

PRIMEDIA INC
Form 10-K
March 07, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended: December 31, 2010

OR

.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission File number: 1-11106

PRIMEDIA Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
3585 Engineering Drive, Norcross, Georgia
(Address of principal executive offices)

13-3647573
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

30092
(Zip Code)

(678) 421-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity of PRIMEDIA Inc. (PRIMEDIA) which is held by non-affiliates of PRIMEDIA, computed by reference to the closing price as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, June 30, 2010, was approximately \$50.8 million. The registrant has no non-voting common stock.

As of February 28, 2011, 44,272,064 shares of PRIMEDIA's Common Stock were outstanding.

The following documents are incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference: Part III of this Report on Form 10-K incorporates information by reference from the registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The definitive Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**PRIMEDIA Inc.****Annual Report on Form 10-K****December 31, 2010****Table of Contents**

We include cross references to captions elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which we refer to as this Report, where you can find related additional information. The following table of contents tells you where to find these captions.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS REPORT

In this Report, the words PRIMEDIA, Company, we, us and our mean PRIMEDIA Inc., including its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise specifies or requires.

This document contains forward-looking statements that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and often contain words such as expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, seeks or will. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. For us, particular uncertainties which could adversely or positively affect our future results include, among others: general economic trends and conditions and, in particular, trends and conditions in the apartment and other rental property and new home sales sectors of the residential real estate industry; changes in technology and competition; implementation and results of our ongoing strategic initiatives; demand by customers for our services; expenses or adverse results of litigation; changes in U.S. federal tax laws; and numerous other matters of national, regional and local market scale, including those of a political, economic, business, competitive and regulatory nature. In addition, the results and impact of our January 2011 announcement that we are exploring strategic alternatives, including the possible sale of the Company, could affect our actual future results and cause such results to differ from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

We are a targeted media company that provides consumers with the information and tools they need to find a place to live. Our consumer directories are targeted primarily for the apartment and other rental property sectors of the residential real estate industry, as well as selected new home markets, and are provided free to consumers through online, print and mobile platforms. We derive advertising revenue by providing our advertiser clients property management companies, private owner/landlords, new home builders and real estate professionals with products and services that generate measurable results in the form of cost-effective, quality leads.

Our principal digital assets include ApartmentGuide.com, Rentals.com, RentalHouses.com, NewHomeGuide.com and AmericanHomeGuides.com. According to comScore Media Metrix, our Apartments/Rentals Network of Sites averaged 3.8 million monthly unique visitors and over 6.6 million monthly unique visits during 2010. The average monthly number of leads we produce for our advertisers has grown by over 25% year over year, and leads derived from our online and mobile services now represent more than 80% of the total leads we deliver to our advertiser clients.

We produce printed directories for 75 markets and distribute them through display rack programs, many of which are on an exclusive basis, with large national and regional retail chains, including grocery, drug, convenience, video, fitness and mass merchandise retailers. In 2010, we distributed printed directories to approximately 21,000 retail and other locations.

Over the past several years, we have aggressively divested assets no longer part of our core businesses. Our continuing operations are currently comprised solely of what we have described historically as our Consumer Guides segment.

In January 2011, we announced that we are exploring strategic alternatives, including a possible sale of the Company. We have not set a definitive timetable for completing exploration of strategic alternatives, and there can be no assurance that the process will result in any transaction. We do not expect to make further disclosures with respect to this process while it is continuing.

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Apartments

Our Apartments division comprised approximately 93.3% of our advertising revenue for 2010 and 93.7% of our advertising revenue for fourth quarter 2010.

Apartment Guide

Thirty-six years old, Apartment Guide, our flagship brand and largest business, delivers apartment and apartment community rental information to consumers through a combination of Internet, print and mobile products and services. ApartmentGuide.com offers many premium features, including flexible search functionality, detailed photos and floorplans, virtual tours, as well as detailed information on metro areas and neighborhoods. Our ApartmentGuide.com mobile platform continues to expand through launches of iPhone® and Android applications, which together have generated over one million downloads.

We currently produce 77 Apartment Guide printed directories in 75 markets, averaging over 15,000 apartment community listings in print over 40% more listings than our nearest print competitor within these markets. Most of our Apartment Guide printed directories are published bi-monthly.

Apartment Guide advertising revenue is generated primarily from property management companies that manage larger apartment communities (generally in excess of 50 units) that experience ongoing vacancies. A majority of our 2010 revenue was derived from contracts at least 12 months in duration, and a majority of these contracts were renewed when they expired. In 75 of our local markets, clients may purchase integrated media packages, which include online, mobile and print advertising. However, as we continue to pursue enhancements to our product portfolio and market segment expansion to grow our customer count, we are providing more flexibility to clients, based on specific markets and market segments, to purchase more customized mixes of products, product features and services on a stand-alone or package basis.

Apartment Guide's national competitors include Rent.com (owned by eBay), Apartments.com (owned by Classified Media Ventures), For Rent (published by Dominion Enterprises), Apartment Finder (published by Network Communications Inc.) and, to a lesser extent, Move.com (owned by Move, Inc.).

Rentals.com

Rentals.com is a comprehensive real estate rental site with one of the largest collections of single-unit rental property listings on the Internet. The Rentals.com Network of Sites, which includes Rentals.com and RentalHouses.com, averages approximately 27,000 listings of single-family homes, townhomes, condos and smaller apartment communities, as well as select inventory of apartments from ApartmentGuide.com. Our advertiser clients use Rentals.com and RentalHouses.com to list their rental vacancies, including through the self-provisioning feature of the website we call the Ad Store, and peruse the expert advice and tips on managing their rental properties. A majority of our customers are derived from the Ad Store, while a majority of our listings are derived from property management companies.

Advertising revenue is generated primarily from private owner/landlords, investors and property managers that own or manage single-unit rental properties or smaller apartment communities (generally less than 50 units) that experience vacancies intermittently. Listings on the Rentals.com and RentalHouses.com Network of Sites are generally purchased on a monthly basis, though longer-term packages are available for property management company clients. In some of its markets, advertisers purchase basic and premium listings. In other markets, basic listings are provided free of charge, with premium upgrades available for charges that vary by category and market.

Competitors of Rentals.com and RentalHouses.com include craigslist.org (owned by craigslist, Inc.), HomeRentals.net (owned by RealEIS, LLC), RentalHomesPlus.com (owned by Classified Ventures LLC), Move.com (owned by Move, Inc.) and, to a lesser extent, traditional newspapers.

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New Homes

Our New Homes division, comprising approximately 6.7% of our advertising revenue for 2010 and 6.3% of our advertising revenue for fourth quarter 2010, provides display and classified advertising for new home builders to showcase product and inventory on a national and local basis through a network of home-related websites, including NewHomeGuide.com, AmericanHomeGuides.com, NewHomeDirectory.com, FloridaGuide.com, and many others specific to states and metropolitan areas with significant home building activity. In 2010, New Homes produced 19 printed directories, averaging over 1,700 new home community listings in print. New Homes printed directories generally are published bi-monthly.

New Homes advertising revenue is generated primarily from new home builders and advertising agencies representing new home builders. Most of our clients purchase integrated media packages that include online, mobile and print advertising, though our products and services are offered nationwide on a stand-alone or package basis.

Our New Homes division competes primarily with national competitors such as Move.com (owned by Move, Inc.), New Home Finder (published by Network Communications, Inc.), Housing Guide of America (owned by a consortium of local and regional magazine publishers), newhomesource.com (owned by Builder Homesite, Inc.), the iNest real estate brokerage (owned by Lending Tree, LLC) and, to a lesser extent, traditional newspapers.

Distribution

In 2010, our distribution function, DistribuTech, distributed free publications, including PRIMEDIA's directories and over 2,100 third-party titles, flyers and special piece advertising materials, to approximately 21,000 retail and other locations, in 38 states and Washington, D.C. DistribuTech maintains display rack programs, many of which are on an exclusive basis, which we refer to as retail display allowances, or RDAs, with several large national and regional retail chains. The free directories are typically displayed in free-standing, multi-pocket racks located in high-visibility, high-traffic locations at the entrance or exit of these locations.

The primary function of DistribuTech is to ensure priority placement for PRIMEDIA's directories through RDAs and to reduce our overall distribution costs through revenue from third-party customers who pay DistribuTech for distribution services. Over the past three years, we have experienced substantial declines in revenue from third-party DistribuTech customers that have scaled back or ceased operations or that are providing an Internet-only product. In addition, historically, we have paid substantial premiums for the exclusive nature of many of our RDAs, which has contributed to relatively high fixed costs within this function.

Beginning in 2008, we undertook strategic initiatives to significantly reduce the cost structure of our distribution function, including the relatively high costs of RDAs. During 2010, we implemented a plan to further reduce our ongoing distribution costs arising from RDAs that were underperforming. As a result of these initiatives, our distribution costs decreased from \$85.2 million in 2008 to \$60.9 million in 2009 and to \$40.0 million in 2010. We intend to continue aggressively reducing our distribution cost structure.

Our overall distribution strategy is to reduce our print distribution costs as we devote greater resources to opportunities for growth that digital media present and eliminate less effective distribution locations, while focusing our efforts on retaining and servicing locations that produce the best results for PRIMEDIA's advertisers in terms of leads. We intend to move to a smaller, more efficient distribution model that primarily relies on third-party distribution services, in combination with more limited internal resources, to deliver our printed directories.

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Technology

We use technology to improve our operations by increasing productivity, improving effectiveness and minimizing costs. With the introduction of mobile technologies, such as wireless data networks and laptop/handheld technologies, the use of technology has expanded within our organization to include customer relationship management activities and business workflow functionality.

We back up critical website data at various times throughout the day and retain it at certified third-party facilities. We have firewalls and switchgear designed to help ensure network security. We rely increasingly on hosted providers for many of our corporate applications. These applications are provided over our network to us and configured to meet our needs, although the software itself is not installed at our locations.

Production and Fulfillment

We provide most of the content for our websites, but we outsource some technology, production and content. All of our printed directories are printed and bound by independent printers. The principal raw material used in our printed directories is paper, which is purchased from merchants. In 2010, paper prices increased as the year progressed. We expect paper costs to increase slightly in 2011.

Sales and Marketing

Because our directories are free to users, we compete for audience on the basis of the relevance and usefulness of our search results and the features, availability and ease of use of our tools and information. Our websites are marketed to end users through our printed directories and through search engine optimization, e-mail marketing and online advertising, which we purchase on a non-exclusive basis with companies such as Google, MSN, Yahoo!, Advertising.com and others. We monetize visits to our websites through various advertising revenue formats, such as flat fees, cost per action, cost per impression and cost per click, which comprise the substantial majority of our advertising revenue.

We sell our advertising products and services to our advertiser clients through our direct sales force. Our sales force is comprised currently of approximately 370 sales people. The sales force is generally organized vertically, focusing on specific categories and product lines, and by market. Generally, sales people are responsible for developing new accounts and servicing existing customers. Most of our sales people live in the market they serve. We also maintain an in-house telemarketing sales force, supplemented by local and regional support in the field, which focuses on specific customer segments within markets.

Our marketing personnel conduct a variety of marketing programs designed to raise the general awareness of our businesses, generate leads for the sales organization and promote our various product lines. These programs include participation in trade shows and industry trade groups, public relations, digital/online promotion, advertising and production of collateral literature.

In 2010, more than 72% of our Internet audience was generated through non-paid sources, such as repeat visitation, word-of-mouth, natural search and public relations. We selectively utilize paid-marketing sources, such as search engine marketing, affiliate relationships and co-branded partner deployments.

One of our individual advertisers comprised 1.4% of our total revenue in 2010, while another comprised 1.3%. All of our other individual advertisers comprised less than 1.0% of our total revenue in 2010.

Employees

During 2010, our overall headcount declined by approximately 14.3%, primarily due to the elimination of certain administrative and support positions as a result of automation and consolidation of functions. Our sales force headcount also declined by 17.8%. As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately 815 employees, of which

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approximately 70 were part-time, compared to approximately 900 employees at the end of 2009, of which approximately 20 were part-time. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining agreements. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Intellectual Property

We own various registered trademarks, including Apartment Guide, and have service mark applications pending for others. We also have the right to use a number of unregistered service marks in connection with our businesses. So long as these marks remain in continuous use in connection with similar goods and services, their terms can be perpetual, subject, with respect to registered trademarks, to the timely renewal of such registrations in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Most of our content and databases are copyrighted, as are certain of our software and user manuals. The absence of a registration does not waive copyright protection.

Discontinued Operations

Over the past several years, we have aggressively sought to divest assets no longer part of our current core businesses. Details about our divestitures during the year ended December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Segment, Group or Division	Year of Inclusion in Discontinued Operations	Basis for Inclusion in Discontinued Operations	Year of Disposition	Consideration		Pre-tax Gain on Disposition Recognized During the Year Ended December 31, 2008
				Form	Amount (Dollars in thousands)	
PRIMEDIA Healthcare (part of Education segment), a medical education business(1)	2006	Announcement of active pursuit of sale of segment	2008	Cash	\$ 200	\$ 132
Enthusiast Media segment(2)	2007	Sale of segment	2007	Cash	1,177,900	651
Auto Guides division(3)	2007	Announcement of intent to sell or shut down operations of division	2008	Cash	2,100	42

(1) Remaining operations were shut down, resulting in a loss of approximately \$0.4 million.

(2) Final adjustments, including the recording of additional gain, were made in 2008, resulting in payment of approximately \$4.4 million to acquirer.

(3) Remaining operations were shut down, resulting in a loss of approximately \$0.8 million. There was no pre-tax gain or loss on disposition recognized during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no assets or liabilities of businesses held for sale.

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The financial results for all divestitures are reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations for all periods presented and are more fully discussed in Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of this Report.

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Company Organization

PRIMEDIA Inc. was incorporated on November 22, 1991 in the State of Delaware as K-III Communications Corporation, and in 1997, we changed our name to PRIMEDIA Inc. Our principal executive offices are located at 3585 Engineering Drive, Norcross, Georgia 30092, and our telephone number is (678) 421-3000.

Available Information

We maintain a website located at www.primedia.com on which, among other things, we make available, free of charge, various corporate governance materials and reports that we file or furnish to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Ethics, and charters for each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, are all provided on this website. We will post any waivers of our Code of Ethics granted to any of our directors or executive officers on the Investor Relations portion of this website. Our reports and other filings, including, without limitation, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and all other documents, including amendments thereto, filed with or furnished to the SEC, are made available as soon as practicable after their receipt by the SEC. We are not incorporating the information on our website into this Report, and our website and the information appearing on our website are not included in, and are not part of, this Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Below, we have described our present view of certain important risk factors. This discussion of risk factors contains forward-looking statements, as discussed on page 1 of this Report. These risk factors may be important to understanding any statement in this Report or elsewhere. The following information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this Report.

The results and impact of our announcement that we are exploring strategic alternatives cannot be determined.

In January 2011, we announced that we are exploring strategic alternatives, including a possible sale of the Company. There can be no assurance that our review of strategic alternatives will result in any agreement or transaction, or that if an agreement is executed, that a transaction will be consummated. We do not intend to disclose developments with respect to this process while it is continuing. The process of exploring strategic alternatives may be disruptive to our business operations, create uncertainties with current and potential customers, employees and business relationships, which could affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, the market price of our stock may be volatile as we consider strategic alternatives, and volatility may persist or be increased if and when a decision to pursue a particular alternative (or no alternative) is announced.

Affiliates of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (KKR) have control of a majority of our outstanding common stock and have the power to elect all the members of our Board of Directors and to approve any action requiring stockholder approval, including potentially any strategic alternatives discussed above.

As of February 28, 2011, approximately 58.8% of the outstanding shares of our common stock were held by investment partnerships of which KKR Associates, L.P. and KKR GP 1996 LLC are the general partners. KKR Associates and KKR GP 1996 have sole voting and investment power with respect to these shares.

Consequently, KKR Associates, L.P. and KKR GP 1996 LLC and their respective general partners and members, including those on our Board of Directors, control us and have the power to elect all of our directors and approve any action requiring stockholder approval, including adopting amendments to our certificate of incorporation and approving mergers or sales of all or substantially all of our assets. KKR Associates, L.P. and KKR GP 1996 LLC will also be able to prevent or cause a change of control at any time.

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Our stock price is volatile.

Our common stock price has experienced substantial volatility in the past and may remain volatile in the future. Volatility can arise as a result of a number of the factors discussed in this Risk Factors section, as well as divergence between our actual or anticipated financial results and published expectations of analysts; announcements that we, our competitors or our customers may make; and the relatively small portion of our outstanding shares that is in the hands of public investors, as opposed to our officers, directors and controlling-interest investors. In addition and as also discussed above, the market price of our stock may be volatile as we consider strategic alternatives, and volatility may persist or be increased if and when a decision to pursue a particular alternative (or no alternative) is announced.

Deterioration in general economic conditions, and in the specific industries in which we operate, have adversely affected and are expected to continue to adversely affect advertising revenue.

National and local market economic conditions affect the overall levels of advertising revenue. Negative economic conditions, including a U.S. recession and the nationwide and local downturn in the housing markets, have adversely affected and are expected to continue to adversely affect our overall level of advertising revenue, and a failure of economic conditions to improve in our markets could adversely affect our future business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on large property management companies in the apartment leasing sector of the residential real estate industry for a majority of our revenue, and any economic or industry developments that adversely affect the number and value of leasing transactions generated could adversely impact our financial results.

The return on investment for our large property management company advertisers depends upon the comparison of how many leases we are generating for the managed communities in a particular local market, and the value of such leases, to the amount charged for our advertising. Many of the factors affecting the number and value of lease transactions are beyond our control. In markets where occupancy levels are extraordinarily high or extraordinarily low, the management company's return on investment can be adversely affected, and the management company may choose to decrease the level of advertising, which could adversely affect our revenue. The effects of occupancy rates can be mitigated or exacerbated by effective rent levels, which are essentially average rent amounts after giving effect to free months of rent and other incentives.

Our new homes division depends on the new home sales sector of the residential real estate industry, which is cyclical.

Approximately 6.7% of our 2010 advertising revenue was generated from sales of advertising products to new home builders in the residential real estate industry. This sector, which is cyclical, directly affects the success of our New Homes division. The return on investment for our new home builder advertisers depends on the success rate of actual sales that are closed in comparison to the advertising expenses paid. If our advertisers experience lower return on investment because actual sales decline for reasons beyond our control, they tend to decrease their advertising budget, which adversely affects our revenue.

Economic recession, unfavorable taxation laws and regulations, higher credit standards, unavailability of mortgage loans, increased interest rates, increased unemployment, lower consumer confidence or lower wages can cause consumers to reduce their activity in the residential real estate industry, thus negatively impacting local new home sales markets. The United States economy is currently experiencing its worst downturn in the residential real estate industry in over 50 years. The duration of this downturn, as is true of most trends in the real estate industry, is unpredictable, and as a result, our prospects in this area are also unpredictable.

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The markets for our products and services are highly competitive.

The markets for our products and services are dispersed throughout the United States. Generally, other online and print apartment and new home-targeted resources for the consumer represent our main competitors. To a lesser extent, we also compete with traditional newspapers and yellow pages.

Competition for advertising is generally based on audience or traffic levels and demographics, price, service and advertising results. Competition from all relevant media and services affects our ability to attract and retain consumers and advertisers and to maintain or increase our advertising rates. This competition has intensified as a result of the continued developments of digital media technologies. Distribution of advertising over the Internet, as well as through mobile phones and other devices, continues to increase in popularity. As a result, a shift from print advertising to online alternatives has contributed to significant declines in print advertising.

The majority of our current product offerings are built upon integrated media packages that feature online, mobile and print components. However, we are continuing to aggressively develop and market our online products and services, and we could experience a decline in advertising revenue if we are unable to migrate clients that have a preference for our print advertising to our website offerings in volumes or at rates sufficient to offset declines in print advertising.

If we are not successful in growing our digital products and services, our business, financial condition and prospects will be adversely affected.

Our growth depends, to a significant degree, upon the development of our digital products and services. Accordingly, our ability to grow and succeed over the long term depends on various factors, including, among other things:

- increasing our online traffic and attracting and retaining visitors to our websites, which may be adversely affected by search engines (including Google, the primary search engine directing traffic to our websites) changing the algorithms responsible for directing search queries to web pages;
- attracting advertisers to our websites, which depends partly on our ability to generate online traffic and partly on the rate at which users engage in lease or sale transactions with advertisers using our websites;
- maintaining appropriate levels of advertising rates on our websites, which will depend, in part, on the market position of our brands;
- exploiting new and existing technologies to distinguish our products and services from those of our competitors and developing new content, products and services, which may move in unanticipated directions due to the development of competitive alternatives, rapid technological change, regulatory changes and shifting market preferences;
- investing funds and resources in online opportunities, in which some of our existing competitors and possible additional entrants may have greater operational, financial and other resources than we do or may be better positioned to compete for certain opportunities;
- and
- attracting and retaining talent for critical positions.

Even if we continue to develop our digital products and services, we may not be successful in generating or increasing revenue from these products or services due to increasing competition and economic conditions, and our business, financial condition and prospects would be adversely affected.

If we are unable to meet rapid changes in technology, our services and technology and systems may become obsolete.

The Internet and e-commerce are constantly changing. Due to the costs and management time required to introduce new services and enhancements, we may not be able to respond in a timely manner to competitive innovations. To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of

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our online businesses. Further, to remain competitive, we must meet the challenges of the introduction by our competitors of new services using new technologies or the introduction of new industry standards and practices. In addition, the vendors we use to support our technology may not provide the level of service we expect or may not continue to provide their product or services on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we fail to meet any of these potential changes, or our vendors fail to provide the necessary support to our technology, our results of operations and financial condition could be negatively impacted.

Our success and growth depend, to a significant degree, upon the protection of our intellectual property rights.

As a media company, we have a significant intellectual property portfolio, especially copyrights and trademarks, and have allocated considerable resources toward intellectual property maintenance, prosecution and enforcement. For example, we hold and maintain or have pending applications for numerous copyrights and trademarks in connection with our various products and services, such as Apartment Guide. In addition, we also continuously develop and create proprietary software to enhance our ability to effectively and efficiently update the listings in our online and print directories. We may be unable to deter infringement or misappropriation of our data and other proprietary information, detect unauthorized use or take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights. Any unauthorized use of our intellectual property could make it more expensive for us to do business and consequently harm our business.

We may be unable to realize the benefits of our net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs), and, as a result, lose our future tax savings, which could have a negative impact on our liquidity and financial position.

NOLs may be utilized to offset federal and state taxable income in future years and reduce income taxes otherwise payable on such taxable income, subject to certain adjustments. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or state taxing authorities could challenge the amount of the NOLs, which could result in increases in future income tax liabilities. Based on current federal and state corporate income tax rates, our NOLs could provide a benefit to us, if fully utilized, of significant future tax savings. However, if we do not have sufficient taxable income in future years to use the tax benefits before they expire, we will lose the benefit of these NOLs permanently. Our inability to utilize available NOLs could require us to pay substantial additional federal and state taxes and interest, which may adversely affect our liquidity and financial position.

Future legislation may result in our inability to realize the tax benefits of our NOLs.

It is possible that legislation or regulations will be adopted in the future that would limit our ability to use the tax benefits associated with our aggregate federal NOLs of approximately \$445.9 million.

Our use of NOL carryforwards could be limited by ownership changes.

In addition to the general limitations on the carryback and carryforward of NOLs under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), Section 382 of the Code imposes further limitations on the utilization of NOLs by a corporation following various types of ownership changes, generally resulting in more than a 50 percentage point change in ownership of a corporation within a three year period. Therefore, the future utilization of our NOLs may be subject to limitation for regular federal income tax purposes.

We cannot be certain that the limitations of Section 382 will not limit or deny in full our future utilization of available NOLs, if any. Such limitation or denial could require us to pay substantial additional federal and state taxes and interest. Moreover, we cannot be certain that future ownership changes will not limit or deny in full our future utilization of all available NOLs. If we cannot utilize available NOLs, if any, we may be required to pay substantial additional federal and state taxes and interest. Such tax and interest liabilities may adversely affect our liquidity and financial position.

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The soundness of financial institutions could adversely affect us.

We have relationships with several financial institutions as lenders under our credit facility and engage in transactions with other counterparties in the financial services industry. Defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, financial institutions or the financial services industry generally, could result in losses or defaults by these institutions. As a result of Lehman Brothers, Inc. ceasing to be a participating lender in our credit facility, the total capacity under our revolving credit facility was reduced by \$12.0 million to \$88.0 million in 2009. In the event that the volatility of the financial markets further adversely affects financial institutions that are lenders under our credit facility, we may be unable to access our credit facility or complete financing transactions as intended, which could adversely affect our revenue and results of operations.

Our credit agreement limits our business flexibility by imposing operating and financial restrictions on our operations.

Our credit agreement imposes specific operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions impose conditions or limitations on our ability to, among other things: change the nature of our business; incur additional indebtedness; create liens on our assets; sell assets; issue stock; engage in mergers, consolidations or transactions with our affiliates; make investments in or loans to specific subsidiaries; make guarantees or specific restricted payments; and declare or make dividend payments on our common stock.

Our failure to comply with the terms and covenants in our credit agreement could lead to a default under the terms of such agreement, which would entitle the lenders to accelerate the indebtedness and declare all amounts owed due and payable. If that occurred, we might not be able to refinance or otherwise satisfy our debt obligations, which could have a substantial adverse effect on our ability to continue as a going concern. We may not be able to comply with these restrictions in the future, or, in order to comply with these restrictions, we may have to forego opportunities that might otherwise be beneficial to us.

Our accounting policies and methods are key to how we report our financial condition and results of operations and may require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain.

Accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. Management must exercise judgment in selecting and applying many of these accounting policies and methods so they comply with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Management has identified certain accounting policies and estimates as being critical because they require management's judgment to ascertain the valuations of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning revenue, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or reducing a liability. We have established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure these critical accounting estimates and judgments are well controlled and applied consistently. In addition, the policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner. Because of the uncertainty of estimates about these matters, we cannot guarantee that we will not be required to adjust accounting policies or restate prior period financial statements. See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates and Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report for more information.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our principal locations as of December 31, 2010. These properties were leased by us initially for use in our operations, but as a result of divestitures and consolidations, certain of these properties are now subleased to third-party tenants; only the Norcross location is used in our current operations.

Principal Locations	Principal Use	Approximate Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	Type of Ownership Expiration Date of Lease
Norcross, GA 3585 Engineering Drive	Executive and administrative offices	86,600	Lease expires in 2016
Carrollton, TX 4101 International Parkway	Sublease	201,180	Lease expires in 2014; 71,484 RSF sublet as of December 31, 2010
New York, NY 1440 Broadway	Sublease	170,700	Lease expires in 2015; fully sublet as of December 31, 2010
New York, NY 261 Madison	Sublease	72,100	Lease expires in 2017; 70,633 RSF sublet as of December 31, 2010

Of the total of approximately 1.0 million rentable square feet currently under lease, approximately 0.4 million rentable square feet are fully subleased to third parties. We consider the locations presently used by us for our operations to be adequate for our present needs. If we are forced for any reason to vacate any of our facilities due to lease expirations or any other reasons, we believe that equally suitable alternative locations are available on equally favorable terms in all of the locations where we do business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Our current executive officers are:

Corporate Officers

Dean B. Nelson

Chairman of the Board

Mr. Nelson became Chairman of the Board in 2003 and also served as President and Chief Executive Officer from October 2005 to September 2007. He has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Capstone Consulting LLC, a strategic consulting firm, since March 2000.

Age: 52

Charles J. Stubbs

President and

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Stubbs has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since 2008. From November 2004 to May 2008, he was the President and CEO of YellowPages.com. Prior to that time, Mr. Stubbs served as President of BellSouth IntelliVentures, the electronic media division of BellSouth Advertising and Publishing Group. Before joining BellSouth, Mr. Stubbs was Executive Vice President of Infospace, a Bellevue, Washington-based entity that develops and markets Internet and wireless solutions for wireless operators and content sites.

Age: 38

Kim R. Payne

Senior Vice President and

Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Payne has served as Chief Financial Officer since 2007. Previously, she had served as Chief Financial Officer of our operating subsidiary since August 2006. She joined us as an accountant in 1991 and during her tenure has served in various finance management roles at our operating subsidiary, including Financial Analyst, Director of Analysis and Planning, and Vice President of Finance.

Age: 42

Arlene Mayfield

Senior Vice President and

President, Apartment Guide and

New Home Guide

Ms. Mayfield has served as Senior Vice President since 2007 and President of the Apartment Guide and New Home Guide businesses since 2005 and 2008, respectively. Previously, she had served as Vice President of the New Home Guide from September 2003 through October 2005. She began her career with us in 1993 as the Publisher of the Albuquerque Apartment Guide. Ms. Mayfield was promoted to Publisher of the Orlando Apartment Guide in 1997 and subsequently to Regional Director for the Eastern Region in 1999.

Age: 48

Keith L. Belknap, Jr.

Senior Vice President,

General Counsel and Secretary

Mr. Belknap has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since 2007. Mr. Belknap is responsible for oversight of our legal and corporate and business development functions. From February 2006 through March 2007, he served as Assistant General Counsel of PPG Industries, Inc. From April 2003 through February 2006, he served as a Principal Counsel to Georgia-Pacific Corporation. Prior to April 2003, Mr. Belknap was Counsel at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP.

Age: 53

J. Michael Barber

Senior Vice President and

Chief Accounting Officer

Mr. Barber has served as Chief Accounting Officer since 2008. Prior to joining us in October 2007, Mr. Barber served as Executive Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of HomeBanc Corp. from September 2004 through October 2007. HomeBanc Corp. filed for bankruptcy protection in August 2007. From 2001 to August 2004, he served as Senior Vice President/Manager of Accounting Policy and Reporting with Union Planters Corp., a bank holding company. Prior to 2001, Mr. Barber was a Senior Manager in the banking practice of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Mr. Barber is a certified public accountant.

Age: 44

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

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol PRM. As of February 28, 2011, there were 637 holders of record of our common stock. The following table sets forth, for the quarterly periods indicated, the high, low and closing sales prices per share of our common stock as quoted on the NYSE at the end of regular trading, as well as the cash dividends declared per share of common stock:

2010 Quarters Ended	Stock Prices			Cash Dividends Declared per Share
	High	Low	Close	
March 31	\$ 4.16	\$ 2.48	\$ 3.44	\$0.07
June 30	3.88	2.92	2.93	0.07
September 30	3.84	2.52	3.80	0.07
December 31	5.37	3.60	4.20	0.07

2009 Quarters Ended	Stock Prices			Cash Dividends Declared per Share
	High	Low	Close	
March 31	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.47	\$0.07
June 30	4.05	1.80	2.01	0.07
September 30	3.25	1.72	2.52	0.07
December 31	4.29	2.36	3.61	0.07

Dividends

Our bank credit facilities impose certain limitations on the amount of dividends permitted to be paid on our common stock. See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity, Capital and Other Resources—Financing Arrangements.

We announced on March 3, 2011 that our Board of Directors had authorized a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.07 per share of common stock, payable on or about March 23, 2011, to stockholders of record on March 14, 2011. We currently expect that we will continue to pay a regular quarterly dividend, at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information required by this item with respect to our equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The definitive Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There have been no recent sales of unregistered securities.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program (the Repurchase Program) to repurchase up to \$5.0 million of our common stock. The Repurchase Program expired on December 31, 2010. Under the terms of the Repurchase Program, we repurchased shares in open market purchases or through privately negotiated transactions. To the extent repurchases were made, cash on hand was used to fund such repurchases. As of December 31, 2008, we had not repurchased any shares under the Repurchase Program. However, during the three months ended March 31, 2009, we repurchased 0.2 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$0.4 million at a weighted-average price

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(including brokerage commissions) of \$1.79 per share. We did not repurchase any additional shares of our common stock during 2009 or 2010. The reacquired shares have been designated as treasury shares.

Table of Contents**Performance Graph**

The stock performance graph is not and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Report into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (collectively, the Acts) except to the extent that we specifically incorporate this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return of our Common Stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and two different customized peer groups, the Old Peer Group and the New Peer Group, for the period commencing December 30, 2005 and ending December 31, 2010. The Old Peer Group is comprised of Move, Inc., Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc., The Knot, Inc. and Market Leader, Inc. The New Peer Group is comprised of Move, Inc., Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc., The Knot, Inc., Market Leader, Inc. and LoopNet, Inc. We elected to change our peer group because we believe the addition of LoopNet, Inc. in the New Peer Group provides a more relevant comparison to our business model and industry than the Old Peer Group. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in our Common Stock, in the index and in each of the peer groups on December 30, 2005 and that all dividends were reinvested on a quarterly basis.

	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-10
PRIMEDIA Inc.	\$ 100	\$ 105	\$ 101	\$ 28	\$ 52	\$ 66
S&P 500	100	114	118	72	89	101
Old Peer Group (4 Stocks)	100	127	66	33	41	44
New Peer Group (5 Stocks)	100	124	74	37	48	52

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data were derived from the audited consolidated financial statements. The data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Report.

Table of Contents**PRIMEDIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

	2010	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,			2006
		2009	2008	2007	
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Operating Data:					
Revenue, net	\$ 232,218	\$ 257,931	\$ 304,105	\$ 314,800	\$ 307,929
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	12,845	13,256	14,475	12,612	11,501
Amortization of intangible assets	5,093	2,970	2,870	3,492	3,286
Interest expense	11,313	15,670	19,338	77,660	126,940
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 19,625	\$ 4,540	\$ 49,027	\$ (55,678)	\$ (65,114)
Discontinued operations, net of tax	(1,361)	(1,052)	10,441	547,123	103,344
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax(1)					22
Net income	18,264	3,488	59,468	491,445	38,252
Income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 18,264	\$ 3,488	\$ 59,468	\$ 491,445	\$ 38,252
Basic and diluted income (loss) applicable to common stockholders per common share(2):					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.11	\$ (1.26)	\$ (1.48)
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	(0.02)	0.24	12.40	2.35
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle(1)					0.00
Income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.35	\$ 11.14	\$ 0.87
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 2.15	\$
Basic common shares outstanding (weighted-average)(2)	44,195,208	44,124,538	44,176,398	44,118,943	43,997,665
Diluted common shares outstanding (weighted-average)(2)	44,437,845	44,214,003	44,197,590	44,118,943	43,997,665
Balance Sheet Data:					
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	\$ 144,879	\$ 149,972	\$ 152,942	\$ 155,712	\$ 862,025
Total assets	212,732	239,729	286,154	256,864	1,254,329
Long-term debt(3)	205,283	222,349	245,531	247,575	1,316,959

Notes to Selected Financial Data

- (1) Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted GAAP related to the accounting for share-based payments, using the modified prospective method. Prior to the adoption of this statement, we expensed the fair value of stock-based compensation for all grants, modifications or settlements made on or after January 1, 2003 in accordance with GAAP, which was adopted on January 1, 2003 using the prospective method. Upon adoption, we were also required to expense the fair value of any awards that were granted prior to January 1, 2003 and that were not fully vested as of January 1, 2006. The cumulative effect of adopting this change in accounting principle was less than \$0.1 million, which is included in the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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(2) Income (loss) per common share has been determined based on income (loss) applicable to common stockholders, divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for all years presented.

The following are securities that could potentially dilute basic income per share in the future:

	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Warrants	1,645,000	1,645,000	1,645,000	1,645,000	1,645,000
Stock options	1,759,095	1,833,345	2,706,344	3,192,865	3,602,504
Shares of restricted stock	774,170	219,855	415,634	19,763	62,409

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the following potentially dilutive securities were not included in the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted income per common share:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Warrants	1,645,000(a)	1,645,000(a)	1,641,915(a)	1,645,000(c)	1,645,000(c)
Stock options	1,788,459(a)	2,484,615(a)	3,394,845(a)	3,316,297(c)	3,663,715(c)
Shares of restricted stock	642,551(b)	429,903(b)	310,830(b)	38,513(c)	112,959(c)

- (a) Excluded because the strike price was greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock during the period, and the inclusion would be anti-dilutive or the calculation under the treasury stock method resulted in no additional diluted shares.
- (b) Excluded because either the performance goals related to the shares were not met at the end of the period or the calculation under the treasury stock method resulted in no additional diluted shares.
- (c) Excluded because the effect of inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the Company's loss from continuing operations.

(3) Excludes current maturities of long-term debt.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

The following discussion and analysis summarizes our financial condition and operating performance and should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Report.

Executive Summary

Our Company

We are a targeted media company that provides consumers with the information and tools they need to find a place to live. Our consumer directories are targeted primarily for the apartment and other rental property sectors of the residential real estate industry, as well as selected new home markets, and are provided free to consumers through a combination of online, print and mobile platforms. We derive advertising revenue by providing our advertiser clients' property management companies, private owner/landlords, new home builders and real estate professionals with products and services that generate measurable results in the form of cost-effective, quality leads.

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Our principal digital assets include ApartmentGuide.com, Rentals.com, RentalHouses.com, NewHomeGuide.com and AmericanHomeGuides.com. According to comScore Media Metrix, our Apartments/Rentals Network of Sites averaged 3.8 million monthly unique visitors and over 6.6 million monthly unique

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visits during 2010. The average monthly number of leads we produce for our advertisers has grown by over 25% on a full year basis, and leads derived from our online and mobile services now represent more than 80% of the total leads we deliver to our advertiser clients.

We produce printed directories for 75 markets and distribute them through display rack programs, many of which are on an exclusive basis, with large national and regional retail chains, including grocery, drug, convenience, video, fitness and mass merchandise retailers. In 2010, we distributed printed directories to approximately 21,000 retail and other locations.

Fiscal 2010 Fourth Quarter Results

	Three Months Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	2010	2009		
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
Total revenue, net	\$ 55,834	\$ 61,253	\$ (5,419)	(8.8)%
Provision for income taxes	(3,594)	(3,535)	(59)	(1.7)
Income from continuing operations	6,026	7,469	(1,443)	(19.3)
Discontinued operations, net of tax	231	3,679	(3,448)	(93.7)
Net income	\$ 6,257	\$ 11,148	\$ (4,891)	(43.9)

Total revenue, net decreased due to a \$3.8 million decrease in Apartments advertising revenue, a \$0.6 million decrease in New Home advertising and a \$1.1 million decrease in distribution revenue. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to a 13.0% decrease in revenue per apartment community served in our Apartment Guide business, which was partially offset by a 5.3% increase in communities served. The decrease in New Homes advertising revenue was due to a 20.7% decrease in revenue per community served, partially offset by a 6.0% increase in new home communities served. The decrease in distribution revenue was due to a 14.4% decrease in the number of pockets sold in our display racks, due largely to the reduction in retail locations serviced, and a 0.5% decrease in the average revenue per pocket.

Income from continuing operations decreased primarily due to lower revenue of \$5.4 million, partially offset by decreases of \$4.0 million in total expenses in 2010, primarily in distribution and circulation and cost of goods sold.

Net income decreased due to the factors above as well as a \$3.4 million decrease in discontinued operations, net of tax, which was the result of a benefit recorded in 2009 from our estimated liability for certain tax-related contingencies, primarily due to the lapsing of the statutes of limitations.

2010 Summary Consolidated Results

	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	2010	2009		
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
Total revenue, net	\$ 232,218	\$ 257,931	\$ (25,713)	(10.0)%
Provision for income taxes	(12,501)	(2,098)	(10,403)	(495.9)
Income from continuing operations	19,625	4,540	15,085	332.3
Discontinued operations, net of tax	(1,361)	(1,052)	(309)	(29.4)
Net income	\$ 18,264	\$ 3,488	\$ 14,776	423.6

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Business Trends and Outlook

The continuing deterioration in the economy generally and in the conditions in the residential real estate industry in particular have resulted in relatively higher occupancy levels and lower effective rent levels on a national basis. Though local market conditions vary, our advertisers generally have responded to these conditions with shifts in marketing strategies and budget cuts, which have depressed and may continue to depress our advertising revenue. As we look ahead, we believe advertisers will continue to be cautious with their budgets, focusing more on total advertising spend than on ROI, and advertising revenue is likely to continue to be challenged into 2011.

Overall, we expect our advertisers to increasingly favor digital media choices in their advertising budgets, and we are continuing to aggressively develop and market our online and mobile offerings. The greater portion of the value we now deliver (in the form of leads) on a national basis has shifted to our digital products and services. However, at least in the shorter term, we anticipate continuing decreases in revenue per community served as we increase apartment communities served. We believe that our growth will depend, to a significant degree, upon the value of our online products and services and our ability to monetize this value.

During 2011, we intend to continue to grow our client count and market share in our largest business, Apartment Guide, and pursue enhancements to our product portfolio and market and market segment expansion. We also intend to grow our Rentals.com business by focusing on improving site engineering and performance, while increasing traffic, primarily through search engine optimization. Our visibility around 2011 revenue for Apartments is extremely limited, given general economic and market conditions, though we currently expect to see a 6.5% to 7.5% year-over-year decline in first quarter 2011 Apartments revenue, which includes the impact of delayed revenue recognition of approximately \$0.6 million, which is more fully discussed in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report.

We anticipate continued pressure on our New Homes business during 2011, and we remain focused on managing costs for this business in accordance with anticipated levels of revenue and managing our client relationships to best position us for opportunities as economic conditions improve. We currently expect a year-over-year decline in New Homes revenue of approximately \$1.0 million in first quarter 2011.

We anticipate that DistribuTech will continue to be impacted by lower revenue from customers that publish free publications and are scaling back or ceasing operations or providing an Internet-only product and by further reductions in retail locations serviced. Since 2008, we have undertaken strategic initiatives to substantially reduce the cost structure of our distribution function. As a result, distribution costs decreased from \$60.9 million in 2009 to \$40.0 million in 2010. We intend to continue aggressively manage our distribution cost structure. We currently expect a year-over-year decline in DistribuTech revenue of approximately \$1.0 million in first quarter 2011.

Our overall distribution strategy is to reduce our overall print distribution costs as we devote greater resources to opportunities for growth that digital media present and eliminate less effective locations, while focusing our efforts on retaining and servicing locations that produce the best results for PRIMEDIA advertisers in terms of leads. We intend to move to a smaller, more efficient distribution model that primarily relies on third-party distribution services, in combination with more limited internal resources, to deliver our directories.

In January 2011, we announced that we are exploring strategic alternatives, including a possible sale of the Company. We have not set a definitive timetable for completing exploration of strategic alternatives, and there can be no assurance that the process will result in any transaction. We do not expect to make further disclosures with respect to this process while it is continuing. The process of exploring strategic alternatives may be disruptive to our business operations, create uncertainties with current and potential customers, employees and business relationships, which could affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Transition Plan

We relocated our corporate headquarters from New York to Norcross, Georgia in 2007. We continued to utilize certain of our New York-based functions through the first half of 2008 and to incur their associated costs.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. The significant accounting policies, outlined in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report, are integral to an understanding of management's discussion and analysis. The accounting policies and estimates that we believe are the most critical to an understanding of the results of operations and financial condition are those that require complex management judgment regarding matters that are highly uncertain at the time policies were applied and estimates were made. These accounting policies and estimates are discussed below. We base some of our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Additionally, GAAP allows or requires many assets and liabilities to be accounted for at fair value, which is defined to be the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP also requires that certain assets be assessed for impairment based on fair value. In cases where active markets do not exist, as discussed below, modeling or other techniques may be required to estimate fair value. Different estimates reasonably could have been used in the current period that would have had a material effect on these financial statements, and changes in these estimates are likely to occur from period to period in the future.

We have discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed our disclosures relating to them in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Goodwill Impairment Testing. Goodwill is deemed to have an indefinite life and is not amortized but is subject to an impairment test, at least annually. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations. The value of goodwill is ultimately derived from an entity's ability to generate net earnings after the acquisition. A decline in net earnings could be indicative of a decline in the fair value of goodwill and result in impairment. For that reason, we test, at a reporting unit level, goodwill for impairment and have established October 31 as the annual impairment testing date. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment for which discrete financial information is available and reviewed regularly by management. Our assets and liabilities are assigned to reporting units to the extent that they are employed in or are considered a liability related to the operations of the reporting units and are considered in determining the fair value of the reporting units. We presently have only one reporting unit. The impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. As long as the fair value is greater than the carrying value, there is no impairment to goodwill.

The assumptions used in determining the fair value of our reporting unit include management's expectations of cash flows in the next five years plus an expected residual value; a discount factor, approximating our weighted-average cost of capital using market participant assumptions (13%); and our combined federal and state statutory tax rate (38%).

While we believe all assumptions utilized in our assessment of goodwill for impairment are reasonable and appropriate, changes in actual earnings, the growth rate of future earnings, our weighted-average cost of capital and our combined federal and state statutory tax rate could all cause different results for the calculation of the fair value of our reporting unit. In management's estimation, the most sensitive of these assumptions is cash flows from future earnings.

Over the past seven years, our actual revenue and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and other (EBITDA) have generally been within a range of 7% higher to 7% lower than our forecasted amounts. In our annual impairment testing, we determined that the estimated fair value of our reporting unit

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substantially exceeded its carrying value. Historically, we have also performed a sensitivity analysis of our calculated fair value by assuming our cash flows from future earnings to be 20% lower than our forecast. The results indicated that such declines would not result in an indicated goodwill impairment.

Long-Lived Assets. We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate assets might be impaired. Those events and circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant change in the extent to which an asset is utilized (e.g., when a decision is made to dispose of an asset and certain other criteria are met), a significant decrease in the market price of an asset and a significant adverse change in the business climate that could affect the value of an asset, and operating or cash flow losses associated with the use of an asset. When such a review is conducted, we use an estimate of undiscounted cash flows, which are derived from our historical experience and long-term business plans, over the remaining lives of the assets to measure recoverability. If the estimated cash flows are less than the carrying value of an asset, the loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds fair value.

During the fourth quarter of 2010 and 2009, factors were identified indicating that the carrying value of certain of our advertiser lists might not be recoverable. We determined that the expected undiscounted cash flows associated with one advertiser list were less than the carrying value and, as a result, recorded an impairment charge of \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, which is included in amortization of intangible assets in the consolidated statement of operations. During 2009, we also determined that the decline in the value of these assets was occurring faster than the expense being recognized using the straight-line method of amortization. To better match the deterioration in the value of the assets, we also concluded that an accelerated method of amortization over a shorter estimated life would be appropriate and made this change in estimate effective January 1, 2010. During 2010, we determined the asset had a shorter estimated useful life, which was changed effective January 1, 2011.

Income Taxes and Tax-Related Liabilities. Our income tax expense is affected by judgments we must make about the realizability of our net deferred tax assets and our reserves for uncertain tax positions. Our net income is also impacted by our judgments about our tax-related contingent liabilities.

Valuation Allowances for Deferred Tax Assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences (i.e., amounts that are recognized as income or deducted as expenses at different times for GAAP and tax purposes). Deferred tax assets also arise from benefits recorded from NOLs (i.e., amounts representing losses for tax purposes that may be utilized in future years to offset taxable income), and alternative minimum tax credits (i.e., amounts paid that will offset regular tax in future periods). A net deferred tax asset must be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50%) that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The valuation allowance must be sufficient to reduce the net deferred tax asset to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Changes in the valuation allowance are recorded as increases or decreases in income tax expense. Future realization of the tax benefit of an existing deductible temporary difference or carryforward ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character (e.g., ordinary income or capital gain) within the carryback or carryforward period available under the tax law. There are four possible sources of taxable income that may be available under the tax law to realize a tax benefit for deductible temporary differences and carryforwards:

- Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;
- Future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;
- Taxable income in prior carryback year(s) if carryback is permitted under the tax law; and
- Tax-planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented to, for example:
 - i Accelerate taxable amounts to utilize expiring carryforwards; or
 - i Change the character of taxable or deductible amounts from ordinary income or loss to capital gain or loss.

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Evidence available about each of those possible sources of taxable income will vary for different tax jurisdictions and, possibly, from year to year. To the extent evidence about one or more sources of taxable income is sufficient to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not necessary, other sources need not be considered. Consideration of each source is required, however, to determine the amount of the valuation allowance that is recognized for deferred tax assets. After consideration of the available evidence, a valuation allowance, if warranted, is established to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

In evaluating the ability to realize deferred tax assets, including NOLs, and any need for a valuation allowance, it is necessary to first consider the recognition threshold for uncertain tax positions and reduce the deferred tax assets by any required reserve for uncertain tax positions.

As of December 31, 2010, we had aggregate federal NOLs of approximately \$445.9 million, which are available to reduce future taxable income, and the substantial majority expire between 2020 and 2024. In addition, we have state and local NOLs in various jurisdictions in which we and/or our subsidiaries file income tax returns. These state and local NOLs expire over various periods based on applicable state and local regulations.

The federal, state and local NOLs are the single largest component of our net deferred tax asset. Additionally, since amortization of tax-deductible goodwill and trademarks ceased for GAAP purposes on January 1, 2002, we expect that deferred tax liabilities will arise each quarter because the taxable temporary differences related to the amortization of these assets are not expected to reverse prior to the expiration period of our deductible temporary differences unless the related assets are sold or an impairment of the assets is recorded. Consequently, we may record a valuation allowance in excess of our net deferred tax assets to the extent the difference between the book and tax basis of indefinite-lived intangible assets is not expected to reverse during the NOL period.

Based on the weight of objectively verifiable available positive and negative evidence, at December 31, 2010, we have recorded a valuation allowance against all but \$15.5 million of our net deferred tax asset because we believe only this portion is more likely than not to be realized. We will need to generate approximately \$44.3 million in future pre-tax income for financial reporting purposes to realize this asset.

Elements of positive evidence about the realizability of our asset included:

- remaining lives of the NOLs;
- historical income when results are normalized to remove the impact of discontinued operations and to reflect the completion of the Company's relocation from New York to Norcross; and
- forecasted income, utilizing the same forecast as for goodwill impairment testing in future periods.

Elements of negative evidence about the realizability of our asset included:

- historical losses and
- uncertainty as to the timing and exact amount of future earnings as a result of current economic conditions, the U.S. residential real estate industry, as well as the uncertainty of the effectiveness of the steps we have taken, and will take, to mitigate the adverse impact on our businesses.

We may release additional valuation allowance in future periods when we can conclude that a greater portion of the net deferred tax assets is more likely than not to be realized. To the extent we report taxable income in future periods, we intend to use NOLs, to the extent allowable, to offset that taxable income and reduce cash outflows for income taxes. Our ability to use our federal and state NOLs and federal and state tax credit carryforwards may be subject to restrictions attributable to equity transactions in the future resulting from changes in ownership as defined under the Internal Revenue Code.

Uncertain Tax Positions. GAAP for the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Uncertainty can arise because:

- a tax position is not more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the taxing authority;

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the tax position is more likely than not to be sustained, but for a lesser amount; or

the tax position is more likely than not to be sustained, but not in the financial period in which the tax position was originally taken.

Under GAAP, in order to be recognized, tax benefits from a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We must adjust our reserves for uncertain tax positions, including any impact on the related interest and penalties, in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the progress of an examination.

We or one of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the United States federal jurisdiction and various state and local jurisdictions, and we are routinely under audit by multiple tax authorities. We are currently under audit by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for our 2005 through 2008 federal consolidated income tax filings and other material state taxing jurisdictions for income tax filings for the years 2005 through 2007. We reported NOLs from tax years back to 1992 on federal and state tax returns currently under, or open to, examination. We believe that our accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on our assessment of many factors, including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and involves a series of complex judgments about future events.

At December 31, 2010, we had total unrecognized tax benefits of \$79.4 million and a recorded liability for uncertain tax positions of \$27.2 million. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter for which we have established a reserve is examined and finally resolved, and due to the uncertainty regarding the timing of the completion of income tax examinations, it is difficult to assess when changes in our estimated liability will occur. However, the statutes of limitations in certain state and local jurisdictions are expected to lapse within the next 12 months and may result in a decrease of a recorded liability for uncertain tax positions and accrued interest of approximately \$1.4 million.

Tax-related Contingent Liabilities. In connection with the sale of assets and the divestiture of businesses, we may agree to indemnify the buyer and related parties for certain losses or liabilities incurred by the buyer with respect to liabilities related to the pre-closing operations of the assets sold, including tax liabilities not assumed by the buyer in the transaction.

As with any liability, we have accrued for those tax-related contingent obligations that are considered probable and reasonably estimable. Over time, circumstances could change that might increase the likelihood of payment related to a specific indemnity for which no reserve has been established. Additionally, our estimate about the amount due under a specific indemnity could change. Either of these situations will result in a change in our net income.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we reduced certain tax-related contingent liability obligations as a result of the conclusion of the bankruptcy proceedings of an acquirer of one of the Company's former subsidiaries and the lapsing of the statutes of limitation, and resulted in a \$1.8 million benefit to earnings in discontinued operations.

Internal Use Software Development Costs. We capitalize certain costs associated with our internally developed software. Specifically, we capitalize the costs of materials and services incurred in developing or obtaining internal use software. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost to purchase software, the cost to write program code, payroll and related benefits and travel expenses for those employees who are directly involved with and who devote time to our software development projects. Capitalized software development costs are amortized, on a straight-line basis, over the period expected to be benefitted, which is typically a maximum of two years for Internet-related development costs and a maximum of three years for all other development costs. We periodically review our internal use software assets to assess whether they are expected to be in use throughout the remainder of their estimated useful lives assigned when they were placed in service. If any asset is

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identified that is not expected to be in use for the duration of its estimated useful life when it was placed in service, we must amortize the remaining unamortized balance of the asset over a shorter period corresponding to the new estimated life of the asset.

We capitalized \$10.0 million, \$9.9 million and \$9.5 million of costs related to internal use software in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and recognized approximately \$9.1 million, \$8.8 million and \$10.5 million of related amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Reserves for Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations. Reserves for exit or disposal cost obligations include those related to our restructuring activities and those related to office leases for businesses previously disposed of. Over the past several years, we have implemented a number of plans to streamline our expense structure. The plans have included employee-related termination costs resulting from the elimination of certain positions; charges associated with vacating certain leased properties, including office and warehouse space, as a result of the co-location of operations within a number of markets or leasing less space in a market due to a reduced number of employees; charges resulting from actions taken with respect to certain of our RDAs, which are intended to reduce our distribution costs; and charges to terminate other contracts.

In recent years, we have also sold some of our businesses, and for various reasons, we remain liable for the leases of real estate those businesses occupied. For example, pursuant to the terms of the sale agreement, the leases of real estate may not have been assumed by or assigned to the acquirer, or the acquirer may have failed to perform under the terms of a sublease assignment, while we retain primary liability under the original lease. In one instance, a portion of the sublease was repudiated in the acquirer's bankruptcy proceedings, which resulted in a portion of the real estate being put back to us.

We must apply judgment in determining the proper reserves for all of the obligations discussed above; however, management believes its assumptions surrounding the cash flows for the aforementioned leased real estate are the most sensitive. We usually pay these obligations over the remaining lease terms, which typically range from less than one year up to five or more years. Our key assumptions include the duration of future vacancy periods, the amount and timing of future settlement payments, if any, and the amount and timing of future sublease income. In developing our assumptions, we consider our historical settlement experience, the owner of the property, the location and condition of the property, the terms underlying the lease, the specific marketplace demand and general economic conditions. Our actual cash flows may differ from our estimates, and we make adjustments for changes in our estimates in the period in which the changes become known.

The following is operational information related to our reserves for exit or disposal cost obligations related to real estate:

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Reserve for leases related to office closures with no future benefit (included in accrued expenses and other and other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet)	\$ 17,280	\$ 20,545	\$ 21,163
Net provision during the year (included in provision for restructuring costs on the consolidated statement of operations)	11	4,604	3,136
Obligations for accrued operating lease liabilities of divested entities with no future benefit (included in accrued expenses and other and other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet)	10,386	11,790	9,402
Net provision (benefit) during the year (included in discontinued operations on the consolidated statement of operations)	2,650	2,770	(2,123)

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Stock-Based Compensation. Under the fair value recognition provisions of GAAP, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. During the past two years, the most commonly granted form of stock-based compensation has been restricted stock, which may be either service-based or performance-based. The estimation of the fair value of an award requires the use of certain assumptions, including expected dividends. Generally, the amount of expense expected to be recognized for restricted stock awards at the grant date is impacted by the following:

Factor	Impact on Expected Expense
Closing price of common stock on grant date:	
Higher price	Higher expense
Lower price	Lower expense
Anticipated forfeiture rate:	
Increased rate	Lower expense
Decreased rate	Higher expense
Expected dividends:	
Higher dividends	Lower expense
Lower dividends	Higher expense

Awards of performance-based restricted stock also require estimates about whether and to what extent applicable performance thresholds are likely to be achieved, which results in vesting of the award according to a predetermined formula.

Total recorded stock-based compensation expense was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Restricted stock	\$ 2,039	\$ 568	\$ 1,288
Stock options	633	713	820
Total	\$ 2,672	\$ 1,281	\$ 2,108

At all times, we must have recognized expense at least equal to the fair value of all vested awards.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts represents our estimate of losses in our accounts receivable resulting from our customers' failure to make required payments. We continually monitor collections from customers and the age of outstanding balances. Each of our businesses provides for estimated credit losses based on historical analysis of the propensity of their customer base to make required payments.

The following is operational information related to our accounts receivable and related allowance for doubtful accounts:

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Bad debt expense as a percentage of total revenue, net	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%
Write-offs of uncollectable accounts as a percentage of total revenue, net	1.2	2.1	1.5
Allowance for doubtful accounts as a percentage of gross accounts receivable	3.9	4.7	5.2

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We aggressively pursue collection efforts on overdue accounts and, upon collection of any amounts previously written off, reverse the write-off. If future payments by our customers were to differ from our estimates, we may need to increase or decrease our allowance for doubtful accounts. We do not believe those increases or decreases would have a material impact on our long-term consolidated financial position or liquidity, although they could be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which they are recognized.

Results of Operations**Consolidated Results***Revenue, Net*

Revenue Component	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	2010	2009			2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)				(Dollars in thousands)			
Apartments	\$ 193,468	\$ 206,041	\$ (12,573)	(6.1)%	\$ 206,041	\$ 211,367	\$ (5,326)	(2.5)%
New Homes	13,786	18,530	(4,744)	(25.6)	18,530	39,337	(20,807)	(52.9)
Total advertising revenue	207,254	224,571	(17,317)	(7.7)	224,571	250,704	(26,133)	(10.4)
Distribution	24,964	33,360	(8,396)	(25.2)	33,360	53,401	(20,041)	(37.5)
Total revenue, net	\$ 232,218	\$ 257,931	\$ (25,713)	(10.0)	\$ 257,931	\$ 304,105	\$ (46,174)	(15.2)

Apartments

Apartment Guide, ApartmentGuide.com, Rentals.com and RentalHouses.com represented 93.3% of advertising revenue during the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in revenue in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to a 12.1% decrease in revenue per apartment community served, which was partially offset by a 5.7% increase in communities served. Apartments, represented 91.7% of advertising revenue during the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in revenue in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to a 9.3% decrease in revenue per apartment community served, which was partially offset by a 7.8% increase in communities served. The number of communities served by Apartment Guide increased, in part, as a result of enhancements to our product portfolio, intended to provide more flexibility to our clients, based on specific markets and market segments, and market expansion.

Revenue per community served decreased across all periods, in part, as a result of pricing pressure caused by negative economic and industry conditions, including high unemployment rates and low levels of new multi-family construction, and adverse market conditions, including relatively higher occupancy levels and historically low effective rent levels. Competitive conditions also pressured pricing, as our competitors continued to reduce advertising rates to retain clients. Effective rents are essentially average rent amounts after giving effect to free months of rent and other incentives. Our historical experience has been that as occupancy rates increase beyond 95%, apartment communities tend to reduce their advertising spend because they require fewer prospective tenants. As occupancy rates fall below 90%, apartment communities tend to cut back on all discretionary spending, including advertising. For these reasons, occupancy rates (both actual and expected) in excess of 95% or below 90% ordinarily result in a decrease in advertising spend. However, the effects of occupancy rates can be mitigated or exacerbated by effective rent levels.

Key occupancy-related data is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Range of occupancy rates in Apartment Guide markets	88%-98%	86%-97%	85%-97%
Average occupancy rate in Apartment Guide markets	93%	92%	93%
Apartment Guide revenue derived from markets that had occupancy rates of 95% or higher	10%	1%	17%

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Apartment Guide revenue derived from markets that had occupancy rates below 90%	5%	16%	1%
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The majority of markets experienced occupancy levels between 90% and 96% throughout all periods.

The effects of occupancy rates are mitigated or exacerbated by effective rent levels. In the markets in which we print a directory, effective rents were up 3.0% for 2010 compared to 2009 and down 4.5% for 2009 compared to 2008.

New Homes

The New Home Guide, NewHomeGuide.com and AmericanHomeGuides.com businesses represented 6.7% of advertising revenue during the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in revenue in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to a 28.9% decrease in revenue per new home community served, partially offset by 4.9% increase in communities served. The decrease in revenue per community served from 2010 to 2009 resulted from a decline in standard advertising spending of 26.3% and a decline in premium advertising spending of 35.0% by new home builders, driven by continued weakness in the new home sales sector. New Homes, represented 8.3% of advertising revenue during the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in revenue in 2009 compared to 2008 was due to a 35.0% decrease in revenue per new home community served and a 27.8% decrease in communities served. The decrease in revenue per community served from 2009 to 2008 resulted from a decline in standard advertising spending of 50.4% and a decline in premium advertising spending of 66.5% by new home builders, driven by continued weakness in the new home sales sector.

The difficult conditions for new home builders persisted in 2010. We believe pressure in this business will continue over the near term and remain challenging for the foreseeable future. Since June 30, 2008, we have suspended 14 print directories that were considered less effective, and, as of December 31, 2010, we published New Home Guides in 19 markets. We may suspend additional New Home Guide print directories, which could adversely impact our revenue. We continue to focus on online offerings across all markets.

Distribution Revenue

Distribution revenue relates to our distribution arm, DistribuTech. The decrease in revenue in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to a 10.2% decrease in the average revenue per pocket due to softness in demand and a 16.7% decrease in the number of pockets sold in our display racks. The decrease in revenue in 2009 compared to 2008 was due to a 20.5% decrease in the average revenue per pocket due to softness in demand and a 21.4% decrease in the number of pockets sold in our display racks. Our distribution revenue reflects the impact of the reduction in retail locations serviced, and it continues to be adversely impacted by the loss of business from publishers within the resale home, automobile sales and employment classifieds sectors scaling back or ceasing operations or providing an Internet-only product.

As part of our distribution function, we have entered into RDAs with various retail chains, including grocery, drug, convenience, video, fitness and mass merchandise retailers for exclusive rights for distribution related to us and third-party free publications. Since the third quarter of 2008, we have implemented a plan to further reduce our ongoing distribution costs through actions related to RDAs that were underperforming. These actions included renegotiating existing RDAs at more favorable rates and/or for a shorter duration; declining to renew certain RDAs when they expired; and, most significantly, by recording a restructuring charge of \$4.8 million and \$20.7 million during 2010 and 2009, respectively, as a result of:

terminating our distribution rights for some or all locations covered by certain RDAs at a negotiated price;
discontinuing service for and vacating some locations covered by certain RDAs; and
determining to forego distribution rights for certain locations that are not currently being serviced.

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Costs and Expenses Component	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change (Favorable)/ Unfavorable	% Change (Favorable)/ Unfavorable	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change (Favorable)/ Unfavorable	% Change (Favorable)/ Unfavorable
	2010	2009			2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)				(Dollars in thousands)			
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization of property and equipment)	\$ 14,654	\$ 23,369	\$ (8,715)	(37.3)%	\$ 23,369	\$ 32,420	\$ (9,051)	(27.9)%
Marketing and selling	74,739	77,635	(2,896)	(3.7)	77,635	75,722	1,913	2.5
Distribution and circulation	39,981	60,931	(20,950)	(34.4)	60,931	85,218	(24,287)	(28.5)
General and administrative expenses	36,749	37,906	(1,157)	(3.1)	37,906	48,700	(10,794)	(22.2)
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	12,845	13,256	(411)	(3.1)	13,256	14,475	(1,219)	(8.4)
Amortization of intangible assets	5,093	2,970	2,123	71.5	2,970	2,870	100	3.5
Provision for restructuring costs	6,550	25,627	(19,077)	(74.4)	25,627	5,238	20,389	389.3
Interest expense	11,313	15,670	(4,357)	(27.8)	15,670	19,338	(3,668)	(19.0)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	881	915	(34)	(3.7)	915	922	(7)	(0.8)
Other income, net	(2,713)	(6,986)	4,273	61.2	(6,986)	(2,821)	(4,165)	(147.6)
Total cost and expenses	\$ 200,092	\$ 251,293	\$ (51,201)	(20.4)	\$ 251,293	\$ 282,082	\$ (30,789)	(10.9)

The decrease in cost of goods sold in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to reformatting of our printed guides, including reduction in paper size, as well as distribution optimization. The decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 was due to a decrease in the cost of paper, reformatting of our printed directories, including reductions in both paper size and weight, as well as printing fewer directories.

The decrease in marketing and selling in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to a reduction in our sales force headcount, partially offset by an increase in search engine marketing costs. The increase in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to increased search engine marketing costs.

Our distribution and circulation costs decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 and further decreased in 2010 as a result of ongoing action with certain of our RDAs since the third quarter of 2008. As is more fully discussed under Distribution Revenue above and in Note 15, Provision for Restructuring Costs, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report, other of our RDAs are part of a restructuring charge we incurred during 2010 and 2009 related to actions we took to reduce our ongoing distribution costs.

The decline in general and administrative expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to a decrease of \$2.9 million in bad debt expense, partially offset by an increase in employee-related costs. The decline in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to decreases in corporate overhead and position eliminations of \$1.4 million, resulting from the relocation of our headquarters from New York to Norcross in 2008; a \$2.2 million reduction in costs associated with the hiring of a new CEO in 2008; a decrease of \$0.8 million in stock-based compensation; \$6.4 million decrease resulting from insurance premium reductions and lower facilities costs attributable to our cost-cutting initiatives; and a decrease of \$0.4 million in professional fees and legal expenses. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$0.4 million in bad debt expense.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of certain internal-use software becoming fully depreciated during the past 12 months, partially offset by new internal-use software being placed in service during that same period.

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The increase in amortization of intangible assets in 2010 compared to 2009 is primarily due to a change in estimate for two of our customer lists and to impairment charges, which are more fully discussed in Note 6, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report. We recorded an impairment charge of \$1.0 million in 2010 compared to \$0.5 million in 2009 related to an advertiser list.

As is more fully discussed in Note 15, Provision for Restructuring Costs, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report, over the past several years, we have implemented a number of plans to streamline our expense structure, which have resulted in restructuring charges. The plans have included employee-related termination costs resulting from the elimination of certain positions; charges associated with vacating certain leased properties as a result of the co-location of operations within certain markets or leasing less space in a market due to a reduced number of employees; charges resulting from actions taken with respect to certain of our RDAs, which are intended to reduce our distribution costs; and charges to terminate other contracts.

Our actions with respect to RDAs have included:

- terminating the Company's distribution rights for some or all locations covered by certain RDAs at a negotiated price;
- discontinuing service for and vacating some locations covered by certain RDAs; and
- determining to forego distribution rights for certain locations that are not currently being serviced.

The following table summarizes our restructuring expense by nature of the expense:

	Net Provision for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Employee-related termination costs	\$ 1,718	\$ 239	\$ 1,817
RDA contracts with no future benefit	4,786	20,711	
Leases related to office closures and other contracts with no future benefit	46	4,677	3,421
Total	\$ 6,550	\$ 25,627	\$ 5,238

Interest expense decreased in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily due to lower average debt levels, as during the second quarter of 2010, we repurchased and retired \$7.5 million in principal of our Term Loan B Facility, and during the third quarter of 2010, we repurchased and retired another \$6.9 million in principal of our Term Loan B Facility. Interest expense decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to lower average debt levels, as during the second quarter of 2009, we repurchased and retired \$14.0 million in principal of our Term Loan B Facility, and during the fourth quarter of 2009, we repurchased and retired another \$6.3 million of our Term Loan B Facility. The decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 is also attributable to a lower weighted-average interest rate during 2009 and the redemption of the remaining \$2.6 million in 8% Senior Notes outstanding during 2008. The decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 in interest expense was partially offset by an increase in interest related to borrowings against our Revolving Facility. See the discussion under Liquidity, Capital and Other Resources.

The change in other income, net in 2010 compared to 2009 is primarily due to a \$5.0 million gain on the repurchase of debt during 2009, compared to a \$1.4 million gain on the repurchase of debt during 2010. In addition, we recognized a gain on the sale of cost-method investments of \$2.3 million during 2009, partially offset by an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$1.5 million in 2009 related to a cost-method investment. The increase in 2009 compared to 2008 was due to a gain on debt repurchases during 2009 of \$5.0 million, which includes the write off of approximately \$0.4 million in deferred financing fees. The corresponding loss in 2008 was approximately \$0.1 million. In addition, we recognized a gain on sale of cost-method investments of \$2.3 million during 2009. The increase was partially offset by an increase in other-than-temporary

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impairment charge of \$1.5 million in 2009 related to a cost-method investment, compared to \$0.9 million in 2008. The 2008 amount also reflects the reversal of a \$2.6 million annuity obligation to one of our former CEOs due to his death in 2008, which relieved us of any further obligation to him.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate on income from continuing operations for 2010 was 38.9%, compared to 31.6% for 2009 and (122.6)% for 2008. Our total tax (provision) benefit for income taxes from continuing operations for 2010 was \$(12.5) million, compared to \$(2.1) million for 2009 and \$27.0 million for 2008.

The increase in the effective rate for 2010 compared to 2009 is primarily due to a \$1.1 million tax benefit recorded in 2009, under the Workers, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 (the Assistance Act) associated with the extended NOL carryback of 2008 to prior tax years.

The increase in the effective tax rate for 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to a 2008 deferred tax asset valuation allowance release of approximately \$29.3 million, which is more fully discussed under Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Income Taxes and Tax-Related Liabilities above and in Note 10, Income Taxes, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report.

Primarily as a result of the ongoing amortization for tax purposes of certain indefinite-lived intangible assets, our non-current deferred tax position changed from a net asset of approximately \$8.3 million at December 31, 2009 to a net liability of approximately \$4.2 million at December 31, 2010.

Discontinued Operations

In accordance with GAAP, we have classified the results of our divested entities as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations for all periods presented.

Additional details about our divestitures are included in Note 3, Discontinued Operations, to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report.

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The components of discontinued operations included in the consolidated statement of operations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	2010	2009			2009	2008		
Total revenue, net	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$ 3,353	\$ (3,353)	(100.0)%
Income (loss) from operations:								
PRIMEDIA Healthcare	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$ 132	\$ (132)	(100.0)
Auto Guides division						(1,668)	1,668	100.0
Provision for litigation reserves and settlements		(3,250)	3,250	100.0	(3,250)	(6,000)	2,750	45.8
Professional fees	(655)	(1,825)	1,170	64.1	(1,825)	(2,287)	462	20.2
Adjustments to accrued operating lease liabilities	(2,650)	(2,770)	120	4.3	(2,770)	2,123	(4,893)	(230.5)
Insurance-related benefits (expenses)	12	(397)	409	103.0	(397)	(1,488)	1,091	73.3
Tax-related contingencies	1,848	6,638	(4,790)	(72.2)	6,638	462	6,176	1,336.8
Write-off of receivables and other assets		(259)	259	100.0	(259)	(1,164)	905	77.7
Other	518	(249)	767	308.0	(249)	(960)	711	74.1
Loss from operations before (provision) benefit for income taxes								
	(927)	(2,112)	1,185	56.1	(2,112)	(10,850)	8,738	80.5
Gain on sale of businesses:								
PEM segment						651	(651)	(100.0)
PRIMEDIA Healthcare						132	(132)	(100.0)
Auto Guides division						42	(42)	(100.0)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(434)	1,060	(1,494)	(140.9)	1,060	20,466	(19,406)	(94.8)
Discontinued operations, net of tax (including gain on sale of businesses)								
	\$ (1,361)	\$ (1,052)	\$ (309)	(29.4)	\$ (1,052)	\$ 10,441	\$ (11,493)	(110.1)

The components of the (provision) benefit for income taxes included in discontinued operations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	% Change Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	2010	2009			2009	2008		
Benefit (provision) for tax expense on pre-tax income (loss), adjusted for permanent differences	\$ 106	\$ (1,779)	\$ 1,885	106.0 %	\$ (1,779)	\$ 15,046	\$ (16,825)	(111.8) %
Benefit for 2008 extended NOL carryback under Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009		9,347	(9,347)	(100.0)	9,347	1,227	(1,227)	N/A (100.0)

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Provision for tax benefit on gain on sale of business								
Change in liability for uncertain tax positions	(834)	(6,687)	5,853	87.5	(6,687)	(1,347)	(5,340)	(396.4)
Changes in estimates included in prior year tax provision	294	179	115	64.2	179	5,540	(5,361)	(96.8)
Total (provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ (434)	\$ 1,060	\$ (1,494)	(140.9)	\$ 1,060	\$ 20,466	\$ (19,406)	(94.8)

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Details about our provision for litigation reserves and settlements and adjustments to accrued operating lease liabilities are more fully discussed in Note 19, Commitments and Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we recorded a charge of \$4.5 million related to settlement of the CK Media litigation and \$0.5 million related to the settlement of an unrelated case. We paid the total settlements of \$5.0 million in 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded an increase in reserves for litigation-related losses of \$3.3 million, primarily as a result of an agreement to settle the About.com case in its entirety for \$5.75 million, which was paid in 2010. There was no similar provision during 2010. We had no reserve for litigation-related losses as of December 31, 2010, while we had a reserve of \$5.8 million at December 31, 2009, which was paid in 2010.

The change in adjustments to accrued operating lease liabilities from 2008 to 2009 was primarily attributable to a \$2.7 million decrease in income related to the building lease for Workplace Learning and a \$2.7 million charge resulting from the bankruptcy proceedings of the buyer of PEM. In 2005, we sold substantially all of the assets of Workplace Learning for the assumption of ongoing liabilities, while retaining a secondary liability as the assignor of the building lease. During 2009, we reassumed the building lease on behalf of Workplace Learning and entered into a sublease with the current tenant for a portion of the space. Historically, each month, our liability has been reduced either by fulfilling our liability as lessee under the building lease or due to a sub-lessee's or successor-in-interest's performance under the terms of the sublease, which results in income for us. During the year ended December 31, 2009, there was a \$2.7 million decrease in the level of income we recorded as a result of the assignee's or successor in interest's performance. In 2007, we sold our PEM segment, and in connection with the sale, we entered into a sublease agreement with the buyer for office space where PEM was headquartered. During 2009, the buyer filed a petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. In the bankruptcy proceedings, the sublease was rejected, a new sublease was entered into with the buyer at a reduced rate, and the buyer put certain of the space back to us. As a result, we recorded a charge of \$2.7 million to adjust our remaining liability under our lease for all of the office space, to record brokerage fees related to the new sublease and to write off certain amounts receivable from the buyer.

Professional fees decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 and further decreased in 2010 primarily as a result of finalizing litigation related to divested entities.

Insurance-related expenses decreased from 2008 to 2009 because during 2009, we experienced a reduction in the cost of settlements for general liability and workers' compensation claims, primarily for PEM.

The decrease in the change in liability for uncertain tax positions in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to a reduction of our estimated liability for tax-related contingencies of \$1.8 million during 2010, compared to \$6.6 million during 2009, primarily as a result of the conclusion of the bankruptcy proceedings of an acquirer of one of the Company's former subsidiaries and the lapsing of the statutes of limitation. There was a decrease in tax-related contingencies in 2009 due to a reduction of our estimated liability for tax-related contingencies of \$6.6 million during 2009, compared to \$0.5 million during 2008, primarily as a result of the lapsing of the statutes of limitations.

The decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 in write-off of receivables and other assets is due to the write-offs, primarily related to PEM, PRIMEDIA Healthcare and the Auto Guides division, during 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we recognized a tax benefit of \$16.3 million, primarily as a result of our ability to carry back a projected 2008 NOL against taxes paid on a portion of the 2007 gain on divestitures of certain subsidiaries. The NOL arose primarily from the reversal of differences between the carrying value and tax basis in a group of PRIMEDIA Healthcare intangible assets triggered by the sale of those assets during 2008. We also recognized a tax benefit of \$4.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of changes in our estimate of our ability to utilize certain NOLs to offset 2007 taxable income.

Table of Contents**Liquidity, Capital and Other Resources**

Highlights of our liquidity position are as follows:

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,563	\$ 9,472	\$ 31,470
Current assets	40,316	52,759	89,036
Current liabilities	41,341	56,103	77,518
Working capital (current assets less current liabilities)	(1,025)	(3,344)	11,518
Current debt (current maturities of long-term debt and revolving credit facility)	3,838	2,922	16,245
Long-term debt	205,283	222,349	245,531
Net debt (current debt and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents)	201,558	215,799	230,306
Cash flows from operating activities	37,889	31,650	21,096
Cash flows from investing activities	(12,677)	(8,951)	468
Cash flows from financing activities	(27,121)	(44,697)	(4,803)
Additions to property and equipment	12,687	11,211	12,977
Capital lease payments	422	607	506
Free cash flow (net cash from operating activities adjusted for additions to property, equipment and other, net, exclusive of acquisitions, and capital lease payments)	24,780	19,832	7,613
Cash dividends paid	12,438	12,347	12,359
Repayments (borrowings) under credit agreements, net	14,084	30,631	(8,021)
Unused bank commitments	84,732	85,174	70,966
Leverage ratio (as defined in bank credit facility)	2.72	2.82	3.10

Overview

Management believes that our cash flows from operating activities will generally be sufficient to support our business operations and service our debt. Our cash flows from operating activities are somewhat seasonal in nature, primarily due to the timing of payments made under the terms of our RDAs, which generally occur in the first half of the year. To the extent that our cash flows from operating activities are not sufficient to meet our liquidity needs, including funds for our capital expenditures, our payment of dividends to stockholders, our contractual obligations and costs related to litigation, we may, from time to time, utilize amounts available under our \$88.0 million Revolving Facility, which is discussed in further detail under *Financing Arrangements* below.

Outlook

Over the next 12 months, our primary uses of cash are expected to represent expenditures related to:

- the ongoing operations of our business;
- capital expenditures of \$12.0 million to \$14.0 million;
- required principal payments of our outstanding debt, including capital leases, of \$2.6 million;
- interest on our outstanding debt;
- obligations arising from RDA restructuring activities of \$0.6 million;
- obligations arising from other restructuring activities, including real estate leases of \$11.6 million;
- the payment of dividends to our stockholders;
- the opportunistic repurchase of debt outstanding under our Term Loan B Facility, if any;
- repayments of amounts outstanding under our Revolving Facility, if any; and
- our evaluation of various strategic alternatives.

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The increase in working capital, in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to the collection of a \$10.5 million tax refund and a reduction to our restructuring liabilities, which are further discussed in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report. The decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to the use of \$14.9 million in cash during 2009 to repurchase approximately \$20.3 million in principal of our long-term debt and, to a lesser degree, changes in other current asset and current liability balances.

Net Debt

During 2010, we decreased our net debt by \$14.2 million, primarily by the scheduled repayments of \$2.5 million in principal, the repurchase of approximately \$14.4 million in principal under our Term Loan B Facility and payments of \$0.4 million on our capital leases, partially offset by net borrowings of \$1.2 million on the Revolving Facility and a decrease of \$1.9 million in cash and cash equivalents. During 2009, we decreased our net debt by \$14.5 million, primarily by the scheduled repayments of \$2.5 million in principal, the repurchase of approximately \$20.3 million in principal under our Term Loan B Facility, the repayment of \$13.2 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility and payments of \$0.5 million on our capital leases, partially offset by an increase of \$22.0 million in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			\$ Change From 2009	\$ Change From 2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Net income	\$ 18,264	\$ 3,488	\$ 59,468	\$ 14,776	\$ (55,980)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	18,819	17,141	18,407	1,678	(1,266)
Impairment of cost-method investments		1,500	914	(1,500)	586
Gain on sale of cost-method investments		(2,260)		2,260	(2,260)
Gain on sale of business, net			(2,049)		2,049
(Gain) loss on repurchase of debt	(1,408)	(4,967)	103	3,559	(5,070)
Stock-based compensation	2,672	1,281	2,108	1,391	(827)
Deferred income taxes	13,024	5,627	(27,233)	7,397	32,860
Bad debt expense	1,225	4,100	3,817	(2,875)	283
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	179	18	1,251	161	(1,233)
(Increase) decrease in:					
Accounts receivable, net	(68)	(919)	(2,310)	851	1,391
Inventories	58	504	(194)	(446)	698
Prepaid expenses and other	9,068	9,425	(21,162)	(357)	30,587
(Decrease) increase in:					
Accounts payable	(1,917)	(3,831)	2,690	1,914	(6,521)
Accrued expenses and other	(15,398)	(2,457)	(7,157)	(12,941)	4,700
Deferred revenue	8	109	48	(101)	61
Other non-current liabilities	(6,637)	2,891	(7,610)	(9,528)	10,501
Other, net			5		(5)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 37,889	\$ 31,650	\$ 21,096	\$ 6,239	\$ 10,554

Cash flows from operating activities increased in 2010 from 2009, primarily as a result of an increase in net income, the receipt of a \$10.5 million tax refund, a reduction of our liabilities related to restructuring activities, and the settlement of litigation.

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Cash flows from operating activities increased in 2009 from 2008, primarily due to less cash paid for interest and taxes of \$3.4 million and \$27.9 million, respectively, offset by less cash flows provided by operating activities of businesses that were discontinued and sold in the first half of 2008. For purposes of calculating cash provided by or used in operating activities, discontinued operations are included until sold or shut down; therefore, these discontinued operations did not contribute to operating activities for the full year in which the sale occurred.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our cash flows from investing activities are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			\$ Change From 2009	\$ Change From 2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	\$	\$	\$ 15,425	\$	\$ (15,425)
Payments for investments			(14)		14
Proceeds from sale of cost-method investments		2,260		(2,260)	2,260
Additions to property and equipment	(12,687)	(11,211)	(12,977)	(1,476)	1,766
Payments related to the sale of businesses			(4,355)		4,355
Proceeds from sale of businesses			2,389		(2,389)
Other, net	10			10	
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ (12,677)	\$ (8,951)	\$ 468	\$ (3,726)	\$ (9,419)

The decrease in cash flows from investing activities in 2010 from 2009 was primarily due to the cash proceeds received from the sale of cost-method investments during 2009 and an increase in cash paid for property and equipment during 2010.

The decrease in cash flows from investing activities in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to the cash proceeds received from the sale of available for sale securities during 2008, partially offset by payments related to the sale of businesses in 2008.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Our cash flows from financing activities are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			\$ Change From 2009	\$ Change From 2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Payment of dividends on common stock	\$ (12,438)	\$ (12,347)	\$ (12,359)	\$ (91)	\$ 12
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	19,700	5,000	18,200	14,700	(13,200)
Repayments under revolving credit facility	(18,500)	(18,200)	(5,000)	(300)	(13,200)
Payments for deferred and other financing fees		(510)		510	(510)
Payments for repurchase of debt	(12,784)	(14,931)	(2,679)	2,147	(12,252)
Repayments of borrowings under credit agreements	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)		
Capital lease payments	(422)	(607)	(506)	185	(101)
(Payments) proceeds related to issuances of common stock, net of value of shares withheld for employee taxes	(177)	(175)	42	(2)	(217)
Repurchases of common stock		(427)		427	(427)
Other			(1)		1
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (27,121)	\$ (44,697)	\$ (4,803)	\$ 17,576	\$ (39,894)

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The increase in cash flows from financing activities in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily attributable to net borrowings under our revolving credit facility of \$1.2 million during 2010 as compared to net repayments of \$13.2 million during 2009. In addition, there was a \$2.1 million decrease in cash used for the repurchase and redemption of long-term debt during 2010 compared to 2009.

The decrease in cash flows from financing activities in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily attributable to net repayments under our revolving credit facility of \$13.2 million during 2009 as compared to net borrowings of \$13.2 million during 2008. In addition, there was a \$12.3 million increase in cash used for the repurchase and redemption of long-term debt during 2009 compared to 2008.

Free Cash Flow

We believe that the use of free cash flow enables our chief operating decision maker, our President and CEO, to make decisions based on our cash resources. We also believe that free cash flow provides useful information to investors as it is considered to be an indicator of our liquidity, including our ability to reduce debt and make strategic investments.

Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities adjusted for additions to property, equipment and other, net, exclusive of acquisitions, and capital lease payments.

Free cash flow is not intended to represent cash flows from operating activities as determined in conformity with GAAP. Free cash flow, as presented, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies since not all companies necessarily calculate free cash flow in an identical manner, and therefore, it is not necessarily an accurate measure of comparison between companies.

The following table presents our free cash flow:

	Years Ended December 31,			\$ Change From 2009	\$ Change From 2008
	2010	2009	2008		
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 37,889	\$ 31,650	\$ 21,096	\$ 6,239	\$ 10,554
Additions to property and equipment	(12,687)	(11,211)	(12,977)	(1,476)	1,766
Capital lease payments	(422)	(607)	(506)	185	(101)
Free cash flow	\$ 24,780	\$ 19,832	\$ 7,613	\$ 4,948	\$ 12,219

Our free cash flow increased in 2010 compared to 2009, primarily due to an increase in net income, partially offset by payments for restructuring liabilities, payment of \$5.8 million in settlement of legacy litigation, and increased payments for property and equipment of \$1.5 million.

Our free cash flow improved in 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to the lower cash paid for income taxes, primarily related to divestitures, lower debt service, due to a lower average balance of debt outstanding, and lower additions to property and equipment. This was partially offset by the fact that, for purposes of calculating cash provided by or used in operating activities, discontinued operations are included until sold or shut down; therefore, these discontinued operations did not contribute to operating activities for the full year in which the sale occurred.

*Financing Arrangements***Bank Credit Facilities**

We have a \$350.0 million senior secured bank credit facility comprised of two loan facilities: (1) a revolving credit facility with aggregate commitments of \$100.0 million (the Revolving Facility), which matures on August 1, 2013, and (2) a Term Loan B credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million (the

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Term Loan B Facility), which matures on August 1, 2014 (the Term Loan B Maturity Date). Amounts borrowed under the Revolving Facility bear interest, at our option, at an annual rate of either the base rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.625% to 1.00% or the eurodollar rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.625% to 2.00%. The weighted-average interest rate on the Revolving Facility at December 31, 2010 was 2.01%. The Term Loan B Facility bears interest, at our option, at an annual rate of either the base rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.00% to 1.25% or the eurodollar rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.00% to 2.25%. The weighted-average interest rate on the Term Loan B Facility at December 31, 2010 was 2.30%, which does not include the impact of interest rate swaps in designated hedging relationships. Pursuant to the provisions of the Term Loan B Facility and as a result of having a leverage ratio below 2.75 to 1 at December 31, 2010, the applicable margin over the eurodollar borrowing rate will be 200 basis points for the first quarter of 2011. See the discussion under Covenant Compliance. As a result of this and our interest rate swaps, we expect the weighted-average cost of our Term Loan B Facility to be approximately 3.6% during the first quarter of 2011.

On June 30, 2009, our bank credit facility was amended (the Amendment). Among other things, the Amendment gives us the right, subject to the conditions set forth therein, to prepay or otherwise acquire with or for cash, on either a pro rata or non-pro rata basis, principal outstanding under the Term Loan B Facility and held by lenders who consent to such prepayment or acquisition, at a discount to the par value of such principal at any time and from time to time on and after June 30, 2009 and on or prior to the second anniversary of such date; provided that the aggregate amounts we expend in connection with all such prepayments or acquisitions do not exceed \$35.0 million. All such principal prepaid or acquired will be retired and extinguished and deemed paid effective upon such prepayment or acquisition.

The Amendment also memorialized the reduction of the Revolving Facility commitment of Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., a subsidiary of Lehman Brothers Inc. (Lehman) to \$0.0 million, and, as a consequence thereof, the total capacity under the Revolving Facility was reduced by \$12.0 million to \$88.0 million. The total capacity was reduced as a result of bankruptcy proceedings related to Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the parent company of Lehman. The commitment under the Revolving Facility for each other lender remained unchanged from each such lender's commitment immediately prior to such reduction. Additionally, effective June 30, 2009, Lehman ceased to be a co-documentation agent under the bank credit facility. We do not presently expect that any lender under our Revolving Facility will be unable to fund their portion of amounts we may borrow in the future.

In connection with the Amendment, we incurred approximately \$0.5 million in modification fees, which were paid to the creditors and will be expensed over the remaining term of the loan.

There are no scheduled commitment reductions under the Revolving Facility. The loan under the Term Loan B Facility is subject to scheduled repayment in quarterly installments of approximately \$0.6 million payable on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year, followed by a final repayment of \$199.0 million on the Term Loan B Maturity Date. We had derivative financial instruments with a notional amount equal to 96.3% of the unpaid principal balance of the Term Loan B Facility in a designated hedging relationship at December 31, 2010.

The bank credit facilities consisted of the following as of December 31, 2010:

	Revolving Facility	Term Loan B Facility (Dollars in thousands)	Total
Bank credit facilities	\$ 88,000	\$ 207,772	\$ 295,772
Borrowings outstanding	(1,200)	(207,772)	(208,972)
Outstanding letters of credit	(2,068)		(2,068)
Unused bank commitments	\$ 84,732	\$	\$ 84,732

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The use of our cash and unused credit facilities is subject to customary conditions contained in our debt agreement.

Under the new bank credit facilities agreement, we have agreed to pay commitment fees at a per annum rate of either 0.375%, 0.300% or 0.250%, depending on our debt to EBITDA ratio, as defined in the bank credit facilities agreement, on the daily average aggregate unutilized commitment under the revolving loan commitment. The weighted-average of our commitment fees under the new bank credit facilities agreement for 2010, 2009 and 2008 was 0.30%, 0.33% and 0.32%, respectively. We also have agreed to pay certain fees with respect to the issuance of letters of credit and an annual administration fee. From time to time, we may pay amendment fees under our bank credit facilities agreement.

The bank credit facilities agreement, among other things, limits our ability to change the nature of our businesses, incur indebtedness, create liens, sell assets, engage in mergers, consolidations or transactions with affiliates, make investments in or loans to certain subsidiaries, issue guarantees and make certain restricted payments, including dividend payments on or repurchases of our common stock.

Term Loan B Facility Repurchases

During 2010 and 2009, we repurchased and retired principal outstanding under our Term Loan B Facility as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Principal repurchased and retired	\$ 14,428	\$ 20,300
Cash paid	(12,784)	(14,931)
Write-off of deferred financing fees	(236)	(402)
Net gain	\$ 1,408	\$ 4,967

Revolving Facility Borrowings

Activity under our Revolving Facility is summarized as follows:

Date	Borrowings	Repayments
	(Dollars in thousands)	
June 2008	\$ 5,000	\$
July 2008		5,000
September 2008	13,200	
March 2009		8,800
June 2009		4,400
July 2009	5,000	5,000
February 2010	9,000	
May 2010		9,000
August 2010	2,000	2,000
September 2010	8,700	
December 2010		7,500

8% Senior Notes

On May 15, 2008, we redeemed all \$2.6 million in outstanding 8% Senior Notes. The Notes were redeemed at a 4% premium of the aggregate outstanding principal amount, which was approximately \$0.1 million and is included in other (income) expense, net in the consolidated statement of operations. We did not incur any early termination penalties in connection with the redemption of the 8% Senior Notes beyond the 4% redemption premium.

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As of December 31, 2010, we were party to three interest rates swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$200.0 million. All of the interest rate swaps were in designated hedging relationships to hedge the variability of future cash flows due to changes in the benchmark interest rate associated with our Term Loan B Facility. The following is a summary of our outstanding interest rate swaps at December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

Maturity Date	Notional Amount
September 30, 2011	\$ 50,000
December 30, 2011	150,000

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Long-term debt obligations, including current portion(1)	\$ 207,772	\$ 2,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 200,272	\$
Capital lease obligations, including current portion	149	138	11		
Interest on capital lease obligations	7	7			
Operating lease obligations(2)	96,664	21,022	39,058	29,589	6,995
Retail display allowances(3)	5,062	4,882	180		
Total	\$ 309,654	\$ 28,549	\$ 44,249	\$ 229,861	\$ 6,995

(1) Interest related to our long-term debt obligations is variable in nature, and interest payments have been excluded from this table. The interest rate on these obligations resets quarterly and had a weighted-average rate of 2.30% at December 31, 2010. See the discussion above under Bank Credit Facilities. Liabilities for interest rate swaps designated in cash flow hedging relationships against changes in the benchmark interest rate of our long-term debt have also been excluded from this table because the quarterly fixed-rate payments due to the counterparty are settled net of the variable-rate payments due to us by the counterparty.

(2) Future rental commitments for operating leases have not been reduced by minimum noncancelable sublease income aggregating \$49.1 million as of December 31, 2010. Operating lease obligations include certain restructuring liabilities.

(3) Retail display allowances include certain restructuring liabilities.

The contractual obligations table above does not reflect any of our \$79.4 million in unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2010, which resulted in a recorded liability of \$22.7 million that has been accrued in accordance with GAAP related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, because we are unable to determine when, or if, payment of these amounts will be made.

The bank credit facilities rank senior in right of payment to all subordinated obligations which PRIMEDIA Inc. (a holding company) may incur.

We had \$1.2 million outstanding at December 31, 2010 under our Revolving Facility, which was repaid in January 2011. We have other commitments in the form of letters of credit of \$2.1 million aggregate face value, which expire on or before October 15, 2011.

A change in the rating of our debt instruments by outside rating agencies does not negatively impact our ability to use our available lines of credit or the borrowing rate under our bank credit facilities. As of March 2010, our senior debt ratings from Moody's and Standard and Poor's

were B1 and B, respectively.

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We announced on March 3, 2011 that our Board of Directors had authorized a cash dividend of \$0.07 per share of common stock, payable on or about March 23, 2011, to stockholders of record on March 14, 2011. We expect to pay this dividend out of our existing cash balance. Additionally, we currently expect that we will continue to pay a regular quarterly dividend, at the discretion of our Board of Directors, dependent on a number of factors, including but not limited to, available cash, anticipated cash needs, overall financial and market conditions, future prospects for cash flow and such other factors as are deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$2.1 million in outstanding letters of credit and less than \$0.1 million in outstanding surety bonds, which are not included in our consolidated balance sheet. The letters of credit are used to cover reimbursement obligations for our insurance carriers and certain of our real estate obligations, while the surety bonds are used to satisfy real estate broker license obligations in several states. The letters of credit generally expire within one year but have automatic renewal clauses, while the surety bonds must be renewed annually. There are no additional contingent liabilities associated with them as the underlying liabilities are already reflected in our consolidated balance sheet.

We have no variable interest entities or off balance sheet obligations other than as described above and as related to operating leases in the ordinary course of business.

Covenant Compliance

Under the most restrictive covenants contained in our bank credit facilities agreement, the maximum allowable total leverage ratio, as defined in the agreement, is 5.25 to 1.

Under our bank credit facilities agreement, we are allowed to designate certain businesses as unrestricted subsidiaries to the extent that the value of those businesses does not exceed the permitted amounts, as defined in these agreements. We have designated certain of our businesses as unrestricted (the Unrestricted Group), which represent primarily Internet businesses, trademark and content licensing and service companies, new launches (including traditional start-ups), other properties under evaluation for turnaround or shutdown, and foreign subsidiaries. Indebtedness under the bank credit facilities agreement is guaranteed by each of our domestic subsidiaries in the Restricted Group in accordance with the provisions and limitations of our bank credit facilities agreement. The guarantees are full, unconditional, and joint and several. The Unrestricted Group does not guarantee the bank credit facilities. For purposes of determining compliance with certain financial covenants under our bank credit facility, the Unrestricted Group's results (positive or negative) are not reflected in the consolidated EBITDA of the Restricted Group which, as defined in the bank credit facilities agreement, excludes losses of the Unrestricted Group, non-cash charges and restructuring charges and is adjusted primarily for the trailing four quarters' results of acquisitions and divestitures and estimated savings for acquired businesses.

The calculation of our leverage ratio, as required under the bank credit facilities agreement for covenant purposes, is defined as our consolidated debt divided by EBITDA of the Restricted Group. As of December 31, 2010, this leverage ratio was approximately 2.72 to 1, compared to 2.82 to 1 as of December 31, 2009.

As of December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants.

Contingencies and Other

We are involved in lawsuits and claims, both actual and potential, including some that we have asserted against others, in which substantial monetary damages are sought. See Note 19, Commitments and Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report for a description of certain of these lawsuits and payments made in settlement of certain lawsuits. Although the result of any future litigation of such lawsuits and claims is inherently unpredictable, management believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all

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such lawsuits and claims will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome could be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

Stock Repurchase Plan

In 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the Repurchase Program to repurchase up to \$5.0 million of our common stock. The Repurchase Program expired on December 31, 2010. Under the terms of the Repurchase Program, we repurchased shares in open market purchases or through privately negotiated transactions. To the extent repurchases were made, cash on hand was used to fund such repurchases. As of December 31, 2008, we had not repurchased any shares under the Repurchase Program. However, during the three months ended March 31, 2009, we repurchased 0.2 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$0.4 million at a weighted-average price (including brokerage commissions) of \$1.79 per share. We did not repurchase any additional shares of our common stock during 2009 or 2010. The reacquired shares have been designated as treasury shares.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Recent Accounting Pronouncements, to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Report.

Impact of Inflation and Other Costs

Our largest exposure to inflation relates to the cost of paper. The cost of paper increased 4.3% when comparing the fourth quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2009. We presently anticipate moderate increases in paper prices in 2011.

Seasonality

Our operations are minimally seasonal in nature.

The majority of our sales comprise contracts with a duration of 12 months or longer.

We experience modest seasonality in Rentals.com as this business declines in the winter months. This business represents a relatively small part of the total business.

Our cash flows from operating activities are somewhat seasonal in nature, primarily due to the timing of payments made under the terms of our RDAs, which generally occur in the first half of the year.

Table of Contents**Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.****Interest Rate Risk**

We are exposed to the impact of changes in interest rates, primarily through our Term Loan B Facility, which is variable-rate debt that had an outstanding balance of \$207.8 million as of December 31, 2010. As part of our management of interest rate risk, we have designated derivative financial instruments in hedging relationships against the variability in cash flows due to changes in the benchmark interest rate on our Term Loan B Facility. The table below shows the change in interest expense we estimate would occur over the next 12 months from 50 and 100 basis point increases and decreases in interest rates based upon our current Term Loan B Facility balance and derivative financial instrument positions as of December 31, 2010. Such potential increases or decreases are based on certain simplifying assumptions, including a constant level of debt and an immediate, across-the-board increase or decrease in the level of interest rates with no other subsequent changes for one year.

Interest Rate Change (in Basis Points)	Changes in Interest Expense	
	December 31, 2010 2009 (Dollars in thousands)	
+100	\$ 193	\$ 238
+50	97	119
-50	(97)	(119)
-100	(193)	(238)

Credit Risk

Our hedging transactions using derivative financial instruments also involve certain additional risks, such as counterparty credit risk. The counterparties to our derivative financial instruments are major financial institutions and securities dealers, which we believe are well capitalized with investment grade credit ratings and with which we may have other financial relationships. While we do not anticipate nonperformance by any counterparty, we are exposed to potential credit losses in the event the counterparty fails to perform. Our exposure to credit risk in the event of default by a counterparty is the difference between the value of the contract and the current market price at the time of the default. There can be no assurance that we will be able to adequately protect against the foregoing risks and will ultimately realize an economic benefit that exceeds the related expenses incurred in connection with engaging in such hedging strategies.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA****Index to Consolidated Financial Statements**

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<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	49
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Selected Quarterly Data	

The following is selected unaudited consolidated financial data for the Company for the indicated periods:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010				Total
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter (Unaudited)	Fourth Quarter	
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Revenue, net	\$ 59,310	\$ 58,637	\$ 58,437	\$ 55,834	\$ 232,218
Provision for income taxes	(2,305)	(3,147)	(3,455)	(3,594)	(12,501)
Income from continuing operations(1)(2)(3)	\$ 2,489	\$ 4,546	\$ 6,563	\$ 6,026	\$ 19,625
Discontinued operations, net of tax(4)	(792)	(1,138)	338	231	(1,361)
Net income	\$ 1,697	\$ 3,408	\$ 6,901	\$ 6,257	\$ 18,264
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share(5):					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.44
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.01	0.01	(0.03)
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.41
Basic common shares outstanding (weighted-average)	44,147,667	44,210,659	44,210,659	44,211,848	44,195,208
Diluted common shares outstanding (weighted-average)	44,267,467	44,358,157	44,388,489	44,737,266	44,437,845

- (1) Includes provision for restructuring costs of \$3.0 million, \$2.2 million, \$0.3 million and \$1.1 million during the first quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter, respectively. Restructuring costs are more fully discussed in Note 15, Provision for Restructuring Costs, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Includes an impairment charge of approximately \$1.0 million during the fourth quarter related to an intangible asset. Intangible assets are more fully discussed in Note 6, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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- (3) Includes a net gain related to repurchasing and retiring principal of the Company's Term Loan B Facility of approximately \$0.7 million during both the second quarter and the third quarter. Repurchasing and retiring of the Company's Term Loan B Facility is more fully discussed in Note 9, Borrowings, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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- (4) Includes income tax (provision) benefit related to discontinued operations of \$(0.4) million, \$0.1 million, \$(0.1) million and less than \$0.1 million for the first quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter, respectively. Income taxes related to discontinued operations are more fully discussed in Note 10, *Income Taxes*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- (5) Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share amounts have been computed using the weighted-average number of shares indicated above and, in all cases, round to the amounts presented.

	Year Ended December 31, 2009				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter (Unaudited)	Fourth Quarter	Total
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Revenue, net	\$ 68,458	\$ 65,206	\$ 63,014	\$ 61,253	\$ 257,931
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(503)	4,043	(2,103)	(3,535)	(2,098)
(Loss) income from continuing operations(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)	\$ (277)	\$ (8,348)	\$ 5,696	\$ 7,469	\$ 4,540
Discontinued operations, net of tax(6)(7)	665	(3,439)	(1,957)	3,679	(1,052)
Net income (loss)	\$ 388	\$ (11,787)	\$ 3,739	\$ 11,148	\$ 3,488
Basic and diluted (loss) income per common share(8):					
Continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.10
Discontinued operations	0.02	(0.08)	(0.05)	0.08	(0.02)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.08
Basic common shares outstanding					
(weighted-average)	44,119,293	44,084,940	44,146,959	44,146,959	44,124,538
Diluted common shares outstanding					
(weighted-average)	44,119,293	44,084,940	44,167,675	44,207,002	44,214,003

- (1) Includes an other-than-temporary impairment charge in continuing operations of approximately \$1.5 million during the third quarter related to a cost-method investment. Cost-method investments are more fully discussed in Note 7, *Other Non-Current Assets*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Includes provision for restructuring costs of \$4.3 million, \$21.5 million, \$(0.2) million and less than \$(0.1) million during the first quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter, respectively. Restructuring costs are more fully discussed in Note 15, *Provision for Restructuring Costs*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Includes an impairment charge of approximately \$0.5 million during the fourth quarter related to an intangible asset. Intangible assets are more fully discussed in Note 6, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- (4) Includes gain on sale of cost-method investments of approximately \$1.8 million and \$0.5 million during the first quarter and second quarter, respectively. Gain on sale of cost-method investments is more fully discussed in Note 7, *Other Non-Current Assets*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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- (5) Includes a net gain related to repurchasing and retiring principal of the Company's Term Loan B Facility of approximately \$3.6 million and \$1.3 million during the second quarter and fourth quarter, respectively. Repurchasing and retiring of the Company's Term Loan B Facility is more fully discussed in Note 9, Borrowings, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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- (6) Includes provision for litigation reserves and settlements in discontinued operations of \$1.5 million and \$1.8 million during the third quarter and fourth quarter, respectively. Litigation reserves and settlements are more fully discussed in Note 19, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- (7) Includes income tax benefit related to discontinued operations of \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million for the first quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter, respectively. Income taxes related to discontinued operations are more fully discussed in Note 10, Income Taxes, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- (8) Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share amounts have been computed using the weighted-average number of shares indicated above, in all cases, round to the amount presented.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of

PRIMEDIA Inc.

Norcross, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of PRIMEDIA Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PRIMEDIA Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 7, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 7, 2011

Table of Contents**PRIMEDIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheet**

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,563	\$ 9,472
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$951 and \$1,217, respectively)	23,645	24,802
Inventories	374	432
Prepaid expenses and other	7,388	16,583
Deferred tax asset, net	1,346	1,470
Total current assets	40,316	52,759
Property and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$35,939 and \$80,932, respectively)	17,801	17,997
Intangible assets, net	15,574	20,667
Goodwill	129,305	129,305
Deferred tax asset non-current, net		8,275
Other non-current assets	9,736	10,726
Total assets	\$ 212,732	\$ 239,729
Liabilities and stockholders' deficiency		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,118	\$ 11,788
Accrued expenses and other	27,978	40,994
Deferred revenue	407	399
Revolving credit facility	1,200	
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	2,638	2,922
Total current liabilities	41,341	56,103
Long-term debt	205,283	222,349
Deferred tax liability non-current, net	4,182	
Other non-current liabilities	55,750	63,436
Total liabilities	306,556	341,888
Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)		
Stockholders' deficiency:		
Common stock par value \$0.01; 350,000,000 shares authorized; 45,918,802 and 45,793,697 shares issued, respectively; 44,272,064 and 44,146,959 shares outstanding, respectively	459	457
Additional paid-in capital (including warrants of \$31,690)	2,376,177	2,373,684
Accumulated deficit	(2,392,791)	(2,398,469)
Common stock in treasury, at cost (1,646,738 shares)	(76,304)	(76,304)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(1,365)	(1,527)
Total stockholders' deficiency	(93,824)	(102,159)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficiency	\$ 212,732	\$ 239,729

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

Table of Contents**PRIMEDIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statement of Operations**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
Revenue, net:			
Advertising	\$ 207,254	\$ 224,571	\$ 250,704
Distribution	24,964	33,360	53,401
Total revenue, net	232,218	257,931	304,105
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization of property and equipment)	14,654	23,369	32,420
Marketing and selling	74,739	77,635	75,722
Distribution and circulation	39,981	60,931	85,218
General and administrative expenses	36,749	37,906	48,700
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	12,845	13,256	14,475
Amortization of intangible assets	5,093	2,970	2,870
Provision for restructuring costs	6,550	25,627	5,238
Interest expense	11,313	15,670	19,338
Amortization of deferred financing costs	881	915	922
Other income, net	(2,713)	(6,986)	(2,821)
Total costs and expenses	200,092	251,293	282,082
Income from continuing operations before (provision) benefit for income taxes	32,126	6,638	22,023
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(12,501)	(2,098)	27,004
Income from continuing operations	19,625	4,540	49,027
Discontinued operations, net of tax (including gain on sale of businesses, net of tax, of \$0, \$0 and \$2,049, respectively)	(1,361)	(1,052)	10,441
Net income	\$ 18,264	\$ 3,488	\$ 59,468
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.11
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	(0.02)	0.24
Net income	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.35
Dividends declared per share of common stock outstanding	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28
Weighted-average basic shares of common stock outstanding	44,195,208	44,124,538	44,176,398
Weighted-average diluted shares of common stock outstanding	44,437,845	44,214,003	44,197,590

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

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PRIMEDIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders Deficiency

	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital (Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Accumulated Deficit	Common Stock in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders Deficiency
Balance at January 1, 2008	45,572,518	\$ 455	\$ 2,370,428	\$ (2,436,719)	\$ (75,877)	\$ (2,112)	\$ (143,825)
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income				59,468			59,468
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax							
Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net						(2,722)	(2,722)
Total comprehensive income							56,746
Non-cash charges for stock-based compensation			2,108				2,108
Issuances of common stock, net of shares withheld for employee							
taxes and other	23,100		42				42
Cash dividends declared on common stock (\$0.28 per share)				(12,359)			(12,359)
Balance at December 31, 2008	45,595,618	455	2,372,578	(2,389,610)	(75,877)	(4,834)	(97,288)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				3,488			3,488
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net						3,307	3,307
Total comprehensive income							6,795
Non-cash charges for stock-based compensation			1,281				1,281
Issuances of common stock, net of shares withheld for employee taxes and other	198,079	2	(175)				(173)
Repurchases of common stock					(427)		(427)
Cash dividends declared on common stock (\$0.28 per share)				(12,347)			(12,347)
Balance at December 31, 2009	45,793,697	457	2,373,684	(2,398,469)	(76,304)	(1,527)	(102,159)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				18,264			18,264
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net						162	162
Total comprehensive income							18,426
Non-cash charges for stock-based compensation			2,672				2,672
Issuances of common stock, net of shares withheld for employee taxes and other	125,105	2	(179)				(177)

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Cash dividends declared on common stock (\$0.28 per share)				(12,586)				(12,586)
Balance at December 31, 2010	45,918,802	\$ 459	\$ 2,376,177	\$ (2,392,791)	\$ (76,304)	\$ (1,365)	\$ (93,824)	

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

Table of Contents**PRIMEDIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 18,264	\$ 3,488	\$ 59,468
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	18,819	17,141	18,407
Impairment of cost-method investments		1,500	914
Gain on sale of cost-method investments		(2,260)	
Gain on sale of business, net			(2,049)
(Gain) loss on repurchase of debt	(1,408)	(4,967)	103
Stock-based compensation	2,672	1,281	2,108
Deferred income taxes	13,024	5,627	(27,233)
Bad debt expense	1,225	4,100	3,817
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	179	18	1,251
(Increase) decrease in:			
Accounts receivable, net	(68)	(919)	(2,310)
Inventories	58	504	(194)
Prepaid expenses and other	9,068	9,425	(21,162)
(Decrease) increase in:			
Accounts payable	(1,917)	(3,831)	2,690
Accrued expenses and other	(15,398)	(2,457)	(7,157)
Deferred revenue	8	109	48
Other non-current liabilities	(6,637)	2,891	(7,610)
Other, net			5
Net cash provided by operating activities	37,889	31,650	21,096
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities			15,425
Payments for investments			(14)
Proceeds from sale of cost-method investments		2,260	
Additions to property and equipment	(12,687)	(11,211)	(12,977)
Payments related to the sale of businesses			(4,355)
Proceeds from sale of businesses			2,389
Other, net	10		
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(12,677)	(8,951)	468
Financing activities:			
Payment of dividends on common stock	(12,438)	(12,347)	(12,359)
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	19,700	5,000	18,200
Repayments under revolving credit facility	(18,500)	(18,200)	(5,000)
Payments for deferred and other financing fees		(510)	
Payments for repurchase of debt	(12,784)	(14,931)	(2,679)
Repayments of borrowings under credit agreements	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)
Capital lease payments	(422)	(607)	(506)
(Payments) proceeds related to issuances of common stock, net of value of shares withheld for employee taxes	(177)	(175)	42
Repurchases of common stock		(427)	
Other			(1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(27,121)	(44,697)	(4,803)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,909)	(21,998)	16,761
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	9,472	31,470	14,709

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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 7,563	\$ 9,472	\$ 31,470
Supplemental information:			
Cash paid for interest, including interest on capital leases and restructuring liabilities	\$ 11,480	\$ 15,916	\$ 19,323
Cash (refunded) paid for income taxes, net	\$ (9,731)	\$ (20,193)	\$ 7,746
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Accrued property and equipment acquisitions	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,193	\$ 451
Equipment acquisitions under capital leases	\$	\$ 102	\$ 1,321
Dividends payable	\$ 148	\$	\$

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

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PRIMEDIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Description of Business

PRIMEDIA Inc., together with its subsidiaries, is herein referred to as either PRIMEDIA or the Company, unless the context implies otherwise. PRIMEDIA is a targeted media company that provides consumers with tools and information they need to find a place to live. The Company's consumer directories are targeted primarily for the apartment and other rental property sectors of the residential real estate industry and are provided free to consumers through a combination of Internet, print and mobile platforms. The Company derives advertising revenue by providing its advertiser clients, principally property management companies, private owners/landlords, new home builders and real estate professionals, with products and services that generate measurable results in the form of cost-effective, quality leads.

The Company has traditionally managed its portfolio of media assets by opportunistically seeking to divest of assets no longer part of its overall strategy, including its Enthusiast Media (PEM), Education and Business Information segments and its Auto Guides division. As a result, the Company has one remaining segment, Consumer Guides, and one reporting unit.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounting estimates include the establishment of the allowance for doubtful accounts; reserves for exit or disposal cost obligations; internal use software development costs; the cost of stock-based compensation; income taxes, including the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions, and tax-related liabilities; and the recoverability and lives of long-lived assets, including goodwill.

Basis of Presentation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PRIMEDIA and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Liabilities related to deferred non-compete income reported in the prior year in deferred revenue have been reclassified to accrued expenses and other, and liabilities related to deferred non-compete income reported in deferred revenue (non-current) in the prior year have been reclassified to other non-current liabilities in order to conform to the current year presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Management considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, cash equivalents include money market accounts.

The Company's banking arrangements allow it to fund outstanding checks drawn on zero-balance disbursement accounts when presented to the financial institution for payment, resulting in book overdrafts. Book overdrafts in the amount of \$3.7 million are recorded in accounts payable in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and are reflected as an operating activity in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Concentrations of Credit Risk. Substantially all of the Company's trade receivables are from advertising customers located throughout the United States. The Company establishes its credit policies based on an ongoing evaluation of its customers' credit worthiness and competitive market conditions and establishes its allowance for doubtful accounts based on an assessment of exposures to credit losses at each balance sheet date. The Company believes its allowance for doubtful accounts is sufficient based on the credit exposure outstanding as of December 31, 2010.

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Inventories. Inventories, principally paper, are valued at the lower of cost or market, on a first-in, first-out basis.

Property and Equipment. Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of property and equipment, including the amortization of leasehold improvements, is provided at rates based on the estimated useful lives or lease terms, if shorter, using the straight-line method. Improvements which extend the lives of assets are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. The Company does not amortize goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, primarily trademarks, but subjects them to impairment tests, at least annually. All other intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, primarily on a straight-line basis. The Company's annual impairment testing date for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets is October 31. The impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. As long as the fair value is greater than the carrying value, there is no impairment. Goodwill is tested at a reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment for which discrete financial information is available and reviewed regularly by management. Assets and liabilities of the Company are assigned to reporting units to the extent that they are employed in or are considered a liability related to the operations of the reporting units and are considered in determining the fair value of the reporting units. Fair value is determined by using management's expectations of cash flows in the next five years plus an expected residual value; a discount factor, approximating the Company's weighted-average cost of capital using market participant assumptions (13%); and the Company's combined federal and state statutory tax rate (38%). The fair value is compared to the carrying value of the reporting unit, or of the asset, as applicable.

In addition to the annual impairment test, an assessment is also required whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company's impairment testing under GAAP did not result in any impairments of indefinite-lived intangible assets for any periods presented.

In April 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new GAAP on the determination of the useful life of intangible assets, which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset with a finite useful life. Rather than considering legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that enable renewal or extension of the asset's legal or contractual life without substantial cost, an entity is required to use, among other factors, its own historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements, regardless of whether those arrangements have explicit renewal or extension provisions, in determining the useful life of the asset. If an entity does not have its own historical experience, it should consider the assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension (consistent with the highest and best use of the asset by market participants), adjusted for any identified entity-specific factors.

The Company adopted the new GAAP effective January 1, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Long-Lived Assets. The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate assets might be impaired. When such reviews are conducted, the Company uses an estimate of undiscounted cash flows over the remaining lives of the assets to measure recoverability. If the estimated cash flows are less than the carrying value of an asset, the loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds fair value.

As is more fully discussed in Note 6, the Company assessed certain of its intangible assets for impairment during 2010 and 2009 due to events that arose indicating the carrying value of the assets might not be recoverable.

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Income Taxes. GAAP requires an asset and liability approach for the accounting and reporting of income taxes. The provision for income taxes is comprised of taxes that are currently payable and deferred taxes that relate to temporary differences between the basis for financial reporting purposes and the tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in deductible or taxable amounts in future years when such assets and liabilities are recovered or settled, respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. Recognition of certain deferred tax assets is based upon management's belief that, based upon historical earnings and anticipated future earnings, normal operations or available tax planning strategies will generate sufficient future taxable income to realize these benefits. A significant portion of the Company's deferred tax assets are net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs), which have lives of up to 20 years. When, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that a net deferred tax asset will be realized, no valuation allowance is required.

In order to be recognized, benefits arising from uncertain tax positions must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The liability for uncertain tax positions is included in other non-current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

Deferred Financing Costs. Deferred financing costs are amortized under the straight-line method over the terms of the related indebtedness, which approximates the effective interest method.

Stock-Based Compensation. The Company expenses the fair value of stock-based compensation for all grants, modifications or settlements. The cost of stock-based compensation, including graded-vesting awards, is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period, giving effect to anticipated forfeitures of awards.

The Company calculates the grant date fair value of employee stock options using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The Black-Scholes pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. The Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate of its employee stock options.

Revenue Recognition. Advertising revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the contract with advertisers. Distribution revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the contract with third-party publishers. The Company's revenue is presented net of sales allowances, which are not material.

Barter Transactions. The Company trades advertisements in its traditional and online properties in exchange for advertising in properties of other companies and distribution-related expenses. Revenue and related expenses from barter transactions are recorded at fair value in accordance with GAAP. Revenue from barter transactions was approximately \$0.6 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, with approximately equal related expense amounts in each year.

Cost of Goods Sold. Costs of goods sold is comprised of paper, printing and editorial costs, which include the cost of artwork, graphics, prepress and photography for new advertising (both print and digital), and which are expensed as incurred.

Internal-Use Software. The Company expenses costs incurred in the preliminary project stage and, thereafter, capitalizes costs incurred in developing or obtaining internal use software and includes them in property and

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equipment, net. Certain costs, such as maintenance and training, are expensed as incurred. Capitalized costs are amortized over a period of not more than three years using the straight-line method. In addition, in accordance with GAAP, direct internal and external costs associated with the development of the features and functionality of the Company's websites incurred during the application and infrastructure development phase have been capitalized and are included in property and equipment, net in the consolidated balance sheet. Typical capitalized costs include, but are not limited to, acquisition and development of software tools required for the development and operation of the website, acquisition and registration costs for domain names, and costs incurred to develop graphics for the website. These capitalized costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of up to two years using the straight-line method. Capitalized software costs are subject to impairment evaluation.

Derivative Financial Instruments. In March 2008, the FASB issued new GAAP intended to improve financial reporting about derivative financial instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. It amends existing disclosure requirements to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of:

- how and why an entity uses derivative financial instruments;
- how derivative financial instruments and related hedged items are accounted for; and
- how derivative financial instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

To meet those objectives, the new GAAP requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivative financial instruments, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of and gains and losses on derivative financial instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. Comparative disclosures are required only for periods subsequent to initial adoption.

The Company adopted the new GAAP effective January 1, 2009 (see Note 18).

The Company records all derivative financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value in prepaid expenses and other or other non-current assets and in accrued expenses and other or other non-current liabilities. Changes in fair value are recorded each period in operations or accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), depending upon the purpose for using the derivative financial instrument and its qualification, designation and effectiveness as a hedging instrument. The Company may designate a derivative financial instrument as a hedging instrument in either a cash flow or a fair value hedging relationship.

Derivative financial instruments designated in a hedging relationship to mitigate exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. To the extent that a hedging instrument is proven effective in mitigating exposure to the risk being hedged, changes in fair value of the hedged item are recorded within operations as an offset to amounts recorded with respect to fair value changes of the derivative financial instrument.

Derivative financial instruments that are designated to hedge the variability in expected future cash flows of forecasted transactions are considered cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recorded in AOCI and reclassified into operations during the period in which the hedged transaction occurs. Any ineffectiveness in an effective hedging relationship is recorded in current period operations within the related revenue or expense line of the hedged item.

The Company must perform a prospective assessment at the inception of each hedging relationship and at least quarterly thereafter to determine whether the derivative financial instrument is expected to be highly effective in hedging the designated risk. If the derivative financial instrument is no longer expected to be highly effective in the hedging relationship, hedge accounting must be discontinued prospectively. Retrospective testing must also be performed quarterly to determine whether the derivative financial instrument has been highly effective in achieving risk management objectives. When a hedging relationship fails retrospective testing, hedge accounting is discontinued at the date when the hedge was last demonstrated to be effective.

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Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively in existing hedging relationships when: (1) any qualification criteria can no longer be met; (2) the hedging instrument has expired, been sold, terminated or exercised; (3) the hedged item has been sold, matured or terminated; (4) it is no longer deemed probable that a hedged forecasted transaction will occur; or (5) management determines that a hedge is no longer deemed appropriate and de-designates the hedging instrument.

In the case of fair value hedges, when: (1) hedging criteria are no longer met; (2) management de-designates the hedging instrument; or (3) the hedging instrument has expired, been sold, terminated or exercised, the Company discontinues recording changes in fair value of the hedged item and amortizes the existing basis adjustment to operations over the hedged item's remaining expected life. For fair value hedges where the hedged item has been sold, matured or terminated, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item and its fair value is recorded in current operations.

For cash flow hedges, when: (1) hedging criteria are no longer met; (2) management de-designates the hedging instrument; or (3) the hedging instrument has expired, been sold, terminated or exercised, changes in the value of the derivative financial instrument are recorded to current operations, while the net gain or loss previously recorded in AOCI continues to be reported there until the hedged forecasted transaction impacts operations. When the hedged forecasted transaction is deemed probable to not occur, the amount recorded in AOCI is immediately released into current operations.

Fair Value Measurements. In September 2006, the FASB issued new GAAP related to fair value measurements, which provided guidance on how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under GAAP. This new GAAP created a common definition of fair value and prescribes methods for measuring fair value, which are intended to make the measurement of fair value more consistent and comparable across companies.

The new GAAP established a three-tiered hierarchy to prioritize inputs used to measure fair value. Those tiers are defined as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The highest priority in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value is placed on the use of Level 1 inputs, while the lowest priority is placed on the use of Level 3 inputs.

This new GAAP also expands the related disclosure requirements in an effort to provide greater transparency around fair value measures and was effective as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

In February 2008, the FASB issued new GAAP, which delayed the effective date of previously issued GAAP on fair value measurements to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Examples of items to which the deferral applied include, but were not limited to:

nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities initially measured at fair value in a business combination or other new basis event, but not measured at fair value in subsequent periods (nonrecurring fair value measurements);

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reporting units measured at fair value in the first step of a goodwill impairment test and nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value in the second step of a goodwill impairment test (measured at fair value on a recurring basis, but not necessarily recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value); indefinite-lived intangible assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment (measured at fair value on a recurring basis, but not necessarily recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value); long-lived assets (asset groups) measured at fair value for an impairment assessment (nonrecurring fair value measurements); and liabilities for exit or disposal activities initially measured at fair value (nonrecurring fair value measurements).

The Company adopted the new GAAP on January 1, 2008 for its financial assets and liabilities and on January 1, 2009 for its nonfinancial assets and liabilities, and the adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows (see Note 18).

In April 2009, the FASB issued new GAAP enhancing consistency in financial reporting by increasing the frequency of fair value disclosures under the scope of GAAP on fair value measurements. This new GAAP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009.

The Company adopted the new GAAP effective June 30, 2009 (see Note 18).

In February 2010, the FASB issued new GAAP, requiring new disclosures regarding:

Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Separate disclosure is required for the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and the reasons for the transfers.
Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), separate information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number) must be presented.

The new GAAP also provides clarification on existing disclosures about:

Level of disaggregation. Fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities are to be provided. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the consolidated balance sheet.

Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. Disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

The Company adopted all of the disclosure requirements of the new GAAP, effective January 1, 2010, except for those about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (see Note 18).

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB established new GAAP and disclosure requirements pertaining to business combinations. Primary changes to existing accounting include requirements for the acquirer to recognize:

- assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date;
- identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values, in a step acquisition;
- assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contractual contingencies as of the acquisition date, measured at their acquisition-date fair values;
- goodwill as of the acquisition date, measured as a residual, which in most types of business combinations will result in measuring goodwill as the excess of the consideration transferred plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired;
- contingent consideration at the acquisition date, measured at its fair value at that date;
- the effect of a bargain purchase in earnings; and
- changes in the amount of its deferred tax benefits that are recognizable because of a business combination either in income from continuing operations in the period of the combination or directly in contributed capital, depending on the circumstances.

In April 2009, the FASB issued additional GAAP requiring an asset or a liability arising from a contingency in a business combination to be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably determined and provides additional guidance on how to make that determination. If the fair value of an asset or liability cannot be reasonably determined, the new GAAP requires that an asset or liability be recognized at the amount that would be recognized in accordance with other applicable GAAP for liabilities and at an amount using similar criteria for assets. The new GAAP also amends the subsequent measurement and accounting guidance and the disclosure requirements for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. This new GAAP is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008.

The Company adopted the new GAAP related to business combinations effective January 1, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB also issued new related GAAP regarding noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. This new GAAP requires:

- ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent to be clearly identified, labeled and presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, but separate from the parent's equity;
- the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of operations;
- changes in a parent's ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest in its subsidiary to be accounted for consistently;
- when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary be initially measured at fair value;
- gains or losses on the deconsolidation of a subsidiary to be measured using the fair value of any noncontrolling equity investment rather than the carrying amount of the retained investment; and
- entities to provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners.

The Company adopted the new GAAP effective January 1, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. (ASU) 2009-13, which provides new criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. Under these new criteria, multiple-deliverable arrangements are likely to be separated in more circumstances than under previous GAAP. ASU 2009-13 establishes a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The selling price used for each deliverable is to be based on:

- vendor-specific objective evidence, if available;
- third-party evidence, if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available; or
- estimated selling price, if neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available.

ASU 2009-13 clarifies that the allocation of revenue to each deliverable is to be based on entity-specific assumptions rather than assumptions of a marketplace participant. It also eliminates the residual method of revenue allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method. A vendor will be required to determine its best estimate of selling price in a manner that is consistent with that used to determine the price to sell the deliverable on a standalone basis.

ASU 2009-13 is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt ASU 2009-13 effective January 1, 2011.

The Company's multiple deliverable arrangements are composed of integrated marketing packages, which include subscription-based digital and print advertising delivered by the Company on behalf of its advertiser clients pursuant to contracts that are typically 12 or more months in duration. The terms of the contracts include monthly billing. Under previous GAAP, these arrangements did not meet the criteria for separate units of accounting; however, under the new GAAP, the separability criteria are met, and digital and print advertising must be accounted for separately. The timing of the completion of the earnings process is different for digital and print advertising, and as a result, under the new GAAP, the recognition of the digital portion of the billed revenue must be deferred for approximately one month.

As a result of the adoption of the new GAAP, the Company does not expect a significant impact on the timing or amount of its billings or cash receipts associated with its multiple-deliverable arrangements; however, as a result of the adoption, the Company's advertising revenue is expected to decrease during 2011 by \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million, including \$0.7 million during the first quarter. The adoption is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated balance sheet.

Note 3. Discontinued Operations

The Company has classified all of the results of divested entities as discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with GAAP.

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Details about the Company's divestitures during the year ended December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Segment, Group or Division	Year of Inclusion in Discontinued Operations	Basis for Inclusion in Discontinued Operations	Year of Disposition	Consideration		Pre-tax Gain on Disposition Recognized During the Year Ended December 31, 2008
	Operations	Operations	Disposition	Form	Amount (Dollars in thousands)	2008
PRIMEDIA Healthcare (part of Education segment), a medical education business(1)	2006	Announcement of active pursuit of sale of segment	2008	Cash	\$ 200	\$ 132
Enthusiast Media segment(2)	2007	Sale of segment	2007	Cash	1,177,900	651
Auto Guides division(3)	2007	Announcement of intent to sell or shut down operations of division	2008	Cash	2,100	42

(1) Remaining operations were shut down, resulting in a loss of approximately \$0.4 million.

(2) Final adjustments, including the recording of additional gain, were made in 2008, resulting in payment of approximately \$4.4 million to acquirer.

(3) Remaining operations were shut down, resulting in a loss of approximately \$0.8 million.

There was no pre-tax gain or loss on disposition recognized during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

The components of discontinued operations included in the consolidated statement of operations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Total revenue, net	\$	\$	\$ 3,353
Income (loss) from operations:			
PRIMEDIA Healthcare	\$	\$	\$ 132
Auto Guides division			(1,668)
Provision for litigation reserves and settlements		(3,250)	(6,000)
Professional fees	(655)	(1,825)	(2,287)
Adjustments to accrued operating lease liabilities	(2,650)	(2,770)	2,123
Insurance-related benefits (expenses)	12	(397)	(1,488)
Tax-related contingencies	1,848	6,638	462
Write-off of receivables and other assets		(259)	(1,164)
Other	518	(249)	(960)

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Loss from operations before (provision) benefit for income taxes and gain on sale of businesses	(927)	(2,112)	(10,850)
Gain on sale of businesses:			
PEM segment			651
PRIMEDIA Healthcare			132
Auto Guides division			42
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(434)	1,060	20,466
 Discontinued operations, net of tax (including gain on sale of businesses)	 \$ (1,361)	 \$ (1,052)	 \$ 10,441

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The components of the (provision) benefit for income taxes included in discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Benefit (provision) for tax expense on pre-tax income (loss), adjusted for permanent differences	\$ 106	\$ (1,779)	\$ 15,046
Benefit for 2008 extended NOL carryback under Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009		9,347	
Provision for tax benefit on gain on sale of business			1,227
Change in liability for uncertain tax positions	(834)	(6,687)	(1,347)
Changes in estimates included in prior year tax provision	294	179	5,540
Total (provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ (434)	\$ 1,060	\$ 20,466

Amounts other than the income or loss from operations of the disposed businesses and gain or loss on sale of businesses primarily represent the impact of changes in contingent obligations the Company has related to the disposition of the businesses, including changes in sublease income assumptions related to operating leases for office space subleased or assigned to the buyer or another third party; legal and other professional fees incurred in defending the Company against litigation or in attempting to force performance by third parties under leasing arrangements; actual or expected losses from litigation for which the Company is liable; write-off of uncollectable rent receivable under operating lease arrangements for real estate; insurance-related costs for events that occurred prior to the disposition; and other similar costs.

The gain on sale of businesses, net of tax, was \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. There were no gains on sales of businesses, net of tax, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

During 2008, the Company recognized a tax benefit of \$16.3 million in discontinued operations as a result of its ability to carry back a projected 2008 NOL against taxes paid on a portion of the 2007 gain on divestitures of certain subsidiaries. The 2008 NOL arose primarily from the reversal of differences between the carrying value and tax basis in a group of PRIMEDIA Healthcare intangible assets triggered by the sale of those assets during 2008.

Held for Sale

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 there were no assets and liabilities of businesses held for sale.

Cash Flows

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company does not separately report cash flows arising from discontinued operations. For purposes of calculating cash provided by or used in operating activities, discontinued operations are included until sold or shut down; therefore, these discontinued operations do not contribute to operating activities for the full year in which the sale of an entity occurs.

Note 4. Available for Sale Securities

During 2008, the Company sold all of its available for sale securities with no realized gain or loss. As of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no available for sale securities.

Table of Contents**Note 5. Property and Equipment, Net**

Property and equipment, net, including assets held under capital leases, consisted of the following:

	2010 Range of Lives (years) (Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
		2010	2009
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of economic life or 5 years	\$ 2,903	\$ 3,178
Furniture and fixtures	7	3,635	4,247
Machinery and equipment	3-5	13,089	14,608
Internal use software	2-3	30,539	71,825
Display racks and other	3	3,574	5,071
		53,740	98,929
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization		35,939	80,932
		\$ 17,801	\$ 17,997

Included in property and equipment as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are assets acquired under capital leases in the amount of \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, with accumulated amortization of \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million, respectively (see Note 19).

During 2010, the Company retired approximately \$57.6 million of fully depreciated property and equipment, primarily capitalized software, that is no longer in use. There was no impact to the Company's net income or cash flows for any period as a result of the retirement of these assets.

Note 6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

GAAP requires companies to assess goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually. The Company's impairment testing under GAAP related to accounting for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles did not result in any impairment for any period presented.

There have been no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill since December 31, 2008.

Intangible assets not subject to amortization had a carrying value of \$6.3 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and consisted of trademarks.

Intangible assets subject to amortization consisted of the following:

Weighted- Average Amortization Period (Years)	2010	December 31,	
		2010	2009