

Expedia, Inc.
Form 10-Q
October 29, 2010
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-51447

EXPEDIA, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-2705720
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

333 108th Avenue NE

Bellevue, WA 98004

(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

(425) 679-7200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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 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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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 ☒

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of October 16, 2010 was:

Common stock, \$0.001 par value per share	251,458,325 shares
Class B common stock, \$0.001 par value per share	25,599,998 shares

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Expedia, Inc.

Form 10-Q

For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2010

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Table of Contents**Part I. Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements****EXPEDIA, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue	\$ 987,860	\$ 852,428	\$ 2,539,739	\$ 2,257,908
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue (1)	190,033	169,436	516,634	461,711
Selling and marketing (1)	344,019	284,847	921,687	792,223
Technology and content (1)	93,297	78,637	267,508	234,190
General and administrative (1)	75,581	73,165	225,744	208,454
Amortization of intangible assets	8,126	9,588	25,498	27,959
Occupancy tax assessments and legal reserves				74,211
Restructuring charges		13,781		28,597
Operating income	276,804	222,974	582,668	430,563
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	2,454	1,153	4,270	5,241
Interest expense	(26,993)	(21,180)	(68,405)	(63,630)
Other, net	(13,657)	(4,749)	(12,272)	(30,769)
Total other expense, net	(38,196)	(24,776)	(76,407)	(89,158)
Income before income taxes	238,608	198,198	506,261	341,405
Provision for income taxes	(60,584)	(80,385)	(152,285)	(141,995)
Net income	178,024	117,813	353,976	199,410
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,474)	(799)	(3,769)	(2,110)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 176,550	\$ 117,014	\$ 350,207	\$ 197,300
Earnings per share attributable to Expedia, Inc. available to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.69
Diluted	0.62	0.40	1.21	0.68
Shares used in computing earnings per share:				
Basic	281,215	288,426	284,608	287,987
Diluted	286,284	293,728	289,893	290,835
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.07	\$	\$ 0.21	\$

(1)Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

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Cost of revenue	\$ 549	\$ 505	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,730
Selling and marketing	3,027	2,974	10,462	9,745
Technology and content	3,210	3,315	10,840	11,903
General and administrative	6,235	7,725	23,437	23,289
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 13,021	\$ 14,519	\$ 46,564	\$ 46,667

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**EXPEDIA, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 950,871	\$ 642,544
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	15,234	14,072
Short-term investments	603,461	45,849
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$14,686 and \$14,562	408,089	307,817
Prepaid merchant bookings	118,174	88,971
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	112,493	125,796
Total current assets	2,208,322	1,225,049
Property and equipment, net	261,832	236,820
Long-term investments and other assets	225,083	48,262
Intangible assets, net	803,996	823,031
Goodwill	3,633,508	3,603,994
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,132,741	\$ 5,937,156
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, merchant	\$ 823,416	\$ 652,893
Accounts payable, other	212,379	160,471
Deferred merchant bookings	1,013,953	679,305
Deferred revenue	30,794	17,204
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	299,681	325,184
Total current liabilities	2,380,223	1,835,057
Long-term debt	1,644,728	895,086
Deferred income taxes, net	237,121	223,959
Other long-term liabilities	98,815	233,328
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$.001 par value		
Authorized shares: 100,000		
Series A shares issued and outstanding: 1 and 1		
Common stock \$.001 par value	347	343
Authorized shares: 1,600,000		
Shares issued: 347,356 and 342,812		
Shares outstanding: 251,335 and 263,929		
Class B common stock \$.001 par value	26	26
Authorized shares: 400,000		
Shares issued and outstanding: 25,600 and 25,600		
Additional paid-in capital	6,112,162	6,034,164

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Treasury stock - Common stock, at cost	(2,133,601)	(1,739,198)
Shares: 96,021 and 78,883		
Retained earnings (deficit)	(1,265,826)	(1,616,033)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,225)	3,379
Total Expedia, Inc. stockholders' equity	2,709,883	2,682,681
Noncontrolling interest	61,971	67,045
Total stockholders' equity	2,771,854	2,749,726
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 7,132,741	\$ 5,937,156

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**EXPEDIA, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 353,976	\$ 199,410
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property and equipment, including internal-use software and website development	86,605	75,340
Amortization of stock-based compensation	46,564	46,667
Amortization of intangible assets	25,498	27,959
Deferred income taxes	8,975	(1,174)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss on cash and cash equivalents, net	20,231	(6,719)
Realized gain on foreign currency forwards	(7,170)	(30,372)
Other	(3,751)	8,490
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(113,742)	(95,210)
Prepaid merchant bookings, prepaid expenses and other current assets	(33,734)	(25,765)
Accounts payable, merchant	171,300	142,968
Accounts payable, other, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	36,176	111,782
Deferred merchant bookings	334,776	362,909
Deferred revenue	12,013	4,047
Net cash provided by operating activities	937,717	820,332
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures, including internal-use software and website development	(113,324)	(62,932)
Purchases of investments	(803,575)	(46,000)
Sales and maturities of investments	93,412	90,171
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(36,353)	(8,363)
Distributions from Reserve Primary Fund	5,482	9,083
Net settlement of foreign currency forwards	7,170	30,372
Other, net	(2,024)	1,687
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(849,212)	14,018
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs	742,994	
Credit facility repayments		(650,000)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(59,825)	
Treasury stock activity	(394,403)	(6,363)
Proceeds from exercise of equity awards	38,941	3,050
Purchase of additional interests in controlled subsidiaries	(77,859)	
Excess tax benefit on equity awards	6,475	251
Changes in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(971)	(12,241)
Other, net	(14,360)	(6,306)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	240,992	(671,609)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(21,170)	10,426
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	308,327	173,167
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	642,544	665,412
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 950,871	\$ 838,579
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 75,379	\$ 77,352
Income tax payments, net	130,343	158,257

See accompanying notes.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

Description of Business

Expedia, Inc. and its subsidiaries provide travel products and services to leisure and corporate travelers in the United States and abroad as well as various media and advertising offerings to travel and non-travel advertisers. These travel products and services are offered through a diversified portfolio of brands including: Expedia.com®, Hotels.com®, Hotwire.com™, TripAdvisor® Media Network, Expedia® Affiliate Network, Classic Vacations, Expedia Local Expert, Egencia™, Expedia® CruiseShipCenters®, eLong™, Inc. (eLong) and Venere Net SpA (Venere). In addition, many of these brands have related international points of sale. We refer to Expedia, Inc. and its subsidiaries collectively as Expedia, the Company, us, we and our in these consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

These accompanying financial statements present our results of operations, financial position and cash flows on a consolidated basis. The unaudited consolidated financial statements include Expedia, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiaries, and entities we control, or in which we have a variable interest and are the primary beneficiary of expected cash profits or losses. We have eliminated significant intercompany transactions and accounts.

We have prepared the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial reporting. We have included all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim period. These adjustments consist of normal recurring items. Our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year. These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Accounting Estimates

We use estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Our estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements. These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amount of net income during any period. Our actual financial results could differ significantly from these estimates. The significant estimates underlying our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements include revenue recognition; recoverability of current and long-lived assets, intangible assets and goodwill; income and indirect taxes, such as potential settlements related to occupancy taxes; loss contingencies; stock-based compensation and accounting for derivative instruments.

Reclassifications

We have reclassified certain amounts related to our prior period results to conform to our current period presentation.

Seasonality

We generally experience seasonal fluctuations in the demand for our travel products and services. For example, traditional leisure travel bookings are generally the highest in the first three quarters as travelers plan and book their spring, summer and holiday travel. The number of bookings typically decreases in the fourth quarter. Because revenue in our

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

merchant business is generally recognized when the travel takes place rather than when it is booked, revenue typically lags bookings by several weeks or longer. As a result, revenue is typically the lowest in the first quarter and highest in the third quarter.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements***

On January 1, 2010, we adopted the new Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities. The new guidance requires revised evaluations of whether entities represent variable interest entities, ongoing assessments of control over such entities, and additional disclosures for variable interests. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted the new FASB guidance that requires reporting entities to make new disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair-value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and information on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. The guidance was effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for Level 3 reconciliation disclosures that are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements nor do we expect the adoption of the additional guidance surrounding Level 3 reconciliations to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements in the future.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance on revenue recognition to require companies to allocate revenue in multiple-element arrangements based on an element's estimated selling price if vendor-specific or other third-party evidence of value is not available. This guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2011 with earlier application permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 Fair Value Measurements

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 are classified using the fair value hierarchy in the table below:

	Total	Level 1 (In thousands)	Level 2
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 382,571	\$ 382,571	\$
Time deposits	255,000		255,000
Investments:			
Time deposits	520,804		520,804
Corporate debt securities	212,375		212,375
Bearer deposit note	33,974		33,974
Total assets	\$ 1,404,724	\$ 382,571	\$ 1,022,153
Liabilities			
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 1,635	\$	\$ 1,635

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 are classified using the fair value hierarchy in the table below:

	Total	Level 1 (In thousands)	Level 2
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 313,480	\$ 313,480	\$
Investments:			
Time deposits	45,849		45,849
Foreign currency forward contracts	680		680
Total assets	\$ 360,009	\$ 313,480	\$ 46,529

The levels of fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

We classify our cash equivalents and investments within Level 1 and Level 2 as we value our cash equivalents and investments using quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs. Valuation of the foreign currency forward contracts is based on foreign currency exchange rates in active markets, a Level 2 input.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents consisted primarily of prime institutional money market funds with maturities of 90 days or less as well as bank account balances.

During the first quarter of 2010, we began investing in investment grade corporate debt securities all of which are classified as available for sale and recorded at fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses recorded, net of tax, as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Available for sale securities with remaining maturities of less than one year are classified within short-term investments. All other available for sale securities with remaining maturities ranging from one year to four years are classified within long-term investments and other assets. As of September 30, 2010, we had \$49 million of short-term and \$164 million of long-term available for sale investments and the amortized cost basis of these investments approximated their fair value.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2010, our investments include a bearer deposit note, which is a discounted, tradeable note guaranteed by its issuing bank. The note is classified as held to maturity and recorded at amortized cost, and as it has a maturity of less than one year is classified as a short-term investment. The amortized cost basis of this investment approximated its fair value as of September 30, 2010.

We hold time deposit investments with financial institutions. Time deposits with original maturities of less than 90 days are classified as cash equivalents and those with remaining maturities of less than one year are classified within short-term investments. Of the total time deposit investments, \$40 million related to balances held by our majority-owned subsidiaries as of September 30, 2010 and the entire balance as of December 31, 2009 was held by our majority-owned subsidiaries.

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Derivative instruments are carried at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets. We use foreign currency forward contracts to economically hedge certain merchant revenue exposures and in lieu of holding certain foreign currency cash for

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

the purpose of economically hedging our foreign currency-denominated operating liabilities. Our goal in managing our foreign exchange risk is to reduce, to the extent practicable, our potential exposure to the changes that exchange rates might have on our earnings, cash flows and financial position. Our foreign currency forward contracts are typically short-term and, as they do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, we classify the changes in their fair value in other, net. As of September 30, 2010, we were party to outstanding forward contracts hedging our liability and revenue exposures with a total net notional value of \$155 million. We had a net forward liability of \$2 million as of September 30, 2010 recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and a net forward asset of \$1 million recorded in prepaid and other current assets as of December 31, 2009. We recorded \$4 million and \$1 million in net gains from foreign currency forward contracts for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and \$5 million and \$30 million in net gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

Note 4 Debt

The following table sets forth our outstanding debt:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
8.5% senior notes due 2016, net of discount	\$ 395,522	\$ 395,086
7.456% senior notes due 2018	500,000	500,000
5.95% senior notes due 2020, net of discount	749,206	
Long-term debt	\$ 1,644,728	\$ 895,086

Long-term Debt

Our \$400 million in senior unsecured notes outstanding at September 30, 2010 are due in July 2016 and bear interest at 8.5% (the 8.5% Notes). The 8.5% Notes were issued at 98.572% of par resulting in a discount, which is being amortized over their life. Interest is payable semi-annually in January and July of each year. The 8.5% Notes include covenants that limit our ability under certain circumstances to (i) incur additional indebtedness, (ii) pay dividends or make restricted payments, (iii) dispose of assets, (iv) create or incur liens, (v) enter into sale/leaseback transactions and (vi) merge or consolidate with or into another entity. Certain of these covenants in the 8.5% Notes, including the covenants limiting under certain circumstances our ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make restricted payments and dispose of assets, will be suspended during any time that the 8.5% Notes have an investment grade rating from both Standard and Poor's and Moody's and no default exists under the 8.5% Note indenture. The 8.5% Notes are repayable in whole or in part upon the occurrence of a change of control, at the option of the holders, at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal plus accrued interest. Prior to July 1, 2011, in the event of a qualified equity offering, we may redeem up to 35% of the 8.5% Notes at a redemption price of 108.5% of the principal plus accrued interest. Additionally, we may redeem the 8.5% Notes prior to July 1, 2012 in whole or in part at a redemption price of 100% of the principal plus accrued interest, plus a make-whole premium. On or after July 1, 2012, we may redeem the 8.5% Notes in whole or in part at specified prices ranging from 104.250% to 100% of the principal plus accrued interest.

Our \$500 million in registered senior unsecured notes outstanding at September 30, 2010 are due in August 2018 and bear interest at 7.456% (the 7.456% Notes). Interest is payable semi-annually in February and August of each year. The 7.456% Notes include covenants that limit our ability (i) to enter into sale/leaseback transactions, (ii) to create or incur liens and (iii) to merge or consolidate with or into another entity. The 7.456% Notes are repayable in whole or in part on August 15, 2013, at the option of the holders of such 7.456% Notes, at 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest. We may redeem the 7.456% Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal plus accrued interest, plus a make-whole premium, in whole or in part at any time at our option.

In August 2010, we privately placed \$750 million of senior unsecured notes due in August 2020 (the 5.95% Notes). The 5.95% Notes were issued at 99.893% of par resulting in a discount, which is being amortized over their life. Interest is

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

payable semi-annually in February and August of each year, beginning February 15, 2011. The 5.95% Notes include covenants that limit our ability under certain circumstances to (i) create certain liens, (ii) enter into sale/leaseback transactions and (iii) merge or consolidate with or into another entity. We may redeem the 5.95% Notes at our option in whole or in part at any time or from time to time at a specified make-whole premium. We expect to complete an offer to exchange the 5.95% Notes for an equal principal amount of identical registered notes during 2010.

The 8.5%, 7.456% and 5.95% Notes (collectively the Notes) are senior unsecured obligations guaranteed by certain domestic Expedia subsidiaries and rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. For further information, see Note 11 Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Supplemental Financial Information. Accrued interest related to the Notes was \$20 million and \$31 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Based on quoted market prices, the approximate fair value of our Notes was as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(In millions)	
8.5% senior notes	\$ 437	\$ 431
7.456% senior notes	561	546
5.95% senior notes	769	

Credit Facility

In February 2010, we entered into a new \$750 million, three-year unsecured revolving credit facility (the facility) with a group of lenders, replacing our prior \$1 billion credit facility (the prior facility). In August 2010, we amended the facility extending the maturity to August 2014, decreasing the interest rate spreads and fees and modifying certain covenants and other terms. The facility is unconditionally guaranteed by certain domestic Expedia subsidiaries, which are the same as under the Notes. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had no revolving credit facility borrowings outstanding. The facility bears interest based on the Company's credit ratings, with drawn amounts bearing interest at LIBOR plus 250 basis points and undrawn amounts bearing interest at 37.5 basis points as of September 30, 2010. The facility contains financial covenants consisting of a leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio.

The amount of stand-by letters of credit (LOC) issued under the facility reduces the credit amount available. As of September 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, there was \$24 million and \$42 million of outstanding stand-by LOCs issued under the respective facilities.

Note 5 Stockholders' Equity**Share Repurchases**

In 2006, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock. There is no fixed termination date for the repurchase. During the first nine months of 2010, we repurchased, through open market transactions, 16.6 million shares under this authorization for a total cost of \$382 million, excluding transaction costs, representing an average repurchase price of \$23.02 per share. As of September 30, 2010, 3.4 million shares remain authorized for repurchase. On October 25, 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, authorized an additional share repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock.

Dividends on our Common Stock

In the first nine months of 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, declared and we paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.07 per share of outstanding common stock payable to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 11, 2010, May 27, 2010 and August 26, 2010. In addition, on October 25, 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.07 per share of outstanding common stock to the stockholders of record as of the close of business on November 18, 2010. Future declarations of dividends are subject to final determination by our Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*****Stock-based Awards***

Stock-based compensation expense relates primarily to expense for restricted stock units (RSUs) and stock options. Our RSUs generally vest over five years and our stock options generally vest over four years.

As of September 30, 2010, we had stock-based awards outstanding representing approximately 24 million shares of our common stock consisting of options to purchase approximately 19 million shares of our common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$17.63 and weighted average remaining life of 5.2 years and approximately 4 million RSUs.

Annual employee stock-based award grants typically occur during the first quarter of each year. In 2009, we began awarding stock options as our primary form of stock-based compensation. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we granted 6 million stock options. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we granted 10 million stock options and 1 million RSUs.

The fair value of the stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and totaled \$53 million and \$34 million.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income attributable to Expedia, Inc. was \$219 million and \$130 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and \$344 million and \$220 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. The primary difference between net income and comprehensive income attributable to Expedia, Inc. was foreign currency translation adjustments.

Noncontrolling Interests

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, we acquired additional interests in certain majority owned subsidiaries for \$53 million and \$78 million. Amounts paid in excess of the respective noncontrolling interests were recorded to additional paid-in capital.

Note 6 Earnings Per Share

The following table presents our basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 176,550	\$ 117,014	\$ 350,207	\$ 197,300
Earnings per share attributable to Expedia, Inc. available to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.69
Diluted	0.62	0.40	1.21	0.68
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	281,215	288,426	284,608	287,987
Dilutive effect of:				
Options to purchase common stock	4,002	4,111	4,171	2,097
Other dilutive securities	1,067	1,191	1,114	751

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Diluted	286,284	293,728	289,893	290,835
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The earnings per share amounts are the same for common stock and Class B common stock because the holders of each class are legally entitled to equal per share distributions whether through dividends or in liquidation.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Note 7 Restructuring Charges**

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, in conjunction with the reorganization of our business around our global brands, we recognized \$29 million in restructuring charges. Restructuring charges related to our brand reorganization were substantially completed by the end of 2009 for a total expense of \$34 million, the majority of which will be paid by the end of 2010. There were no restructuring charges recognized for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

The following table summarizes the restructuring liability activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

	Employee Severance and Benefits	Other (In thousands)	Total
Accrued liability as of January 1, 2010	\$ 19,056	\$ 1,318	\$ 20,374
Payments	(16,062)	(759)	(16,821)
Accrued liability as of September 30, 2010	\$ 2,994	\$ 559	\$ 3,553

Note 8 Income Taxes

We determine our provision for income taxes for interim periods using an estimate of our annual effective rate. We record any changes to the estimated annual rate in the interim period in which the change occurs, including discrete tax items. The 2010 effective rate is estimated to be lower than the 35% federal statutory rate primarily due to an increase in estimated earnings in jurisdictions outside of the United States, where our effective tax rate is lower than in the United States.

The IRS concluded its audit of our consolidated federal tax return for the periods ended December 31, 2005 through December 31, 2007. As a result, we decreased our liability for uncertain tax positions by \$152 million, of which \$16 million decreased our provision for income taxes, \$112 million increased additional paid-in capital and the remaining amount was primarily a decrease to deferred tax assets. The increase in additional paid-in capital is attributable to excess tax benefits related to certain exercises of stock options during 2005 and 2007.

Note 9 Commitments and Contingencies***Legal Proceedings***

In the ordinary course of business, we are a party to various lawsuits. Management does not expect these lawsuits to have a material impact on the liquidity, results of operations, or financial condition of Expedia. We also evaluate other potential contingent matters, including value-added tax, federal excise tax, transient occupancy or accommodation tax and similar matters.

Litigation Relating to Hotel Occupancy Taxes. Sixty lawsuits have been filed by cities and counties involving hotel occupancy taxes. In addition, there are three pending consumer lawsuits relating to taxes or fees. The municipality and consumer lawsuits are in various stages. We continue to defend these lawsuits vigorously. With respect to the principal claims in these matters, we believe that the ordinances at issue do not apply to the services we provide, namely the facilitation of hotel reservations, and, therefore, that we do not owe the taxes that are claimed to be owed. We believe that the ordinances at issue generally impose occupancy and other taxes on entities that own, operate or control hotels (or similar businesses) or furnish or provide hotel rooms or similar accommodations. To date, twenty-one of the municipality lawsuits have been dismissed. Most of these dismissals have been without prejudice and, generally, allow the municipality to seek administrative remedies prior to pursuing further litigation. Nine dismissals (Pitt County, North Carolina; City of Madison, Wisconsin; City of Orange, Texas; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Houston, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; Township of Lyndhurst, New Jersey; Bowling Green, Kentucky; and St. Louis, Missouri) were based on

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a finding that we and the other defendants were not subject to the local hotel occupancy tax ordinance or that the local government lacked standing to pursue their claims. As a result of this litigation and other attempts by certain jurisdictions to levy such taxes, we have established a reserve for the

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

potential settlement of issues related to hotel occupancy taxes in the amount of \$28 million as of September 30, 2010 and \$21 million as of December 31, 2009. Our reserve is based on our best estimate and the ultimate resolution of these contingencies may be greater or less than the liabilities recorded.

In connection with various occupancy tax audits and assessments, certain jurisdictions may assert that taxpayers are required to pay any assessed taxes prior to being allowed to contest or litigate the applicability of the ordinances, which is referred to as pay-to-play. These jurisdictions may attempt to require that we pay any assessed taxes prior to being allowed to contest or litigate the applicability of the tax ordinance. Payment of these amounts is not an admission that we believe we are subject to such taxes and, even when such payments are made, we continue to defend our position vigorously. During 2009, we expensed and paid approximately \$48 million (\$55 million was expensed in the second quarter of 2009 and subsequently adjusted) to the City of San Francisco for amounts assessed for hotel occupancy tax, including penalties and interest, from January 2000 to March 2009. We paid such amounts in order to be allowed to pursue litigation challenging whether we are required to pay hotel occupancy tax on the portion of the customer payment we retain as compensation and, if so, the actual amounts owed. We do not believe that the amounts we retain as compensation are subject to the city's hotel occupancy tax ordinance. If we prevail in the litigation, the city will be required to repay these amounts, plus interest. During the first quarter of 2009, the California Superior Court for Orange County determined we are not required to make a payment in order to litigate in Anaheim, California. That decision was affirmed by the California Court of Appeals on March 24, 2010 and the California Supreme Court denied the city's petition for review.

Expedia.com Consumer Class Action Lawsuit. The third-party appeals of the court's order approving the settlement agreement related to the Expedia.com Consumer Class Action lawsuit were dismissed on April 14, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, the majority of the estimated settlement accrual of \$19 million has been settled with either cash payments or coupon redemptions. The remaining settlement liability includes an estimated coupon redemption rate. Any difference between our estimated redemption rate and the actual redemption rate we experience will impact the final settlement amount; however, we do not expect this difference to be material.

Note 10 Segment Information

We have three reportable segments: Leisure, TripAdvisor Media Network and Egencia. We determined our segments based on how our chief operating decision makers manage our business, make operating decisions and evaluate operating performance. Our primary operating metric for evaluating segment performance is Operating Income Before Amortization (OIBA). OIBA for our Leisure and Egencia segments includes allocations of certain expenses, primarily cost of revenue and facilities, and our Leisure segment includes the total costs of our Partner Services Group as well as the realized foreign currency gains or losses related to the forward contracts hedging a component of our net merchant hotel revenue. We base the allocations primarily on transaction volumes and other usage metrics; this methodology is periodically evaluated and may change. We do not allocate certain shared expenses such as accounting, human resources, information technology and legal to our reportable segments. We include these expenses in Corporate and Eliminations.

Our Leisure segment provides a full range of travel and advertising services to our worldwide customers through a variety of brands including: Expedia.com and Hotels.com in the United States and localized Expedia and Hotels.com websites throughout the world, Expedia Affiliate Network, Hotwire.com, Venere, eLong and Classic Vacations. Our TripAdvisor Media Network segment provides advertising services to travel suppliers on its websites, which aggregate traveler opinions and unbiased travel articles about cities, hotels, restaurants and activities in a variety of destinations through tripadvisor.com and its localized international versions as well as through its various travel media content properties within TripAdvisor Media Network. Our Egencia segment provides managed travel services to corporate customers in North America, Europe, and the Asia Pacific region.

Our segment disclosure includes intersegment revenues, which primarily consist of advertising and media services provided by our TripAdvisor Media Network segment to our Leisure segment. These intersegment transactions are

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

recorded by each segment at estimated fair value as if the transactions were with third parties and, therefore, impact segment performance. However, the revenue and corresponding expense are eliminated in consolidation. The elimination of such intersegment transactions is included within Corporate and Eliminations in the table below.

Corporate and Eliminations also includes unallocated corporate functions and expenses. In addition, we record amortization of intangible assets and any related impairment, as well as stock-based compensation expense and restructuring charges in Corporate and Eliminations.

The following tables present our segment information for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. As a significant portion of our property and equipment is not allocated to our operating segments, we do not report the assets or related depreciation expense as it would not be meaningful, nor do we regularly provide such information to our chief operating decision makers.

	Three months ended September 30, 2010				
	Leisure	TripAdvisor Media Network	Egencia (In thousands)	Corporate & Eliminations	Total
Third-party Revenue	\$ 863,452	\$ 89,761	\$ 34,647	\$	\$ 987,860
Intersegment Revenue		49,558		(49,558)	
Revenue	\$ 863,452	\$ 139,319	\$ 34,647	\$ (49,558)	\$ 987,860
Operating Income Before Amortization	\$ 291,390	\$ 73,659	\$ 2,507	\$ (73,906)	\$ 293,650
Amortization of intangible assets				(8,126)	(8,126)
Stock-based compensation				(13,021)	(13,021)
Realized loss on revenue hedges	4,301				4,301
Operating income (loss)	\$ 295,691	\$ 73,659	\$ 2,507	\$ (95,053)	276,804
Other expense, net					(38,196)
Income before income taxes					238,608
Provision for income taxes					(60,584)
Net income					178,024
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests					(1,474)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.					\$ 176,550

	Three months ended September 30, 2009				
	Leisure	TripAdvisor Media Network	Egencia (In thousands)	Corporate & Eliminations	Total
Third-party Revenue	\$ 768,676	\$ 56,597	\$ 27,155	\$	\$ 852,428
Intersegment Revenue		40,269		(40,269)	
Revenue	\$ 768,676	\$ 96,866	\$ 27,155	\$ (40,269)	\$ 852,428
Operating Income Before Amortization	\$ 269,975	\$ 56,692	\$ 789	\$ (71,030)	\$ 256,426

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Amortization of intangible assets	(9,588)	(9,588)
Stock-based compensation	(14,519)	(14,519)
Restructuring charges	(13,781)	(13,781)
Realized loss on revenue hedges	4,436	4,436
Operating income (loss)	\$ 274,411	\$ 56,692
	\$ 789	\$ (108,918)
Other expense, net		222,974
		(24,776)
Income before income taxes		198,198
Provision for income taxes		(80,385)
Net income		117,813
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		(799)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.		\$ 117,014

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Nine months ended September 30, 2010				
	Leisure	TripAdvisor Media Network	Egencia (In thousands)	Corporate & Eliminations	Total
Third-party Revenue	\$ 2,192,080	\$ 243,685	\$ 103,974	\$	\$ 2,539,739
Intersegment Revenue		134,626		(134,626)	
Revenue	\$ 2,192,080	\$ 378,311	\$ 103,974	\$ (134,626)	\$ 2,539,739
Operating Income Before Amortization	\$ 642,731	\$ 212,974	\$ 13,459	\$ (213,498)	\$ 655,666
Amortization of intangible assets				(25,498)	(25,498)
Stock-based compensation				(46,564)	(46,564)
Realized gain on revenue hedges	(936)				(936)
Operating income (loss)	\$ 641,795	\$ 212,974	\$ 13,459	\$ (285,560)	582,668
Other expense, net					(76,407)
Income before income taxes					506,261
Provision for income taxes					(152,285)
Net income					353,976
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests					(3,769)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.					\$ 350,207

	Nine months ended September 30, 2009				
	Leisure	TripAdvisor Media Network	Egencia (In thousands)	Corporate & Eliminations	Total
Third-party Revenue	\$ 2,017,850	\$ 161,230	\$ 78,828	\$	\$ 2,257,908
Intersegment Revenue		111,213		(111,213)	
Revenue	\$ 2,017,850	\$ 272,443	\$ 78,828	\$ (111,213)	\$ 2,257,908
Operating Income Before Amortization	\$ 648,643	\$ 156,783	\$ (559)	\$ (206,238)	\$ 598,629
Amortization of intangible assets				(27,959)	(27,959)
Stock-based compensation				(46,667)	(46,667)
Occupancy tax assessments and legal reserves				(74,211)	(74,211)
Restructuring charges				(28,597)	(28,597)
Realized loss on revenue hedges	9,368				9,368
Operating income (loss)	\$ 658,011	\$ 156,783	\$ (559)	\$ (383,672)	430,563
Other expense, net					(89,158)
Income before income taxes					341,405

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Provision for income taxes	(141,995)
Net income	199,410
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,110)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 197,300

We revised prior year OIBA by segment to conform to our current year presentation. There was no impact on consolidated OIBA as a result of these changes.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****NOTE 11 Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Supplemental Financial Information**

Condensed consolidating financial information of Expedia, Inc. (the Parent), our subsidiaries that are guarantors of our debt facility and instruments (the Guarantor Subsidiaries), and our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of our debt facility and instruments (the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) is shown below. The debt facility and instruments are guaranteed by certain of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries and rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The guarantees are full, unconditional, joint and several. In this financial information, the Parent and Guarantor Subsidiaries account for investments in their wholly-owned subsidiaries using the equity method.

We revised the prior year condensed consolidating statements of operations to conform to our current year presentation. There was no impact on net income for the Parent or the Guarantor or Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries as a result of these changes.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**Three Months Ended September 30, 2010**

(in thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 871,054	\$ 126,717	\$ (9,911)	\$ 987,860
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue		163,604	26,299	130	190,033
Selling and marketing		241,029	113,165	(10,175)	344,019
Technology and content		74,047	19,250		93,297
General and administrative		54,324	21,123	134	75,581
Amortization of intangible assets		1,954	6,172		8,126
Intercompany (income) expenses, net		199,817	(199,817)		
Operating income		136,279	140,525		276,804
Other income (expense):					
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	194,500	118,064		(312,564)	
Other, net	(25,143)	(35,726)	22,673		(38,196)
Total other income (expense), net	169,357	82,338	22,673	(312,564)	(38,196)
Income before income taxes	169,357	218,617	163,198	(312,564)	238,608
Provision for income taxes	7,193	(23,185)	(44,592)		(60,584)
Net income	176,550	195,432	118,606	(312,564)	178,024
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			(1,474)		(1,474)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 176,550	\$ 195,432	\$ 117,132	\$ (312,564)	\$ 176,550

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended September 30, 2009

(In thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 730,410	\$ 134,495	\$ (12,477)	\$ 852,428
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue		139,943	30,769	(1,276)	169,436
Selling and marketing		194,190	101,780	(11,123)	284,847
Technology and content		61,970	16,733	(66)	78,637
General and administrative		52,116	21,061	(12)	73,165
Amortization of intangible assets		2,645	6,943		9,588
Restructuring charges		6,907	6,874		13,781
Intercompany (income) expenses, net		99,942	(99,942)		
Operating income		172,697	50,277		222,974
Other income (expense):					
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	128,564	37,742		(166,306)	
Other, net	(18,189)	(11,919)	5,332		(24,776)
Total other income (expense), net	110,375	25,823	5,332	(166,306)	(24,776)
Income before income taxes	110,375	198,520	55,609	(166,306)	198,198
Provision for income taxes	6,639	(69,738)	(17,286)		(80,385)
Net income	117,014	128,782	38,323	(166,306)	117,813
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest			(799)		(799)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 117,014	\$ 128,782	\$ 37,524	\$ (166,306)	\$ 117,014

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

(in thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 2,237,258	\$ 332,460	\$ (29,979)	\$ 2,539,739
Costs and expenses:					

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Cost of revenue	446,334	71,466	(1,166)	516,634
Selling and marketing	652,220	298,419	(28,952)	921,687
Technology and content	213,327	54,168	13	267,508
General and administrative	163,505	62,113	126	225,744
Amortization of intangible assets	8,368	17,130		25,498
Intercompany (income) expenses, net	366,324	(366,324)		
Operating income	387,180	195,488		582,668
Other income (expense):				
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	390,410	142,866	(533,276)	
Other, net	(61,480)	(3,183)	(11,744)	(76,407)
Total other income (expense), net	328,930	139,683	(11,744)	(533,276)
Income before income taxes	328,930	526,863	183,744	(533,276)
Provision for income taxes	21,277	(133,061)	(40,501)	(152,285)
Net income	350,207	393,802	143,243	(533,276)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			(3,769)	(3,769)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 350,207	\$ 393,802	\$ 139,474	\$ (533,276)
				\$ 350,207

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009**

(In thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 1,941,253	\$ 347,880	\$ (31,225)	\$ 2,257,908
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue		377,318	88,073	(3,680)	461,711
Selling and marketing		522,908	296,751	(27,436)	792,223
Technology and content		187,012	47,235	(57)	234,190
General and administrative		147,866	60,640	(52)	208,454
Amortization of intangible assets		8,325	19,634		27,959
Occupancy tax assessments and legal reserves		74,211			74,211
Restructuring charges		17,682	10,915		28,597
Intercompany (income) expenses, net		231,043	(231,043)		
Operating income		374,888	55,675		430,563
Other income (expense):					
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	231,940	36,191		(268,131)	
Other, net	(54,552)	(41,973)	7,367		(89,158)
Total other income (expense), net	177,388	(5,782)	7,367	(268,131)	(89,158)
Income before income taxes and minority interest	177,388	369,106	63,042	(268,131)	341,405
Provision for income taxes	19,912	(134,639)	(27,268)		(141,995)
Net income	197,300	234,467	35,774	(268,131)	199,410
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest			(2,110)		(2,110)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 197,300	\$ 234,467	\$ 33,664	\$ (268,131)	\$ 197,300

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET**September 30, 2010**

(in thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					

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Total current assets	\$ 87,869	\$ 2,079,274	\$ 508,091	\$ (466,912)	\$ 2,208,322
Investment in subsidiaries	4,482,670	697,161		(5,179,831)	
Intangible assets, net		676,273	127,723		803,996
Goodwill		3,057,625	575,883		3,633,508
Other assets, net	8,826	390,839	87,250		486,915
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,579,365	\$ 6,901,172	\$ 1,298,947	\$ (5,646,743)	\$ 7,132,741

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Total current liabilities	\$ 162,783	\$ 2,142,790	\$ 541,562	\$ (466,912)	\$ 2,380,223
Long-term debt	1,644,728				1,644,728
Other liabilities		259,668	76,268		335,936
Stockholders' equity	2,771,854	4,498,714	681,117	(5,179,831)	2,771,854

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 4,579,365	\$ 6,901,172	\$ 1,298,947	\$ (5,646,743)	\$ 7,132,741
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Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET****December 31, 2009**

(In thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Total current assets	\$ 95,846	\$ 1,643,085	\$ 420,379	\$ (934,261)	\$ 1,225,049
Investment in subsidiaries	4,163,845	590,536		(4,754,381)	
Intangible assets, net		684,367	138,664		823,031
Goodwill		3,057,942	546,052		3,603,994
Other assets, net	3,128	199,838	82,116		285,082
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,262,819	\$ 6,175,768	\$ 1,187,211	\$ (5,688,642)	\$ 5,937,156
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Total current liabilities	\$ 618,007	\$ 1,621,449	\$ 529,862	\$ (934,261)	\$ 1,835,057
Long-term debt	895,086				895,086
Other liabilities		377,821	79,466		457,287
Stockholders' equity	2,749,726	4,176,498	577,883	(4,754,381)	2,749,726
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 4,262,819	\$ 6,175,768	\$ 1,187,211	\$ (5,688,642)	\$ 5,937,156

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010**

(in thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated
Operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	\$ 759,017	\$ 178,700	\$ 937,717
Investing activities:				
Purchases of investments		(735,928)	(67,647)	(803,575)
Sales and maturities of investments		37,576	55,836	93,412
Capital expenditures, including internal-use software and website development		(101,107)	(12,217)	(113,324)
Other, net		12,375	(38,100)	(25,725)

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Net cash used in investing activities	(787,084)	(62,128)	(849,212)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs	742,994		742,994
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(59,825)		(59,825)
Treasury stock activity	(394,403)		(394,403)
Purchase of additional interests in controlled subsidiaries		(77,859)	(77,859)
Transfers (to) from related parties	(333,283)	333,283	
Other, net	44,517	(11,039)	(3,393)
			30,085
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	322,244	(81,252)	240,992
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(16,730)	(4,440)	(21,170)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	277,447	30,880	308,327
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	418,855	223,689	642,544
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 696,302	\$ 254,569	\$ 950,871

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009**

(In thousands)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated
Operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	\$ 808,292	\$ 12,040	\$ 820,332
Investing activities:				
Capital expenditures, including internal-use software and website development		(49,596)	(13,336)	(62,932)
Purchase of investments			90,171	90,171
Sales and maturities of investments			(46,000)	(46,000)
Other, net		41,810	(9,031)	32,779
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(7,786)	21,804	14,018
Financing activities:				
Credit facility repayments		(650,000)		(650,000)
Transfers (to) from related parties	3,096	(11,067)	7,971	
Other, net	(3,096)	(9,027)	(9,486)	(21,609)
Net cash used in financing activities		(670,094)	(1,515)	(671,609)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(23,963)	34,389	10,426
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		106,449	66,718	173,167
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		538,341	127,071	665,412
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	\$ 644,790	\$ 193,789	\$ 838,579

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Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ***Forward-Looking Statements***

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements reflect the views of our management regarding current expectations and projections about future events and are based on currently available information. Actual results could differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to, those discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The use of words such as anticipates, estimates, expects, intends, plans and believes, among others, generally identify forward-looking statements; however, these words are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. We are not under any obligation to, and do not intend to, publicly update or review any of these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, even if experience or future events make it clear that any expected results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements will not be realized. Please carefully review and consider the various disclosures made in this report and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, prospects and results of operations.

The information included in this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes included in this Quarterly Report, and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Overview

Expedia, Inc. is an online travel company, empowering business and leisure travelers with the tools and information they need to efficiently research, plan, book and experience travel. We have created a global travel marketplace used by a broad range of leisure and corporate travelers, offline retail travel agents and travel service providers. We make available, on a stand-alone and package basis, travel products and services provided by numerous airlines, lodging properties, car rental companies, destination service providers, cruise lines and other travel product and service companies. We also offer travel and non-travel advertisers access to a potential source of incremental traffic and transactions through our various media and advertising offerings on both TripAdvisor® Media Network and on our transaction-based websites.

Our portfolio of brands includes Expedia.com®, Hotels.com®, Hotwire.com, TripAdvisor Media Network, Expedia Affiliate Network, Classic Vacations, Expedia Local Expert, Expedia® CruiseShipCenters®, Egencia, eLong, and Venere Net SpA (Venere). In addition, many of these brands have related international points of sale. For additional information about our portfolio of brands, see Portfolio of Brands in Part I, Item 1, Business, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

All percentages within this section are calculated on actual, unrounded numbers.

Trends

The travel industry, including offline agencies, online agencies and other suppliers of travel products and services, has historically been characterized by intense competition, as well as rapid and significant change. In addition, beginning in September 2008, global economic and financial market conditions worsened markedly, creating uncertainty for travelers and suppliers. This macroeconomic downturn pressured discretionary spending on travel and advertising, with initial weakness in the United States and the United Kingdom markets increasing and spreading to all geographies. Although current macroeconomic trends have been generally stable to slightly improved, unemployment remains at historically high levels and

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consumer spending remains pressured. More recently, in the second quarter of 2010, volcanic activity and related travel disruptions, foreign currency fluctuations (primarily the devaluation of the Euro), overall uncertainty about the European economy and rising airfares all contributed to pressure on the travel industry generally and our volumes specifically. In the third quarter of 2010 however, the volcanic activity has abated, and the year-over-year increases in air ticket prices have moderated. Global economic conditions remain uncertain and as such our near-term visibility remains limited.

Airline Sector

The airline sector in particular has historically experienced significant turmoil. U.S. airlines responded to chronic overcapacity, financial losses and extreme volatility in oil prices by aggressively reducing their cost structures and seating capacities. Reduced seating capacities are generally negative for Expedia as there is less air supply available on our websites, and in turn less opportunity to facilitate hotel rooms, car rental and other services on behalf of air travelers. Most carriers aggressively reduced capacities in 2008 and 2009, and so far in 2010 have generally maintained capacity discipline with airline traffic growth continuing to outpace capacity additions. Recently there has been increased carrier consolidation, which tends to put additional pressure on capacity and fares.

Expedia generally benefits from a low fare environment, as low fares tend to encourage leisure travel, leave more of the travel budget available for hotel spend and because our air revenues are tied principally to ticket volumes, not prices. Hence, the 2009 fare environment was a favorable one for Expedia, as airfares on tickets sold by Expedia decreased 15% in 2009, contributing to 15% growth in air tickets sold. More recently, however, given some stabilization in the macro economy and aggressive capacity reductions, carriers have been increasing fares. In the third quarter of 2010, airfares on Expedia sites were up 9%.

In the spring of 2009, Expedia.com and other major online travel agencies began offering air tickets to consumers without an associated online booking fee, matching the airline supplier sites, which also do not charge online booking fees. Expedia broadened this fee elimination to many of its international websites, as well as removed most change/cancel fees in excess of those charged by travel suppliers. We passed the anniversary of these fee cuts beginning in March 2010, which eliminated the pressure on revenue per ticket but contributed to a meaningful decline in our rate of growth in air tickets sold. Primarily as a result of average ticket prices, revenue per ticket has been up recently, growing 4% in the third quarter of 2010.

We believe that the economics for our air business are largely stable in the near term, though we could encounter pressure on air remuneration as certain supply agreements renew, and as air carriers and GDSs re-negotiate their long-term agreements in 2011.

Hotel Sector

In 2008, the hotel sector witnessed supply growth and slowing demand, resulting in declining occupancy rates. Average Daily Rate (ADR) growth, which had been robust in 2006 and 2007, slowed considerably throughout 2008, and by the end of 2008 had stopped growing entirely. In 2009, we experienced a 15% decline in global ADRs due primarily to weak travel demand and continued supply expansion. In the first half of 2010, ADRs began to stabilize and for Expedia were flat to increasing on a year-over-year basis. In the third quarter of 2010, ADRs on Expedia sites increased 4% year-over-year. If the economic conditions remain stable to improving, we expect conditions in the lodging market to continue to improve with both occupancies and ADRs continuing to increase into 2011.

The revenue that we earn per room night is largely driven by trends in ADRs as our remuneration varies proportionally with the room price. As in the current environment, when room rates are increasing, it can cause a headwind on the rate of room night growth but provides a tailwind in revenue per night. Revenue per room night in 2009 declined 17% primarily due to the downward movement in ADRs as well as adverse movements in foreign exchange rates and lower fees. In the first half of 2010, ADRs were generally flat to slightly increasing on our sites while revenue per room night was down 6%. The decrease in revenue per room night in the first half of 2010 was due in part to adverse movements in the foreign exchange rates, lower consumer fees and customer refunds as a result of the Icelandic volcano. For the third quarter of 2010 however, the environment was generally more stable and as a result our revenue per room night was flat year-over-year.

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Online Travel

Increased usage and familiarity with the internet have driven rapid growth in online penetration of travel expenditures. According to PhoCusWright, an independent travel, tourism and hospitality research firm, in 2009 approximately 56% of U.S. leisure, unmanaged and corporate travel expenditures occurred online, compared with approximately 32% of European travel. Online penetration in the Asia Pacific region is estimated to lag behind that of Europe. These penetration rates have increased over the past few years, and are expected to continue growing. This significant growth has attracted many competitors to online travel. This competition has intensified in recent years, and the industry is expected to remain highly competitive for the foreseeable future.

In addition to the growth of online travel agencies, airlines and lodging companies have aggressively pursued direct online distribution of their products and services, and supplier growth outpaced online agency growth for several years. As a result, according to PhoCusWright, by 2009 travel supplier sites accounted for 61% of total online travel spend in the United States. More recently, due to booking fee reductions and eliminations, online agents appear to have regained some share of overall online travel spend. Our visibility on whether these share gains continue once we pass the anniversary of the fee actions in 2010 is limited.

Differentiation among the various website offerings has narrowed dramatically, and the travel landscape has grown extremely competitive, with the need for competitors to generally differentiate their offerings on features other than price. Competitive entrants such as metasearch companies have in some cases been able to introduce differentiated features and content compared with the legacy online travel agency companies; although in most cases, they are not providing actual travel booking services. Some of these competitors have raised significant amounts of capital and have begun to aggressively market their service offerings. In early 2009, TripAdvisor.com launched a competitive metasearch travel offering featuring a Fee Estimator enabling customers to see the price of their flight including various airline fees such as baggage charges. In addition, beginning in 2009 and 2010, we have seen increased interest in the online travel industry from search engine companies as evidenced by recent innovations and acquisitions by companies such as Google and Microsoft.

The online travel industry has also seen the development of alternative business models and variations in the timing of payment by travelers and to suppliers, which in some cases places pressure on historical business models. In particular, the agency hotel model has seen rapid adoption in Europe, and Expedia introduced a competitive offering in the spring of 2009. While agency hotel is an important component of our European strategy, we expect it will take time to gain traction with incremental hotel suppliers, and for Expedia to drive meaningful demand to those hotels.

Intense competition has also historically led to aggressive marketing spend by the travel suppliers and intermediaries, and a meaningful reduction in our overall marketing efficiencies and operating margins. In 2009, we experienced a reversal of these trends due to several factors including the softer macro environment, lower ad rates and a pullback in spend by some of our online competitors impacted by lower fee revenues. Our marketing spend in 2010 has returned to a more normalized environment as the economy has improved. We believe that over the long term we can manage our sales and marketing expense largely in line with revenue growth.

Strategy

We play a fundamental role in facilitating travel, whether for leisure, unmanaged business or managed business travelers. We are committed to providing travelers, travel suppliers and advertisers the world over with the best set of resources to serve their travel needs by leveraging Expedia's critical assets—our brand portfolio, our technology and commitment to continuous innovation, our global reach and our breadth of product offering. In addition, we intelligently utilize our growing base of knowledge about destinations, activities, suppliers and travelers and our central position in the travel value chain to more effectively merchandise our travel offerings.

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A discussion of the critical assets that we leverage in achieving our business strategy follows:

Portfolio of Travel Brands. We seek to appeal to the broadest possible range of travelers, suppliers and advertisers through our collection of industry-leading brands. We target several different demographics, from the value-conscious traveler through our Hotwire brand to luxury travelers seeking a high-touch, customized vacation package through our Classic Vacations brand.

We believe our flagship Expedia brand appeals to the broadest range of travelers, with our extensive product offering ranging from single item bookings of discounted product to dynamic bundling of higher-end travel packages. Our Hotels.com site and its international versions target travelers with premium hotel content such as 360-degree tours and hotel reviews. In the United States, Hotels.com generally appeals to travelers with shorter booking windows who prefer to drive to their destinations, and who make a significant portion of their travel bookings over the telephone.

Through Egencia, we make travel products and services available on a managed basis to corporate travelers in North America, Europe and the Asia Pacific region. We also have a growing media and advertising business led by our TripAdvisor Media Network. TripAdvisor gathers and publishes user-generated content such as hotel reviews that travelers use for research prior to booking their trip. TripAdvisor sells advertising to online travel agencies and travel suppliers as they try to reach these highly sought after customers.

We believe our appeal to suppliers and advertisers is further enhanced by our geographic breadth and range of business models, allowing them to offer their products and services to the industry's broadest range of travelers using our various agency, merchant and advertising business models. We intend to continue supporting and investing in our brand portfolio, geographic footprint and business models for the benefit of our travelers, suppliers and advertisers.

Technology and Continuous Innovation. Expedia has an established tradition of technology innovation, from Expedia.com's inception as a division of Microsoft to our introduction of more recent innovations such as Expedia's introduction of its Expedia Easy Manage agency hotel program, Media Solutions introduction of rich media display ads called StorePoint Expandables, TripAdvisor's launch of its hotel Business Listings product and new mobile sites in 17 countries and 11 different languages, Expedia.com's introduction of Unpublished Rates opaque hotel inventory and Hotwire's introduction of its One-Way car product. We intend to continue innovating on behalf of our travelers, suppliers and advertisers with particular focus on improving the traveler experience, supplier integration and presentation, platform improvements, search engine marketing and search engine optimization.

Global Reach. Our Expedia, Hotels.com and TripAdvisor Media Network brands operate both in the United States and internationally. We also offer Chinese travelers an array of products and services through our majority ownership in eLong and through our TripAdvisor brands daodao.com and kuxun.cn, and we offer hotel bookings to European-based travelers through our wholly-owned subsidiary Venere. During the first nine months of 2010, approximately 35% of our worldwide gross bookings and 37% of worldwide revenue were international.

Egencia, our corporate travel business, currently operates in over 30 countries around the world both through dedicated points of sale as well as through the Egencia Global Alliance. We believe the corporate travel sector represents a large opportunity for Expedia, and we believe we offer a compelling technology solution to businesses seeking to optimize travel costs and improve their employees' travel experiences. We intend to continue investing in and expanding the geographic footprint and technology infrastructure of Egencia.

In expanding our global reach, we leverage significant investments in technology, operations, brand building, supplier relationships and other initiatives that we have made since the launch of Expedia.com in 1996. We intend to continue leveraging this investment when launching additional points of sale in new countries, introducing new website features, adding supplier products and services, and offering proprietary and user-generated content for travelers.

Our scale of operations enhances the value of technology innovations we introduce on behalf of our travelers and suppliers. As an example, our traveler review feature whereby our travelers have created millions of qualified reviews of hotel properties is able to accumulate a larger base of reviews due to the higher base of online traffic that frequents our various websites. In addition, our increasing scale enhances our websites' appeal to travel and non-travel advertisers.

We intend to continue investing in and growing our international points of sale. We anticipate launching points of sale in additional countries where we find large travel markets and rapid growth of online commerce. Future launches may occur under any of our brands, or through acquisition of third party brands, as in the case of eLong, Venere and Egencia.

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Breadth of Product Offering. We offer a comprehensive array of innovative travel products and services to our travelers. We plan to continue improving and growing these offerings, as well as expand them to our worldwide points of sale over time. Travelers can interact with us how and when they prefer, including via our 24/7 1-800 telesales service, which is an integral part of the Company's appeal to travelers.

In the first nine months of 2010, 63% of our revenue came from transactions involving the booking of hotel reservations, with approximately 12% of our worldwide revenue derived from the sale of airline tickets. We facilitate travel products and services either as stand-alone products or as part of package transactions. We have emphasized growing our merchant hotel and packages businesses as these result in higher revenue per transaction; however, we are also working to grow our agency hotel business in Europe, given the success of the agency model with both suppliers and travelers in that region. We also seek to continue growing revenue for our car rental, destination services, cruise and other product offerings. We have been working toward and will continue to work toward increasing the mix of advertising and media revenue from both the expansion of our TripAdvisor Media Network, as well as increasing advertising revenue from our worldwide websites such as Expedia.com and Hotels.com, which have historically been focused on transaction revenue. During the first nine months of 2010, advertising and media revenue accounted for approximately 13% of worldwide revenue.

Seasonality

We generally experience seasonal fluctuations in the demand for our travel products and services. For example, traditional leisure travel bookings are generally the highest in the first three quarters as travelers plan and book their spring, summer and holiday travel. The number of bookings typically decreases in the fourth quarter. Because revenue in our merchant business is generally recognized when the travel takes place rather than when it is booked, revenue typically lags bookings by several weeks or longer. As a result, revenue is typically the lowest in the first quarter and highest in the third quarter. The continued growth of our international operations or a change in our product mix may influence the typical trend of our seasonality in the future.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical accounting policies and estimates are those that we believe are important in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements because they require that we use judgment and estimates in applying those policies. We prepare our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements as well as revenue and expenses during the periods reported. We base our estimates on historical experience, where applicable, and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from our estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

There are certain critical estimates that we believe require significant judgment in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if:

It requires us to make an assumption because information was not available at the time or it included matters that were highly uncertain at the time we were making the estimate; and

Changes in the estimate or different estimates that we could have selected may have had a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

For additional information about our critical accounting policies and estimates, see the disclosure included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

New Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of new accounting pronouncements, see Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Occupancy Taxes

We are currently involved in 51 lawsuits brought by or against states, cities and counties over issues involving the payment of hotel occupancy taxes. We continue to defend these lawsuits vigorously. With respect to the principal claims in these matters, we believe that the ordinances at issue do not apply to the services we provide, namely the facilitation of hotel reservations, and, therefore, that we do not owe the taxes that are claimed to be owed. We believe that the ordinances at issue generally impose occupancy and other taxes on entities that own, operate or control hotels (or similar businesses) or furnish or provide hotel rooms or similar accommodations.

Recent developments include:

We were served with a new lawsuit by the counties of Hamilton, Cuyahoga and Erie, Ohio.

The court in the *City of St. Louis, Missouri litigation* granted the online travel companies' motion to dismiss the City's claims and dismissed the lawsuit in its entirety.

The court in the *City of Anaheim, California Litigation* dismissed the City's amended claims, which the City was allowed to bring after its original claims were dismissed.

The court in the *County of Monroe, Florida Statewide Class Action* entered an order granting preliminary approval of the class action settlement in this case comprised of Florida counties.

For additional information on recent developments, see Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings.

We have established a reserve for the potential settlement of issues related to hotel occupancy tax litigation, consistent with applicable accounting principles and in light of all current facts and circumstances, in the amount of \$28 million as of September 30, 2010, which includes amounts expected to be paid in connection with the settlements listed above, and \$21 million as of December 31, 2009. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate amount we pay, if any, in connection with any of the occupancy tax-related matters.

Certain jurisdictions may require us to pay tax assessments, including occupancy tax assessments, prior to contesting any such assessments. This requirement is commonly referred to as "pay-to-play." Payment of these amounts is not an admission that the taxpayer believes it is subject to such taxes. During 2009, we expensed \$48 million related to monies paid in advance of litigation in occupancy tax proceedings in the city of San Francisco. We do not believe that the amounts we retain as compensation are subject to the city's hotel occupancy tax ordinance. If we prevail in the litigation, the city will be required to repay these amounts, plus interest. However, any significant pay-to-play payment or litigation loss could negatively impact our liquidity.

New York State has enacted a statute, effective September 1, 2010, taxing hotel room remarketers. In addition, the State of North Carolina has enacted legislation that goes into effect on January 1, 2011 taxing online travel company services as part of its state sales taxes for hotel occupancy.

Segments

We have three reportable segments: Leisure, TripAdvisor Media Network and Egencia. We determined our segments based on how our chief operating decision makers manage our business, make operating decisions and evaluate operating performance.

Our Leisure segment provides a full range of travel and advertising services to our worldwide customers through a variety of brands including: Expedia.com and Hotels.com in the United States and localized Expedia and Hotels.com websites throughout the world, Expedia Affiliate Network, Hotwire.com, Venere, eLong and Classic Vacations. Our TripAdvisor Media Network segment provides advertising services to travel suppliers on its websites, which aggregate traveler opinions and unbiased travel articles about cities, hotels, restaurants and activities in a variety

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of destinations through tripadvisor.com and its localized international versions as well as through its various travel media content properties within TripAdvisor Media Network. Our Egencia segment provides managed travel services to corporate customers in North America, Europe, and the Asia Pacific region.

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Our operating results are affected by certain metrics, such as gross bookings and revenue margin, which we believe are necessary for an understanding and evaluation of Expedia's Leisure and Egencia segments. Gross bookings represent the total retail value of transactions booked for both agency and merchant transactions, recorded at the time of booking reflecting the total price due for travel by travelers, including taxes, fees and other charges, and are generally reduced for cancellations and refunds. As travelers have increased their use of the internet to book travel arrangements, we have generally seen our gross bookings increase, reflecting the growth in the online travel industry and our business acquisitions. Revenue margin is defined as revenue as a percentage of gross bookings.

Gross Bookings and Revenue Margin

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
<u>Gross Bookings</u>						
Leisure	\$ 6,401	\$ 5,570	15%	\$ 18,756	\$ 15,768	19%
TripAdvisor Media Network ⁽¹⁾			N/A			N/A
Egencia	491	344	43%	1,451	994	46%
Total gross bookings	\$ 6,892	\$ 5,914	17%	\$ 20,207	\$ 16,762	21%
<u>Revenue Margin</u>						
Leisure	13.5%	13.8%		11.7%	12.8%	
TripAdvisor Media Network ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Egencia	7.1%	7.9%		7.2%	7.9%	
Total revenue margin ⁽¹⁾	14.3%	14.4%		12.6%	13.5%	

(1) TripAdvisor Media Network, which is comprised of media businesses that differ from our transaction-based websites and our Egencia business, does not have associated gross bookings or revenue margin. However, third-party revenue from the TripAdvisor Media Network is included in revenue used to calculate total revenue margin.

The increase in worldwide gross bookings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to the same periods in 2009, was primarily due to a 14% increase in transactions for both periods, a 9% and 11% increase in average airfares and a 4% and 2% increase in ADRs.

The decrease in revenue margin for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to the same periods in 2009, was primarily due to higher average air ticket prices, partially offset by growth in advertising and media revenue.

Results of Operations***Revenue***

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Leisure	\$ 863	\$ 768	12%	\$ 2,192	\$ 2,018	9%
TripAdvisor Media Network (Third-party revenue)	90	57	59%	244	161	51%

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Egencia	35	27	28%	104	79	32%
Total revenue	\$ 988	\$ 852	16%	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,258	12%

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Revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily due to an increase in worldwide hotel revenue within our Leisure segment as well as an increase in advertising and media revenue within TripAdvisor Media Network.

Worldwide hotel revenue increased 14% and 10% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009. The increase was primarily due to a 14% increase in room nights stayed for both periods, including rooms delivered as a component of packages. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was partially offset by a 3% decline in revenue per room night due to the impact from foreign exchange, higher customer refunds due in part to the Icelandic volcano and lower hotel services fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Revenue per room night was relatively flat for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Worldwide air revenue increased 14% and 11% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009. The increase for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was due to a 10% increase in air tickets sold combined with a 4% increase in revenue per air ticket. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was due to a 12% increase in air tickets sold, partially offset by a 1% decrease in revenue per air ticket. Revenue per air ticket increased during the three month period primarily as a result of higher average airfares, while it decreased for the nine month period due to our elimination of booking fees on Expedia.com beginning in March 2009, partially offset by higher average airfares.

The remaining worldwide revenue other than hotel and air discussed above, which includes advertising and media, car rental, destination services and agency cruise, increased by 22% and 19% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily due to an increase in our advertising and media revenue.

In addition to the above segment and product revenue discussion, our revenue by business model is as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Revenue by Business Model						
Merchant	\$ 675	\$ 594	14%	\$ 1,674	\$ 1,531	9%
Agency	196	175	12%	543	494	10%
Advertising and media ⁽¹⁾	117	83	40%	323	233	38%
Total revenue	\$ 988	\$ 852	16%	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,258	12%

(1) Includes third-party revenue from TripAdvisor Media Network as well as our Leisure transaction-based websites.

Merchant revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, due to an increase in merchant hotel revenue primarily driven by an increase in room nights stayed.

Agency revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily due to an increase in air revenue.

Advertising and media revenue increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily due to a 59% and 51% increase in advertising revenue at TripAdvisor Media Network.

Cost of Revenue

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	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Customer operations	\$ 85	\$ 80	6%	\$ 245	\$ 219	12%
Credit card processing	63	54	16%	161	137	17%
Data center and other	42	35	19%	111	106	5%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 190	\$ 169	12%	\$ 517	\$ 462	12%
% of revenue	19.2%	19.9%		20.3%	20.4%	

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Cost of revenue primarily consists of (1) customer operations, including our customer support and telesales as well as fees to air ticket fulfillment vendors, (2) credit card processing, including merchant fees, charge backs and fraud, and (3) other costs, primarily including data center costs to support our websites, certain promotions, destination supply, and stock-based compensation.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the primary drivers of the increase in cost of revenue expense were higher costs related to credit card processing, customer service and telesales to support the growth in our transaction volumes. We expect cost of revenue to increase in absolute dollars but decrease as a percentage of revenue for full year 2010.

Selling and Marketing

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Direct costs	\$ 255	\$ 214	20%	\$ 674	\$ 586	15%
Indirect costs	89	71	24%	248	206	20%
Total selling and marketing	\$ 344	\$ 285	21%	\$ 922	\$ 792	16%
% of revenue	34.8%	33.4%		36.3%	35.1%	

Selling and marketing expense primarily relates to direct costs, including traffic generation costs from search engines and internet portals, television, radio and print spending, private label and affiliate program commissions, public relations and other costs. The remainder of the expense relates to indirect costs, including personnel and related overhead in our Partner Services Group (PSG), TripAdvisor Media Network and Egencia and stock-based compensation costs.

Selling and marketing expenses increased \$59 million and \$130 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily driven by an increase in search and affiliate marketing expenses, higher personnel costs primarily related to our PSG staff and our global advertising and media businesses, and expenses associated with the opening of a new global headquarters for our lodging supply group. The growth in our overall direct marketing spend in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 was in support of our efforts to drive transaction growth. We expect selling and marketing expense to increase in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue for full year 2010 in part due to approximately \$20 million in relocation and other costs related to the opening of a new global headquarters for our lodging supply group.

Technology and Content

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Personnel and overhead	\$ 48	\$ 41	18%	\$ 139	\$ 124	13%
Depreciation and amortization of technology assets	20	17	16%	56	49	14%
Other	25	21	22%	73	61	17%
Total technology and content	\$ 93	\$ 79	19%	\$ 268	\$ 234	14%
% of revenue	9.4%	9.2%		10.5%	10.4%	

Technology and content expense includes product development and content expense, as well as information technology costs to support our infrastructure, back-office applications and overall monitoring and security of our networks, and is principally comprised of personnel and overhead, depreciation and amortization of technology assets including hardware, and purchased and internally developed software, and other costs including licensing and maintenance expense and stock-based compensation.

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The increase of \$14 million and \$34 million in technology and content expense during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, was primarily due to increased personnel costs to support our TripAdvisor Media Network businesses and our worldwide transaction-based businesses, an increase in depreciation expense as well as an increase in consulting and professional fees. We expect technology and content expense to increase in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue for full year 2010.

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	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Personnel and overhead	\$ 46	\$ 42	9%	\$ 129	\$ 118	10%
Professional fees and other	30	31	(4%)	97	90	6%
Total general and administrative	\$ 76	\$ 73	3%	\$ 226	\$ 208	8%

% of revenue 7.7% 8.6% 8.9% 9.2%

General and administrative expense consists primarily of personnel-related costs, including our executive leadership, finance, legal and human resource functions as well as fees for professional services including legal, tax and accounting, and other costs including stock-based compensation.

The \$3 million increase in general and administrative expense during the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009, was due primarily to higher personnel expenses. The \$18 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was also due to higher personnel expenses as well as an increase in our reserve for the potential settlement of issues related to hotel occupancy taxes, partially offset by a reduction in legal and related fees primarily due to the timing of litigation. We expect general and administrative expense to increase in absolute dollars but decrease as a percentage of revenue for full year 2010.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 8	\$ 10	(15%)	\$ 25	\$ 28	(9%)
% of revenue	0.8%	1.1%		1.0%	1.2%	

Occupancy Tax Assessments and Legal Reserves

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized \$55 million, which was reduced to \$48 million subsequently in 2009, related to monies paid in advance of litigation in the San Francisco occupancy tax proceedings and an accrual of \$19 million for the settlement of the Expedia consumer class action lawsuit. For additional information, see Note 9 Commitments and Contingencies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Restructuring Charges

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, in conjunction with the reorganization of our business around our global brands, we recognized \$14 million and \$29 million in restructuring charges primarily related to employee severance and related benefits. No such charges were recognized during the first nine months of 2010. For additional information, see Note 7 Restructuring Charges in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Operating income	\$ 277	\$ 223	24%	\$ 583	\$ 431	35%
% of revenue	28.0%	26.2%		22.9%	19.1%	

Operating income increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily due to an increase in revenue, which was offset by a corresponding increase to operating expenses, as well as restructuring charges recorded in 2009 that did not recur. The nine months ended September 30, 2010 also increased due to \$74 million in occupancy tax assessments and legal reserves recorded in 2009 that did not recur.

Interest Income and Expense

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Interest income	\$ 2	\$ 1	113%	\$ 4	\$ 5	(19%)
Interest expense	(27)	(21)	27%	(68)	(64)	8%

Interest income increased for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009, primarily due to higher average cash and investment balances and a higher rate of average interest earned. Interest expense increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009, primarily as a result of additional interest on the \$750 million senior unsecured notes issued in August 2010.

Other, Net

Other, net is comprised of the following:

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Foreign exchange rate losses, net	\$ (14)	\$ (5)	171%	\$ (12)	\$ (26)	(53%)
Noncontrolling investment basis adjustment			N/A		(5)	(100%)
Total other, net	\$ (14)	\$ (5)	188%	\$ (12)	\$ (31)	(60%)

Provision for Income Taxes

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
	(\$ in millions)			(\$ in millions)		
Provision for income taxes	\$ (61)	\$ (80)	(25%)	\$ (152)	\$ (142)	7%
Effective tax rate	25.4%	40.6%		30.1%	41.6%	

We determine our provision for income taxes for interim periods using an estimate of our annual effective rate. We record any changes to the estimated annual rate in the interim period in which the change occurs, including discrete tax items.

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The decrease in the effective rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the same periods in 2009 was primarily due to a reversal of accruals for uncertain tax positions resulting from the conclusion of 2005 to 2007 IRS audits, an increase in estimated earnings in jurisdictions outside the United States, where our effective rate is lower than in the United States, as well as a decrease in accruals on continuing uncertain tax positions.

Our effective tax rate was 25.4% and 30.1% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, which is lower than the 35% federal statutory rate primarily due to a reversal of accruals for uncertain tax positions resulting from the conclusion of 2005 to 2007 IRS audits and an increase in estimated earnings in jurisdictions outside the United States, partially offset by state income taxes.

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Our effective tax rate was 40.6% and 41.6% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, which is higher than the 35% federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes and accruals related to uncertain tax positions.

Financial Position, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from operations; our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investment balances, which were \$1.6 billion and \$688 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, including \$148 million of cash and short-term investment balances of majority-owned subsidiaries for both periods; and our revolving credit facility.

In August 2010, we privately placed \$750 million of senior unsecured notes due in August 2020 (the "5.95% Notes"). The 5.95% Notes were issued at 99.893% of par resulting in a discount, which is being amortized over their life. Interest is payable semi-annually in February and August of each year, beginning February 15, 2011. We plan to use the proceeds, net of the discount and issuance costs paid to date, of \$743 million for general corporate purposes. We expect to complete an offer to exchange the 5.95% Notes for an equal principal amount of identical registered notes during 2010.

In February 2010, we entered into a new \$750 million, three-year revolving credit facility, replacing our prior credit facility. In August 2010, we amended the new facility extending the maturity to August 2014, decreasing the interest rate spreads and fees and modifying certain covenants and other terms. Current pricing is based on the Company's credit ratings, with drawn amounts bearing interest at LIBOR plus 250 basis points, and undrawn amounts bearing interest at 37.5 basis points. As of September 30, 2010, \$726 million was available under the facility representing the total \$750 million facility less \$24 million of outstanding stand-by letters of credit.

Our credit ratings are periodically reviewed by rating agencies. In October 2009, our long-term ratings from Moody's and Standard and Poor's were raised to Ba1 and BBB-, respectively. Standard and Poor's maintains a stable ratings outlook and Moody's changed its outlook to positive in August 2010. Changes in our operating results, cash flows, financial policy or financial position could impact the ratings assigned by the various rating agencies. Should our credit ratings be adjusted downward, we may incur higher costs to borrow, which could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. However, at any time during which Standard and Poor's and Moody's assign an investment credit rating to the company and no default exists under the 8.5% Note indenture, certain of the covenants for our 8.5% Notes, including the covenants limiting under certain circumstances our ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make restricted payments and dispose of assets, will be suspended during that time period.

Under the merchant model, we receive cash from travelers at the time of booking and we record these amounts on our consolidated balance sheets as deferred merchant bookings. We pay our airline suppliers related to these merchant model bookings generally within a few weeks after completing the transaction, but we are liable for the full value of such transactions until the flights are completed. For most other merchant bookings, which is primarily our merchant hotel business, we pay after the travelers' use and subsequent billing from the hotel suppliers. Therefore, generally we receive cash from the traveler prior to paying our suppliers, and this operating cycle represents a working capital source of cash to us. As long as the merchant hotel business grows, we expect that changes in working capital will positively impact operating cash flows. If this business model declines relative to our other businesses, or if there are changes to the model or booking patterns which compress the time of receipts of cash from travelers to payment to suppliers, our working capital benefits could be reduced.

Seasonal fluctuations in our merchant hotel bookings affect the timing of our annual cash flows. During the first half of the year, hotel bookings have traditionally exceeded stays, resulting in much higher cash flow related to working capital. During the second half of the year, this pattern reverses and cash flows are typically negative. While we expect the impact of seasonal fluctuations to continue, merchant hotel growth rates or changes to the hotel business model or booking patterns as discussed above may affect working capital, which might counteract or intensify the anticipated seasonal fluctuations.

As of September 30, 2010, we had a deficit in our working capital of \$172 million, compared to a deficit of \$610 million as of December 31, 2009. The change in deficit is primarily due to financing and investing activities including proceeds from the issuance of the \$750 million senior unsecured notes issued in August 2010, partially offset by stock repurchases, dividend payments and purchases of marketable securities classified as long-term investments.

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We continue to invest in the development and expansion of our operations. Ongoing investments include but are not limited to improvements to infrastructure, which include our servers, networking equipment and software, release improvements to our software code, platform migrations and consolidations and search engine marketing and optimization efforts. Our future capital requirements may include capital needs for acquisitions, share repurchases, dividend payments or expenditures in support of our business strategy; thus reducing our cash balance and/or increasing our debt.

Our cash flows are as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	\$ Change
	(In millions)		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 938	\$ 820	\$ 117
Investing activities	(849)	14	(863)
Financing activities	241	(672)	913
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(21)	10	(32)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$117 million primarily due to higher operating income after adjusting for the impacts of depreciation and amortization as well as a decrease in income tax payments.

We used \$863 million more in cash for investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the prior year period primarily due to increased net purchases of investments of \$754 million, an increase in capital expenditures of \$50 million and an increase in net cash paid for acquisitions of \$28 million.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 included net proceeds of \$743 million from the 5.95% senior notes issued in August 2010 and \$39 million of proceeds from the exercise of equity awards, partially offset by cash paid to acquire shares of \$394 million, including the repurchased shares under the 2006 authorization discussed below, \$78 million paid to acquire additional interests in certain majority owned subsidiaries, as well as \$60 million in cash dividend payments. Cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 primarily included a repayment of \$650 million of borrowings under the prior credit facility.

In 2006, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock. There is no fixed termination date for the repurchase. During the first nine months of 2010, we repurchased, through open market transactions, 16.6 million shares under this authorization for a total cost of \$382 million, excluding transaction costs, representing an average repurchase price of \$23.02 per share. As of September 30, 2010, 3.4 million shares remain authorized for repurchase. On October 25, 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, authorized an additional share repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock. No additional repurchases have been made under these authorizations as of October 28, 2010.

In the first three quarters of 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, declared and we paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.07 per share of outstanding common stock payable to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 11, 2010, May 27, 2010, and August 26, 2010. In addition, on October 25, 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.07 per share of outstanding common stock to stockholders of record as of the close of business on November 18, 2010. Future declarations of dividends are subject to final determination by our Board of Directors.

The effect of foreign exchange on our cash balances denominated in foreign currency for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 showed a net decrease of \$32 million reflecting depreciation in currencies and higher foreign-denominated cash balances in the current year period.

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In our opinion, available cash, funds from operations and available borrowings will provide sufficient capital resources to meet our foreseeable liquidity needs. There can be no assurance, however, that the cost or availability of future borrowings, including refinancings, if any, will be available on terms acceptable to us.

Contractual Obligations, Commercial Commitments and Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

There have been no material changes outside the normal course of business to our contractual obligations and commercial commitments since December 31, 2009. Other than our contractual obligations and commercial commitments, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

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Part I. Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk
Market Risk Management

Interest Rate Risk

During the first quarter of 2010, we began investing in investment grade corporate debt securities and, as of September 30, 2010, we had \$212 million of available for sale investments. Additionally, as of September 30, 2010, our investments included a \$34 million bearer deposit note classified as held to maturity. We performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact a change in interest rates would have on the value of these investments assuming an adverse change of 100 basis points. A hypothetical 1.00% (100 basis points) increase in interest rates would have resulted in a decrease in the fair values of our investments of approximately \$2 million as of September 30, 2010. Such losses would only be realized if we sold the investments prior to maturity.

There have been no other material changes in our market risk during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. For additional information, see Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Part I. Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), our management, including our Chairman and Senior Executive, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, our Chairman and Senior Executive, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, Expedia and its subsidiaries are parties to legal proceedings and claims involving property, personal injury, contract, alleged infringement of third party intellectual property rights and other claims. A discussion of certain legal proceedings can be found in the section titled "Legal Proceedings," of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. The following are developments regarding such legal proceedings:

Occupancy Tax Litigation

St. Louis, Missouri Litigation. The online travel companies requested that the court reconsider its denial of their motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint. The court granted the online travel companies' motion and dismissed the case in its entirety. The City has appealed the court's dismissal of their lawsuit.

City of Anaheim, California Litigation. On August 30, 2010, the court granted the online travel companies' demurrer and motion for judgment on the City's amended complaint. The court previously dismissed the City's claims. The City was allowed to amend its claims and the court has now dismissed the City's amended claims.

City of San Diego, California Litigation. The online travel companies have filed a petition for writ of mandate and cross-complaint challenging the adverse administrative decision by the City of San Diego hearing officer that the online travel companies should pay hotel occupancy taxes.

County of Monroe, Florida Statewide Class Action. The parties have reached a settlement in principle. On September 3, 2010, the court entered an order granting preliminary approval of the class action settlement.

Atlanta, Georgia Litigation. The parties have appealed the trial court's ruling on the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment.

Gallup, New Mexico Litigation. Plaintiff Municipalities filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's denial of their motion for summary judgment. The court denied the Municipalities' motion for reconsideration and refused to grant summary judgment in favor of plaintiffs.

City of Santa Monica, California Litigation. Defendant online travel companies have filed their demurrer to the City's first amended complaint. The City has moved to strike the online travel companies' demurrer on the basis that taxes must be paid before legal claims can be asserted. The hearing is scheduled for December 6, 2010.

City of Los Angeles, California Litigation. On September 16, 2010, the Los Angeles Assessment Review Officer approved the assessments against the online travel companies on the ground that hotel occupancy taxes are due. This matter remains pending at the administrative level.

Genesee County, Michigan Litigation. The four Michigan counties (Genesee, Calhoun, Ingham, and Saginaw Counties) that brought this suit have moved for summary judgment. Plaintiffs have indicated that they are no longer seeking a class action.

Leon County, Florida Litigation for State Sales Taxes. Defendants the Florida Department of Revenue and the online travel companies both moved to dismiss Leon County's claim for state level sales taxes on hotel occupancy. The court denied the defendants' motions to dismiss.

Baltimore County, Maryland Litigation. Defendant online travel companies have moved to dismiss the County's claims.

The following additional cases were filed and/or served during the third quarter of 2010:

Hamilton County, Ohio v. Hotels.com, et. al., Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Case No. A 1007729. On August 23, 2010, the counties of Hamilton, Cuyahoga, and Erie brought suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. The counties claim that the online travel companies have failed to remit occupancy taxes. Plaintiffs assert claims for violation of the counties' transient occupancy taxes, unjust enrichment, money had and received, conversion, constructive trust, breach of contract, declaratory judgment and damages. The defendants have filed for removal of the case to federal court.

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Part II. Item 1. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

At various times, the Company has also received notices of audit or tax assessments from municipalities and other taxing jurisdictions concerning our possible obligations with respect to state and local hotel occupancy or related taxes, which are listed in the section titled "Legal Proceedings" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and our subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. In addition, the states of Ohio, Wyoming, Louisiana and Montana; and the cities of Pasadena, California, St. Louis, Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico, have begun or attempted to pursue formal or informal audits or administrative procedures, or stated that they may assert claims against us relating to allegedly unpaid state or local hotel occupancy or related taxes.

The Company believes that the claims discussed above lack merit and will continue to defend vigorously against them.

In re ARC Venture Holding, Inc. The parties reached a settlement, which was approved by the bankruptcy court and became final on July 23, 2010. Expedia made a settlement payment on August 2, 2010 and the case has been dismissed.

New York City Litigation. The city's motion to dismiss the online travel companies' claim that the city's newly-enacted ordinance exceeds the scope of its taxing authority has been granted.

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Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Table of Contents**Part II. Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**
Share Repurchase

In 2006, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock. There is no fixed termination date for the repurchase. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we repurchased 16.6 million shares under this authorization for a total cost of \$382 million, excluding transaction costs, representing an average repurchase price of \$23.02 per share.

A summary of the repurchase activity for the third quarter of 2010 is as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share (In thousands, except per share data)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1-31, 2010		\$		11,618
August 1-31, 2010	6,846	23.64	6,846	4,772
September 1-30, 2010	1,388	23.30	1,388	3,384
Total	8,234	23.58	8,234	

On October 25, 2010, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, authorized an additional share repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock.

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Part II. Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference		
			Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit Filing Date
31.1	Certification of the Chairman and Senior Executive Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
31.2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
31.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32.1	Certification of the Chairman and Senior Executive pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32.2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
101*	The following financial statements from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.				

* Furnished herewith.

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Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Section 13 or 15(d) Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

October 28, 2010

Expedia, Inc.

By:

/s/ MICHAEL B. ADLER
Michael B. Adler
Chief Financial Officer

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