message contained an advertisement for or even a link to a website that offered products or services that minors are prohibited from accessing;

comply with the European Union privacy directive and other international regulatory requirements by modifying the ways in which we collect and share our users personal information; if these modifications render our services less attractive to our members or subscribers, for example, by limiting the amount or type of personal information our members or subscribers could post to their profiles, they may cancel their memberships or subscriptions, resulting in reduced revenue;

Table of Contents

qualify to do business in various states and countries, in addition to jurisdictions where we are currently qualified, because our websites are accessible over the Internet in multiple states and countries, which if we fail to so qualify, may prevent us from enforcing our contracts in these states or countries and may limit our ability to grow our business;

limit our domestic or international expansion because some jurisdictions may limit or prevent access to our services as a result of the availability of some content intended for mature viewing on some of our websites and through some of the businesses we acquired from LPI which may render our services less attractive to our members or subscribers and result in a decline in our revenue; and

limit or prevent access, from some jurisdictions, to some or all of the member-generated content available through our websites, which may render our services less attractive to our members or subscribers and result in a decline in our revenue. For example, in June 2005, the United States Department of Justice (the DOJ) adopted regulations purporting to implement the Child Protection and Obscenity Act of 1988, as amended (the CPO Act), by requiring primary and secondary producers, as defined in the regulations, of certain adult materials to obtain, maintain and make available for inspection specified records, such as a performer s name, address and certain forms of photo identification as proof of a performer s age. Failure to properly obtain, maintain or make these records available for inspection upon request of the DOJ could lead to an imposition of penalties, fines or imprisonment. We could be deemed a secondary producer under the CPO Act because we allow our members to display photographic images on our websites as part of member profiles. In addition, we may be deemed a primary producer under the CPO Act because a portion of one of the businesses we acquired in the LPI acquisition is involved in production of adult content. Enforcement of these regulations as to secondary producers was stayed pending resolution of a legal challenge on the grounds that the regulations exceed the DOJ s statutory authority to regulate secondary producers, among other grounds. In July 2006, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (the Walsh Act) became law, amending the CPO Act by expanding the definition of the adult materials covered by the CPO Act and by requiring secondary producers to maintain and make available specified records under the CPO Act. Additionally, in July 2006, the FBI began conducting CPO Act record inspections, including inspections of businesses that allegedly were secondary producers under the CPO Act. In March 2007, the court hearing the legal challenge to the CPO Act issued partial summary judgment in favor of the DOJ and requested further briefing on how the Walsh Act affected the stay on enforcement of the CPO Act against secondary producers. In April 2007, the court lifted the stay on enforcement against secondary producers. Additionally, in June 2007, the DOJ issued new proposed regulations to implement the Walsh Act and amended CPO Act. It is anticipated that these new proposed regulations will be challenged in court on various constitutional grounds and that another stay against enforcement of these regulations will be sought. If the FBI continues to inspect businesses that are allegedly secondary producers and there are no legal challenges to the CPO Act, the Walsh Act or the new regulations purporting to implement these acts, or if these challenges are unsuccessful, we may be subject to significant and burdensome recordkeeping compliance requirements and we will have to evaluate and implement additional registration and recordkeeping processes and procedures, each of which would result in additional expenses to us. If our members and subscribers feel these additional restrictions or registration and recordkeeping processes and procedures are too burdensome, this is likely to result in an adverse impact on our subscriber growth and churn which, in turn, will have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Alternatively, if we determine that the recordkeeping and compliance requirements would be too burdensome, we may be forced to limit the type of content that we allow our members to post to their profiles, which will result in a loss of features that we believe our members and subscribers find attractive, and in turn could result in a decline in our subscribers growth.

The restrictions imposed by, and costs of complying with, current and possible future laws and regulations related to our business could limit our growth and reduce our membership base, revenue and profit margins.

The risks of transmitting confidential information online, including credit card information, may discourage customers from subscribing to our services or purchasing goods from us.

In order for the online marketplace to be successful, we and other market participants must be able to transmit confidential information, including credit card information, securely over public networks. Third parties may have the technology or know-how to breach the security of our customer transaction data. Any breach could cause consumers to lose confidence in the security of our websites and choose not to subscribe to our services or purchase goods from us. We cannot guarantee that our security measures will effectively prohibit others from obtaining improper access to our information or that of our users. If a person is able to circumvent our security measures, he or she could destroy or steal valuable information or disrupt our operations. Any security breach could expose us to risks of data loss, litigation and liability and may significantly disrupt our operations and harm our reputation, operating results or financial condition.

Table of Contents

If we are unable to provide satisfactory customer service, we could lose subscribers.

Our ability to provide satisfactory customer service depends, to a large degree, on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our customer service centers. Any significant disruption or slowdown in our ability to process customer calls resulting from telephone or Internet failures, power or service outages, natural disasters or other events could make it difficult or impossible to provide adequate customer service and support. Further, we may be unable to attract and retain adequate numbers of competent customer service representatives, which is essential in creating a favorable interactive customer experience. If we are unable to continually provide adequate staffing for our customer service operations, our reputation could be harmed and we may lose existing and potential subscribers. In addition, we cannot assure you that email and telephone call volumes will not exceed our present system capacities. If this occurs, we could experience delays in responding to customer inquiries and addressing customer concerns.

We may be the target of negative publicity campaigns or other actions by advocacy groups that could disrupt our operations because we serve the LGBT community.

Advocacy groups may target our business through negative publicity campaigns, lawsuits and boycotts seeking to limit access to our services or otherwise disrupt our operations because we serve the LGBT community. These actions could impair our ability to attract and retain customers, especially in our advertising business, resulting in decreased revenue, and cause additional financial harm by requiring that we incur significant expenditures to defend our business and by diverting management s attention. Further, some investors, investment banking entities, market makers, lenders and others in the investment community may decide not to invest in our securities or provide financing to us because we serve the LGBT community, which, in turn, may hurt the value of our stock.

Adult content in our media properties may be the target of negative publicity campaigns or subject us to restrictive or costly regulatory compliance.

A portion of the content of our media properties is adult in nature. Our adult content increased significantly as a result of our November 2005 acquisition of assets from LPI, which included several adult-themed media properties. Advocacy groups may target our business through negative publicity campaigns, lawsuits and boycotts seeking to limit access to our services or otherwise disrupt our operations because we are a provider of adult content. These actions could impair our ability to attract and retain customers, especially in our advertising business, resulting in decreased revenue, and cause additional financial harm by requiring that we incur significant expenditures to defend our business and by diverting management s attention. Further, some investors, investment banking entities, market makers, lenders and others in the investment community may decide not to invest in our securities or provide financing to us because of our adult content, which, in turn, may hurt the value of our stock. Additionally, future laws or regulations, or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations, may restrict our ability to provide adult content, or make it more difficult or costly to do so, such as the Walsh Act, which became law in July 2006, and the regulations adopted by the DOJ in June 2005 purporting to implement the CPO Act.

If one or more states or countries successfully assert that we should collect sales or other taxes on the use of the Internet or the online sales of goods and services, our expenses will increase, resulting in lower margins.

In the United States, federal and state tax authorities are currently exploring the appropriate tax treatment of companies engaged in online commerce, and new state tax regulations may subject us to additional state sales and income taxes, which could increase our expenses and decrease our profit margins.

In 2003, the European Union implemented new rules regarding the collection and payment of value added tax, or VAT. These rules require VAT to be charged on products and services delivered over electronic networks, including software and computer services, as well as information and cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment and similar services. These services are now being taxed in the country where the purchaser resides rather than where the supplier is located. Historically, suppliers of digital products and services that existed outside the European Union were not required to collect or remit VAT on digital orders made to purchasers in the European Union. With the implementation of these rules, we are required to collect and remit VAT on digital orders received from purchasers in the European Union, effectively reducing our revenue by the VAT amount because we currently do not pass this cost on to our customers.

We also do not currently collect sales, use or other similar taxes for sales of our subscription services, for travel and event packages or for physical shipments of goods into states other than California and New York. In the future, one or more local, state or foreign jurisdictions may seek to impose sales, use or other tax collection obligations on us. If these obligations are successfully imposed upon us by a state or other jurisdiction, we may suffer decreased sales into that state or jurisdiction as the effective cost of purchasing goods or services from us will increase for those residing in these states or jurisdictions.

We are exposed to pricing and production capacity risks associated with our magazine publishing business, which could result in lower revenues and profit margins.

We publish and distribute magazines, such as *The Advocate, Out, The Out Traveler* and *HIVPlus,* among others. The commodity prices for paper products have been increasing over recent years, and producers of paper products are often faced with production capacity limitations, which could result in delays or interruptions in our supply of paper. In addition, mailing costs have also been increasing, primarily due to higher postage rates. If pricing of paper products and mailing costs continue to increase, if we encounter shortages in our paper supplies, or if our third party vendors fail to meet their obligations for any reason, our revenues and profit margins could be adversely affected.

In the event of an earthquake, other natural or man-made disaster, or power loss, our operations could be interrupted or adversely affected, resulting in lower revenue.

Our executive offices and our data center are located in the San Francisco Bay area and we have significant operations in Los Angeles. Our business and operations could be disrupted in the event of electrical blackouts, fires, floods, earthquakes, power losses, telecommunications failures, acts of terrorism, break-ins or similar events. Because our California operations are located in earthquake-sensitive areas, we are particularly susceptible to the risk of damage to, or total destruction of, our systems and infrastructure. We are not insured against any losses or expenses that arise from a disruption to our business due to earthquakes. Further, the State of California has experienced deficiencies in its power supply over the last few years, resulting in occasional rolling blackouts. If rolling blackouts or other disruptions in power occur, our business and operations could be disrupted, and we will lose revenue. Revenue from our recently acquired RSVP travel business depends in significant part on ocean-going cruises, and could be adversely affected by piracy or hurricanes, tsunamis and other meteorological events affecting areas to be visited by future cruises. Our travel business could also be materially adversely affected by concerns about communicable infectious diseases, including future varieties of influenza.

Recent regulations related to equity compensation could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

We have used stock options and other long-term incentives as a fundamental component of our employee compensation packages. We believe that stock options and other long-term equity incentives directly motivate our employees to maximize long-term stockholder value and, through the use of vesting, encourage employees to remain with our company. Several regulatory agencies and entities have adopted regulatory changes that could make it more difficult or expensive for us to grant stock options to employees. For example, the Financial Accounting Standards Board has adopted changes to the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that require us to record a charge to earnings for employee stock option grants. In addition, regulations implemented by the Nasdaq Stock Market generally requiring stockholder approval for all stock option plans could make it more difficult for us to grant options to employees in the future. To the extent that new regulations make it more difficult or expensive to grant stock options to employees, we may incur increased compensation costs, change our equity compensation strategy or find it difficult to attract, retain and motivate employees, each of which could materially and adversely affect our business.

In the event we are unable to satisfy regulatory requirements relating to internal control over financial reporting, or if these internal controls are not effective, our business and our stock price could suffer.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires companies to do a comprehensive and costly evaluation of their internal controls. As a result, our management is required on an ongoing basis to perform an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting and have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to such evaluations. Our efforts to comply with Section 404 and related regulations regarding our management s required assessment of internal control over financial reporting has required, and will continue to require, the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources. If we fail to timely complete these evaluations, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny and a loss of public confidence in our internal controls, which could have an adverse effect on our business and our stock price.

Our stock price may be volatile and you may lose all or a part of your investment.

Since our initial public offering in October 2004, our stock price has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations. From October 14, 2004 through June 30, 2007, the closing sale prices of our common stock on the Nasdaq Stock Market ranged from $0.98 to $13.60 per share. Our stock price may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors, such as quarterly variations in our operating results, changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts, the operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors or analysts deem comparable to us and sales of stock by our existing stockholders.

Table of Contents

In addition, the stock markets have experienced significant price and trading volume fluctuations, and the market prices of Internet-related and e-commerce companies in particular have been extremely volatile and have recently experienced sharp share price and trading volume changes. These broad market fluctuations may impact the trading price of our common stock. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a public company s securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against that company. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs to us and a likely diversion of our management s attention.

The sales of common stock by our stockholders could depress the price of our shares.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the market price of our shares could fall. These sales might also make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity related securities at a time and price that we would deem appropriate. For example, the terms of our July 2007 private placement require us to file a registration statement registering for resale all of the common stock we issued in the private placement. Sales by these stockholders could have an adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock.

Our Stockholder Rights Plan, along with provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law, could discourage a takeover that stockholders may consider favorable.

Our charter documents may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that a stockholder may consider favorable because they:

- authorize our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock;
- provide for a classified board of directors;
- prohibit our stockholders from acting by written consent;
- establish advance notice requirements for proposing matters to be approved by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and
- prohibit stockholders from calling a special meeting of stockholders.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to Delaware law anti-takeover provisions. Under Delaware law, a corporation may not engage in a business combination with any holder of 15% or more of its capital stock unless the holder has held the stock for three years or, among other things, the board of directors has approved the transaction. Additionally, our Stockholder Rights Plan adopted in January 2007 will cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire us on terms not approved by our board of directors. Our board of directors could rely on Delaware law or the Stockholder Rights Plan to prevent or delay an acquisition of us.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

In May 2007, in connection with our engagement of Allen & Company LLC as a financial advisor, we issued a warrant to Allen & Company LLC to purchase 750,000 shares of our common stock at $1.69 per share, subject to certain anti-dilution provisions. The warrant vested immediately with respect to 375,000 shares and will vest with respect to 250,000 additional shares on the first anniversary of the date of issuance, with the remaining 125,000 shares vesting on the second anniversary of the date of issuance. The warrant expires in October 2017. The warrant was issued in reliance on an exemption pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Regulation D thereunder.

On June 29, 2007, we entered into a definitive purchase agreement in connection with a private placement of common stock to a group of new and existing accredited and institutional investors. This transaction closed on July 9, 2007 with us receiving an aggregate of approximately $26.2 million in gross proceeds from the sale of approximately 22.8 million shares of our common stock. Allen & Company LLC acted as the placement agent for the transaction and is entitled to receive 6% of the proceeds for their services. The shares were issued in reliance on an exemption pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Regulation D thereunder.

Table of Contents

Stock repurchase activity during the three months ended June 30, 2007 was as follows:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1, 2007 April 30, 2007		$		
May 1, 2007 May 31, 2007				
June 1, 2007 June 30, 2007				
Total		$		

(1) PlanetOut does not have any publicly announced plans or programs to repurchase shares of its common stock.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable.

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

Our 2007 annual meeting of stockholders was held on June 13, 2007 to elect one director to the board of directors and to ratify the appointment of Stonefield Josephson, Inc. as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007.

In the election of directors, the one director nominee was elected with the following votes:

Nominee	Number of Votes For	Number of Votes Withheld
Jerry Colonna	11,131,177	2,728,469

Directors whose terms of office continued after the meeting are Robert W. King, Phillip S. Kleweno, H. William Jesse, Jr. and Karen Magee.

The stockholders voted in favor of the ratification of the appointment of Stonefield Josephson, Inc. as our independent public auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, as follows:

	Number of Votes For	Number of Votes Against	Number of Votes Abstain	Broker Non-Votes
Ratification of appointment of auditors	13,460,035	65,728	333,833	

Item 5. Other Information

Not Applicable.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits
(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Documents
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as currently in effect (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-50879, filed on January 8, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, as currently in effect (filed as Exhibit 3.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 333-114988, initially filed on April 29, 2004, declared effective on October 13, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Specimen of Common Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 333-114988, initially filed on April 29, 2004, declared effective on October 13, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Form of Senior Debt Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.5 to our Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-133536, filed on April 25, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.3	Form of Subordinated Debt Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.6 to our Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-133536, filed on April 25, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.4	Rights Agreement dated as of January 4, 2007 among PlanetOut Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-50879, filed on January 8, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.5	Form of Rights Certificate (filed as Exhibit 99.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-50879, filed on January 8, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.6	Warrant Certificate issued to Allen & Company, LLC dated May 15, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-50879, filed on May 18, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.7	Amendment to Rights Agreement among PlanetOut Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. dated June 28, 2007.
10.30	Purchase Agreement by and among PlanetOut Inc. and certain purchasers dated June 29, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-50879, filed on July 3, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.31	Form of Registration Rights Agreement (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, File No. 000-50879, filed on July 3, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.32	Amendment No. 1 to Limited Waiver to Loan and Security Agreement and Consent dated June 29, 2007 by and between PlanetOut Inc., PlanetOut USA Inc., LPI Media Inc., SpecPub, Inc., RSVP Productions, Inc. and ORIX Venture Finance, LLC.
10.33	

	Summary of Amended Terms in Employment Agreement by and between PlanetOut Inc. and Karen Magee.
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 18 U.S.C section 1350.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 18 U.S.C. section 1350.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PLANETOUT INC.

Date: August 3, 2007

By: /s/ DANIEL J. MILLER

Daniel J. Miller

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Table of Contents

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