

10-K 1 f10k2016_propelmedia.htm ANNUAL REPORT

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number **000-55360**

PROPEL MEDIA, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

2010 Main Street, Suite 900

Irvine, CA

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

47-2133177

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

92614

(Zip Code)

(949) 251-0640

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

None

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

Common Stock, \$.0001 par value per share

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 15(d) of the Exchange 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 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 requirement 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 in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2016, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$985,566.

As of March 30, 2017, there were 250,010,162 shares of common stock, \$.0001 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2017 annual meeting of stockholders (the "2017 Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated. The 2017 Proxy Statement will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

PROPEL MEDIA, INC.
FORM 10-K
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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND INTRODUCTION

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Form 10-K”) including, without limitation, statements under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” regarding our financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward looking statements. When used in this Form 10-K, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend” and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, identify forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements are based on the beliefs of management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. Actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward looking statements as a result of certain factors detailed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). All subsequent written or oral forward looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are qualified in their entirety by this paragraph.

In assessing forward-looking statements contained herein, readers are urged to carefully read those statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are: inability to protect our intellectual property; inability to comply with the covenants in our credit facility; inability to obtain necessary financing; inability to effectively manage our growth; inability to effectively comply with the policies and procedures of Google, Microsoft and other leading industry companies; failure to effectively integrate the operations of acquired businesses; competition; loss of key personnel; increases of costs of operations; continued compliance with government regulations; and general economic conditions.

Unless the context otherwise requires:

- references to “Propel” or the “Company” and to “we,” “us” or “our” are to Propel Media, Inc., formerly known as Kitara Holdco Corp., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries;
- references to “Propel Media” are to Propel Media LLC, formerly known as Future Ads LLC (“Future Ads”), a California limited liability company that became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on January 28, 2015, and its subsidiaries;
- references to “Kitara” are to Kitara Media Corp., a Delaware corporation that became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on January 28, 2015, and its subsidiaries;
- references to “Kitara Media” are to Kitara Media, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company that is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kitara;
- references to “NYPG” are to New York Publishing Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation that is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kitara; and
- references to “Tek Array” are to Tek Array, Inc., formerly known as Health Guru Media, Inc. (“Health Guru Media”), a Delaware corporation that is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kitara.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Propel is a holding company for Propel Media and Kitara.

Propel is a diversified online advertising company. Propel generates revenues through the sale of advertising to advertisers who want to reach consumers in the United States and internationally to promote their products and services.

Propel delivers advertising, including via its real-time, bid-based, online advertising platform called Propel Media Platform. This technology platform allows advertisers to target audiences and deliver video, display and text based advertising. Propel and its Propel Media Platform provide advertisers with an effective way to serve, manage and maximize the performance of their online advertising purchasing. Propel offers both a self-serve platform and a managed services option that give advertisers diverse solutions to reach online audiences and acquire customers. Propel has over 1,400 advertiser customers and serves millions of ads per day.

Propel primarily serves its advertising to users who are part of its owned and operated member-based network or the member-based networks of our third party application partners. Propel provides its audience with access to its premium content for free and obtains the users' permission to serve advertising to them while they peruse content on the web. In this model, Propel also serves advertising through partners who acquire users by providing a variety of applications free of charge in exchange for the ability to serve ads to their users. In this model, advertising units are served directly to users through a browser extension or other software installed on the user's computer.

Propel has also developed a publisher business model with a channel of direct publishers, networks and exchanges. These supply channels expand our ability to serve advertising. In this model, the advertising units are served to users through websites, and we serve the advertising in coordination with the publisher, network or exchange.

Propel's principal executive office is located at 2010 Main Street, Suite 900, Irvine, CA 92614. Its telephone number at that location is (949) 251-0640.

History and Structure of Our Company

Overview

Propel was incorporated in Delaware on October 7, 2014 under the name "Kitara Holdco Corp." It was formed for the purpose of completing the Transactions (as defined below). Prior to the completion of the Transactions, Propel had no assets and did not conduct any material activities other than those incidental to its formation. Upon completion of the Transactions, the businesses of Propel Media and Kitara became the business of Propel. In February 2015, Propel changed its name to "Propel Media, Inc." to better reflect its current operations and its common stock began trading on the OTC Pink Market, operated by OTC Markets Group ("OTC Pink Market") under the trading symbol "PROM." In December 2015, Propel changed the name of Propel Media from "Future Ads LLC" to "Propel Media LLC" and the Company now conducts all of its business under the Propel Media brand name.

Business Combination

On January 28, 2015, Propel consummated the transactions (the "Transactions") contemplated by (i) the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Merger Agreement"), dated as of October 10, 2014, by and among Kitara, Propel, which was previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kitara, and Kitara Merger Sub, Inc. ("Merger Sub"), which was previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of Propel, and (ii) the Unit Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement"), dated as of October 10, 2014 and amended as of December 23, 2014, April 29, 2015 and January 26, 2016, by and among Kitara, Propel, Propel Media and the former members of Propel Media (the "Transferors"). Prior to the Transactions, Kitara was a public operating company and Propel Media was a private operating company. Upon the closing of the Transactions, Propel became the new public company and Kitara and Propel Media became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Propel.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into Kitara (the “Merger”), with Kitara surviving the Merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Propel. In the Merger, each outstanding share of Kitara common stock was converted into one share of Propel common stock. In addition, Propel assumed Kitara’s existing 2012 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (the “2012 Plan”) and its 2013 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (the “2013 Plan”), and all outstanding stock options thereunder. However, Propel has amended the plans so that no further awards may be issued thereunder. Propel also assumed the other outstanding options and warrants of Kitara, in each case in accordance with the terms of the respective securities.

Immediately following the Merger and as part of a single integrated transaction, pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the Transferors exchanged all of the outstanding Propel Media interests for (i) \$80,000,000 in cash, (ii) 154,125,921 shares of Propel common stock, (iii) the right to receive performance-based “earn out” payments that will enable the Transferors to receive up to an additional \$40,000,000 in cash or stock consideration based on Propel Media reaching certain EBITDA levels during the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years, (iv) the right to receive, on or prior to June 30, 2019, \$10,000,000 in cash and/or shares of Propel common stock, and (v) the right to receive, immediately after the payment of certain fees to Highbridge (as defined below) on or about the fourth anniversary of the closing, \$6,000,000 in cash (the “Exchange”). The consideration payable to the Transferors was subject to a post-closing adjustment based on the working capital and indebtedness of Propel Media and the working capital of Kitara. On October 30, 2015, the Company paid \$3,337,000 to the Transferors in full satisfaction of this post-closing adjustment. The Company did not achieve the required EBITDA level in 2015 or 2016 and accordingly no “earn out” payment was made with respect to such fiscal years. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, Propel also reimbursed the Transferors for all transaction expenses paid by Propel Media, its subsidiaries or the Transferors on or before the consummation of the Transactions, and assumed all of their unpaid transaction expenses as of such date. The aggregate transaction expenses reimbursed or assumed by it were \$867,000.

The Transactions were treated as a reverse merger under the purchase method of accounting in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”). For accounting purposes, Propel Media is considered to have acquired Kitara in the Transactions. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Kitara have been recorded at their respective fair values and added to those of Propel Media in our financial statements.

Debt Financing

On January 28, 2015, in connection with the closing of the Transactions, Propel, Kitara and Propel Media, as “Borrowers,” and certain of their subsidiaries, as “Guarantors,” entered into a financing agreement, as amended on December 23, 2016 (“Financing Agreement”), with certain financial institutions as “Lenders,” HPS Investment Partners, LLC (formerly known as Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC) (“Highbridge”), as collateral agent for the Lenders (“Collateral Agent”), and PNC Bank, National Association (“PNC”), as a Lender and administrative agent for the Lenders (“Administrative Agent”).

The Financing Agreement provided the Borrowers with (a) a term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$81,000,000 (the “Term Loan”) and (b) a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 at any time outstanding (the “Revolving Loan” and, together with the Term Loan, the “Loans”). The Loans will mature on January 28, 2019 (“Final Maturity Date”).

Upon the closing of the Financing Agreement, the Term Loan was borrowed in full and \$7,500,000 was made available to the Borrowers under the Revolving Loan. The proceeds of the Loans were used (a) to pay off and refinance the Credit and Security Agreement (the "Wells Fargo Credit Agreement"), dated as of November 1, 2013, by and between Kitara and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as amended and other existing indebtedness of the Borrowers, (b) to pay fees and expenses related to the Financing Agreement, (c) to finance the cash consideration under the Exchange Agreement and (d) for general working capital purposes of the Borrowers.

The outstanding principal amount of the Term Loan shall be repayable in consecutive quarterly installments in equal amounts of \$1,750,000 on the last day of each March, June, September and December commencing on March 31, 2015, except that the payment due on March 31, 2015 was \$1,219,000. The remaining balance of the Term Loan and the Revolving Loan are due and payable on the Final Maturity Date, except in certain limited circumstances.

The Borrowers may borrow, repay and reborrow the Revolving Loan prior to the Final Maturity Date, subject to the terms, provisions and limitations set forth in the Financing Agreement. The outstanding principal amount of advances may not at any time exceed the lesser of the \$15,000,000 or the borrowing base.

Subject to the terms of the Financing Agreement, the Term Loan or any portion thereof shall bear interest on the principal amount thereof from time to time outstanding, from the date of the Term Loan until repaid, at a rate per annum equal to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") (but not less than 1% and not more than 3%) for the interest period in effect for the Term Loan (or such portion thereof) plus 9.00%.

Subject to the terms of the Financing Agreement, each Revolving Loan shall bear interest on the principal amount thereof from time to time outstanding, from the date of such Loan until repaid, at a rate per annum equal to the LIBOR for the interest period in effect for such Loan plus 6.00%.

The obligations of the Borrowers under the Financing Agreement are secured by first priority security interests granted to the Lenders on all of the Borrowers' and Guarantors' tangible and intangible property, including accounts receivable, intellectual property and shares and membership interests of the Borrowers (other than Propel) and the Guarantors.

The Financing Agreement and other loan documents provide for certain customary fees and other amounts to be paid to the Lenders at the closing of the Financing Agreement (approximately \$3,000,000), during the term of the Financing Agreement (approximately \$800,000) and on the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Financing Agreement (\$12,500,000).

The Financing Agreement and other loan documents contain customary representations and warranties and affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that restrict the Borrowers' ability to, among other things, create certain liens, make certain types of borrowings and engage in certain mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, asset sales and affiliate transactions. The Financing Agreement also contains a financial covenant, as discussed in Item 7 below. The Financing Agreement provides for customary events of default, including, among other things, if a change of control of Propel occurs. The Loans may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default.

Subsidiaries

Propel Media

Propel Media was formed in September 2008 as a California limited liability company under the name "Future Ads LLC." Upon completion of the Transactions (as described above), Propel Media became a wholly owned subsidiary of Propel. In December 2015, Propel Media changed its name from "Future Ads LLC" to "Propel Media LLC."

Kitara

Kitara was incorporated in Delaware on December 5, 2005 under the name "Ascend Acquisition Corp." From Kitara's inception until February 29, 2012, it was a blank check company and did not engage in active business operations other than the search for, and evaluation of, potential business combination opportunities.

On December 30, 2011, Kitara entered into a Merger Agreement and Plan of Reorganization with Andover Games LLC (“Andover Games”) and the members of Andover Games. On February 29, 2012, pursuant to such agreement, Andover Games became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kitara. As a result, Kitara’s business became the business of Andover Games. Andover Games’ principal business was focused on developing mobile games for iPhone and Android platforms prior to June 30, 2013.

On June 12, 2013, Kitara entered into a Merger Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, as amended on July 1, 2013, with Kitara Media, NYPG and the former holders of all of the outstanding membership interests of Kitara Media and all of the outstanding shares of common stock of NYPG. On July 1, 2013, pursuant to such agreement, Kitara Media and NYPG became wholly owned subsidiaries of Kitara. In connection with the transactions, Kitara ceased the operations of Andover Games. On July 1, 2013, Kitara’s operations became entirely those of Kitara Media and NYPG. On August 19, 2013, Kitara changed its name from “Ascend Acquisition Corp.” to “Kitara Media Corp.”

On December 3, 2013, Kitara entered into a Merger Agreement and Plan of Reorganization with Health Guru Media and the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Health Guru Media, and simultaneously consummated the transactions contemplated thereby. At the closing, Health Guru Media became Kitara’s wholly-owned subsidiary. On April 27, 2016, Propel sold substantially all the assets of the Health Guru Media business, and subsequently changed the name of Health Guru Media to “Tek Array, Inc.”

Upon completion of the Transactions (as described above), Kitara became a wholly owned subsidiary of Propel.

Opportunity

We believe the online advertising market is well positioned for growth with expanded ways in which audiences can connect to the Internet with a variety of cross screen devices. Market forecasts are showing significant growth in ad spend across all major digital ad formats:

1. U.S. mobile ad spend in 2017 is forecasted to be \$50.84 billion growing to \$57.95 billion in 2018. (eMarketer)
2. U.S. display ad spend in 2017 is forecasted to be \$37.20 billion growing to \$41.87 billion in 2018. (eMarketer)
3. U.S. video ad spend in 2017 is forecasted to be \$11.43 billion growing to \$13.05 billion in 2018. (eMarketer)
4. U.S. native ad spend in 2017 is forecasted to be \$20.9 billion growing to \$25.2 billion in 2018. (Business Insider Intelligence)

Propel is positioning itself to take advantage of these major industry growth trends.

Strategy

Propel participates in the online advertising market where advertisers reward providers who can deliver performance and return on advertising investment. The fundamental strategy of the business is to drive advertiser performance across all mediums and geographies. Key elements of the Propel strategy include:

1. Increasing quality inventory from supply sources that deliver improved advertiser performance. This includes increasing Propel’s proportion of inventory coming from its owned and operated member-based network through increased investment in media buying to acquire users.

2. Expanding revenues that come from video advertisers. As more advertiser budget moves from television to online, we see opportunities to increase the revenue we generate from distributing video advertisements on behalf of our advertisers.
3. Expanding revenues that come from display advertisers. As display advertising budgets continue to increase, we see the opportunity to increase revenues we generate from distributing display advertisements on behalf of our advertisers.
4. Expanding ad inventory by increasing our publisher-based syndication program to expand supply for video and display advertisements.
5. Migrating into the mobile market to take advantage of advertiser demand for this segment of the market.
6. Expanding globally.

Business

Overview

Propel generates revenue by selling advertising to advertisers and serving the advertising to users while they browse the Internet. We have two monetization models.

In one model (which we sometimes refer to herein as the “member-based business”), we have a direct relationship with users who have installed an extension in the users’ browsers or software that allows us to serve them advertising through their browsers as an overlay image on the content that they are viewing or in a new browser window or tab. In this model, we have no publisher relationship and as a result no publisher payments. We acquire a relationship with users in two ways: (i) through our owned and operated properties and (ii) through properties developed by our third party application partners. In each case, a user who accepts free access to our owned and operated property or to the application partner’s property agrees to receive advertisements served by us from advertisers using our Propel Media Platform as they browse the Internet. This allows us or our third party application partners to install an extension to the user’s browser or download software onto the user’s computer. The extension or software allows us to travel with the user as the user views content on the Internet. We capture the URLs and keywords of certain browsing pages viewed, and in real time determine if we have advertisers who have bid on keywords or the URL being browsed. If so, we serve the relevant advertising. In some situations, we have advertisers who wish to have us serve advertising on a run-of-network basis, which then permits us to serve ads across our user base without targeting parameters being established.

During 2016, as we transitioned away from the declining revenues from third party application partners, we focused on growing our user base via the marketing of our own and operated properties, such as free casual games and free lifestyle content. We continue to have a distinct media buying organization that purchases advertising on various online ad platforms and is dedicated to developing the user base acquired through our owned and operated properties for our member-based business model.

In the second model (which we sometimes refer to herein as the “publisher business model”), we develop publisher based syndication supply channels through relationships with web publishers, exchanges and other supply channels. In this model, there is a direct publisher relationship and we use the traffic from publishers as the user base to whom we serve ads. No extension or software is downloaded or otherwise used. In this model, we enter into a revenue share or CPM (as defined below) payment model with the publisher.

Advertiser Sales and Account Management

Propel is focused on building relationships with digital advertisers.

Propel currently services over 1,400 active advertisers and its advertiser clients include, but are not limited to, direct advertisers, affiliate advertisers, lead generation advertisers and leading advertising agencies and advertising networks and exchanges representing premium brands.

Propel's sales team and account management organization are comprised, collectively, of 15 employees. They call on and support advertisers and their advertising campaigns. The sales and account management teams are responsible for acquiring new advertisers, developing campaign goals and strategies with advertisers or their agents and working with the clients to establish the ad formats that will run. They are also responsible for developing the return on investment metrics with the advertiser that will be used to help the account management organization or the advertiser understand performance as the campaign is running and will allow the account management organization, the salesperson and the advertiser to optimize campaigns to meet campaign goals.

Campaigns are set up and managed by either the salesperson, account manager or the advertiser themselves. These activities are executed through the Propel Media Platform. This platform allows Propel to work with advertisers to:

- Process advertiser applications;
- Accept or reject advertiser applications;
- Record advertiser information, payment terms and semi-automate the advance payment process through credit card or wire transfer, if required;
- Set up campaigns including:
 - Specifying the ad units to be employed for the campaign, which include:
 - Video ads – Video ads are served to its audience on a run-of-network basis and the advertiser is charged when the ad is displayed (this is priced on a Cost Per Thousand Impressions, or CPM).
 - Display ads – These are traditional box ads combining graphical images with ad copy. These ads are served based on targeted keywords. The advertiser is charged when the ad is displayed (this is referred to as Cost Per View, or CPV).
 - Textlink ads – Ads that appear when the consumer places the mouse cursor over the targeted keyword. If the user clicks on the ad, the user is taken to the advertiser's offer landing page that provides more information. The advertiser is only charged if the consumer clicks on the ad (this is referred to as Cost Per Click, or CPC).
 - Native ads – These are content based ads that are generally served in a grouping of four to six native ad tiles with each tile representing a different ad or advertiser. If the user clicks on the ad tile, the user is taken to the content and ad offers. The advertiser is charged on a CPC basis.
 - Establishing targeting parameters by keywords and URLs that the advertiser chooses.
 - Establishment of bid price for keywords and URLs. As Propel Media Platform is a bid-based platform, the advertiser's ad will be displayed if its bid price wins over other advertisers who are also bidding to serve their ads.
 - Establish links to ad creative that will run in each campaign.
- Generate reports and metrics that allow real time campaign performance management.

Audience Development

Propel advertisers' campaigns are dependent on having an audience to receive the advertising. Propel's model is to reach its audience either directly or via partners.

Propel reaches audiences for its advertisers through two different business models:

- The member-based business model acquires a relationship with users in two ways:
 - *Owned and Operated Properties.* Propel develops and distributes multiple free casual gaming sites and other lifestyle content properties. In this method, Propel buys media and advertises these gaming sites and lifestyle content properties on various online destinations, including gaming and social media portals. Propel provides its audience with access to its premium gaming and lifestyle content for free and obtains the user's permission to serve advertising to them while they peruse content on the web. Propel incurs media costs to acquire audiences in this manner.
 - *Application Partners' Properties.* Propel partners with third party application developers who have their own audience bases and are seeking to serve advertising to them. In this instance, Propel partners with these third party application developers to increase the total audience that Propel's advertisers can reach with their advertisements. Propel operates under a revenue share model with its partners in this distribution model.
- The publisher business model serves advertising through publisher based syndication supply channels. In this model, Propel develops direct relationships with publishers, networks and exchanges for supply and then purchases impressions from these supply sources. Propel operates under a revenue share model or on a fixed CPM with its partners in this distribution model.

During 2016, as we transitioned away from the declining revenues from third party application partners, we focused on growing our user base via the marketing of our own and operated properties, such as free casual games and free lifestyle content. This led to 77% of our 2016 revenue being generated by our owned and operated audience. Our revenue mix is expected to continue to be heavily weighted to supply coming from owned and operated audience and publisher business as opposed to our third party application partners.

Solutions, Technology & Services

Propel offers advertisers the ability to reach audiences in which performance is measured by their willingness to view an ad or click through to the advertisers landing page for more information or complete a conversion action as defined by the advertiser. Typical conversions might include, for example, making a purchase, filling out an automobile test drive form, taking a survey or filling out a request for more information from online education providers. Superior performance is achieved by having engaging ad units that target the right audiences and are served at the right scale and frequency. Although most creative work is done by the client, Propel offers design services to help improve campaign performance through more impactful creative ads and landing pages. Propel offers video, display, text link and native ad units that are designed for maximum impact and conversions.

Audience targeting is achieved through keywords and URLs. Advertisers bid on keyword and URL targets which they believe will be relevant to the content that their audiences will be consuming. An advertiser will bid on anywhere from a few to thousands of keywords and URLs at varying bid prices based on the importance of the keyword or URL and the competition from other advertisers for that same keyword or URL. Advertisers may raise or lower keyword or URL bid prices as they see how effective various keywords or URLs perform for their campaign. If a keyword or URL target is performing well for an advertiser, the advertiser may want to increase the number of individuals clicking on the advertiser's advertisements. This is accomplished by raising the bid price the advertiser is willing to pay to have the advertiser's ad served, which in turn will generate more impressions and, hopefully, increased conversions. Conversely, if a keyword or URL is not performing, bid prices might be lowered in order to not spend advertising budget on underperforming keywords or URLs.

Propel's proprietary ad serving technologies are geared toward optimizing direct response advertiser campaigns to ensure that the desired performance criteria are generated within advertiser defined cost parameters. It is through Propel's ad serving technologies that Propel matches advertisers with targeted audiences in a real time auction environment. Propel's ad serving technologies determine if there are relevant keywords or URLs on the webpage that an audience member is perusing and that an advertiser or advertisers are targeting. It then evaluates the parameters for serving an ad, including the number of times an audience member has been exposed to a particular ad, the time intervals between ads, the competitive bid prices, the conversion data, time of day parameters that the advertiser has chosen to show ads and other relevant segmenting options. The ad server then decides which advertiser's ad to serve to a particular audience member. This generally takes place in the 150 milliseconds that generally takes a webpage to load on a computer and occurs tens of millions of times per day.

Propel Media Platform is the Propel advertiser interface platform that registers campaign input parameters that drive its ad serving to carry out campaigns as defined by the advertiser. The Propel Media Platform interface allows advertisers to establish and direct what and where creative assets (ads) are to be found, the keyword, URL and geographic targets for each campaign, the bid price for each keyword and URL target, day part serving parameters, serving intervals between ad impressions, budget parameters on a daily basis and other segmenting options.

Key benefits of the platform are:

- Comprehensive – Self-serve platform, with managed account solutions
- Cost Effective – Bid Based, Cost per Click (CPC), Cost per View (CPV) and Cost Per Thousand (CPM) pricing
- Targeted Data – Capable of targeting based on a variety of attributes, such as frequency caps and time of day
- Performance Goal Oriented – Designed for direct response, performance driven advertisers and brand marketers based on defined event results
- Diverse Solutions – Interactive Advertising Bureau (IAB) standard Display and Video formats available
- Scalable – Capable of handling thousands of advertisers and billions of ad impressions monthly

The Propel Media Platform provides an easy to use self-service interface that allows for the building of customized ad campaigns with contextually targeted ads. The platform also provides performance traffic and budget management capabilities to meet key goals.

The platform is currently servicing over 1,400 advertisers. Propel solutions deliver effective results for advertisers that allow them to target and reach mass audiences with high performance results across text, display and video formats. The reporting and analytics interface allows advertisers to see campaign performance in real-time. Campaign optimization and management is all performed through the Propel Media Platform interface.

Video Offerings

In 2016, Propel focused on expanding its video offerings to existing and new advertisers on our user network (the member-based business model) and on our expanding syndication network of publishers, exchanges and marketplaces (the publisher business model).

Propel is focused on delivering a set of comprehensive solutions supported by industry leading services and a proven video advertising technology platform.

Propel's objective is to ensure that every online advertising campaign dynamically achieves key performance metrics through brand-safe delivery to the right audience against relevant content in engaging interactive video ad formats. We believe consumers are spending more time online watching video content and advertisers are increasingly shifting budgets from television to online platforms.

The Propel video solutions are designed to address the needs of traditional direct relationships with brands and their agencies as well as the expanding evolution of programmatic advertisers. We believe that regardless of how online advertising campaigns are executed, whether by media buying or through programmatic automation, the same elements of relevant content, audiences and performance are required to optimize brand value.

Competition

Propel operates in a dynamic and competitive market, influenced by trends across multiple industries, including, but not limited to, the digital advertising industry, the video content marketing industry and the digital publishing industry. We expect that competition in Propel's industry will continue to intensify in the future as a result of industry consolidation, the continuing maturation of the industry and low barriers to entry.

The display, video, desktop application and online advertising solutions market is highly competitive, with many companies providing competing solutions. Propel competes with Google, RythmOne, RocketFuel, Tremor, Criteo, IAC, Facebook, Vibrant and many demand side advertiser platforms, supply side advertising platforms, ad networks, exchanges (such as BrightRoll, Inc. and Yume, Inc.) and desktop and mobile applications.

We believe that Propel competes favorably with an emphasis on key competitive factors, including strong relationships with online advertisers, publishers and third party application developers, an advanced and scalable technology platform, effective audience engagement and goal-based performance, data driven benchmarks and brand and campaign metrics for advertising campaigns, brand safety and proven performance. With respect to these factors, we believe that Propel's effective, scalable and stable goal based performance platform well positions Propel as an independent provider of online advertising solutions.

Technology and Development

Propel's technology and development efforts are focused on investing in its Propel Media Platform and a suite of complementary services. Much of its technology and development is conducted through a consulting arrangement with Bravo Studio d.o.o., which arrangement dates back to 2009. Pursuant to the consulting arrangement, Bravo Studio d.o.o. provides Propel with ongoing software and technology development services and support. Any intellectual property that is created within the scope of the consulting arrangement is owned by Propel. The consulting arrangement is terminable by either party upon 15 days' prior written notice to the other party. Propel has incurred approximately \$3,488,000 and \$3,992,000 in technology and development expense during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Propel continues to develop a robust platform to enable automation and optimization of online advertising and publisher inventory. Propel's strategy incorporates enhanced optimization management capabilities for video, display and text ad units. Capitalizing on proprietary and third-party data tools and reporting functionality, Propel will continue to analyze audience insights and offer reporting functionalities to provide Propel and its advertisers, publishers and third party application developers with a transparent understanding of Propel's performance.

Intellectual Property

Propel's ability to protect its intellectual property, including its technologies, will be an important factor in the success and continued growth of its business. Propel has established business procedures designed to maintain the confidentiality of its proprietary information such as the use of license agreements with customers and its use of confidentiality agreements and intellectual property assignment agreements with its employees, consultants, business partners and advisors where appropriate. These methods, however, may not afford complete protection for Propel's intellectual property and there can be no assurance that others will not independently develop technologies similar or superior to those of Propel.

Propel currently has secured one patent which expires on July 16, 2033 and multiple trademarks protecting its intellectual property and its brands.

Government Regulation

Propel is subject to numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations that are applicable to companies engaged in the online advertising business. In addition, many areas of law that apply to Propel's business are still evolving, and could potentially affect its business to the extent they restrict its business practices or impose a greater risk of liability. We are aware of several ongoing lawsuits filed against companies in Propel's industry alleging various violations of privacy or data security related laws.

Privacy

Privacy and data protection laws and regulations play a significant role in Propel's industry. In the United States, at both the state and federal level, there are laws that govern activities, such as the collection, use and disclosure of data by companies like Propel.

Online advertising activities in the United States have primarily been subject to regulation by the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"), which has regularly relied upon Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, or Section 5, to enforce against unfair and deceptive trade practices. Section 5 has been the primary regulatory tool used to enforce against alleged violations of consumer privacy interests. In addition, as Propel continues expanding into other foreign countries and jurisdictions, Propel increasingly becomes subject to additional laws and regulations that may affect how it conducts business. In particular, European data protection laws can be more restrictive regarding the collection, use and disclosure of data than those in the United States.

Additionally, U.S. and foreign governments have enacted, considered or are considering legislation or regulations that could significantly restrict industry participants' ability to collect, augment, analyze, use and share anonymous data, such as by regulating the level of consumer notice and consent required before a company can employ cookies or other electronic tools to track people online. The European Union (the "EU"), and some EU member states have already implemented legislation and regulations requiring advertisers to obtain specific types of notice and consent from individuals before using cookies or other technologies to track individuals and their online behavior and deliver targeted advertisements. It remains a possibility that additional legislation and regulations may be passed or otherwise issued in the future. Propel also participates in industry self-regulatory programs under which, in addition to other compliance obligations, it provides consumers with notice about its use of cookies and its collection and use of data in connection with the delivery of its offerings. The rules and policies of the self-regulatory programs that Propel participates in are updated from time to time and may impose additional restrictions upon it in the future.

Any failure, or perceived failure, by Propel to comply with U.S. federal, state, or international laws or regulations pertaining to privacy or data protection, or other policies, self-regulatory requirements or legal obligations could result in proceedings or actions against it by governmental entities or others.

Advertising Content

Even though Propel's advertisers create the content of their ads and Propel receives contractual protections from its advertisers, Propel may nevertheless be subject to regulations concerning the content of their ads. Federal and state laws governing intellectual property or other third-party rights could apply to the content of ads Propel places even if it has no part in the creation of the ad. Laws and regulations regarding unfair and deceptive advertising, sweepstakes, advertising to children and other consumer protection regulations, may also apply to the ads Propel places on behalf of clients.

Employees

In April 2016, as part of a strategic plan designed to improve operational and cost efficiencies, the Company completed a workforce reduction and the consolidation of office facilities. As of December 31, 2016, Propel had 41 full-time employees, 2 part-time employees. None of Propel's employees are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Propel considers its relationship with its employees to be good.

Internet Address/Availability of Reports

Propel is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and files or furnishes annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Such reports and other information filed by Propel with the SEC will be available free of charge on Propel's website at <http://www.propelmedia.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after Propel electronically files such material with, or otherwise furnishes it to, the SEC. The public may also read and copy any materials filed by Propel with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov. The contents of these websites are not incorporated into this filing. Further, Propel's references to website URLs are intended to be inactive textual references only.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following discussion of risk factors contains forward-looking statements. These risk factors may be important to understanding other statements in this Form 10-K. The following information should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of Part II of this Form 10-K and the consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

Propel's business, financial condition and operating results can be affected by a number of factors, whether currently known or unknown, including but not limited to those described below, any one or more of which could, directly or indirectly, cause Propel's actual financial condition and operating results to vary materially from past, or from anticipated future, financial condition and operating results. Any of these factors, in whole or in part, could materially and adversely affect Propel's business, financial condition, operating results and stock price.

Because of the following factors, as well as other factors affecting Propel's financial condition and operating results, past financial performance should not be considered to be a reliable indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

Risks Related to Our Business

Any material reduction in spending by our key advertisers and/or our inability to retain such key advertisers could adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Our success requires us to sell advertising through our Propel Media Platform, to maintain and expand our relationships with our existing advertisers and ad agencies and to develop new relationships with other advertisers and ad agencies. These advertising sources generally do not include long-term obligations requiring them to purchase from us and are cancelable at any time or upon short notice and without a termination penalty. As a result, we have limited visibility as to our future advertising revenue streams from our advertisers, even if they have been long-standing advertisers. Our advertisers' usage may decline, fluctuate or cease all together as a result of a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- the performance of their ad campaigns and their perception of the efficacy and efficiency of their advertising campaign utilizing our solutions;
- changes in the economic conditions of advertisers, whether it is economic conditions specific to the advertiser or the advertiser's particular industry or the economy in general;
- changes in the advertisers' business models and marketing strategies that do not include us in their forward marketing plans;
- our access to relevant ad serving opportunities and ad inventory;
- our ability to deliver ad campaigns in full;
- their satisfaction with our solutions and our client support;
- the ability of our optimization algorithms underlying our solutions to deliver better rates of return on ad spend dollars than competing solutions;
- seasonal patterns in advertisers' spending, which tend to be discretionary;
- the pricing of our solutions and competing solutions; and
- reductions in spending levels or changes in advertisers' strategies and budgets regarding spending levels for online advertising.

If a major advertiser decides to materially reduce its use of our services, it could do so on short or no notice. We cannot ensure that our advertisers will continue to use our services or that we will be able to replace in a timely or effective manner departing advertisers with new advertisers from whom we generate comparable revenue.

Seasonal fluctuations in digital advertising activity could adversely affect our cash flows.

Many advertisers devote a disproportionate amount of their advertising budgets to the fourth quarter of the calendar year to coincide with increased holiday purchasing. Accordingly, our revenue tends to be seasonal in nature with the fourth quarter of each calendar year historically representing the largest percentage of our total revenue for the year. Our operating cash flows could also fluctuate materially from period to period as a result of these seasonal fluctuations.

Our revenues are impacted by seasonal fluctuations and decreases or delays in audience acquisition and advertising spending which make any forecasting of our operating results inherently uncertain.

Our revenues are subject to seasonal fluctuations due to both our ability to acquire audiences and advertiser spend. Further, expenditures by advertisers and direct marketers tend to vary in cycles that reflect overall economic conditions as well as budgeting and buying patterns. Our revenue could be materially reduced and our ability to grow our revenues could be negatively impacted by a decline in our audience, a decline in the economic prospects of advertisers or a decline in the economy in general. Due to such risks, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations as an indicator of our future results. Further, forecasting economic activity is inherently difficult, and the nature of our business provides only limited visibility for our future

operating results. In addition, we do not generally have long-term contracts with our advertiser customers. Accordingly, our ability to forecast future operating results is limited, any such forecasts would be inherently uncertain and our quarterly results could be quite volatile.

Our sales efforts and relationships with advertisers, publishers, third party application developers and other partners require significant time and expense, which may adversely affect our operating results if we are unable to secure substantial commitments from them.

Attracting new advertisers, third party application developers, publishers, and other partners requires substantial time and expense, and we may not be successful in establishing new relationships or in maintaining or advancing our current relationships. With respect to advertisers and agencies, it may be difficult to identify, engage and market to potential advertisers and agencies who do not currently spend on contextual, display or digital video advertising or are unfamiliar with our current solutions. Furthermore, many of our advertiser and agency customers' purchasing and buying decisions typically require input from multiple internal constituencies. As a result, we must identify those persons involved in the purchasing decision and devote a sufficient amount of time to presenting our solutions to each of those persons. With respect to our publishers and third party application developers, we seek to establish long-term relationships to ensure audience reach for our advertisers. As a result, we invest significant time in cultivating relationships with our third party application developers, publishers and other partners to ensure they understand the potential benefits of monetization of their inventory or applications with us rather than other parties. The relationship building process can take many months and may not result in us winning an opportunity with any given advertiser, agency, third party application developer, publisher or other potential partner. Moreover, even when opportunities are won, the contractual obligation may be short-term and terminable by the other party upon short or no notice. For example, many of our advertising sources are direct advertisers and ad exchanges that programmatically bid and buy without obligation or commitment and can terminate or stop buying immediately. Therefore, we may invest significant resources into winning an opportunity only to result in a short-term commitment from our clients.

Our solutions and business model are relatively unique and often require us to spend substantial time and effort educating potential advertisers, third party application developers, publishers and other partners about our solutions, including providing demonstrations. This process can be costly and time-consuming. If we are not successful in targeting, supporting and streamlining our sales processes, our ability to grow our business may be adversely affected.

We operate in a highly competitive industry, and we may not be able to compete successfully.

The digital advertising market is highly competitive, with many companies providing competing solutions. We compete with Google, RythmOne, RocketFuel, Tremor, Criteo, IAC, Facebook, Vibrant and many demand side advertiser platforms, supply side advertising platforms, ad networks and exchanges (such as BrightRoll, Inc. and YuMe, Inc.), and desktop and mobile applications. Many of our competitors are significantly larger than we are and have more capital to invest in their businesses. Furthermore, our competitors may establish or strengthen cooperative relationships with their digital media property partners, advertisers or other parties, thereby limiting our ability to promote our solutions and generate revenue. Competitive pressures could require us to lower our prices for our advertisers or increase the prices we pay to publishers and third party application developers.

Additionally, some large advertising agencies that represent our current advertising customers have their own relationships with digital media properties and can directly connect advertisers with digital media properties. Our business will suffer to the extent that our advertisers and publishers purchase and sell inventory directly from one another or through other companies that act as intermediaries between them. Other companies that offer analytics, mediation, exchange or other third party solutions have or may become intermediaries between our clients and thereby compete with us. In addition, we also compete with many of the same large scale competitors set forth above in the acquisition of audiences. As competition for audience increases, the cost of acquiring audiences could rise.

Any of these developments would make it more difficult for us to sell our solutions and could result in increased pricing pressure, reduced profit margins, increased sales and marketing expenses or the loss of market share. Accordingly, we may not be able to compete successfully against our current and future competitors.

We and our distribution partners rely on the ability to offer our audience downloadable applications which allows us and our distribution partners to offer services and serve advertising to our audience. Should we or our distribution partners be unable in the future to profitably acquire new audiences due to an inability to distribute downloadable applications via the Internet, our ability to generate revenues could be significantly negatively impacted.

Our ability to serve ads from our advertisers and to generate revenues is dependent on our ability to provide the appropriate audiences for our advertisers' campaigns. We acquire audiences in a variety of ways including offering free downloadable applications ourselves or via our distribution partners that audiences agree to install and which allow us to serve advertising to them. If our ability to acquire audiences through this value exchange is disrupted, our advertising business model could be impaired. Possible reasons for such disruption could include audiences not valuing the offered application, costs of marketing the software being too high, the lifetime value of the acquired audiences not covering the cost of acquiring the audiences, or ad blockers, anti-virus protection blockers or other applications preventing our applications from being installed or our ads from being served.

The dominant players in our industry, including Microsoft and Google have modified their guidelines and policies to prevent or limit the ability to offer downloadable applications or to serve advertising to audiences that have installed downloadable applications. This may negatively impact our ability to generate revenues and could cause a material adverse effect on our financial results.

In an effort to protect their audiences from unwanted applications or unwanted behaviors while using their software and to control the computing experience, the dominant industry players who control access to audiences via their browsers and operating systems are regularly updating their policies and procedures to regulate the applications that may be installed on a computer. We cannot predict the changes that these players, such as Google or Microsoft, might implement. If they implement changes to their policies and procedures that limit our ability or third party application developers' or other partners' abilities to distribute their applications online, or if they disable our applications or the applications of our third party application developers, our member-based business will have difficulties acquiring audiences at the scale that is required to meet the demands of our advertisers. This could materially affect our financial results.

In order to maintain our revenue and grow our member based, we need to continuously acquire and reach new audiences and maintain audience engagement with our application products through advertising campaigns.

Our member-based business model depends on reaching audiences through relationships with third party application developers and distribution partners as well as through direct media buying for our owned and operated properties. In all cases, our growth is dependent on our ability to reach, maintain and expand audiences. The market to generate audiences for applications is highly competitive, and we experience significant competition for audience engagement with our applications from other vendors who use application advertising and search business models. We generate the substantial majority of revenues associated with our audiences during the first year after an application is installed. In order to maintain our current revenues and grow our business, we need to continuously engage in marketing campaigns aimed at maintaining audience engagement with our applications and acquiring new audiences. If we fail to conduct such marketing campaigns or any of our marketing campaigns prove less successful than anticipated, either because we are not able to accurately project the number of completed installations of the applications or otherwise, we expect that our audience engagement would decline materially, which would have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our business and prospects would also be harmed if new versions or upgrades of operating systems and Internet browsers adversely impact the process or platform by which audiences install our applications and audiences view our advertisements. The application installation process for our solutions is currently straightforward and includes detailed information about our products and services. In the future, operating systems, Internet browsers, ad blockers, and security programs could introduce new features or limitations that would make it more difficult to install applications and serve advertising, and may negatively impact the growth of our audience base and adversely impact our business and prospects.

Any significant decline in desktop personal computer audiences accessing the Internet could significantly diminish the value of our solutions in our member-based business model and cause us to lose revenue since most of our revenue generating solutions are currently not usable on competing platforms.

We focus primarily on the market related to personal computers, or “PCs.” To the extent that there is an even more significant shift by the market from PCs to mobile or tablet devices, we could experience a substantial reduction in revenues. Recently, the number of individuals who access the Internet through devices other than PCs, such as mobile phones and tablets, has increased dramatically. Our services are not yet available on these alternative platforms and devices. If this trend accelerates, and if we fail to successfully develop a mobile offering, we may fail to capture a sufficient share of an increasingly important portion of the market for online services, and our services will become less relevant and may fail to attract advertisers and web traffic.

Additionally, mobile devices are more controlled by the mobile device manufacturers and the providers of their operating systems. To the extent that these hardware and software providers use their position to advantage their own or other offerings, our opportunities could be more limited.

If we fail to adapt and respond effectively to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and advertiser needs, our solutions may become less competitive or obsolete.

The market for display, video, desktop application, mobile application and other online advertising solutions is characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards and frequent new product and service introductions. Our future success will depend on our ability to adapt and innovate. To attract new digital advertisers, third party application developers, digital publishers and other partners, and increase spending by our existing advertisers, we will need to expand and enhance our solutions to meet advertiser needs, add functionality and address technological advancements. If we fail to develop new solutions that address our advertisers’ needs, or fail to enhance and improve our solutions in a timely manner or conform to industry standards, we may not be able to achieve or maintain adequate market acceptance of our solutions, and our solutions may become less competitive or obsolete.

Our ability to grow is also subject to the risk of future technologies. If new technologies emerge that are able to deliver advertising solutions at lower prices or more efficiently or effectively than our solutions, such technologies could adversely impact our ability to compete. Keeping pace with new and changing technology and evolving industry standards may require significant expenditures of financial and other resources. We cannot guarantee that such efforts will be successful.

A loss of the services of our senior management and other key personnel could adversely affect the execution of our business strategy.

We depend on the continued services of our senior management team. The loss of the services of these personnel could create a gap in management and could result in the loss of expertise necessary for us to execute our business strategy and thereby adversely affect our business.

Further, our ability to execute our business strategy also depends on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified and skilled technical and creative personnel and skilled management, marketing and sales personnel. Competition for well-qualified employees in our industry is intense and our continued ability to compete effectively depends, in part, upon our ability to retain existing key employees and to attract new skilled employees as well. If we cannot attract and retain additional key employees or lose one or more of our current key employees, our ability to develop or market our products and attract or acquire new users could be adversely affected. Although we have established programs to attract new employees and provide incentives to retain existing employees, particularly senior management, we cannot be assured that we will be able to retain the services of senior management or other key employees, or that we will be able to attract new employees in the future who are capable of making significant contributions.

Our substantial debt and deferred obligations could adversely affect our liquidity and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2016, we had indebtedness and other commitments that principally consisted of \$67,531,000 for our Term Loan (bearing interest at approximately 10% per annum) and \$0 for our Revolving Loan (bearing interest at 7.0% per annum for loans based upon the LIBOR and 9.5% per annum for reference rate loans). In addition, we have \$10,000,000 (which can be satisfied with cash or stock as per the terms of the Exchange Agreement) and \$6,000,000 of deferred payment obligations to the Transferors, and a \$12,500,000 obligation due to the Lenders pursuant to the Financing Agreement. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service our debt or sufficient earnings to cover fixed charges in future years. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks for us could intensify.

Our substantial debt and other commitments could have important consequences. In particular, it could:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness and other commitments (in addition to interest payments, we are required to pay \$1,750,000 at the end of each quarter as a principal reduction on our Term Loan), thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants of our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our businesses and the industries in which we operate;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

Our debt agreements contain restrictive and financial covenants that may limit our ability to respond to changes in market conditions or pursue business opportunities and failure to comply with these covenants may have a material adverse effect on our business.

The Financing Agreement contains restrictive covenants that limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional debt or incur or suffer to exist additional liens;
- merge with another entity or dispose of our assets;
- change the nature of our business;
- make capital expenditures in excess of certain limits;
- make certain payments and distributions; and
- make certain investments.

In addition, the Financing Agreement contains a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a certain Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Financing Agreement) as of each calendar quarter end. Under this covenant, we were required to maintain a Total Leverage Ratio of no more than 3.25:1.00 as of December 31, 2016. Our Total Leverage Ratio as of such date was 3.08:1.00. The Total Leverage Ratio that we must maintain decreases in each of the next five quarters, from 2.70:1.00 as of March 31, 2017 to 2.30:1.00 as of March 31, 2018, and remains at 2:30:1.00 for each quarter thereafter. If we were to default on this financial covenant, such default, if not waived by our Lenders, could severely limit our ability to raise additional debt and equity capital that we might need to maintain and grow our business, could restrict our opportunities to participate in mergers and acquisitions and potentially constrain our ability to cost effectively execute on our business plan. Furthermore, we are dependent upon our Lenders for our revolving borrowing arrangement, which we rely upon as a source of borrowing for our operations. If we do not maintain compliance with the financial covenant under the Financing Agreement, we may lose our ability to draw upon the revolver arrangement and the Lenders may accelerate our obligation to repay the amounts due. Should the funding under the Financing Agreement become unavailable to us, we may not be able to find alternative sources of financing, and we may not be able to pay our liabilities and expenses when due, which could result in the suspension of some or all of our current operations. It could also adversely affect the willingness of our vendors and employees to continue to work with us.

Our ability to comply with these provisions may be affected by events beyond our control. Complying with these covenants also may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

If we are unable to make payments as they come due or comply with the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements, there could be a default under the terms of such agreements, which could result in an acceleration of repayment. Failure to maintain existing financing or to secure new financing could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial position.

If we are unable to make payments as they come due or comply with the restrictions and covenants in the Financing Agreement, there could be a default under the terms of the agreement. In such event, or if we are otherwise in default under the Financing Agreement, including pursuant to the cross-default provisions of the Financing Agreement, the Lenders could terminate their commitments to lend or accelerate the loans and declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. Furthermore, our Lenders could foreclose on their security interests in our assets, including the equity interests in our material subsidiaries. Borrowings under any other debt instruments of ours that contain cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions may also be accelerated and become due and payable. If any of those events occur, our assets might not be sufficient to repay in full all of our outstanding indebtedness and we may be unable to find alternative financing. Even if we could obtain alternative financing, it might not be on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us. Additionally, we may not be able to amend the Financing Agreement or obtain needed waivers on satisfactory terms or without incurring substantial costs. Failure to maintain existing or secure new financing could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial position.

If our Lenders foreclose on their security interests in our assets, they will have the right to sell those assets in order to satisfy our obligations to them.

Our obligations under the Financing Agreement are secured by a lien on substantially all of our assets, including the equity interests in our material subsidiaries. In the event of foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding relating to us or to our subsidiaries that have guaranteed our debt, the Lenders will have prior claims on our assets. Those claims include the right to foreclose and take possession of our assets, including equipment that is necessary for the conduct of our operations, which would restrict our ability to continue to conduct business. There can be no assurance that we would receive any proceeds from a foreclosure sale of our assets that constitute collateral following the satisfaction of the secured lenders' priority claims.

We rely on our outsourced technology development partner for our software and technology development services and support.

Much of our technology and development is conducted through a consulting arrangement with Bravo Studio d.o.o. Pursuant to the consulting arrangement, Bravo Studio d.o.o. provides us with ongoing software and technology development services and support. The consulting arrangement is terminable by either party upon 15 days' prior written notice to the other party. If Bravo Studio d.o.o. were to terminate our relationship, we would be adversely and materially affected and our revenues and results of operations would be negatively impacted.

We have a few key vendors from whom we obtain necessary services to continue our business, which may adversely affect our ability to replace such vendors and minimize our costs.

We have a few key vendors from whom we obtain necessary services to continue to efficiently and effectively operate our business. For example, our three largest cost of revenue vendors accounted for 18.0%, 17.1% and 15.6% of our cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016. There were no cost of revenue vendors which accounted for 10% or more of our cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015. Such concentration exposes us to increased risk in the event any one of these vendors becomes unable or unwilling to provide us with the services we need or significantly increases the cost of such services. In such event, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to find a replacement vendor to provide services on terms comparable to our current arrangements. If our vendor costs increase, we may be required pass the increased cost on to our clients, which may harm our competitive position. The inability to replace our key vendors or significant increases in cost for the services provided by our key vendors would adversely and materially affect our revenues and results of operations.

Our business depends on our ability to collect and use data to deliver ads, and to disclose data relating to the performance of our ads, and any limitation on these practices could significantly diminish the value of our solutions and cause us to lose customers and revenue.

Our ability to optimize the placement and scheduling of advertisements for our advertisers and the targeting of advertisements, and accordingly our ability to grow our revenue, depends on our ability to successfully leverage certain data that we collect. Our ability to successfully leverage such data, in turn, depends on our ability to collect and obtain rights to utilize such data. This data includes data from advertisers and device users and it also includes data from our publishers and third parties such as data providers. When we deliver an ad to an Internet-connected device, we are able to collect information about the placement of the ad and the interaction of the user with the ad, such as whether the user clicked on an ad, visited a landing page or watched a video. We are also able to collect information about the user's IP address, device and some demographic characteristics. We may also contract with one or more third parties to obtain additional anonymous information about the user who is viewing a particular ad, including information about the user's interests. As we collect and aggregate this data provided by billions of ad impressions, we analyze it in order to optimize the placement and scheduling of ads across the advertising opportunities available to us. Any interruptions, failures, or defects in our data collection, mining, analysis, and storage systems could limit our ability to aggregate and analyze user data from our clients' advertising campaigns. If that happens, we may not be able to optimize the placement of advertising for the benefit of our advertisers, which could make our solutions less valuable, and, as a result, we may lose clients and our revenue may decline.

Our business practices with respect to data could give rise to liabilities, restrictions on our business or reputational harm as a result of evolving governmental regulation, legal requirements or industry standards relating to consumer privacy and data protection.

In the course of providing our solutions, we transmit and store information related to Internet-connected devices, user activity and the ads and other content we place. Federal, state and international laws and regulations govern the collection, use, processing, retention, sharing and security of data that we collect across our solutions. The U.S. government, including the FTC and the Department of Commerce, has also announced that it is reviewing the need for greater regulation of the collection of consumer information, including regulation aimed at restricting some targeted advertising practices. The FTC has also adopted revisions to the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act that expand liability for the collection of information by operators of websites and other electronic solutions that are directed to children.

We strive to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, policies and legal obligations relating to privacy and data collection, processing use and disclosure. However, the applicability of specific laws may be unclear in some cases and domestic and foreign government regulation and enforcement of data practices and data tracking technologies is expansive, not clearly defined and rapidly evolving. In addition, it is possible that these requirements may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is new or inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices. Complying with any new regulatory requirements could also force us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a manner that could reduce our revenue or compromise our ability to effectively pursue our growth strategy. Any actual or perceived failure by us to comply with U.S. federal, state or international laws, including laws and regulations regulating privacy, data, security or consumer protection, or disclosure or unauthorized access by third parties to this information, could result in proceedings or actions (including class actions) against us by governmental entities, private parties or others. Any such proceedings or actions could hurt our reputation, result in significant expense to defend, distract our management, increase our costs of doing business, adversely affect the demand for our solutions and ultimately result in the imposition of monetary liability. We may also be contractually liable to indemnify and hold harmless our clients from the costs or consequences of litigation resulting from using our solutions or from the disclosure of confidential information, which could damage our reputation among our current and potential clients, require significant expenditures of capital and other resources and cause us to lose business and revenue.

The data we collect from consumers, advertisers and publishers may decrease, which may make our solutions less valuable and adversely affect our business.

We participate in industry self-regulatory programs under which, in addition to other compliance obligations, we provide consumers with notice about our use of cookies and our collection and use of data in connection with the delivery of targeted advertising. In addition, consumers can currently opt out of the placement or use of our cookies for online targeted advertising purposes by either deleting or disabling cookies on their browsers, visiting websites that allow consumers to place an opt-out cookie on their browsers, which instructs advertisers and their service providers not to use certain data about the consumer's online activity for the delivery of targeted advertising, or by downloading browser plug-ins and other tools that can be set to: (1) identify cookies and other tracking technologies used on websites; (2) prevent websites from placing third-party cookies and other tracking technologies on the consumer's browser; or (3) block the delivery of online advertisements on websites and applications. If there is a material increase in the number of consumers who choose to opt out or are otherwise using browsers where they need to, and fail to, configure the browser to accept cookies (or similar tracking technologies), our ability to collect valuable and actionable data may be impaired, which may make our solutions less valuable and adversely affect our business.

Furthermore, in order to effectively operate our advertising campaigns, we collect data from advertisers, publishers, and other third parties. If we are not able to obtain sufficient rights to data from these third parties, we may not be able to utilize such data in our solutions. Although our arrangements with advertisers and publishers generally permit us to collect non-personally identifiable and aggregate data from advertising campaigns, sometimes an advertiser or publisher declines to permit the use of this data. For example, publishers may not agree to permit us to place our data collection tags on their sites or agree to provide us with the data generated by interactions with the content on their sites. The inability to collect or use data from advertisers and publishers may limit the usefulness of the data that we do collect and use. In addition, advertisers may request that we discontinue using data obtained from their campaigns that have already been aggregated with other advertisers' campaign data. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to comply with these requests, and complying with these kinds of requests could cause us to spend significant amounts of resources. Interruptions, failures or defects in our data collection, mining, analysis and storage systems, as well as privacy concerns and regulatory restrictions regarding the collection, use and processing of data, could also limit our ability to aggregate and analyze the data from our customers' advertising campaigns. If that happens, we may not be able to optimize the placement of advertising for the benefit of our advertising customers, which could make our solutions less valuable, and, as a result, we may lose customers and our revenue may decline.

New laws and regulations applicable to Internet advertising, privacy and data collection and protection, and uncertainties regarding the application or interpretation of existing laws and regulations, could harm our business.

Our business is conducted through the Internet and therefore, among other things, we are subject to the laws and regulations that apply to online businesses around the world. These laws and regulations are becoming more prevalent in the United States, Europe and elsewhere and may impede the growth of Internet marketing; and consequently our services. These regulations and laws may cover user privacy, data collection and protection, content, use of “cookies”, access changes, “net neutrality,” pricing, intellectual property, distribution, protection of minors, consumer protection and taxation.

Many areas of the law affecting the Internet remain largely unsettled, even in areas where there has been legislative action. This uncertainty can be compounded when services hosted in one jurisdiction are directed at users in another jurisdiction. Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether and how existing laws, such as those governing intellectual property, privacy and data collection and protection, libel, marketing, data security and taxation, apply to the Internet and our business.

If we fail to detect fraud or other actions that impact ad campaign performance, we could lose the confidence of advertisers or agencies, which would cause our business to suffer.

Our business relies on effectively and efficiently delivering advertising campaigns for advertisers. We may in the future be subject to fraudulent and malicious activities such as the use of bots, non-human traffic delivered by machines that are designed to simulate human users and artificially inflate user traffic. These activities could overstate the performance of any given ad campaign and could harm our reputation. It may be difficult to detect fraudulent or malicious activity because we do not rely solely on our own content and rely in part on publisher partners for controls with respect to such activity. While we routinely assess the campaign performance on our digital media properties’ websites and our partner publishers’ websites, such assessments may not detect or prevent fraudulent or malicious activity. If fraudulent or other malicious activity is perpetrated by others, and we fail to detect or prevent it, the affected advertisers may experience or perceive a reduced return on their investment and our reputation may be harmed. High levels of fraudulent or malicious activity could lead to dissatisfaction with our solutions, refusals to pay, refund demands or withdrawal of future business. If we fail to detect fraud or other actions that impact the performance of our ad campaigns, we could lose the confidence of our advertisers or agencies, which could cause our business to suffer.

Technological errors and system failures could significantly disrupt our operations and cause us to lose clients.

Our success depends on the continuing and uninterrupted performance of our solutions, which we utilize to place advertisements, monitor the performance of advertising campaigns, manage our ad opportunities and content inventory and respond to advertiser, publisher, third party application developer and other partner needs. Our revenue depends on our ability to categorize video content, deliver ads and other content and target, as well as measure, ad campaigns on a real-time basis. Factors that may adversely affect the performance of our solutions include:

- Inability to accurately process data and extract meaningful insights and trends;

- Faulty or out-of-date algorithms that fail to properly process data or result in inability to capture brand-receptive audiences at scale;
- Technical or infrastructure problems causing advertisements not to function, display properly or be placed next to inappropriate context;
- Inability to control video completion rates, maintain user attention or prevent end users from skipping advertisements; and
- Unavailability of standard digital video audience ratings and brand receptivity measurements for brand advertisers to effectively measure the success of their campaigns.

Sustained or repeated technological errors or system failures that interrupt our ability to deliver advertisements and provide access to our solutions, including technological failures affecting our ability to deliver advertising quickly and accurately and to process viewers' responses to video content or fill publisher content requests, could significantly reduce the attractiveness of our solutions and reduce our revenue. Any steps we take to increase the reliability and redundancy of our systems may be expensive and may not be successful in preventing technological errors and system failures. Any such technological errors or system failures could harm our ability to attract potential clients and retain and expand business with existing clients and, as a result, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

Defects or errors in our solutions could harm our reputation, result in significant costs to us, impair our ability to deliver advertising campaigns and impair our ability to meet our obligations to our partners, publishers and content providers.

The technology underlying our solutions, including our proprietary technology and technology provided by third-parties, may contain material defects or errors that can adversely affect our ability to operate our business and cause significant harm to our reputation. This risk is compounded by the complexity of the technology underlying our solutions and the large amounts of data we utilize. Although we test technologies before incorporating them into our solutions, we cannot guarantee that all of the technologies that we incorporate will not contain errors, bugs or other defects. Errors, defects, disruptions in service or other performance problems in our solutions could result in the incomplete or inaccurate delivery of an ad campaign or other content, including serving an ad campaign in an incomplete or inaccurate manner. Any such failure, malfunction, or disruption in service could result in damage to our reputation, our clients withholding payment to us, advertisers, third party application developers, other partners, publishers, content providers or other partners making claims or initiating litigation against us, and our giving credits to our clients toward future services.

We depend on third party Internet and telecommunication providers to operate our business. Temporary failure of these services, including catastrophic or technological interruptions, would reduce our revenues and damage our reputation, and securing alternate sources for these services could significantly increase our expenses.

Each of our third party Internet and telecommunication providers may not continue to provide services to us without disruptions in services, at the current cost or at all. Moreover, as technology advances occur, we will need to upgrade our systems, infrastructure and technologies. Although there may be overlap between the companies that provide such services, any such disruption in services, even if temporary, may negatively impact our performance.

Our servers and communications systems could be damaged or interrupted by fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, earthquakes, acts of war or terrorism, acts of God, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar events or disruptions. Any of these events could cause deterioration in performance or interruption in these systems, delays, loss of critical data and lost revenues. Further, because our California headquarters and server location site are in seismically active areas, earthquakes present a particular serious risk of business disruption.

Security breaches, computer viruses and computer hacking attacks could harm our business and results of operations.

We collect, store and transmit advertising information relating to our audience, advertisers, third party application developers, publishers, content providers and other partners and we store information about our employees and the company (such as contracts and company confidential information). We take steps to protect the security, integrity and confidentiality of such information, but there is no guarantee that inadvertent or unauthorized use or disclosure will not occur or that third parties will not gain unauthorized access to this information despite our efforts. Security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have become more prevalent in our industry and may occur on our systems or those of our information technology vendors in the future. Security breaches, computer viruses or other harmful software code and computer hacking attacks could result in the unauthorized disclosure, misuse, or loss of information, legal claims and litigation, indemnity obligations, regulatory fines and penalties, contractual obligations and liabilities, and other liabilities. In addition, if our security measures or those of our vendors are breached or unauthorized access to data otherwise occurs, our solutions may be perceived as not being secure and advertisers, third party application developers, publishers, content providers and other partners may reduce the use of or stop using our solutions, a government entity may bring a claim for inadequate data protection and our own employees may bring claims against our company for breaches of confidentiality. Any of the foregoing could damage our reputation among our current and potential clients, require significant expenditures of capital and other resources and cause us to lose business and revenue.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights could diminish the value of our services, weaken our competitive position and reduce our revenue.

We regard the protection of our intellectual property as critical to our success. We strive to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on contractual restrictions. We enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and contractors, and confidentiality agreements with third parties with whom we conduct business in order to limit access to, and disclosure and use of, our intellectual property and proprietary information. However, these contractual arrangements and the other steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property may not prevent the misappropriation of our proprietary information or deter independent development of similar technologies by others. In addition, we have licensed in the past, and may license in the future, some of our proprietary rights to third parties. These licensees may take unauthorized actions that diminish the value of our proprietary rights or harm our reputation. We may, in the future, seek to protect our intellectual property in new ways, such as by registering our trademarks and copyrights or applying for patents for technology we develop. Effective trade secret, copyright, trademark, domain name and patent protection is expensive to develop and maintain, both in terms of initial and ongoing registration requirements and the costs of defending our rights. Protecting our intellectual property through federal and state filings in the future may prove expensive and time-consuming.

Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly. Our efforts to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. Further, we may not be able to detect unauthorized use of, or take appropriate steps to enforce, our intellectual property rights. Our competitors may also independently develop similar technology. The laws in the United States and elsewhere change rapidly, and any future changes could adversely affect us and our intellectual property rights. Our failure to meaningfully protect our intellectual property could result in competitors offering services that incorporate our most technologically advanced features, which could significantly reduce demand for our solutions. In addition, we may in the future need to initiate infringement claims or litigation. Litigation, whether we are a plaintiff or a defendant, can be expensive, time-consuming and may divert the efforts of our technical staff and managerial personnel, which could harm our business, whether or not such litigation results in a determination that is unfavorable to us. In addition, litigation is inherently uncertain, and thus we may not be able to stop our competitors from infringing upon our intellectual property rights.

Our business may suffer if it is alleged or determined that our solutions or another aspect of our business infringes the intellectual property rights of others.

Companies in the online advertising industry are often required to defend against litigation claims that are based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. Our success depends, in part, upon non-infringement of intellectual property rights owned by others and being able to resolve claims of intellectual property infringement or misappropriation without major financial expenditures or adverse consequences. In the future, we may face claims by third parties that we infringe upon or misappropriate their intellectual property rights, and we may be found to be infringing upon or to have misappropriated such rights. Such claims may be made by competitors or other parties. Regardless of whether claims that we are infringing patents or infringing or misappropriating other intellectual property rights have any merit, these claims are time-consuming and costly to evaluate and defend, and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. The outcome of any litigation is inherently uncertain, and we may receive unfavorable interim or preliminary rulings in the course of litigation. There can be no assurances that favorable final outcomes will be obtained in all cases. We may decide to settle lawsuits and disputes on terms that are unfavorable to us. Some of our competitors have substantially greater resources than we do and are able to sustain the costs of complex intellectual property litigation to a greater degree and for longer periods of time than we could. Claims that we are infringing patents or other intellectual property rights could:

- subject us to significant liabilities for monetary damages, which may be tripled in certain instances, and the attorneys' fees of others;
- prohibit us from developing, commercializing or continuing to provide some or all of our solutions unless we obtain licenses from, and pay royalties to, the holders of the patents or other intellectual property rights, which may not be available on commercially favorable terms, or at all;
- subject us to indemnification obligations or obligations to refund fees to, and adversely affect our relationships with, our current or future advertisers, agencies, third party application developers, publishers, content providers and other partners;
- result in injunctive relief against us, or otherwise result in delays or stoppages in providing all or certain aspects of our solutions;
- cause advertisers, agencies, third party application developers, publishers, content providers and other partners to avoid working with us;
- divert the attention and resources of management and technical personnel; and
- require technology or branding changes to our solutions that would cause us to incur substantial cost and that we may be unable to execute effectively or at all.

We rely on data, other technology, and intellectual property licensed from other parties, the failure or loss of which could increase our costs and delay or prevent the delivery of our solutions.

We utilize various types of data, other technology, and intellectual property licensed from unaffiliated third parties in order to provide certain elements of our solutions. Licensed technology, data, and intellectual property may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Any loss of the right to use any of these on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, could result in delays in producing or delivering our solutions until equivalent data, other technology, or intellectual property is identified and integrated, which delays could harm our business. In this situation we would be required to either redesign our solutions to function with technology, data or intellectual property available from other parties or to develop these components ourselves, which would result in increased costs. Furthermore, we might be forced to limit the features available in our current or future solutions. If we fail to maintain or renegotiate any of these technology or intellectual property licenses, we could face significant delays and diversion of resources in attempting to develop similar or replacement technology, or to license and integrate a functional equivalent of the technology or intellectual property. The occurrence of any of these events may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our business will suffer if we are unable to successfully integrate acquired companies into our business or otherwise manage the growth associated with multiple acquisitions.

Part of our overall growth strategy is to acquire businesses, personnel and technologies that are complementary to our existing business and expand our employee base and the breadth of our offerings. Our ability to grow through future acquisitions will depend on the availability of suitable acquisition and investment candidates at an acceptable cost, our ability to compete effectively to attract these candidates and the availability of financing to complete larger acquisitions. Future acquisitions or investments could result in potential dilutive issuances of equity securities, use of significant cash balances or incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities or amortization expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The benefits of an acquisition or investment may also take considerable time to develop, and we cannot be certain that any particular acquisition or investment will produce the intended benefits.

Integration of a new company's operations, assets and personnel into ours will require significant attention from our management. The diversion of our management's attention away from our business and any difficulties encountered in the integration process could harm our ability to manage our business. Future acquisitions will also expose us to potential risks, including risks associated with any acquired liabilities, the integration of new operations, technologies and personnel, unforeseen or hidden liabilities, information security vulnerabilities, the diversion of resources from our existing businesses, sites and technologies, the inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset the costs and expenses of acquisitions, and potential loss of, or harm to, our relationships with employees, customers, partners and suppliers as a result of the integration of new businesses.

We may need additional capital in the future to meet our financial obligations and to pursue our business objectives. Additional capital may not be available on favorable terms, or at all, which could compromise our ability to meet our financial obligations and grow our business.

We may need additional capital in the future to expand our marketing and sales and technology development efforts, to make acquisitions or to pay the \$16,000,000 of deferred payment obligations to the Transferors under the Exchange Agreement, and to refinance our Term Loan obligations, which become due on January 28, 2019. Additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to fund the expansion of our marketing and sales and technology development efforts or take advantage of acquisition or other opportunities, which could harm our business and results of operations.

Financing, if any, may be in the form of debt or additional sales of equity securities, including common or preferred stock. The incurrence of debt or the sale of preferred stock may result in the imposition of operational limitations and other covenants and payment obligations, any of which may be burdensome to us. The sale of equity securities, including common or preferred stock, would result in dilution to the current stockholders' ownership.

Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely impacted by worldwide economic conditions.

In the event that the United States and/or Europe experiences an economic downturn or the current economic climate worsens, our advertisers' ability to spend on Internet advertising could be reduced. A reduction in spending on Internet advertising could reduce the use of our products and services, which would adversely impact our sales and revenue generation, margins and operating expenses, and consequently have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Geo-political uncertainties and instabilities may have negative impacts on our ability to operate and/or grow.

As we expand our business globally, we depend on a stable geo-political environment in the regions in which we operate. Should there be instabilities in regions where we sell, wish to sell or have outsourced development operations, we may find it difficult to maintain or grow our business. As we expand our advertiser base to cover Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, geo-political instabilities could have an adverse impact on our business. Additionally, we outsource our technology development to an engineering firm located in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The region has a history of geopolitical unrest and should a period of instability ensue, our technology development capabilities could be jeopardized.

Risks Related to Our Company and Our Securities

The majority of our common stock is beneficially owned by certain former members of Propel Media, which makes it possible for them to determine the outcome of all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval. This control may be alleged to conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders.

Certain former members of Propel Media, including Jared Pobre, our Chairman of the Board, collectively own approximately 61.7% of our outstanding common stock. As a result of their stock ownership, these former members of Propel Media will be able to control all matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including, but not limited to:

- the election of directors;
- mergers, consolidations or acquisitions, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other decisions affecting our capital structure; and
- our liquidation, winding up and dissolution.

The interests of these former members of Propel Media may not be aligned with the interests of our other stockholders in these matters. In addition, this concentration of stock ownership may have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock because investors may perceive disadvantages in owning shares in a company with significant stockholders. Such persons' stock ownership also may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company, which in turn could reduce our stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

Furthermore, under the stockholders' agreement entered into between us and these former members of Propel Media, as long as these former members own at least 50% of our outstanding common stock, they will have the right to designate a majority of the directors of our board and, as long as they own at least 20% of our outstanding common stock, they will have the right to designate at least 40% of the directors of our board. As a result of their right to designate a majority of the directors, these former members of Propel Media will have even greater influence over the management of our business.

We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, any return on your investment will occur only through appreciation of our common stock.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock to date and do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. We expect to retain earnings to finance the growth of our business. In addition, the Financing Agreement restricts our ability to pay dividends on our common stock. Therefore, any return on investments will only occur if the market price of our common stock appreciates.

An active public market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained, which could affect your ability to sell our common stock or depress the market price of our common stock.

Shares of our common stock are quoted on the OTC Pink Market. However, an active public market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained, which could affect your ability to sell, or depress the market price of, our common stock. We are unable to predict whether an active trading market for our common stock will develop or will be sustained.

The public price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

The price and volume of our common stock may be volatile and subject to fluctuations. Some of the factors that could cause fluctuations in the stock price or trading volume of our common stock include:

- general market and economic conditions and market trends, including in the digital media advertising industry and the financial markets generally;
- the political, economic and social situation in the United States, including privacy laws;
- actual or expected variations in operating results;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, capital commitments, or other business developments;
- adoption of new accounting standards affecting the industry in which we operate;
- operations and stock performance of competitors;
- litigation or governmental action involving or affecting us or our subsidiaries;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- purchase or sales of blocks of our common stock; and
- operating and stock performance of the companies that investors may consider to be comparable to us.

There can be no assurance that the price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly. The stock market in recent years has experienced considerable price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies and that could materially adversely affect the price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. The market prices of stock in technology and advertising companies have been especially volatile. You should also be aware that price volatility might be worse if the trading volume of shares of the common stock is low.

We will have the ability to issue “blank check” preferred stock, which could affect the rights of holders of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation allows our board of directors to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock and to set the terms of such preferred stock. The terms of such preferred stock may materially adversely impact the dividend and liquidation rights of holders of our common stock.

The requirements of being a public company, including the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, may strain our resources and distract our management, and we may be unable to comply with these requirements in a timely or cost-effective manner.

Prior to the Transactions, neither we nor Propel Media had any history operating as a public company. Following consummation of the Transactions, as a public company, we and our subsidiaries, including Propel Media, are required to comply with certain laws and regulations and reporting requirements that are not applicable to private companies, including the reporting obligations of the Exchange Act, certain corporate governance provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Act and other laws, regulations and rules of the SEC. In order to maintain compliance with these laws, rules and regulations, we must, among other things:

- maintain a more comprehensive compliance function;
- design, establish, evaluate and maintain a system of internal controls over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules and regulations of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;
- establish and maintain internal policies, such as those relating to disclosure controls and procedures and insider trading;
- prepare and file periodic and annual reports; and
- disseminate material information about our company.

If we are unable to maintain compliance with our public reporting requirements or the other requirements that apply to public companies, we may be subject to sanction or investigation by the SEC. In addition, we incur significant expense to comply with these statutes, regulations and requirements, as a result of expenses associated with director and officer liability insurance, investor relations, audit work, legal counsel, regulatory requirements and the establishment and maintenance of heightened corporate governance measures and management oversight. In addition, compliance occupies a significant portion of our board of directors' and management's time.

Our failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could result in a restatement of its financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our financial statements and have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

As a public company, our internal accounting controls, including those applicable to our subsidiaries, are required to meet all standards applicable to companies with publicly traded securities. Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports, to help mitigate the risk of fraud and to operate successfully as a publicly traded company. As a public company, we are required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the related rules and regulations of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Furthermore, we are required to include in this Form 10-K and in our future annual reports an assessment by our management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and, if we cease to be a non-accelerated filer as defined under rules and regulations of the SEC, a report by our independent registered public accounting firm that attests to our internal control over financial reporting. The requirement for a report by our independent registered public accounting firm will apply starting with the annual report for the first fiscal year in which we have a public float of at least \$75,000,000 as of the end of the second fiscal quarter of such fiscal year.

In performing the required tests under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act with respect to internal control over financial reporting, we may identify significant deficiencies or errors that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet our deadline for compliance. In such event, we may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able or willing to issue a favorable assessment. If either our management is unable to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting or our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to provide us with an unqualified report, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information and our company, which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock, and cause us to fail to meet our future reporting obligations, which in turn could impact our ability to raise additional financing if needed in the future. If we fail to implement the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act with respect to internal control over financial reporting in a timely manner, we may also be subject to sanctions or investigation by

regulatory authorities such as the SEC. In addition, testing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting can divert our management's attention from other matters that are important to our business.

We are not subject to certain corporate governance requirements applicable to listed companies.

Because our securities are not listed on a national securities exchange, we are not subject to corporate governance requirements that are applicable to listed companies. For instance, we are not required to have a majority of independent directors, a separate audit committee comprised entirely of independent directors or a separate compensation committee comprised entirely of independent directors. In addition, we are not required to have our board nominees selected, or recommended for the board's selection, either by a nominating committee comprised entirely of independent directors or by a majority of our independent directors. Accordingly, our stockholders may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to the corporate governance requirements applicable to listed companies.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Propel currently maintains its principal executive office at 2010 Main Street, Suite 900, Irvine, California. It leases 19,594 square feet at this location, at a rate of approximately \$45,000 per month, pursuant to a lease that expires on September 30, 2018.

We believe that our current facilities are suitable and adequate to meet our current needs and we believe that additional space is available, on commercially reasonable terms, as needed.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. Other than as set forth below, at December 31, 2016, there were no pending legal proceedings to which the Company was a party or to which any of its property was subject that were expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on us.

In December 2013, an action entitled Intrepid Investments, LLC ("Intrepid") v. Selling Source, LLC ("Selling Source"), et al., Index No. 65429/2013 was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. This is an action commenced by Intrepid to collect on a Junior Secured Promissory Note signed by Selling Source in the original principal sum of \$28,700,000 (the "Note"). The Company is not a signatory to the Note but Kitara Media did sign an August 31, 2010 Security Agreement ("Security Agreement") pledging all of its accounts, cash and cash equivalents, chattel paper, contracts, deposit accounts, documents, equipment, fixtures, general intangibles, all other goods, all shares of capital stock of any companies it owned, all instruments including all promissory notes, all intellectual property, all insurance policies and all proceeds thereof, all inventory, all other investment property, all letter of credit rights, all other tangible and intangible personal property and all proceeds of any of the foregoing, as security for the Note. At the time Kitara Media signed the Security Agreement, it was wholly-owned by Selling Source. On July 1, 2013, Kitara Media merged with one of Kitara's then wholly-owned subsidiaries, with Kitara Media surviving the merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kitara. Accordingly, it is no longer wholly-owned by Selling Source, although it is still an affiliate of Selling Source. In the action, Intrepid seeks to foreclose on the security interest. Both Selling Source's and Kitara Media's obligations to Intrepid under the Note and Security Agreement were subordinate to obligations Selling Source had to two groups of prior lenders ("Senior Lenders"). The right of Intrepid to compel payments under the Note and/or foreclose the lien created by the Security Agreement was subject to an Inter-creditor Agreement by and between the Senior Lenders and Intrepid. Under the terms of the Inter-creditor Agreement, Intrepid could not take steps to compel Selling Source to make payment on the Note or foreclose the Security Agreement so long as the obligations to the Senior Lenders remained outstanding. In addition, under the terms of the Inter-creditor Agreement, the Senior Lenders had the right to have the lien released on any of the collateral pledged as security under the Security Agreement. In the New York action, Intrepid has challenged the Senior Lenders' authority to release the lien and also challenged the enforceability of the Inter-creditor Agreement generally. The Court has not yet ruled on the merits of that challenge. In addition, Selling Source's obligations to the Senior Lenders remains outstanding.

The second matter is Intrepid Investments, LLC v. Selling Source, LLC et al., Index No. 654309/2013, which was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. This matter was originally limited to claims asserted by Intrepid against Selling Source regarding an earn-out calculation entered into between it and Selling Source, and confirmed by an arbitrator earlier this year. In August, 2014, Intrepid amended its complaint to include various breach of contractor claims against a variety of those defendants, including Kitara. The new defendants, including Kitara, answered the amended complaint on November 7, 2014, denying liability for all claims. On February 19, 2015, the Court entered an order granting Selling Source's motion to affirm the arbitration results. On March 3, 2015, Selling Source filed a motion for partial summary judgment seeking dismissal of eleven of Intrepid's remaining claims, and, in September 2015, the New York Supreme Court granted this motion for summary judgment. The claims asserted against Kitara were not among those addressed in Selling Source's motion.

Based on these facts, Propel believes Intrepid's claims are without merit and intend to defend them vigorously. In any event, Selling Source has acknowledged an obligation to indemnify and defend Kitara Media from any liability to Intrepid arising out of the Note and Security Agreement. The parties have exchanged pleadings and Selling Source has provided documents and written interrogating responses to Intrepid.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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

Propel's common stock commenced trading on the OTC Pink Market under the symbol "PROM" on February 4, 2015. The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices for the common stock for the periods indicated.

	Common Stock	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2017:		
First Quarter*	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01
Fiscal Year 2016:		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01
Third Quarter	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02
Second Quarter	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.02
First Quarter	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.08
Fiscal Year 2015:		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.20
Third Quarter	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.25
Second Quarter	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.26
First Quarter**	\$ 3.00	\$ 0.60

* Through March 28, 2017.

** Commencing February 4, 2015.

Holders

As of March 21, 2017, there were 110 holders of record of our common stock. We believe we have significantly more beneficial holders.

Dividends

We have not paid dividends on our common stock. We intend to retain earnings to finance the growth of our business. As a result, we do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. The determination to pay dividends in the future, if any, will be based upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and our general financial condition, as well as the limitations on dividends and distributions that exist under the terms of the Financing Agreement and the laws and regulations of the state of Delaware. Under the terms of the Financing Agreement, Propel can only pay dividends in the form of common equity interests, such as shares of stock or warrants, options, or rights on stock.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not applicable.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity and capital resources should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes to those statements included elsewhere in this annual report. In addition to historical financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements can also be identified by the words "anticipates," "estimates," "plans," "believes," "continues," "expects," "projections," "forecasts," "intends," "may," "might," "could," "should," and similar expressions. The Company's actual results and the actual course of events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed under Part I, Item 1A, "*Risk Factors*" which are incorporated herein by reference.

2016 Performance Highlights

Propel Media produced 2016 Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure) of \$3,258,000, \$5,562,000, \$6,135,000 and \$6,977,000 for the quarters ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of 2016, respectively.

These 2016 quarter-over-quarter performance improvements are principally the result of our success in shifting our user base mix. During 2016, we were aggressive in developing our owned and operated user audience, which we have grown through our own media buying activities. Advertising served to this owned and operated audience yields higher margins due to its higher audience quality attributes, including higher click-throughs and audience profiles aligning with advertiser requirements. The growth in the owned and operated audience helped us replace revenues earned on advertising served to users through third party application partners, which declined. During the year ended December 31, 2016, 77% and 10% of our revenues were from advertising served to our owned and operated user audience and to our third party application partner user audience, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2015, 46% and 26% of our revenues were from advertising served to our owned and operated user audience and to third party application partner user audience, respectively.

In April 2016, as part of a strategic plan designed to improve operational and cost efficiencies, the Company completed a workforce reduction and the consolidation of office facilities. This restructuring reduced our 2016 employee expenses by approximately \$1,953,000. These savings were offset by one-time charges of \$794,000 for severance and \$489,000 stock-based compensation for accelerated vesting of certain stock options. In connection with the restructuring, we reduced certain technology development costs within our publisher business, resulting in improvements of approximately \$849,000 in our profit during 2016.

Our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$61,226,000, a decrease of \$17,554,000, or 22%, as compared to \$78,780,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Our 2016 revenue decrease was principally on account of the shift of the sources of our user audience. Although our owned and operated audience has been growing through 2015 and 2016, that growth was not able to outpace the declines in the third party application partners' user audience and the effects on our revenues from cuts made to remove certain unprofitable publisher accounts. During the fourth quarter of 2016, we saw a leveling of revenue from advertising served through third party application partners. In the fourth quarter of 2016, revenues from our owned and operated user base represented 82% of our revenues as compared to 32% in the first quarter of 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company met all of its debt obligations and covenant ratios. Based upon our current projections, we believe that we will meet these requirements over the next twelve months.

Business Description

Propel is a diversified online advertising company. Propel generates revenues through the sale of advertising to advertisers who want to reach consumers in the United States and internationally to promote their products and services.

Propel delivers advertising, including via its real-time, bid-based, online advertising platform called Propel Media Platform. This technology platform allows advertisers to target audiences and deliver video, display and text based advertising. Propel and its Propel Media Platform provide advertisers with an effective way to serve, manage and maximize the performance of their online advertising purchasing. Propel offers both a self-serve platform and a managed services option that give advertisers diverse solutions to reach online audiences and acquire customers. Propel has over 1,400 advertiser customers and serves millions of ads per day.

Propel primarily serves its advertising to users who are part of our owned and operated member-based network or the member-based networks of our third party application partners. Propel provides its audience with access to its premium content for free and obtains the users' permission to serve advertising to them while they peruse content on the web. In this model, Propel also serves advertising through partners who acquire users by providing a variety of applications free of charge in exchange for the ability to serve ads to their users. In this model, advertising units are served directly to users through a browser extension or other software installed on the user's computer.

Propel has also developed a publisher business model with a channel of direct publishers, networks and exchanges. These supply channels expand our ability to serve advertising. In this model, the advertising units are served to users through websites, and we serve the advertising in coordination with the publisher, network or exchange.

Results of Operations*Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015*

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues	\$ 61,226,000	\$ 78,780,000
Cost of revenues	21,710,000	34,123,000
Gross profit	<u>39,516,000</u>	<u>44,657,000</u>
Operating expenses:		
Salaries, commissions, benefits and related expenses	14,123,000	14,883,000
Technology, development and maintenance	3,488,000	3,992,000
Sales and marketing	118,000	102,000
General and administrative	1,641,000	3,070,000
Professional services	1,154,000	1,760,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,142,000	1,937,000
Impairment of software and video library	<u>183,000</u>	<u>301,000</u>
Operating expenses	<u>22,849,000</u>	<u>26,045,000</u>
Operating income	16,667,000	18,612,000
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(12,311,000)	(13,491,000)
Gain from extinguishment of debt	106,000	-
Other income	<u>16,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other expense	<u>(12,189,000)</u>	<u>(13,491,000)</u>
Income before income tax (expense) benefit	4,478,000	5,121,000
Income tax (expense) benefit	<u>(3,897,000)</u>	<u>30,590,000</u>
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ 581,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,711,000</u>
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure)		
Net (loss) income	\$ 581,000	\$ 35,711,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,142,000	1,937,000
Impairment charges	183,000	301,000
Interest expense, net	12,311,000	13,491,000
Stock-based compensation expense	1,640,000	1,117,000
Taxes	3,906,000	(30,590,000)
Bank fees (credits)	24,000	310,000
Merger and other one-time expenses	224,000	1,114,000
Severance	<u>921,000</u>	<u>559,000</u>
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure)	<u>\$ 21,932,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,950,000</u>

Quarterly Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure)

	For the Three months Ended March 31, 2016 <u>(revised)</u>	For the Three months Ended June 30, 2016	For the Three months Ended September 30, 2016	For the Three months Ended December 31, 2016
Net (loss) income	\$ (663,000)	\$ 126,000	\$ (142,000)	\$ 1,260,000
Depreciation and amortization	621,000	577,000	525,000	419,000
Impairment charges	183,000	-	-	-
Interest expense, net	3,237,000	2,952,000	3,095,000	3,027,000
Stock-based compensation expense	314,000	857,000	240,000	229,000
Taxes	(390,000)	80,000	2,206,000	2,010,000
Bank fees (credits)	(57,000)	28,000	26,000	27,000
Merger and other one-time expenses	13,000	42,000	172,000	(3,000)
Severance	-	900,000	13,000	8,000
Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure)	<u>\$ 3,258,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,562,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,135,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,977,000</u>

Revenue

Consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$17,554,000, or 22%, to \$61,226,000 as compared to \$78,780,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. As disclosed above, the decline in revenue was principally on account of a year-over-year decline in the user audience to whom we serve advertisements. During the year ended December 31, 2016, revenue from our owned and operated user base increased by \$10,898,000, or 30%, to \$47,347,000 from \$36,449,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2016, revenue from our third party application partners' user base declined by \$14,660,000, or 70% to \$6,236,000, from \$20,896,000 during the year ended December 31, 2015. The decline in the third party application user base was principally on account of policy changes regarding the distribution of applications instituted by those who operate the marketplace's largest web browsers, which significantly impacted the user acquisition strategy of our third party application partners and limited the ability of these third party application partners to acquire users. The revenue growth from our owned and operated properties was based, first, upon our significant emphasis placed on media buying efforts and related enhanced content offers to draw users deemed highly desirable to our advertisers to our properties and, second, upon effectively serving more targeted advertising to those users. We have realized higher advertiser demand for our owned and operated user audience, and as a result, we have been able to realize a greater overall return, or higher lifetime value, from our media buy spend to acquire these users. This growth in our owned and operated user audience has lessened our dependency on the lower lifetime value users from our third party application partners. Third party application partners' user were largely concentrated in international markets and our international revenue decreased significantly due to the decrease in users in such markets. Revenues attributable to the user base of our domestic third party application partners stabilized, albeit at a lower level, in the fourth quarter of 2016. Lastly, the remaining decline in revenue of \$6,631,000 was from our publisher-based video syndication business, where we made cuts to narrow our offerings to reposition and improve the profitability of this publisher-based sector of our business. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's overall revenue trend is stable and we believe it provides a good foundation for growth in 2017.

Gross profit

Gross Profit for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$5,141,000 or 12% to \$39,516,000 as compared to \$44,657,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. As discussed above, during the year ended December 31, 2016, our revenues declined by \$17,554,000, or 22%. However, our cost of revenues decreased by \$12,413,000 or 36% over the same period, driving our gross margin to 65% for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to 57% for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase in gross margin percentage was attributable principally to the higher yield, or lifetime value, earned on the owned and operated audience base, as compared to the yield earned on the less profitable user audience base of the third party application partners, as well as to a reduction during the year ended December 31, 2016 of approximately \$4,364,000 in media and publisher costs on account of the sale of our Health Guru operation and our cuts made in the video syndication business. As our user audience has shifted substantially to that of our owned and operated properties, and away from that of our third party application partners, our costs of revenues and gross profit are increasingly sensitive to our media buy spending (to draw user audience to our owned and operated properties), rather than the costs of the commissions paid to the third party application partners based directly on ads served by us to the users from the third party application partners.

Operating income

Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$1,945,000 or 10% to \$16,667,000 as compared to \$18,612,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Operating income as a percentage of revenue increased to 27% for the year ended December 31, 2016 from 24% for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in operating income was principally on account of a decline in gross profit of \$5,141,000, as discussed above, offset by a reduction in operating expenses of \$3,196,000, due principally to the April 2016 operating restructuring and related workforce reductions.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$12,413,000, or 36%, to \$21,710,000 as compared to \$34,123,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease for the year ended December 31, 2016 was attributable principally to the shift in spending for user acquisition toward media buy spending to grow our owned and operated properties and away from commissions paid for third party application partners. As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2016, commissions paid to our third party application partners declined by \$7,192,000 or 71% to \$2,835,000, and publisher ad serving video costs declined by \$4,364,000 to \$4,761,000 on account of the sale of our Health Guru operation and our cuts made in the video syndication business. These reductions were offset by an increase of \$2,599,000 to \$12,710,000 in domestic media buying costs incurred in support of our owned and operated user audience.

Salaries, Commissions, Benefits and Related Expenses

Salaries, commissions, benefits and related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$760,000, or 5% to \$14,123,000 as compared to \$14,883,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease for the year ended December 31, 2016 was due to reductions of approximately \$1,700,000 in salary and related benefit costs savings, principally in connection with the April 2016 workforce reductions, offset by related increased severance costs of \$379,000 and accelerated stock-based compensation of \$489,000.

Technology, development and maintenance expenses

Technology, development and maintenance expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$504,000 or 13%, to \$3,488,000 as compared to \$3,992,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was principally due to an optimization of technology resources to support our revenue and media buying initiatives.

Other Costs and Operating Expenses

Other costs and operating expenses (sales and marketing, general and administrative, and professional services) for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$2,019,000 or 41%, to \$2,913,000 as compared to \$4,932,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Of the total decrease, \$1,429,000 was due to lower rent, bad debt, travel and office expenses, resulting in part from our April 2016 operational restructuring and the closing of our offices in New York and New Jersey. We also realized decreases in legal, accounting and tax service fees of \$606,000, which were higher during the year ended December 31, 2015 in support of our merger and becoming a public company.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased by \$205,000 or 11%, to \$2,142,000 as compared to \$1,937,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was principally a result of amortization for capitalized software for a large project being placed in service and amortized in connection with the Company's ongoing technology development.

Impairment of software and intangible assets

Impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$118,000 or 39% to \$183,000 as compared to \$301,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was a result of an \$183,000 impairment during 2016 as a result of writing off the carrying amounts of Health Guru Media's software and video library due to declines in the performance of the related business. During 2015, the Company recorded a full impairment in the amount of \$301,000 for the trade name acquired in connection with the reverse merger with Kitara.

Other income (expense)

Interest expense, net, decreased by \$1,180,000 to \$12,311,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$13,491,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was principally due to the decrease in the balances of the Term Loan and Revolving Loan. The decrease in interest expense also reflects the benefit of a one-time favorable interest reduction of \$190,000 from the Lenders related to the revolver.

On June 30, 2016, our former Chief Executive Officer forgave a promissory note due from the Company to him on January 1, 2023. As a result, we recognized a gain of \$106,000 from the extinguishment of debt.

Net income

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$581,000, as compared to net income of \$35,711,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Income before income tax expense was \$4,478,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to income before income tax benefit of \$5,121,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease in the income before income tax expense of \$643,000 during the year ended December 31, 2016 was principally on account of a decline in operating income of \$1,945,000 offset by a decrease in interest and other (income)/expense, net of \$1,302,000. The 2016 income tax expense includes a charge of \$1,956,000, principally to reflect adjustments to the deferred asset accounts for updated estimated state apportionment factors for future state income taxes. The 2015 income tax benefit was principally to recognize deferred tax assets for the step up in basis for income tax purposes in connection with the change in income tax status of Propel Media. The decrease in net income for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily to the increase in income tax expense.

Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure)

In addition to the results presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, we present Adjusted EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP measure. Adjusted EBITDA, which is based upon the adjusted EBITDA which we report to our Lenders, and is a key measurement monitored by management, and is determined by taking net (loss) income and adding interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, impairment charges, stock based compensation, bank fees, losses from extraordinary, unusual or nonrecurring items, noncash items, merger and other onetime expenses and severance. We believe that this non-GAAP measure, viewed in addition to and not in lieu of our reported GAAP results, provides useful information to investors by providing a more focused measure of operating results. The non-GAAP measure presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. Please refer to page 34 for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income.

Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by \$2,018,000, or 8%, to \$21,932,000 as compared to \$23,950,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Overall the decrease in Adjusted EBITDA was principally due to the decrease of \$5,141,000 in gross profit which was offset by the decrease of operating expenses by \$3,196,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2016, our cash on hand was \$2,823,000 and we had a working capital deficit of \$3,714,000. We recorded net income of \$581,000 for year ended December 31, 2016, reflecting an income before income tax of \$4,478,000, less income tax expense of \$3,897,000.

We have relied on cash flows provided by operations to fund operations and operating obligations. As discussed above, we have been growing our owned and operated user audience, which has been helping us to grow our revenues. We have also lowered our operating costs, which have helped to soften the impact from our lower revenues. As a result, our adjusted EBITDA has improved over the four calendar quarters of 2016.

We are a party to the Financing Agreement with Kitara and Propel Media, as Borrowers, certain of their subsidiaries, as Guarantors, and with certain Lenders. The Financing Agreement provides us with the Term Loan and the Revolving Loan.

As of December 31, 2016, we had indebtedness and other commitments that principally consisted of \$67,531,000 for our Term Loan (bearing interest at approximately 10% per annum) and \$0 for our Revolving Loan (bearing interest at 7.0% per annum for loans based upon the LIBOR and 9.5% per annum for reference rate loans). In addition, we have \$10,000,000 (which can be satisfied with cash or stock as per the terms of the Exchange Agreement) and \$6,000,000 (which can be satisfied only with cash as per the terms of the Exchange Agreement) of deferred payment obligations to the Transferors. Mr. Jared Pobre, one of the former members of Propel Media, on behalf of the Transferors, is permitted to elect, during the ten day period following each December 31st, commencing December 31, 2016, to receive any unpaid amount of such \$10,000,000 deferred obligation in shares of the Company's common stock. In addition, we have a \$12,500,000 obligation due to the Lenders pursuant to the Financing Agreement. We are obligated under our Financing Agreement to fund a principal reduction of \$1,750,000 at the end of each calendar quarter. Our Term Loan matures in January 2019. Amounts due to the Transferors are due in 2019, as well as the \$12,500,000 payment due to the Lenders pursuant to the Financing Agreement

As of December 31, 2016, there was an outstanding balance of \$0 and the borrowing base under the Revolving Loan was approximately \$4,072,000. As of December 31, 2016, there was capacity of \$4,072,000 to be drawn under the Revolving Loan.

The Financing Agreement contains a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a Total Leverage Ratio as of each calendar quarter end. Total Leverage Ratio is defined as the ratio of certain debt on such date to Adjusted EBITDA, as defined, for the trailing 12-month period. Under this covenant, we were required to maintain a Total Leverage Ratio of no more than 3.25:1.00 as of December 31, 2016. Our Total Leverage Ratio as of such date was 3.08:1.00. The balance of our Term Loan decreases at the end of each calendar quarter as we remit a principal reduction of \$1,750,000 each quarter. The Total Leverage Ratio that we must maintain decreases in each of the next five quarters, from 2.70:1.00 as of March 31, 2017 to 2.30:1.00 for March 31, 2018 and remains at 2.30:1.00 for each quarter thereafter. The Financing Agreement also contains negative covenants that, among other things, (i) limit the amount we may invest in capital improvements; (ii) limit the amount we may incur in additional debt; and (iii) require the delivery of certain periodic financial statements and an operating budget.

We are currently in compliance, and, as of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance, with all covenants under the Financing Agreement and other loan documents. However, our business, financial condition and operating results can be affected by a number of factors, whether currently known or unknown, any one or more of which could, directly or indirectly, cause us to fail to meet such covenants. Readers are cautioned to review the risks set forth in the section titled "Risk Factors" for information relating to the risks surrounding our continued compliance with such covenants.

Management believes that the Company's cash balances on hand, cash flows expected to be generated from operations and borrowings available under the Company's Revolving Loan will be sufficient to fund the Company's net cash requirements through March 31, 2018.

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$1,127,000 to \$11,105,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to \$12,232,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease of cash in-flow from accounts receivable, in conjunction with the reverse-merger in year 2015.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$1,791,000 to \$1,149,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$642,000 provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015. The net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 is principally attributable to the purchases of property and equipment, primarily for internally developed software and computer equipment. The net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was mainly composed of the cash acquired in connection with the reverse merger with Kitara Media Corp offset by purchases of property and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by \$6,158,000 to \$8,762,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to \$14,920,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2016, cash flows used in financing activities consisted of a \$7,000,000 principal reduction of the Term Loan and net repayments of \$1,762,000 under the Revolving Loan. During the year ended December 31, 2015, cash flows from financing activities consisted principally of the financing through the Financing Agreement, offset by the amounts funded to the Transferors.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Account Policies and Estimates

Revenue recognition

We generate revenue from advertisers by serving our ads to a user audience consisting of our private owned and operated member-based network, users of our third party application partners' properties and users from our publisher-based traffic. In all cases, our revenue is generated when an advertisement is served by us or when a user action occurs based on the advertisement we served (such as, for instance, a view, a click or a conversion action). There is a specific transaction that triggers a billable instance.

We recognize revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition" ("ASC 605"). Accordingly, we recognize revenue when the following criteria have been met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, no significant Company obligations remain, collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured and the amounts are fixed and determinable. The gross advertising campaign revenue is recognized in the period that the advertising impressions, clicks or actions occur, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Our agreements have not required a guaranteed minimum number of impressions, clicks or actions. With respect to advertising campaign activities, we act as a principal in that we are the primary obligor to the advertiser customer.

The amounts on deposit from customers are recorded as an advertiser deposit liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally, three years for computer equipment and purchased software, three to five years for furniture and equipment, the shorter of the useful life and the term of the lease for leasehold improvements.

We periodically evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that may warrant revision of the estimated useful life of fixed assets or whether the remaining balance of fixed assets should be evaluated for possible impairment. Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets with definite lives are reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 360 “Property, Plant, and Equipment” whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest) expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. We use an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the fixed assets in measuring their recoverability.

We capitalize certain costs related to our software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with ASC 350-40. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post-implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal and external costs incurred during the application development stage, including upgrades and enhancements representing modifications that will result in significant additional functionality, are capitalized. Software maintenance and training costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalized costs are recorded as part of property and equipment and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the software’s estimated useful life. We evaluate these assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets.

In accordance with ASC 985-20 “Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed,” software development costs are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility (generally in the form of a working model) has been established. Research and development costs which consist primarily of salaries and fees paid to third parties for the development of software and applications are expensed as incurred. We capitalize only those costs directly attributable to the development of the software. Capitalization of these costs begins upon the establishment of technological feasibility. Activities undertaken after the products are available for release to customers to correct errors or keep the product up to date are expensed as incurred. Capitalized software development costs will be amortized over the estimated economic life of the software once the product is available for general release to customers. Capitalized software development costs will be amortized over the greater of the ratio of current revenue to total projected revenue for a product or the straight-line method. We will periodically perform reviews of the recoverability of such capitalized software costs.

At the time a determination is made that capitalized amounts are not recoverable based on the estimated cash flows to be generated from the applicable software, any remaining capitalized amounts are written off. No impairment losses were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016 or 2015.

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs (principally legal and other fees) are charged as debt discounts and are amortized over the term of the related loan using the effective interest method. Amortization of debt issuance costs amounted to \$243,000 and \$244,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is included in interest expense on the accompanying consolidated income statements.

Business Combinations

For a business combination, the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree are recognized at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. In a business combination achieved in stages, the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, are recognized at the full amounts of their fair values. In a bargain purchase in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, that excess in earnings are recognized as a gain attributable to the Company.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

This information appears following Item 15 of this Report and is included herein by reference.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, these controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the report that we file or submit is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and interim chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Limitations on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An internal control system over financial reporting has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process used to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with the authorization of our board of directors and management; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial and principal accounting officer, we performed a complete documentation of the Company's significant processes and key controls, and conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

This Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting as such report is not required for smaller reporting companies.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2016 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 will be contained in our definitive 2016 Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year covered by this report pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

See Item 10.

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

See Item 10.

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

See Item 10.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

See Item 10.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Form 10-K:

(1) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The financial statements follow the signature page of this Annual Report.

(2) *Financial Statements Schedules:*

Consolidated Financial Statements:

Consolidated Balance Sheets	F-2
Consolidated Statement of Income	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	F-4
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	F-5 - F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

(3) *Exhibits:*

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Unit Exchange Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2014, by and among Kitara Media Corp., Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.), Future Ads LLC (now known as Propel Media LLC) and the members of Future Ads LLC (incorporated by reference from Annex B-1 to Registrant's prospectus filed under Rule 424(b)(3) on January 23, 2015).
2.2	First Amendment to Unit Exchange Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2014, by and among Kitara Media Corp., Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.), Future Ads LLC (now known as Propel Media LLC), Lowenstein Enterprises Corporation, Family Trust of Jared L. Pobre, U/A DTD 12/13/2004, Newport Holding Trust and Neptune Capital Trust (incorporated by reference from Annex B-2 to Registrant's prospectus filed under Rule 424(b)(3) on January 23, 2015).
2.3	Second Amendment to Unit Exchange Agreement, dated as of April 29, 2015, by and among Kitara Media Corp., Propel Media, Inc., Future Ads LLC (now known as Propel Media LLC), Lowenstein Enterprises Corporation, Family Trust of Jared L. Pobre, U/A DTD 12/13/2004, Newport Holding Trust and Neptune Capital Trust (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 5, 2015).
2.4	Third Amendment to Unit Exchange Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2016, by and among Kitara Media Corp., Propel Media, Inc., Propel Media LLC, Lowenstein Enterprises Corporation, Family Trust of Jared L. Pobre, U/A DTD 12/13/2004, Newport Holding Trust and Neptune Capital Trust (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2016).
2.5	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of October 10, 2014, by and among Kitara Media Corp., Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.) and Kitara Merger Sub, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Annex A to Registrant's prospectus filed under Rule 424(b)(3) on January 23, 2015).
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference from Annex H to Registrant's prospectus filed under Rule 424(b)(3) on January 23, 2015).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2015).
3.3	Bylaws (incorporated by reference from Annex I to Registrant's prospectus filed under Rule 424(b)(3) on January 23, 2015).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 15, 2015).
10.1	Services Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2008 and amended as of December 5, 2014, between Future Ads LLC and Bravo Studio d.o.o. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Registrant's Form S-4/A filed on December 8, 2014).
10.2	Lease Agreement, dated as of December 10, 2008 and amended March 30, 2011, between Future Ads LLC and Sri Nine Main Plaza LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Registrant's Form S-4/A filed on December 8, 2014).

Exhibit No.	Description
10.3*	Ascend Acquisition Corp. 2012 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to Kitara's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed with the SEC on May 25, 2012).
10.4	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2013, by and among Ascend Acquisition Corp., Selling Source, LLC and Robert Regular (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Kitara's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 5, 2013).
10.5*	Kitara Media Corp. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Kitara's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 4, 2013).
10.6	Lease Agreement, dated as of September 29, 2014, by and between Kitara Media, LLC and MEPT Newport Tower LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Registrant's Form S-4 filed on December 8, 2014).
10.7*	Separation Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2014, between Kitara Media Corp. and Joshua Silberstein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Registrant's Form S-4 filed on November 5, 2014).
10.8*	Consulting Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2014, between Kitara Media Corp. and Joshua Silberstein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Registrant's Form S-4 filed on November 5, 2014).
10.9*	Amended and Restated Stock Option Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2014, between Kitara Media Corp. and Joshua Silberstein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Registrant's Form S-4 filed on November 5, 2014).
10.10*	Propel Media, Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (incorporated by reference from Annex C to Registrant's Form S-4/A filed on January 22, 2015).
10.11*	Form of Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed on 4/15/15).
10.12	Financing Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2015, by and among Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.) and each subsidiary listed as a borrower on the signature pages thereto, as Borrowers, each subsidiary of Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.) listed as a guarantor on the signature pages thereto, as Guarantors, the lenders from time to time party thereto, as Lenders, Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC, as Collateral Agent, and PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2015).
10.13	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2015, by each of the Grantors referred to therein, in favor of Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC, in its capacity as collateral agent for the Secured Parties referred to therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2015).

Exhibit No.	Description
10.14	Trademark Security Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2015, by each of the Grantors referred to therein, in favor of Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC, in its capacity as collateral agent for the Secured Parties referred to therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2015).
10.15	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2015, by and among Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.) and the stockholders of the Company listed on Schedule A thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2015).
10.16	Stockholders Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2015, by and among Kitara Holdco Corp. (now known as Propel Media, Inc.) and each of the Persons listed on Schedule I thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2015).
10.17*	Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Propel's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 6, 2015).
10.18*	Employment Agreement dated March 6, 2015 between Propel Media, Inc. and Jared Pobre (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 15, 2015).
10.19*	Employment Agreement dated March 6, 2015 between Propel Media, Inc. and Robert Regular (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 15, 2015).
10.20*	Employment Agreement dated March 6, 2015 between Propel Media, Inc. and Marv Tseu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 15, 2015).
10.21*	Employment Agreement dated March 6, 2015 between Propel Media, Inc. and David Shapiro (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 15, 2015).
10.22*	Severance Payment Agreement, dated March 25, 2015, between Propel Media, LLC and Daniela Nabors.
10.23	Amendment No. 1 to Financing Agreement, dated December 23, 2016, by and among Propel Media, Inc. and each subsidiary listed as a borrower on the signature pages thereto, as Borrowers, each subsidiary of Propel Media, Inc. listed as a guarantor on the signature pages thereto, as Guarantors, the lenders from time to time party thereto, as Lenders, HPS Investment Partners, LLC, as Collateral Agent, and PNC Bank, National Association, as a Lender and Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference in Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 27, 2016).

Exhibit No.	Description
10.24*	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated April 22, 2016, between Propel Media, Inc. and Marv Tseu (incorporated by reference in Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 25, 2016).
10.25*	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated April 22, 2016, between Propel Media, Inc. and Robert Regular (incorporated by reference in Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 25, 2016).
10.26*	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated April 22, 2016, between Propel Media, Inc. and David Shapiro (incorporated by reference in Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 25, 2016).
10.27*	Separation Agreement, dated April 30, 2016, between Propel Media, Inc. and Robert Regular (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 12, 2016).
10.28*	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement, dated May 1, 2016, between Propel Media, Inc. and David Shapiro (incorporated by reference in Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 13, 2016).
14.1	Code of Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on April 15, 2015).
21.1	Subsidiaries of Propel Media, Inc.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Interim Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Section 13 or 15 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on the 30th day of March 2017.

PROPEL MEDIA, INC.By: /s/ Marv Tseu

Marv Tseu
 Chief Executive Officer
 (Principal Executive Officer)

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Marv Tseu</u> Marv Tseu	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 30, 2017
<u>/s/ Howard Yeaton</u> Howard Yeaton	Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	March 30, 2017
<u>/s/ Jared Pobre</u> Jared Pobre	Chairman of the Board	March 30, 2017
<u>/s/ Jonathan J. Ledecy</u> Jonathan J. Ledecy	Director	March 30, 2017
<u>/s/ Sam Humphreys</u> Sam Humphreys	Director	March 30, 2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' deficit equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Marcum LLP

Marcum LLP
Melville, NY

March 30, 2017

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 2,823,000	\$ 1,629,000
Accounts receivable, net	6,595,000	7,559,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	564,000	614,000
Total current assets	9,982,000	9,802,000
Property and equipment, net	1,594,000	2,525,000
Restricted cash	-	94,000
Intangible assets	20,000	188,000
Goodwill	2,869,000	2,869,000
Deferred tax assets, net	31,691,000	34,074,000
Other assets	89,000	56,000
Total assets	\$ 46,245,000	\$ 49,608,000
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,861,000	\$ 4,288,000
Accrued expenses	3,914,000	2,485,000
Advertiser deposits	1,832,000	2,146,000
Current portion of long-term debt	6,089,000	5,997,000
Revolving credit facility	-	1,762,000
Total current liabilities	13,696,000	16,678,000
Long-term debt, less current portion, net	65,999,000	68,858,000
Obligations to transferors, net	14,569,000	13,923,000
Note payable stockholder, non-current, net	-	106,000
Other non-current liabilities	142,000	425,000
Total liabilities	94,406,000	99,990,000
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares, no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, authorized 500,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 250,010,162 at December 31, 2016 and 2015	25,000	25,000
Additional paid-in capital	2,757,000	1,117,000
Accumulated deficit	(50,943,000)	(51,524,000)
Total stockholders' deficit	(48,161,000)	(50,382,000)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 46,245,000	\$ 49,608,000

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

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues	\$ 61,226,000	\$ 78,780,000
Cost of revenues	21,710,000	34,123,000
Gross profit	<u>39,516,000</u>	<u>44,657,000</u>
Operating expenses:		
Salaries, commissions, benefits and related expenses	14,123,000	14,883,000
Technology, development and maintenance	3,488,000	3,992,000
Sales and marketing	118,000	102,000
General and administrative	1,641,000	3,070,000
Professional services	1,154,000	1,760,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,142,000	1,937,000
Impairment of software and intangible assets	<u>183,000</u>	<u>301,000</u>
Operating expenses	<u>22,849,000</u>	<u>26,045,000</u>
Operating income	16,667,000	18,612,000
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(12,311,000)	(13,491,000)
Gain from extinguishment of debt	106,000	-
Other income	<u>16,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other expense	(12,189,000)	(13,491,000)
Income before income tax (expense) benefit	4,478,000	5,121,000
Income tax (expense) benefit	<u>(3,897,000)</u>	<u>30,590,000</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 581,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,711,000</u>
Net income per common share, basic and diluted	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.15</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	<u>250,010,162</u>	<u>242,917,355</u>
Pro-forma computation related to conversion to a C corporation upon completion of the reverse merger with Kitara Media Corp.:		
Historical pre-tax net income before income taxes	\$ -	\$ 5,121,000
Pro-forma income tax expense	-	(1,993,000)
Pro-forma net income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,128,000</u>
Unaudited pro-forma net income per common share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted	<u>250,010,162</u>	<u>242,917,355</u>

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

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Deficit

	<u>Common stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid - In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Deficit</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance, January 1, 2015	154,125,921	\$ 15,000		\$ 2,699,000	\$ 2,714,000
Distribution to shareholders - prior to reverse merger	-	-	(1,024,000)	-	(1,024,000)
Reverse Merger with Kitara Media Corp.	95,884,241	10,000	7,990,000	-	8,000,000
Distribution to shareholders in cash - exchange agreement	-	-	(80,000,000)	-	(80,000,000)
Distribution to shareholders - working capital adjustment	-	-	(3,337,000)	-	(3,337,000)
Distribution obligation to Transferors	-	-	(12,696,000)	-	(12,696,000)
Distribution to shareholders - transaction fee reimbursements	-	-	(867,000)	-	(867,000)
Reclassification of deficit in additional paid-in capital to accumulated deficit	-	-	89,934,000	(89,934,000)	-
Stock based compensation - amortization of stock options	-	-	1,117,000	-	1,117,000
Net income	-	-	-	35,711,000	35,711,000
Balance, December 31, 2015	<u>250,010,162</u>	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,117,000</u>	<u>\$ (51,524,000)</u>	<u>\$ (50,382,000)</u>
Stock based compensation - amortization of stock options	-	-	1,640,000	-	1,640,000
Net income	-	-	-	581,000	581,000
Balance, December 31, 2016	<u><u>250,010,162</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 25,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,757,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (50,943,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (48,161,000)</u></u>

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

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 581,000	\$ 35,711,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Bad debt expense	159,000	483,000
Stock-based compensation	1,640,000	1,117,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,142,000	1,937,000
Gain on sale of Health Guru	(51,000)	-
Gain from extinguishment of debt	(106,000)	-
Accretion of debt premium	3,227,000	3,117,000
Amortization of debt discount	762,000	767,000
Amortization of debt issuance costs	243,000	244,000
Amortization of discount due to Transferors	645,000	1,227,000
Impairment of intangible assets and software	183,000	301,000
Deferred income taxes	2,383,000	(31,231,000)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	830,000	4,986,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	51,000	(250,000)
Other assets	(33,000)	172,000
Accounts payable	(2,382,000)	(3,029,000)
Accrued expenses	1,429,000	(2,788,000)
Advertiser deposits	(315,000)	(493,000)
Other non-current liabilities	(283,000)	(39,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,105,000	12,232,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Restricted cash	95,000	(94,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,244,000)	(1,165,000)
Cash acquired in connection with the reverse merger with Kitara Media Corp.	-	1,901,000
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,149,000)	642,000
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	78,120,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(7,000,000)	(6,469,000)
Repayment of Kitara Media Corp. line of credit	-	(1,539,000)
Repayment under line of credit	(71,212,000)	(77,044,000)
Borrowing under line of credit	69,450,000	78,806,000
Debt issuance costs	-	(916,000)
Distribution to Transferors - before reverse merger with Kitara Media Corp.	-	(1,674,000)
Distribution to Transferors - exchange	-	(80,000,000)
Distribution - working capital adjustment	-	(3,337,000)
Distribution to Transferors - transaction fee reimbursement	-	(867,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,762,000)	(14,920,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	1,194,000	(2,046,000)
Cash		
Beginning of period	1,629,000	3,675,000
End of period	\$ 2,823,000	\$ 1,629,000

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

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	<u>\$ 7,420,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,725,000</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$ 318,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,063,000</u>
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Deferred Fixed Cash Payments to Transferors at fair value	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,696,000</u>
Outstanding common stock of Kitara recognized at the date of the reverse merger	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,000,000</u>
Reverse Merger:		
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed:		
Current assets, including cash acquired of \$1,901,000	\$ -	\$ 6,896,000
Property and equipment, net	-	1,138,000
Deferred income taxes	-	2,843,000
Other assets	-	172,000
Intangible assets	-	614,000
Goodwill	-	2,869,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	-	(4,866,000)
Advertiser deposits	-	(29,000)
Revolving credit facility	-	(1,437,000)
Note payable - stockholder - current	-	(102,000)
Note payable - stockholder - long-term, net	-	(98,000)
Total purchase price	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,000,000</u>
Non-cash consideration	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,000,000</u>
Non-cash consideration consisting of:		
Common stock issued in connection with the reverse merger with Kitara Media Corp	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,000,000</u>

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

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 - Organization and Description of Business

Propel Media, Inc. (“Propel”), a Delaware corporation, is a diversified online advertising company. Propel generates revenues through the sale of advertising for advertisers who want to reach consumers in the United States and internationally to promote their products and services. Propel is a holding company for Propel Media LLC (“Propel Media”), a California limited liability company, and Kitara Media Corp. (“Kitara”), a Delaware corporation (Propel, Propel Media and Kitara and their respective subsidiaries, together, the “Company”).

Propel delivers advertising via its real-time, bid-based, online advertising platform called Propel Media Platform. This technology platform allows advertisers to target audiences and deliver video, display and text based advertising. Propel and its Propel Media Platform provide advertisers with an effective way to serve, manage and maximize the performance of their online advertising purchasing. Propel offers both a self-serve platform and a managed services option that give advertisers diverse solutions to reach online audiences and acquire customers. Propel has more than 1,400 advertiser customers and serves millions of ads per day.

Propel primarily serves its advertising to users who are part of its owned and operated member-based network or the member-based networks of its third party application partners. Propel provides its audience with access to its premium content for free and obtains the users’ permission to serve advertising to them while they peruse content on the web. In the owned and operated model, advertising units are served directly to users through a browser extension or other software installed on the user’s computer. Under the third party application model, Propel serves advertising through its partners who are providing a variety of applications free of charge in exchange for the ability to serve ads to their users.

Propel has also developed a publisher business model with a channel of direct publishers, networks and exchanges. These supply channels expand our ability to serve advertising. In this model, the advertising units are served to users through a website, and we serve advertising units to the user in coordination with the publisher, network or exchange.

Propel was formed on October 7, 2014. On January 28, 2015, Propel consummated the “reverse business combination” (the “Reverse Merger” or the “Transactions”) as contemplated by (i) the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Merger Agreement”), dated as of October 10, 2014, by and among Kitara, Propel, which was previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kitara, and Kitara Merger Sub, Inc. (“Merger Sub”), which was previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of Propel, and (ii) the Unit Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”), dated as of October 10, 2014 and amended as of December 23, 2014, April 29, 2015 and January 26, 2016 by and among Kitara, Propel, Propel Media and the former members of Propel Media (“Transferors”) (See Note 4 – Reverse Business Combination and Recapitalization). Prior to the Transactions, Kitara was a public operating company and Propel Media was a private operating company. Upon the closing of the Transactions, Propel became the new public company and Kitara and Propel Media became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Propel.

On January 28, 2015, in connection with the closing of the Reverse Merger, Propel, Kitara and Propel Media as “Borrowers” and certain of their subsidiaries as “Guarantors” entered into a financing agreement (“Financing Agreement”) with certain financial institutions as “Lenders.”

The Financing Agreement provided the Borrowers with (a) a term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$81,000,000 (the “Term Loan”) and (b) a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 at any time outstanding (the “Revolving Loan” and, together with the Term Loan, the “Loans”). The Loans will mature on January 28, 2019 (“Final Maturity Date”).

Immediately following the Reverse Merger, the Transferors collectively owned 61.7% of the merged company and the former stockholders of Kitara owned 38.3% of the merged company.

As a result of the Reverse Merger, the Transferors acquired a majority of Propel’s common stock and both Propel Media’s and Kitara’s officers became the officers and directors of Propel, including the Company’s prior Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Robert Regular, who later left the Company on April 30, 2016. For accounting purposes, the Reverse Merger has been treated as an acquisition of Kitara by Propel Media whereby Propel Media was deemed to be the accounting acquirer. The historical consolidated financial statements prior to January 28, 2015 are those of Propel Media. In connection with the Reverse Merger, the equity accounts of Propel Media have been restated on a recapitalization basis so that all equity accounts are now presented as if the member interest exchanged for shares of Propel Media common stock had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 – Organization and Description of Business, continued

Recent Developments

Reduction in Force and Management Restructuring

On April 26 and April 27, 2016, Propel notified its employees about plans to reduce the Company's workforce by approximately 20% percent. These actions were part of a strategic plan designed to improve operational and cost efficiency. For the most part, the employee reductions were in the Company's publisher business.

Sale of Health Guru Operations

On April 27, 2016, the Company sold substantially all the assets constituting the ongoing operations of its Health Guru business, and subsequently changed the name of Health Guru Media to "Tek Array, Inc." Pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement, the Company received a cash payment of \$54,000 at closing. The Company is eligible to receive the following contingent consideration: (i) upon each closing of a capital raise from an outside third party conducted by the purchaser for the Health Guru business, up to \$200,000 in the aggregate among all such closings, provided that only 5% of the net proceeds (after deducting commissions and expenses) from any such raise shall be used to satisfy this payment obligation and (ii) quarterly payments over the 36 months following the closing date equal to 50% of the quarterly profits generated in full, or in part, by the assets, provided that such contingent payments shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate. Through December 31, 2016, other than the gross cash proceeds from seller of \$54,000, the Company has received no other consideration from the sale of the Health Guru business.

Note 2 – Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2016, the Company's cash on hand was \$2,823,000 and the Company had a working capital deficit of \$3,714,000. The Company recorded income of \$581,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016. The net income for the year ended December 31, 2016 reflected an income before income tax of \$4,478,000 and an income tax expense of \$3,897,000. The 2016 income tax expense includes a charge of approximately \$1,956,000, principally to adjust the Company's deferred income tax accounts for updated estimates for state apportionment factors. The Company has historically met its liquidity requirements through operations.

As of December 31, 2016, the borrowing base and outstanding balance under the Revolving Loan were approximately \$4,072,000 and \$0, respectively, leaving \$4,072,000 available to be drawn under the arrangement.

Cash flows used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 consisted of \$7,000,000 of principal repayments on the Company's Term Loan and repayments, net of borrowings, of \$1,762,000 of the Revolving Loan.

Pursuant to the Financing Agreement, the Company is subject to a leverage ratio requirement as of the end of each calendar quarter. The Company was in compliance with such leverage ratio requirement as of December 31, 2016.

Management believes that the Company's cash balances on hand, cash flows expected to be generated from operations and borrowings available under the Company's Revolving Loan will be sufficient to fund the Company's net cash requirements through March 2018.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and footnotes have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP") and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") regarding consolidated financial information.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with US GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. The Company's most significant estimates relate to the accounts receivable allowance, the forfeiture of customer deposits, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, valuation of goodwill and intangibles, recognition of revenue, and the valuation of stock options.

Cash

The Company's credit facility includes the Revolving Loan. The Company classifies a negative balance outstanding under the Revolving Loan as cash, as this amount is legally owed to the Company and is immediately available to be drawn upon by the Company.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$0 and \$94,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, restricted cash is comprised of a cash deposit to collateralize a letter of credit issued in favor of a landlord. The cash deposit was then released during 2016 after the Company moved out of its New Jersey office.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at a gross invoice amount less an allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company estimates its allowance for doubtful accounts by evaluating specific accounts where information indicates the Company's customers may have an inability to meet financial obligations, such as customer payment history, credit worthiness and receivable amounts outstanding for an extended period beyond contractual terms. The Company uses assumptions and judgment, based on the best available facts and circumstances, to record an allowance to reduce the receivable to the amount expected to be collected. These allowances are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information is received.

The allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$266,000 and \$290,000, respectively.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally, three years for computer equipment and purchased software, three to five years for furniture and equipment, the shorter of the useful life and the term of the lease for leasehold improvements.

The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that may warrant revision of the estimated useful life of fixed assets or whether the remaining balance of fixed assets should be evaluated for possible impairment. Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets with definite lives are reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 360 "Property, Plant, and Equipment" whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest) expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. The Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the fixed assets in measuring their recoverability.

Intangible Assets

The Company's long-lived intangible assets, other than goodwill, are assessed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate there may be an impairment. These assets were initially recorded at their estimated fair value at the time of acquisition and assets not acquired in acquisitions were recorded at historical cost. However, if their estimated fair value is less than the carrying amount, other intangible assets with indefinite life are reduced to their estimated fair value through an impairment charge to our condensed consolidated statements of operations

Capitalization of Internally Developed Software

The Company capitalizes certain costs related to its software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with ASC 350-40. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post-implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal and external costs incurred during the application development stage, including upgrades and enhancements representing modifications that will result in significant additional functionality, are capitalized. Software maintenance and training costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalized costs are recorded as part of property and equipment and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the software's estimated useful life ranging from 12 months to 36 months. The Company evaluates these assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets. Based upon the decline in performance of the Health Guru operations, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$54,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, to record the write off of the book value of Health Guru's internally developed capitalized software. These impairment charges were included in the impairment of software and intangible assets within the consolidated statement of income.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets of companies acquired. Goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in a business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually. An entity has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether events or circumstances lead to a conclusion that is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount. If an entity determines that qualitative factors indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the entity exceeds the carrying amount, the two step quantitative evaluation is not necessary. Under the two-step quantitative impairment test, the evaluation of impairment involves comparing the current fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill.

In the event the estimated fair value of the Company is less than the carrying value, additional analysis would be required. The additional analysis would compare the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill with the implied fair value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the fair value amounts assigned to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit was acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit represented the purchase price. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, an impairment loss equal to such excess would be recognized, which could significantly and adversely impact reported results of operations and stockholders' equity.

On January 28, 2015, in connection with the Reverse Merger, the Company used both a discounted cash flows approach and a guideline companies' model approach to estimate the current fair value of Kitara in connection with the reverse business combination of Kitara. The guideline companies' method utilizes financial and market data on publicly traded securities of companies engaged in business pursuits similar to those of Kitara, from which prevailing investor attitudes and expectations are developed. Differences between the publicly traded companies and Kitara are analyzed and considered in order to develop representative market multiples, which, in turn, were applied to Kitara's operating results to develop an indication of value.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company evaluated goodwill for potential impairment. Pursuant to the accounting guidance, the Company elected to initially assess certain qualitative factors in order to determine whether a quantitative analysis was required. Since the carrying amount of the Company's reporting unit was negative, in evaluating the qualitative factors, the Company was required to determine whether there were any adverse qualitative factors pointing to a conclusion that an impairment of goodwill exists. If so, then the Company would need to conduct the second step of the impairment test in order to measure the amount of impairment, if any. In its evaluation, the Company evaluated macroeconomic, industry and market conditions, trends in financial performance, Company specific events which might adversely impact the fair value of the reporting unit, as well as whether there were any significant differences between the carrying amounts and the estimated fair values of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities, and/or the existence of significant unrecognized intangibles. Based upon this qualitative evaluation, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2016, in the aggregate, such factors did not point to a conclusion that an impairment of goodwill would exist. Based upon this evaluation, the Company concluded that there was no goodwill impairment as of December 31, 2016.

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs (principally legal and other fees) are charged as debt discounts and are amortized over the term of the related loan using the effective interest method. Amortization of debt issuance costs amounted to \$243,000 and \$244,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is included in interest expense on the accompanying consolidated income statements.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Advertiser Deposits

Advertiser deposits consist primarily of prepayment amounts on deposit from advertiser customers and are recorded as an advertiser deposit liability which represents deferred revenue. These deposits to the extent unused are contractually non-refundable if the advertiser elects not to continue with the Company's services after 6 months of inactivity. However, the Company has a practice of providing refunds or reactivations to customers for which it does not have the contractual obligation to do so for business development purposes. Advertiser deposits which are not expected to be refunded or re-applied are deemed forfeited and at such time are recognized as revenue.

Revenue Recognition

Propel generates revenue from advertisers by serving their ads to a user audience consisting of the Company's owned and operated network, users of our third party application partners' properties and users from our publisher driven traffic. In all cases, our revenue is generated when an advertisement is served by us or when a user action occurs based on the advertisement we served (i.e., a view, a click, a conversion action, etc.). There is a specific transaction that triggers a billable instance.

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition" ("ASC 605"). Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue when the following criteria have been met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, no significant Company obligations remain, collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured and the amounts are fixed and determinable. The gross advertising campaign revenue is recognized in the period that the advertising impressions, clicks or actions occur, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. The Company's agreements do not require a guaranteed minimum number of impressions, clicks or actions. With respect to advertising campaign activities, the Company acts as a principal in that it is the primary obligor to the advertiser customer.

The amounts on deposit from customers are recorded as an advertiser deposit liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Cost of Revenues

Costs of revenue consists of marketing expenses to obtain new users for the Company's owned and operated properties, publisher costs of third-party networks and properties, transaction costs and revenue-sharing costs to third party application developer partners.

Leases

The Company amortizes its office lease costs on a straight line basis over the minimum lease term. The Company leases computer hardware and software and office equipment with varying lease terms.

Technology, Development and Maintenance

Technology, development and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred and are included in operating expenses. The Company incurred technology, development, and maintenance costs of \$3,448,000 and \$3,992,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

The Company's concentration of credit risk includes its concentrations from key customers and vendors. The details of these significant vendors are presented in the following table for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. There were no concentrations of revenue or accounts receivable from key customers and no vendor concentrations within accounts payable during these periods

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
The Company's largest vendors reported in cost of revenues are presented as a percentage of the Company's aggregate cost of revenues	18.0%, 17.1%, and 15.6% of cost of revenues from three vendors respectively	None over 10%

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and accounts receivable. Cash is deposited with a limited number of financial institutions. The balances held at any one financial institution may be in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limits. Accounts are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company held cash balances in excess of federally insured limits.

The company extends credit to customers based on an evaluation of their financial condition and other factors. The Company generally does not require collateral or other security to support accounts receivable. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts and sales credits.

Income Taxes

Effective January 28, 2015, the Company completed its Reverse Merger, whereby Propel Media (a limited liability company) was deemed to be the accounting acquirer of Kitara (a C corporation). The historical financial statements were those of Propel Media. From the date of the Reverse Merger, the Company's results of operations began to be taxed as a C corporation. Prior to the Reverse Merger, the Company's operations were taxed as a limited liability company, whereby the Company elected to be taxed as a partnership and the income or loss was required to be reported by each respective member on their separate income tax returns. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been provided in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the periods prior to January 28, 2015.

This change in tax status to a taxable entity resulted in the recognition of a net deferred tax asset based on the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the book and tax basis of the Company's assets at the date of the Reverse Merger. This resulted in a deferred tax benefit of \$31,735,000 being recognized upon the consummation of the Reverse Merger, and was determined using an effective tax rate of 38.9%. This tax benefit was principally on account of a step up in basis of Propel Media for income tax purposes. There was no step up in basis for accounting purposes.

In connection with the Reverse Merger with Kitara, the Company recorded deferred tax assets of \$2,843,000, representing principally net operating loss carryforwards ("NOL's").

The unaudited pro forma computation of income tax expense included in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2015, represents the tax effects that would have been reported had the Company been subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes as a corporation for all periods presented. Pro forma income tax expense is based upon the statutory income tax rates and adjustments to income for estimated permanent differences occurring during each period. Actual rates and expenses could have differed had the Company actually been subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes for all periods presented. Therefore, the unaudited pro forma amounts are for informational purposes only and are intended to be indicative of the results of operations had the Company been subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes as a corporation for all periods presented.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Income Taxes, continued

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company estimates the degree to which tax assets and credit carryforwards will result in a benefit based on expected profitability by tax jurisdiction. A valuation allowance for such tax assets and loss carryforwards is provided when it is determined to be more likely than not that the benefit of such deferred tax asset will not be realized in future periods. If it becomes more likely than not that a tax asset will be used, the related valuation allowance on such assets would be reduced. Tax benefits are recognized only for tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely to be realized upon settlement. A liability for "unrecognized tax benefits" is recorded for any tax benefits claimed in the Company's tax returns that do not meet these recognition and measurement standards. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, no liability for unrecognized tax benefits was required to be reported. The guidance also discusses the classification of related interest and penalties on income taxes. The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense.

Net Income per Share

Earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company excluded potential common shares resulting from the exercise of stock options (23,351,875 potential common shares) and of warrants (6,363,636 potential common shares) as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company excluded potential common shares resulting from the exercise of stock options (28,755,000 potential common shares) and of warrants (6,363,636 potential common shares) as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Stock-based Compensation Policy

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 establishes accounting for stock-based awards exchanged for employee services. Under the provisions of ASC 718, 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 employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant). The fair value of the Company's common stock options are estimated using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: expected volatility, dividend rate, risk free interest rate and the expected life. The Company calculates the expected volatility using the historical volatility for a pool of peer companies over the most recent period equal to the expected term and evaluates the extent to which available information indicate that future volatility may differ from historical volatility. The expected dividend rate is zero as the Company does not expect to pay or declare any cash dividends on its common stock. The risk-free rates for the expected terms of the stock options are based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant. The Company has not experienced significant exercise activity on stock options. Due to the lack of historical information, the Company determined the expected term of its stock option awards issued using the simplified method. The simplified method assumes each vesting tranche of the award has a term equal to the midpoint between when the award vests and when the award expires. The Company expenses stock-based compensation by using the straight-line method.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Stock-based Compensation Policy, continued

The Company accounts for stock options granted to consultants pursuant to the accounting guidance included in ASC 505-50 “Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees” (“ASC 505-50”). Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date and at the end of each reporting period for unvested awards, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the consultant’s requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant). The fair value of the Company’s stock options granted to consultants are estimated using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: expected volatility, dividend rate, risk free interest rate and the expected life. In accordance with ASC 505-50, the Company recorded adjustments at the end of each reporting period to reflect the mark-to-market adjustment of the fair value of unvested awards granted to consultants. In connection with the mark-to-market adjustments at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company utilized the closing price of the Company’s common stock, as published on the OTC Pink Market, operated by OTC Markets Group (“OTC Pink Market”), as an input to the Black Scholes option-pricing model for the fair value of its common stock.

Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated events that occurred subsequent to December 31, 2016 through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued. Management has concluded that there were no subsequent events that required disclosure in these consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (“ASU 2014-15”). This standard is intended to define management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Under U.S. GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting.

The going concern basis of accounting is critical to financial reporting because it establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities. Currently, US GAAP lacks guidance about management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the organization’s ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. This ASU provides guidance to an organization’s management, with principles and definitions that are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of disclosures that are commonly provided by organizations today in the financial statement footnotes. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is permitted for annual or interim reporting periods for which the financial statements have not previously been issued. The Company has adopted ASU 2014-15 effective December 31, 2016 and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position and results of operations.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, “Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement Period Adjustments”. ASU 2015-16 eliminates the requirement that an acquirer in a business combination account for measurement-period adjustments retrospectively. Instead, an acquirer will recognize a measurement period adjustment during the period in which it determines the amount of the adjustment, including the effect on earnings of any amounts it would have recorded in previous periods if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The Company has adopted ASU 2015-16 effective January 1, 2016 and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position and results of operations.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, continued

On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This update will require organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. The new guidance will also require additional disclosures about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The provisions of this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on the consolidated financial statements.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718). This update requires that all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies arising from share-based payment awards should be recognized as income tax expense or benefit on the income statement. The amendment also states that excess tax benefits should be classified along with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity. In addition, an entity can make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards expected to vest or account for forfeitures as they occur. The provisions of this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning or after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU No. 2016-10 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), “Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing” (“ASU 2016-10”). ASU 2016-10 clarifies the following two aspects of Topic 606: identifying performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance, while retaining the related principles for those areas. ASU 2016-10 is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU No. 2016-12 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)”, “Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients” (“ASU 2016-12”). The core principal of ASU 2016-12 is the recognition of revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The provisions of this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU No. 2016-15 “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230)”, “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments” (“ASU 2016-15”). The amendments for this update provide guidance on the eight specific cash flows: debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, distributions received from equity method investees, beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The provisions of this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early application permitted.

The Company has adopted ASU 2016-15 effective December 31, 2016 and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, continued

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU No. 2016-18 “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash” (“ASU 2016-18”). The amendments in this update require that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The provisions of this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early application permitted. The amendments in this update do not provide a definition of restricted cash or restrict cash equivalents. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU No. 2017-04 “Intangibles-Goodwill and other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment” (“ASU 2014-04”). To simplify the subsequent measurement of goodwill, the Board eliminated Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. In computing the implied fair value of goodwill under Step 2, an entity had to perform procedures to determine the fair value at the impairment testing date of its assets and liabilities (including unrecognized assets and liabilities) following the procedure that would be required in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Instead, under the amendments in this Update, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Additionally, an entity should consider income tax effects from any tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable. The Board also eliminated the requirements for any reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount to perform a qualitative assessment and, if it fails that qualitative test, to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. Therefore, the same impairment assessment applies to all reporting units. An entity is required to disclose the amount of goodwill allocated to each reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount of net assets. An entity still has the option to perform the qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. The provisions of this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early application permitted after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4 – Reverse Business Combination and Recapitalization

The Transactions and Merger Agreement

On January 28, 2015, Propel, Propel Media and Kitara consummated the Transactions.

Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, as amended, the Transferors exchanged all of the outstanding Propel Media limited liability company interests for (i) \$80,000,000 in cash, (ii) 154,125,921 shares of Propel common stock, (iii) the right to receive performance-based “earn out” payments that enables the Transferors to receive up to an additional \$40,000,000 in cash or stock consideration based on Propel Media reaching certain earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) levels during the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years, (iv) the right to receive on or prior to June 30, 2019, a \$10,000,000 payment (the “Deferred Obligation”) in cash and/or shares of Propel common stock, and (v) the right to receive immediately after the payment of certain fees to Highbridge on or about January 28, 2019, the \$6,000,000 Deferred Payment in cash (the “Exchange”).

Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, as amended on January 26, 2016, the \$10,000,000 Deferred Obligation is payable in cash and/or stock not later than June 30, 2019. The Company can pay the \$10,000,000 Deferred Obligation from the raising of capital via an equity financing or from available working capital. The Company is required to use its reasonable best efforts to complete equity financings that would raise sufficient net proceeds to pay the \$10,000,000 Deferred Obligation in cash to the Transferors on or before June 30, 2019 (the “Equity Financing Period”). In addition, the Company’s board of directors, at least two times per year during the Equity Financing Period is obligated to determine, in its sole and absolute discretion, the amount, if any, of the Company’s working capital available to be used to pay all or a portion of the \$10,000,000 Deferred Obligation in cash, taking into account such factors as it may deem relevant. If the Company’s board of directors determines that there is available working capital to pay all or a portion of the \$10,000,000 Deferred Obligation, the Company must use its reasonable best efforts to promptly obtain any required lender consent and, if such consent is obtained, must promptly pay to the Transferors an amount in cash equal to such available working capital. Finally, Mr. Jared Pobre, one of the former members of Propel Media, on behalf of the Transferors, is permitted to elect, during the ten day period following each December 31st during the Equity Financing Period, commencing December 31, 2016, to receive any unpaid amount of the \$10,000,000 Deferred Obligation in shares of the Company’s common stock. For such issuance, each share of the Company’s common stock will be valued at the closing market price of the Company’s common stock as reported on NASDAQ or such other national securities exchange on which the Company’s common stock is listed (or if not so listed, the bid price on the OTC Pink Market) on the date prior to the date on which such shares are issued to the Transferors.

The Company recorded the obligations for the \$10,000,000 Deferred Payment and the \$6,000,000 Deferred Payment, (in the aggregate, “Deferred Payments to Transferors”) to Transferors at fair value. Fair value was determined by recording the fixed obligations at their net present value, discounted at an interest rate of 10% per annum. The discount rate used was based upon the interest rate of the Term Loan. The Company is amortizing the discount utilizing the interest method over the periods for which future amounts are due. On January 28, 2015 upon the consummation of the Exchange, the Company recorded the fair value of the Deferred Payments to Transferors of \$12,696,000, reflecting a discount of \$3,304,000. As discussed above, on January 26, 2016, pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the transferors agreed to defer receipt of the \$10,000,000 until June 2019. This extension of the timing to remit payment was evaluated for extinguishment accounting. The amendment was determined to be a modification for accounting purposes, and as such, the unamortized discount for the \$10,000,000 obligation on the date of the amendment was \$418,000, which will be amortized over the remaining term of the obligation. As a result, subsequent to the amendment date, the effective interest rate on the obligation was reduced to 1.25%. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recorded discount amortization of \$645,000 and \$1,227,000, respectively. The unamortized discount was \$1,431,000 as of December 31, 2016 and \$2,077,000 as of December 31, 2015.

Propel agreed to reimburse the Transferors for all transaction expenses paid by Propel Media, its subsidiaries or the Transferors on or before the closing, and assumed all of their unpaid transaction expenses as of such date. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid \$867,000 of these expenses to the Transferors.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4 – Reverse Business Combination and Recapitalization, continued

The Transactions and Merger Agreement, continued

The following represents the obligations to Transferors outstanding under the Exchange Agreement:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Amount due on or before June 30, 2019 (pursuant to amendment dated January 26, 2016)	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
Amount due January 28, 2019	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total, gross	16,000,000	16,000,000
Less: discount	(1,431,000)	(2,077,000)
Total, net	\$ 14,569,000	\$ 13,923,000

As a result of the Transactions, immediately after the closing, the Transferors collectively owned 154,125,921 shares of Propel common stock, representing 61.7% of Propel's outstanding common stock, and the former stockholders of Kitara owned the remaining 95,884,241 shares of Propel common stock, representing 38.3% of Propel's outstanding common stock.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The following presents the unaudited pro forma combined financial information, as if (a) the Company had always been a taxable entity and (b) the Transactions had occurred as of January 1, 2015.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
Revenues	\$ 79,736,000
Net income	\$ 2,241,000
Pro forma net income per common share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.01
Pro forma weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	250,010,162

The pro forma combined results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that actually would have occurred had the Reverse Merger been completed as of January 1, 2015 nor are they necessarily indicative of future consolidated results.

Promissory Notes

In connection with the acquisition of Kitara, the Company assumed two notes payable to Mr. Regular, a shareholder and the Company's former Chief Executive Officer. The first note had a balance of \$102,000 and was repaid immediately after the closing of the Reverse Merger. The second note had a face value of \$200,000 with an annual interest rate of 1% that would have matured on January 1, 2023. The second note accrued interest that would have been due at the time the principal became due and payable. As of December 31, 2015, the net outstanding balance on the second note was \$106,000 (net of a discount of \$94,000). The Company calculated the discount at the acquisition date using a market rate of 10%. The second note bore a below market interest rate of 1%. As such, the Company determined a market rate of 10% and recorded a discount which was amortized over the remaining term of the loan. The market rate was determined based upon the interest rate of the Term Loan. On June 30, 2016, Mr. Regular forgave the second note payable due to him in exchange for a \$5,000 cash payment and the rights to a website, domain name, and email member databases. The Company realized a gain of \$106,000 as a result of the extinguishment of the second note.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5 - Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net, consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Leasehold improvements	\$ 751,000	\$ 747,000
Furniture and equipment	2,213,000	2,226,000
Computer software	7,250,000	6,150,000
	10,214,000	9,123,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(8,620,000)	(6,598,000)
	\$ 1,594,000	\$ 2,525,000

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$2,102,000 and \$1,792,000, respectively.

Note 6 – Intangibles

Intangible assets consisted of the value received in connection with the Company's Reverse Merger with Kitara, which included the video library, which was fully amortized and written off by December 31, 2016, and the domain and trade names for Kitara that have been deemed to be perpetual.

Intangible assets are comprised of the following:

	As of December 31	
	2016	2015
Domain and trade names (indefinite life)	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Video library	-	313,000
Total Intangible Assets	20,000	333,000
Less: Accumulated amortization	-	(145,000)
Net	\$ 20,000	\$ 188,000

Based upon the decline of performance of the Health Guru operations, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$129,000 (level 3 in fair value hierarchy) and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing the remaining book value of the video library. Amortization expense for the years December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$40,000 and \$145,000 respectively.

Note 7 - Financing Agreement

Upon the closing of the Transactions, the Term Loan, in the aggregate principal amount of \$81,000,000 was borrowed in full and \$7,500,000 was borrowed under the Revolving Loan. The proceeds of the Loans were used (a) to pay off and refinance the revolver obligation with Wells Fargo Bank which was assumed from Kitara in the Reverse Merger (b) to pay fees and expenses related to the Financing Agreement, (c) to finance the cash consideration under the Exchange Agreement and (d) for general working capital purposes of the Borrowers.

The obligations of the Borrowers under the Financing Agreement are secured by first priority security interests granted to the Lenders on all of the Borrowers' and Guarantors' tangible and intangible property, including accounts receivable, intellectual property, shares and membership interests of the Borrowers (other than Propel) and the Guarantors.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7 - Financing Agreement, continued

The Financing Agreement provided for certain fees to be paid, including (i) a closing fee of \$2,880,000 which was withheld from the proceeds of the Term Loan and was accounted for as an original issue discount and is being amortized to interest expense using the interest method over the term of the Term Loan and (ii) a ("Deferred Fee") of \$12,500,000 payable to the Lenders and due upon the fourth anniversary of the inception of the Term Loan. The Company is accreting the Deferred Fee as a finance charge over the term of the Term Loan. The Company recorded amortization of the closing fee as interest expense of \$762,000 and \$767,000, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The balance of the closing fee original issue discount was \$1,360,000 and \$2,122,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is reflected within the Term Loan obligations on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company recorded as interest expense accretion of the Deferred Fee of \$3,227,000 and \$3,117,000, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The balance of the accreted Deferred Fee as of December 31, 2016 was \$6,344,000, and is reflected within the Term Loan obligations on the consolidated balance sheets.

In addition, the Company incurred debt issuance costs of \$916,000 in connection with the Loans which has been accounted for as debt discount and is being amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the Term Loan. The Company recorded as interest expense amortization of the debt issuance costs of \$243,000 and \$244,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The balance of the unamortized debt issuance costs of \$428,000 and \$671,000 is reflected within the Term Loan obligations on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Financing Agreement and other loan documents contain customary representations and warranties and affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that restrict the Borrowers' ability to, among other things, create certain liens, make certain types of borrowings and engage in certain mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, asset sales and affiliate transactions. The Company is also subject to a leverage ratio requirement as of the end of each calendar quarter. The Financing Agreement provides for customary events of default, including, among other things, if a change of control of Propel occurs. The Loans may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default. As of December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with the covenants and the leverage ratio requirement under the Finance Agreement.

Term Loan

The outstanding principal amount of the Term Loan shall be repayable in consecutive quarterly installments in equal amounts of \$1,750,000 on the last day of each March, June, September and December commencing on March 31, 2015, except that the payment due on March 31, 2015 was \$1,219,000. The remainder of the Term Loan is due and payable on the maturity date, except in certain limited circumstances.

Subject to the terms of the Financing Agreement, the Term Loan or any portion thereof shall bear interest on the principal amount thereof from time to time outstanding, from the date of the Term Loan until repaid, at a rate per annum equal to 9.00% plus either (i) the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") (but not less than 1% and not more than 3%) for the interest period in effect for the Term Loan (or such portion thereof), or (ii) the bank's reference rate. For each interest period, the Company may choose to pay interest under either the LIBOR or reference rate method. During the year ended December 31, 2016, interest on the Term Loan bore an effective interest rate of approximately 10.0% per annum.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7 - Financing Agreement, continued

Term Loan, continued

The following represents the obligations outstanding under the Term Loan:

	As of December 31	
	2016	2015
Principal	\$ 67,531,000	\$ 74,531,000
Discounts	(1,787,000)	(2,793,000)
Accreted value of the Deferred Fee (\$12,500,000)	6,344,000	3,117,000
Net	<u>72,088,000</u>	<u>74,531,000</u>
Less: Current portion	(6,089,000)	(5,997,000)
Long-term portion	<u>\$ 65,999,000</u>	<u>\$ 68,858,000</u>

The future minimum payments on the Company's Term Loan are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	Term Loan
2017	7,000,000
2018	7,000,000
2019	<u>53,531,000</u>
Total, gross	67,531,000
Less: debt discount	(1,787,000)
Plus: accreted value through December 31, 2016 of the Deferred Fee (\$12,500,000)	6,344,000
Total, net	<u>72,088,000</u>
Less: current portion	(6,089,000)
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 65,999,000</u>

Revolving Loan

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the outstanding balance of the Revolving Loan was \$0 and \$1,762,000 respectively. As of December 31, 2016, \$4,072,000 was available for future borrowing.

Subject to the terms of the Financing Agreement, the Company may have multiple revolving loans under the revolving loan arrangement. Each revolving loan shall bear interest on the principal amount thereof from time to time outstanding, from the date of such Loan until repaid, at a rate per annum equal to 6.00% plus either (i) the LIBOR for the interest period in effect for such Loan (but not less than 1%) (7.0% during the year ended December 31, 2016), or (ii) the bank's reference rate (9.5% during the year ended December 31, 2016). For each revolving loan, the Company can choose to borrow either at the LIBOR or the reference rate. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company received a one-time favorable interest reduction of \$190,000 from the Lenders related to the Revolving Loan.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8 - Related-Party Transactions

The Company has outsourced technology development services and other administrative services to a technology company in Eastern Europe ("Technology Vendor"). This technology company is owned by an individual who through October 6, 2014 owned more than 10% of the member interest in Propel Media and subsequent to which such ownership was transferred to certain trusts. The technology development services and other administrative services provided to the Company by this related party during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, totaled \$3,283,000 and \$2,735,000 respectively. These amounts were included in property and equipment and operating expenses, as applicable, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of income. Certain of the costs incurred for the technology development services described above were for the development of internal-use software, which were capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life. In addition, the Company had amounts due to this entity of \$7,000 and \$3,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are reported within accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheets.

On January 28, 2015, in connection with the Reverse Merger, the Company's Board of Directors appointed Howard Yeaton as the Company's Interim Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Yeaton is the Managing Principal of Financial Consulting Strategies LLC ("FCS"). During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has incurred a total of \$194,000 and \$525,000, respectively, representing Mr. Yeaton's services as the Company's Interim Chief Financial Officer and other financial advisory and accounting services provided by FCS. The balance due to FCS was \$0 and \$7,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and was included within accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheet.

See Note 4 for a discussion of notes payable in connection with Mr. Regular, the Company's former Chief Executive Officer.

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

Operating leases

On December 10, 2008, the Company entered into a non-cancelable lease agreement for its Irvine, California office facility expiring on August 31, 2014. On March 30, 2011, the Company amended the agreement to substitute the premises for a new location and to extend the lease term to July 31, 2018. The lease agreement for the new office facility provides for increases in future minimum annual rental payments. The agreement requires the Company to pay its portion of certain executory costs (real estate taxes, insurance and repairs).

On March 11, 2016, the Company signed a lease agreement for a New York, New York office location, with a month to month rental of \$8,245 per month. On April 28, 2016, the Company gave its 30-day termination notice for this lease and accordingly, this lease was terminated as of May 31, 2016.

On April 1, 2016, the Company terminated its Jersey City, New Jersey lease whereby the Company's last rental payment for this lease was through March 31, 2016. In addition, as part of the lease termination, the Company paid to the landlord a termination fee of \$95,330 and paid its brokers \$48,170 (\$24,085 paid on June 1, 2016 and \$24,085 paid on July 5, 2016). Lastly, as part of the lease termination, the Company transferred to the landlord the security deposit it received from its subtenant from the sublease agreement (\$16,674).

Rent expense totaled \$430,000 and \$770,000 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 included a reversal of \$123,000 of deferred rent, recognized upon the termination of the New Jersey office lease at the end of April 30, 2016. The following is an annual schedule of approximate future minimum rental payments required under the operating lease agreement for the Company's Irvine, California lease location:

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2017	594,000
2018	458,000
	<u>\$ 1,052,000</u>

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies, continued

Employment Agreements

On March 6, 2015, the Company entered into an employment agreement (each an “Employment Agreement” and collectively the “Employment Agreements”) with each of Jared Pobre, Robert Regular, Marv Tseu and David Shapiro (each an “Executive” and collectively the “Executives”). Mr. Regular’s employment was terminated on April 22, 2016 (see below).

Effective April 22, 2016, the Company entered into a separation agreement with Mr. Regular, who until April 30, 2016 served as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. Pursuant to the separation agreement, the Company will pay Mr. Regular (i) \$536,986 in 12 monthly installments, (ii) all valid expense reimbursements through April 30, 2016, and (iii) all accrued but unused vacation pay through April 30, 2016. In addition, an option to purchase 2,400,000 shares at \$0.20 per share held by Mr. Regular will fully vest and be exercisable until June 30, 2018 and an option to purchase 2,100,000 shares at \$0.55 per share held by Mr. Regular will fully vest and be exercisable until April 30, 2017. Non-cash charges for the acceleration of these stock-based compensation awards were approximately \$489,000. The employment agreement, as modified by the separation agreement, will restrict Mr. Regular from disclosing confidential information concerning the business of the Company, will contain customary restrictive covenants relating to noncompetition and non-solicitation, which continue to run until January 28, 2017, and Mr. Regular has agreed to release and waive all claims against the Company. On June 30, 2016, Mr. Regular forgave a note payable due to him in exchange for a \$5,000 cash payment and the rights to certain website, domain name, and email member databases (See Note 4).

Effective April 30, 2016, Jared Pobre resigned as Executive Chairman of the Board and ceased to be an officer and employee of the Company. He continues to serve as the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board.

The Employment Agreements with each of Messrs. Tseu and Shapiro are for a term of three years, unless earlier terminated as provided in the agreement or unless extended by mutual written agreement of the Company and the Executive. If the Executive continues to work for the Company after the expiration of the term, his employment is on the same terms as the Employment Agreement, except that he is an “at will” employee and the severance provisions described below will no longer be in effect.

The Employment Agreements, as amended, provide for base salaries of \$486,000 for Mr. Tseu and \$350,000 for Mr. Shapiro. Each of the Executives are reimbursed for their reasonable business expenses, subject to an exception for certain costs of commuting for Mr. Tseu.

Each of Messrs. Tseu and Shapiro is eligible to earn bonuses during the course of each year of his employment based on reaching individual and Company performance objectives in accordance with the existing quarterly bonus program of Propel Media. Under the quarterly bonus program, at the end of each fiscal quarter, the Company evaluates the financial performance of Propel Media and the performance of Messrs. Tseu and Shapiro and then calculates the bonuses for each Executive for such quarter.

The Employment Agreements provide that, in the event of a termination of an Executive’s employment by the Company without “cause” or by the Executive for “good reason” (each as defined in the Employment Agreements), the Company will pay him (i) an aggregate amount equal to 100% of his base salary, payable over the course of 12 months, subject to the Executive executing a general release of all claims against the Company, (ii) all valid expense reimbursements, and (iii) all accrued but unused vacation pay. In addition, all of Executive’s equity awards, including the options described below, will fully vest and be exercisable for one year following the termination of employment.

Each of the Employment Agreements restricts the Executive from disclosing confidential information concerning the business of the Company.

The Company also has in place with certain of its other executives agreements which provide for severance or salary continuation upon certain events, such as upon a change of control of the Company.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies, continued

Contingencies

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the normal course of business. In management's opinion other than as described below, there are no such matters that are expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of its operations.

Litigation

From time to time, the company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. Other than as set forth below, at December 31, 2016, there were no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company was a party or to which any of its property was subject that were expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on us.

In December 2013, an action entitled Intrepid Investments, LLC ("Intrepid") v. Selling Source, LLC ("Selling Source"), et al., Index No. 65429/2013 was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. This is an action commenced by Intrepid to collect on a Junior Secured Promissory Note signed by Selling Source in the original principal sum of \$28,700,000 (the "Note"). The Company is not a signatory to the Note but Kitara Media did sign an August 31, 2010 Security Agreement ("Security Agreement") pledging all of its accounts, cash and cash equivalents, chattel paper, contracts, deposit accounts, documents, equipment, fixtures, general intangibles, all other goods, all shares of capital stock of any companies it owned, all instruments including all promissory notes, all intellectual property, all insurance policies and all proceeds thereof, all inventory, all other investment property, all letter of credit rights, all other tangible and intangible personal property and all proceeds of any of the foregoing, as security for the Note. At the time Kitara Media signed the Security Agreement, it was wholly-owned by Selling Source. On July 1, 2013, Kitara Media merged with one of Kitara's then wholly-owned subsidiaries, with Kitara Media surviving the merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kitara. Accordingly, it is no longer wholly-owned by Selling Source, although it is still an affiliate of Selling Source.

In the action, Intrepid seeks to foreclose on the security interest. Both Selling Source's and Kitara Media's obligations to Intrepid under the Note and Security Agreement were subordinate to obligations Selling Source had to two groups of prior lenders ("Senior Lenders"). The right of Intrepid to compel payments under the Note and/or foreclose the lien created by the Security Agreement was subject to an Intercreditor Agreement by and between the Senior Lenders and Intrepid. Under the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, Intrepid could not take steps to compel Selling Source to make payment on the Note or foreclose the Security Agreement so long as the obligations to the Senior Lenders remained outstanding. In addition, under the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, the Senior Lenders had the right to have the lien released on any of the collateral pledged as security under the Security Agreement. In the New York action, Intrepid has challenged the Senior Lenders' authority to release the lien and also challenged the enforceability of the Intercreditor Agreement generally. The Court has not yet ruled on the merits of that challenge. In addition, Selling Source's obligations to the Senior Lenders remains outstanding.

The second matter is Intrepid Investments, LLC v. Selling Source, LLC et al., Index No. 654309/2013, which was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. This matter was originally limited to claims asserted by Intrepid against Selling Source regarding an earn-out calculation entered into between it and Selling Source, and confirmed by an arbitrator. In August, 2014, Intrepid amended its complaint to include various breach of contractor claims against a variety of those defendants, including Kitara. The new defendants, including Kitara, answered the amended complaint on November 7, 2014, denying liability for all claims. On February 19, 2015, the Court entered an order granting Selling Source's motion to affirm the arbitration results. On March 3, 2015, Selling Source filed a motion for partial summary judgment seeking dismissal of eleven of Intrepid's remaining claims, and, in September 2015, the New York Supreme Court granted this motion for summary judgment. The claims asserted against Kitara were not among those addressed in Selling Source's motion.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies, continued

Litigation, continued

Based on these facts, Propel believes Intrepid's claims are without merit and intend to defend them vigorously. In any event, Selling Source has acknowledged an obligation to indemnify and defend Kitara Media from any liability to Intrepid arising out of the Note and Security Agreement. The parties have exchanged pleadings and Selling Source has provided documents and written interrogating responses to Intrepid.

Note 10 - Defined Contributions Plans

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Plan"). Participating employees may defer a percentage of their eligible pre-tax earnings up to the Internal Revenue Service's annual contribution limit. All full-time employees of the Company are eligible to participate in the Plan.

The Plan does not permit investment of participant contributions in the Company's common stock. Company matching contributions to the Plan are discretionary. The Company recorded contribution expense of \$222,000 and \$187,000 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Note 11 – Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Current		
Federal	\$ 1,374,000	\$ 500,000
State	140,000	141,000
Total current	<u>1,514,000</u>	<u>641,000</u>
Deferred		
Federal	(585,000)	(25,570,000)
State	2,968,000	(5,661,000)
Total deferred	<u>2,383,000</u>	<u>(31,231,000)</u>
Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	<u>\$ 3,897,000</u>	<u>\$(30,590,000)</u>

The difference between the Company's effective income tax rate and the federal statutory corporate tax rate is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Statutory federal tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	2.1%	2.7%
Transaction costs	-	2.3%
Permanent differences:		
Removal of Propel Media pre-merger book net income	-	(15.6%)
Change in income tax status of Propel Media	-	(619.0%)
Return to provision Adjustments	4.4%	-
Change in expected state rate for reversal of deferred tax benefit	43.7%	-
Addition of Kitara pre-merger book net loss	-	(1.4%)
Other	2.8%	0.4%
Total	<u>87.0%</u>	<u>(596.6%)</u>

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 11 – Income Taxes, continued

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets		
Intangible – Propel Media step-up	\$ 26,354,000	\$ 30,195,000
Net operating loss carryforward	1,775,000	1,975,000
Accrued vacation	146,000	116,000
Amortization of intangibles	380,000	411,000
Non-qualified stock options	1,081,000	641,000
Bad debt	96,000	112,000
Debt amortization	2,300,000	1,203,000
Other	(18,000)	190,000
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>32,114,000</u>	<u>34,843,000</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Amortization of intangibles	-	(435,000)
Depreciation	(423,000)	(334,000)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>(423,000)</u>	<u>(769,000)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 31,691,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,074,000</u>

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$5,221,000 which were acquired in connection with the acquisition of Kitara. Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Section 382 limits the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards upon a change in control of a company. Pursuant to IRC Section 382, changes in control occur when the stock ownership of one or more 5% shareholders (shareholders owning 5% or more of the Company’s outstanding capital stock) has increased on a cumulative basis by more than 50 percentage points. Management cannot control the ownership changes occurring as a result of public trading of the Company’s Common Stock. Accordingly, there is a risk of an ownership change beyond the control of the Company that could trigger a limitation of the use of the loss carryover. In connection with the acquisition of Kitara, the Company prepared an analysis under IRC Section 382 and determined that (i) there was a more than 50% ownership change on January 28, 2015 and (ii) that of the \$8,200,000 acquired net operating losses, only \$6,535,000 would be eligible for carryover to future periods. The net operating losses are expected to expire in the years 2029 through 2034.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12 - Stock-Based Compensation

Equity Incentive Plans

2014 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan

On October 9, 2014, Propel and its sole stockholder approved the 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (“2014 Plan”), pursuant to which a total of nine percent of the fully-diluted shares of the Company’s common stock outstanding as of the closing of the Transactions (or 26,172,326 shares) became available for awards under the plan upon such closing. Kitara’s stockholders approved the 2014 plan as of January 26, 2015.

2012 and 2013 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plans

On May 14, 2012 and December 3, 2013, Kitara adopted the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (“2012 Plan”) and the 2013 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan (“2013 Plan”). The 2012 Plan and 2013 Plan provide for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other stock-based awards to, among others, the officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company.

Effective January 28, 2015, Propel assumed the 2012 Plan and 2013 Plan, and all outstanding stock options thereunder. Propel amended the plans so that no further awards may be issued under such plans after the closing of the Reverse Merger.

Stock Options

In accordance with the Employment Agreements for Messrs. Regular, Tseu and Shapiro, on March 6, 2015, the Board of Directors granted an option to purchase 2,100,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Regular, an option to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Tseu and an option to purchase 3,000,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Shapiro. The options, which were granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of the options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on March 6, 2016 and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years. On April 30, 2016, Mr. Regular’s option became fully vested pursuant to the terms of his separation agreement.

On March 6, 2015, the Board of Directors granted options for the purchase of 5,860,000 shares of the Company’s common stock to the Company’s employees. These options were granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of these options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on the anniversary of the date of the grant and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

On March 6, 2015, the Board of Directors granted options for the purchase of 4,500,000 shares of the Company’s common stock to the employees and consultants of the Technology Vendor and 150,000 options to certain other consultants. Each of these options was granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of these options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on the anniversary of the date of the grant and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12 - Stock-Based Compensation, continued

Stock Options, continued

On March 6, 2015, the Board of Directors granted an option to purchase 750,000 shares of common stock to each of Messrs. Leducky and Humphreys, each an independent director of the Company. The options, which were granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of the options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on March 6, 2016 and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

On March 23, 2015, the Board granted an option for the purchase of 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to Jeff McCollum, the Company's Chief Revenue Officer. This option was granted under the 2014 Plan, has an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. This option vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on the anniversary of the date of the grant and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

On May 20, 2015, the Board of Directors granted an option for the purchase of 350,000 shares of the Company's common stock to John Quelch, an independent director of the Company. This option was granted under the 2014 Plan, has an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and vests as to one-third of the underlying shares on the first anniversary of the grant and vesting as to the remainder of the underlying shares in eight equal quarterly installments over the following two years.

On August 12, 2015, the Board of Directors granted options for the purchase of 375,000 shares of the Company's common stock to certain of the Company's employees. Each of these options was granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of these options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on the anniversary of the date of the grant and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

On November 3, 2015, the Board of Directors granted options for the purchase of 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the Company's employees. These options were granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of these options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on the anniversary of the date of the grant and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

On November 3, 2015, the Board of Directors granted options for the purchase of 190,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the employees and consultants of the Technology Vendor. Each of these options was granted under the 2014 Plan, have an exercise price of \$0.55 per share and a term of 10 years. Each of these options vests as to one-quarter of the underlying shares on the anniversary of the date of the grant and vests as to the remainder of the underlying shares in twelve equal quarterly installments over the following three years.

In connection with the Reverse Merger, the Company assumed stock options for the purchase of 7,995,635 shares of the Company's common stock that were previously granted to Kitara and were still outstanding as of January 28, 2015.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12 - Stock-Based Compensation, continued

Stock Option Award Activity

The following table is a summary of stock option awards:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	28,755,000	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.22	7.6	\$ 40,000
Granted	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited, expired or canceled	5,403,125	0.42	0.21	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	<u>23,351,875</u>	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.27	6.9	\$ -
Exercisable at December 31, 2016	<u>13,911,889</u>	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.25	6.0	\$ -

The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the weighted average exercise price of the underlying outstanding stock options and the fair value of the Company's common stock, based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock as reported on the OTC Pink Market on December 31, 2016. The Black-Scholes method option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the option awards using the following range of assumptions. The simplified method was used to determine the expected life of grants to employees, as these granted options were determined to be "plain-vanilla" options. The full term was used for the expected life for options granted to consultants.

	Options Grants Officers, Employees and Directors during the Year Ended December 31, 2015	Options Grants Consultants during the Year Ended December 31, 2015	Options Grants Consultants Mark-to- Market Adjustment at December 31, 2015	Options Grants Consultants Mark-to- Market Adjustment at December 31, 2016
Stock price	\$ 0.40 - 0.55	\$ 0.40 - 0.55	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.01
Exercise price	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected volatility	54% - 62%	54% - 62%	62%	63%
Risk-free interest rate	1.56% - 1.87%	1.70% - 2.24%	1.70%	2.10%
Expected life (in years)	6.11	10	9.18 - 9.84	8.18 - 8.84

The fair value of stock options is amortized on a straight line basis over the requisite service periods of the respective awards. Stock based compensation expense related to stock options was \$1,640,000 and \$1,117,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and was reflected in selling, general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. As of December 31, 2016, the unamortized value of options was \$1,951,000. As of December 31, 2016, the unamortized portion will be expensed through November 2019 and the weighted average remaining amortization period was 1.9 years.

Propel Media, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 13 – Equity*Preferred Stock*

The Company has no preferred stock issued. The Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws include provisions that allow the Company's Board of Directors to issue, without further action by the stockholders, up to 1,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock.

Warrant

On April 29, 2014 in connection with a private placement of shares of Kitara's common stock, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 6,363,636 shares of common stock, including to certain of the Company's directors and/or their affiliates. The warrants are exercisable at a price of \$0.825 per share and expire on April 30, 2019.

Common Stock

The Company has one class of common stock outstanding with a total number of shares authorized of 500,000,000. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding 250,010,162 shares of common stock.

Distributions to the Transferors

During the year ended December 31, 2015, prior to the Reverse Merger on January 28, 2015, the Company declared and paid a distribution to the Transferors of \$1,024,000 representing distributions declared in the normal course of pre-merger operating activities. Following the Reverse Merger, the Company made distributions of \$80,000,000 to the Transferors as part of the Exchange and on October 30, 2015, paid \$3,337,000 for the working capital adjustment both charged to additional paid-in capital. In addition, the Company, charged additional paid in capital for the Company's estimated obligation for the present value (fair value) of the deferred purchase price obligation of \$12,696,000 and a distribution to the Transferors to reimburse the Transferors for merger related fee incurred prior to the closing of the date of the Reverse Merger of \$867,000.

Note 14 - Executive Bonus Plan

The Company previously sponsored the Propel Media Incentive Profit Sharing Plan (the "Profit Sharing Plan"). Effective January 1, 2016, the Profit Sharing Plan was replaced with the Propel Media Executive Bonus Plan (the "Executive Bonus Plan") for certain employees of the Company. The Executive Bonus Plan provides for bonuses based on the performance of the Company. Bonus expense for earned bonuses under both plans amounted to \$871,000 and \$1,459,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The bonuses are included in salaries, commissions, benefits and related expenses within the Company's consolidated statements of operations. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the accrued executive bonuses were \$268,000 and \$416,000 respectively, and the amounts were included in accrued expenses within the consolidated balance sheets.