

UMPQUA HOLDINGS CORP
Form 4/A
January 30, 2017

FORM 4

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

OMB APPROVAL

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Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
MCLAUGHLIN NEAL T

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
UMPQUA HOLDINGS CORP
[z\$5dausr]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)
ONE SW COLUMBIA ST STE 1200

(Street)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)
01/31/2016

____ Director _____ 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) _____ Other (specify below)
EVP/Treasurer

PORTLAND, OR 97258

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)
02/02/2016

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D)	Price		
			Code	V	Amount		
Common Stock	01/31/2016		D	349	<u>(1)</u> \$ 0 <u>(2)</u>	71,655	D

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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(9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

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1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Number of Derivative Securities Owned Following Transaction (Instr. 6)
				Code	V (A) (D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
MCLAUGHLIN NEAL T ONE SW COLUMBIA ST STE 1200 PORTLAND, OR 97258			EVP/Treasurer	

Signatures

Andrew H Ognall, Attorney
In Fact 01/30/2017

__Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) The portion of a performance-based Restricted Stock Award forfeited (in accordance with Rule 16b-3(e)) due to the performance criteria not being met at 100%.
- (2) Not required

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. n="bottom" style="padding:0pt .7pt 0pt 0pt;width:16.5pt;">

2

*

Porsche

1

*

Jaguar

1

*

Land Rover

1

*

Total Luxury

40

32

%

Mid-Line Import

Honda

13

21

%

Nissan

11

12

Toyota

4

8

Mazda

1

*

MINI

1

*

Volkswagen

1

*

Total Mid-Line Import

31

41

%

Mid-Line Domestic

Chevrolet

5

4

%

GMC

4

1

Pontiac

4

1

Chrysler

4

2

Ford

4

5

Mercury

4

1

Buick

3

*

Jeep

3

1

Dodge

2

1

Total Mid-Line Domestic

33

16

%

Value

Hyundai(a)

3

*

%

Kia

3

1

Total Value

6

1

%

Heavy Trucks

Hino

1

*

%

Isuzu

1

2

Navistar

1

6

Peterbilt

1

2

Total Heavy Trucks

4

10

%

TOTAL

114

100

%

* Franchise accounted for less than 1% of new retail vehicle revenue for the year ended December 31, 2006.

(a) Includes two pending divestitures as of December 31, 2006, which were sold in the first quarter of 2007.

9

Asbury's geographic coverage encompassed 21 different metropolitan markets at 87 locations in 10 states as of December 31, 2006: Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. New vehicle sales revenue is diversified among manufacturers and for the year ended December 31, 2006 of which Honda (21%), Nissan (12%), Mercedes-Benz (9%), Toyota (8%), BMW (6%), Lexus (6%), Acura (5%) and Ford (5%) represented 72% of the portfolio. We believe that our broad geographic coverage as well as diversification among manufacturers decreases our exposure to regional economic downturns and manufacturer-specific risks such as warranty issues or production disruption. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Related to our Dependence on Vehicle Manufacturers Adverse conditions affecting the manufacturers may negatively impact our profitability for a list of such manufacturer-specific risks.

Each of our dealerships maintains a strong local brand that has been enhanced through local advertising over many years. We believe our cultivation of strong local brands is beneficial because consumers prefer to interact with a locally recognized brand. By placing franchises in one geographic location under a single, local brand, we expect to generate advertising synergies and retain customers even as they purchase and service different automobile brands.

Maintain Variable Cost Structure and Emphasize Expense Control

We continually focus on controlling expenses and expanding margins at our existing dealerships and those that are integrated into our operations upon acquisition. Our variable cost structure generally helps us manage expenses in a variety of economic environments, as the majority of our operating expenses consist of incentive-based compensation, vehicle carrying costs, advertising and other variable and controllable costs. The majority of our general manager compensation and virtually all salesperson compensation is tied to profits of the dealership. Salespersons, sales managers, service managers, parts managers, service advisors, service technicians and the majority of other non-clerical dealership personnel are paid a commission or a modest salary plus commission. We believe we can further manage these types of costs through best practices, standardization of compensation plans, controlled oversight and accountability, and centralized processing systems.

Focus on Higher Margin Products and Services

While new vehicle sales are critical to drawing customers to our dealerships, fixed operations, used vehicle retail sales, and finance and insurance generally provide significantly higher profit margins and account for the majority of our profitability. In addition, we have discipline-specific executives at both the corporate and regional levels who focus on increasing the penetration of current services and expanding the breadth of our offerings to customers. While each of our dealership general managers has the independence and flexibility to respond effectively to local market conditions, each pursues an integrated strategy, as directed from our centralized management team, to grow these higher margin businesses to enhance profitability and stimulate organic growth.

- **Fixed Operations.** We offer parts, perform vehicle service work and operate collision repair centers, all of which provide important sources of recurring revenue with high gross profit margins. For the year ended December 31, 2006, gross profits from these businesses absorbed approximately 60% of our total operating expenses, including corporate office expenses, but excluding salespersons' compensation. We intend to continue to grow this higher-margin business and increase this cost absorption rate by adding new service bays and increasing capacity utilization of existing service bays. To help ensure high levels of customer satisfaction within our parts, service and collision repair operations, we continue to add skilled technicians and service advisors to our operations. In addition, given the increased sophistication of vehicles, our repair operations provide detailed expertise and state-of-the-art diagnostic equipment that we believe independent repair shops cannot adequately provide. Our repair operations also provide manufacturer warranty work that must be done at certified franchise dealerships, rather than through independent dealers.

- **Used Vehicles.** We sell used vehicles at virtually all of our franchised dealerships. Used vehicle sales include the sale of used vehicles to individual retail customers and the sale of used vehicles to other dealers at auction. We intend to grow our used vehicle business by maintaining high quality inventory across all price ranges, providing competitive prices, continuing to enhance our marketing initiatives and focusing our efforts on servicing our customers who need sub-prime financing.
- **Finance and Insurance.** In the past two years we have increased our finance and insurance revenues by offering a broad range of conventional finance and lease alternatives to fund the purchase of new and used vehicles. Moreover, continued in-depth sales training and certification efforts and innovative computer technologies has and will serve as important tools in growing our finance and insurance profitability. We have increased dealership generated finance and insurance revenue per vehicle retailed to \$906 for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$886 for the year ended December 31, 2005. We have successfully increased our dealership generated finance and insurance revenue per vehicle retailed each year since our inception. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Information.

Local Management of Dealership Operations and Centralized Administrative and Strategic Functions

We believe that local management of dealership operations enables our retail network to provide market-specific responses to sales, customer service and inventory requirements. Our dealerships are operated as distinct profit centers in which the general managers are responsible for the operations, personnel and financial performance of their dealerships as well as other day-to-day operations. Our local management teams familiarity with their markets enables them to effectively run day-to-day operations, market to customers, recruit new employees and gauge acquisition opportunities in these markets. The general manager of each dealership is supported by a management team consisting, in most cases, of a new vehicle sales manager, a used vehicle sales manager, a finance and insurance manager, and a fixed operations manager. We have a management structure that is intended to promote and reward entrepreneurial spirit and the achievement of team goals. This management structure is complemented by regionally centralized technology and financial controls, as well as sharing market intelligence throughout the organization. See Experienced and Incentivized Corporate and Dealership Management below for a discussion of the incentive-based pay system for management at our corporate office and at our dealerships.

We employ professional management practices in all aspects of our operations, including information technology and employee training. Our dealership operations are complemented by regionally centralized technology and strategic and financial controls, as well as shared market intelligence throughout the organization. Corporate and dealership management utilize computer-based management information systems to monitor each dealership's sales, profitability and inventory on a regular basis. We believe the application of professional management practices provides us with a competitive advantage over many independent dealerships. We regularly examine our operations in order to identify areas for improvement and disseminate best practices company-wide.

Our corporate headquarters are located in New York, New York. The corporate office is responsible for the capital structure of the business and its expansion and operating strategy. The implementation of our operational strategy rests with each dealership management team based on the policies and procedures established by the corporate office.

Investment in Human Capital

We recognize that our ability to control the growth of our new vehicle sales is limited by external factors, including the manufacturers' ability to develop new vehicle models, manufacturer rebates and incentives, consumer confidence, oil and gas prices, interest rates and the availability of credit for

consumers. Growth in our fixed operations business is dependent on our ability to generate long-term customer relationships and having our customers return to our stores for service and repairs. Our finance and insurance business is dependent on our ability to arrange financing for our customers through third party vendors. In each line of our business, our ability to capture the customer and close the deal will enable us to generate revenue. In our effort to seek continued growth in all of our business lines and set us apart from our competitors, we invest in the education and growth of our employees.

Over the past two years, we have implemented programs to certify our finance and insurance managers, our new and used sales managers and our sales force in the areas of compliance and ethics. These employees either attend classes or seminars on compliance and ethics as such topics relate to the automotive retailing industry, and more specifically, finance and insurance for the finance and insurance managers, and are then required to pass a written examination on these subjects in order to receive certification. The employees are required to maintain their certification annually which keeps their knowledge of compliance and ethics current. Furthermore, we believe that by certifying these employees, we build the knowledge base of our employees, which, in turn, improves morale and performance. We expect that by May 2007, our entire sales force will be certified.

In addition, in three of our four regions, we have a regional training program for our fixed operations employees that addresses various aspects of our fixed operations business, including tire sales and oil sales. Our fixed operation employees are trained so that they can in turn hold new car clinics and service clinics for our customers. We believe that by increasing the knowledge base of our fixed operations employees, we not only build their confidence and increase their performance; such training provides better experience for our customers as they interact with those employees. We believe that a customer who has a positive experience with one of our employees will be a repeat customer, which, in return, will lead to the continued growth of our business.

Experienced and Incentivized Corporate and Dealership Management

We have a corporate management team that has served in prominent leadership positions, including positions at other Fortune 500 companies. Kenneth B. Gilman, our President and Chief Executive Officer, has extensive experience in the retail sector. He served for 25 years at Limited Brands (formerly, The Limited, Inc.) where his last assignment was as Chief Executive Officer of Lane Bryant, a retailer of women's clothing and a subsidiary of Limited Brands. From 1993 to 2001, Mr. Gilman served as Vice Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer of Limited Brands with responsibility for, among other things, finance, information technology, supply chain management and production. Mr. Gilman has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2001. On February 15, 2007, Mr. Gilman, announced his retirement from his position as our President and Chief Executive Officer, and his retirement from our board of directors, both effective immediately following our 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders on May 4, 2007.

Charles R. Oglesby, has served as our Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since September 2006. He has also served as the Chief Executive Officer of our South Region since August 2004. Mr. Oglesby originally joined us as President and Chief Executive Officer of Asbury Automotive Arkansas in February 2002. From July 1998 to February 2000, Mr. Oglesby served as President and Chief Operating Officer of the First America Automotive Group in San Francisco. Mr. Oglesby will succeed Mr. Gilman as our President and Chief Executive Officer effective May 4, 2007.

J. Gordon Smith has served as our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since September 2003. He joined us following over 26 years with General Electric Company (GE). During his last twelve years at GE he served as Chief Financial Officer for three of GE's commercial finance businesses: Corporate Financial Services, Commercial Equipment Finance and Capital Markets.

We believe that our leadership at the store level represents some of the best talent in the industry. Our regional executives and store general managers are proven leaders in their local markets and have

many years of experience in the automotive retail industry. In addition, our continued focus on college recruiting, training, development, and retention is designed to maintain our talented management pool. See Business Strategy Investment in Human Capital for further description of certain of our training programs.

We tie compensation of our senior dealership management to performance by relying upon an incentive-based pay system. We compensate our general managers based on dealership profitability, and our department managers and salespeople are similarly compensated based upon departmental profitability and individual performance.

Continued Growth Through Targeted Acquisitions

Acquisitions continue to be part of our growth strategy. In the past, we have focused our acquisition strategy on establishing a presence in new markets through the purchase of multiple individual franchises or through the acquisition of large, profitable and well-managed dealership groups with leading market positions. Our present strategy is to become the leader in every market in which we currently operate, although we will examine opportunities to acquire large dealership groups or enter new markets as they become available. As such, we intend to evaluate tuck-in acquisitions, or acquisitions in existing regions, that complement our current dealerships.

Tuck-in acquisitions are typically re-branded immediately after acquisition and operate thereafter under our respective local brand name. By focusing on geographic and brand diversity, we seek to manage economic risk and drive growth and profitability. Because we own dealerships of all major brands and avoid concentration with one manufacturer, we are well-positioned to respond to changing customer preferences and should not be adversely affected by specific product supply shortages.

We believe that these tuck-in acquisitions have facilitated, and will continue to facilitate, our regional operating efficiencies and cost savings. In addition, we have generally been able to improve the gross profit of tuck-in acquisitions within twelve months following the acquisition. We believe this is due to a number of factors depending on the acquisition, including

- improvements in the number of finance and insurance products sold per vehicle retailed;
- greater utilization of service bays acquired in the acquisition;
- improved management practices; and
- enhanced unit sales volumes related to the strength of our local brand names.

Commitment to Customer Service

We are focused on providing a high level of customer service to meet the needs of an increasingly sophisticated and demanding automotive consumer. We attempt to design our dealership service business to meet the needs of our customers and establish relationships that will result in both repeat business and additional business through customer referrals. Furthermore, we provide our dealership managers with incentives to employ more efficient selling approaches, engage in extensive follow-up to develop long-term relationships with customers and extensively train our sales staff to be able to meet customer needs. We continually evaluate innovative ways to improve the buying experience for our customers and believe that our ability to share best practices across our dealerships gives us an advantage over independent dealerships. In addition, our dealerships regard service and repair operations as an integral part of the overall approach to customer service, providing an opportunity to foster ongoing relationships and improve customer loyalty. We continue to add skilled technicians and service advisors to our operations to ensure that our customers continue to receive excellent service. We intend to invest in the human capital necessary to ensure that this aspect of our business continues to expand.

Marketing

Our advertising and marketing efforts are focused at the local market level, with the aim of building our business with a broad base of repeat, referral and new customers. Our primary advertising medium is local newspapers, followed by radio, television, direct mail, the Internet and the yellow pages. In addition, in 2006 we implemented new strategies that use electronic mail to assist our marketing efforts and that allow us to stay in contact with our customers.

The automotive retail industry has traditionally used locally produced, largely non-professional materials for advertising, often developed under the direction of each dealership's general manager. We have created common marketing materials for our brand names using professional advertising agencies. Our corporate sales and marketing department helps oversee and share creative materials and general marketing best practices across our dealerships. Our total company marketing expense was \$49.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, which translates into an average of \$293 per retail vehicle sold. In addition, manufacturers' direct advertising spending in support of their brands has been historically a significant component of the total amount spent on new car advertising in the United States.

Management Information Systems

We consolidate financial, accounting and operational data received from our dealers nationwide through a private communication network. The data from the dealers is gathered and processed through their individual dealer management system. Our dealerships use software from ADP, Inc. or Reynolds & Reynolds, Co. as their dealer management system. We aggregate the information from the dealer systems at our corporate headquarters to create one single view of the business using Hyperion financial products.

Our information technology approach enables us to quickly integrate and aggregate the information from a new acquisition. By creating a connection over our private network between the dealer management system and corporate Hyperion financial products, corporate management can quickly view the financial, accounting and operational data of the newly acquired dealer. Therefore, we are able to efficiently integrate the acquired dealer into our operations. Hyperion's products allow us to easily and quickly review operating and financial data at a variety of levels. For example, from our headquarters, management can review the performance of any specific department (*e.g.*, parts and services) at any particular dealership. This system also allows us to quickly compile and monitor our consolidated financial results.

Competition

In new vehicle sales, our dealerships compete primarily with other franchised dealerships in their regions. We do not have any cost advantage in purchasing new vehicles from the manufacturers. Instead, we rely on advertising and merchandising, sales expertise, service reputation, strong local brand names and location of our dealerships to sell new vehicles. Our used vehicle operations compete with other franchised dealers, independent used car dealers, automobile rental agencies and private parties for supply and resale of used vehicles. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Competition**-Substantial competition in automobile sales may adversely affect our profitability.

We compete with other franchised dealers to perform warranty repairs and with other automobile dealers and franchised and independent service centers for non-warranty repair and routine maintenance business. We compete with other automobile dealers, service stores and auto parts retailers in our parts operations. We believe that the principal competitive factors in parts and service sales are the use of factory-approved replacement parts, price, the familiarity with a manufacturer's brands and models, and the quality of customer service. A number of regional and national chains as well as some competing franchised dealers may offer certain parts and services at prices that may be lower than our prices.

In arranging financing for our customers' vehicle purchases, we compete with a broad range of financial institutions. In addition, financial institutions are now offering finance and insurance products through the Internet, which may reduce our profits on these items. We believe that the principal competitive factors in providing financing are convenience, interest rates and flexibility in contract length.

We compete with other national dealer groups and individual investors for acquisitions. Some of our competitors may have greater financial resources and competition may increase acquisition pricing of target dealerships.

Dealer and Framework Agreements

Each of our dealerships operates pursuant to a dealer agreement between the dealership and the manufacturer (or in some cases the distributor) of each brand of new vehicles sold at the dealership. In addition, in connection with our heavy trucks business in Atlanta, Georgia, we have entered into dealer agreements pursuant to which we provide factory authorized service and warranty repairs on heavy trucks that we are not authorized to sell. Our typical dealer agreement specifies the locations at which the dealer has the right and obligation to sell the manufacturer's vehicles and related parts and products and/or to perform certain approved services. Each dealer agreement also governs the use of the manufacturer's trademarks and service marks.

The allocation of new vehicles among dealerships is subject to the discretion of the manufacturer, and generally does not guarantee the dealership exclusivity within a given territory. Most dealer agreements impose requirements on virtually every aspect of the dealer's operations. For example, most of our dealer agreements contain provisions and standards related to inventories of new vehicles and manufacturer replacement parts, the maintenance of minimum net working capital and in some cases minimum net worth, the achievement of certain sales and customer satisfaction targets, advertising and marketing practices, facilities, signs, products offered to customers, dealership management, personnel training, information systems and dealership monthly and annual financial reporting.

In addition to requirements under dealer agreements, we are subject to additional provisions contained in supplemental agreements, framework agreements, dealer addenda and manufacturers' policies, collectively referred to as framework agreements. Framework agreements impose additional requirements similar to those discussed above. Such agreements also define other standards and limitations including company-wide performance criteria, capitalization requirements, limitations on changes in our ownership or management, limitations on the number of a particular manufacturer's franchises owned by us, restrictions or prohibitions on our ability to pledge the stock of certain of our subsidiaries or have these subsidiaries guarantee payment of certain obligations, and conditions for consent to proposed acquisitions, including limitations on the total local, regional and national market share percentage that would be represented by a particular manufacturer's franchises owned by us after giving effect to a proposed acquisition.

Some dealer agreements and framework agreements grant the manufacturer the right to purchase its dealerships from us under certain additional circumstances, including our failure to meet the manufacturer's capitalization or working capital requirements or operating guidelines, our failure to meet certain financial requirements, the occurrence of an extraordinary corporate transaction (at our parent entity level or dealership operating entity level) without the manufacturer's prior consent, a material breach of the framework agreement or acceleration of obligations under our credit facility (the Committed Credit Facility), our 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the 8% Notes) or our 9% Notes. Some of our dealer agreements and framework agreements also give the manufacturer a right of first refusal if we propose to sell any dealership representing the manufacturer's brands to a third party. These agreements may also attempt to limit the protections available under state dealer laws and require us to resolve disputes through binding arbitration.

Provisions for Termination or Non-renewal of Dealer and Framework Agreements. Certain of our dealer agreements expire after a specified period of time, ranging from one year to six years, while other of our agreements have a perpetual term. We expect to renew expiring agreements in the ordinary course of business. However, typical dealer agreements give the manufacturer the right to terminate or the option of non-renewal of the dealer agreements under certain circumstances, including:

- insolvency or bankruptcy of the dealership;
- failure to adequately operate the dealership or to maintain required capitalization levels;
- impairment of the reputation or financial condition of the dealership;
- change of control of the dealership without manufacturer approval;
- failure to complete facility upgrades required by the manufacturer or agreed to by the dealer; or
- material breach of other provisions of a dealer agreement.

See Risk Factors Risk Factors Related to Our Dependence on Vehicle Manufacturers If we fail to obtain renewals of one or more of our dealer agreements on favorable terms, if certain of our franchises are terminated, or if certain manufacturers' rights under their agreements with us are triggered, our operations may be adversely affected, for a further discussion of the risks related to the termination or non-renewal of our dealer and framework agreements. While our dealer agreements may be terminated or not renewed for the reasons listed above, it is possible to negotiate a waiver of termination or non-renewal with the manufacturer.

Manufacturers' Limitations on Acquisitions. Our dealer agreements and framework agreements typically require us to maintain certain performance standards and obtain the consent of the applicable manufacturer before we can acquire any additional dealership franchises. A majority of these agreements impose limits on the number of dealerships we are permitted to own at the metropolitan, regional and national levels. These limits vary according to the agreements we have with each of the manufacturers but are generally based on fixed numerical limits or on a fixed percentage of the aggregate sales of the manufacturer. Under our current framework and dealer agreements, we are close to our franchise ceiling with Toyota and Lexus and at such ceiling with Jaguar. We are currently not able to acquire additional Ford, Lincoln or Mercury dealerships; however, we may negotiate with Ford for a waiver.

From time to time certain other manufacturers also assert sales and customer satisfaction and other deficiencies at certain of our dealerships causing us to be ineligible to acquire certain additional dealerships until such deficiencies have been remedied or relief from such requirements can be negotiated. It is our practice to cooperate with these manufacturers to correct the alleged performance and other issues, including at times entering into supplemental action plan agreements detailing the steps we will take and in some cases specifying the timeframes in which we plan to achieve improved performance at these dealerships. Unless we negotiate favorable terms with, or receive the consent of, the manufacturers, we may be prevented from making further acquisitions upon reaching the limits or if we fail to maintain performance standards provided for in the framework agreements. See also Risk Factors Risk Factors Related to Our Dependence on Vehicle Manufacturers Manufacturers' restrictions on acquisitions may limit our future growth.

State Dealer Laws. We operate in states that have state dealer laws limiting manufacturers' ability to terminate dealer agreements. However, some framework agreements attempt to limit the protection of state dealer laws. We are basing the following discussion of state dealer laws on our understanding of these laws. Furthermore, we cannot predict to what degree we will be entitled to state dealer law protections as a result of provisions in our framework agreements that purport to limit our state law rights.

State dealer laws generally provide that it is a violation for manufacturers to terminate or refuse to renew dealer agreements unless they provide written notice to the dealers setting forth good cause and

stating the grounds for termination or nonrenewal. State dealer laws typically require reasonable advance notice to dealers prior to termination or nonrenewal of a dealer agreement. Some state dealer laws allow dealers to file protests or petitions within the notice period and allow dealers an opportunity to cure non-compliance with the manufacturers' criteria. These statutes also provide that manufacturers are prohibited from unreasonably withholding approval for a proposed change in ownership of the dealership. In several states, acceptable grounds for disapproval are limited to material reasons relating to the character, financial ability or business experience of the proposed transferee and may also include current performance of the proposed transferee in operating other dealerships of the same manufacturer. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Dependence On Vehicle Manufacturers. If state dealer laws are repealed or weakened or superseded by our framework agreements with manufacturers, our dealerships will be more susceptible to termination, non-renewal or renegotiation of their dealer agreements.

Governmental Regulations

We are subject to extensive federal, state and local regulations governing our marketing, advertising, selling, leasing, financing and servicing of motor vehicles and related products. Our dealerships also are subject to state laws and regulations generally relating to corporate entities.

Under various state laws, each of our dealerships must obtain a license in order to establish, operate or relocate a dealership or provide certain automotive repair services. These laws also regulate conduct of our businesses, including advertising and sales practices. Other states into which we may expand our operations in the future are likely to have similar requirements.

The sales of financing products to our customers are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding truth-in-lending, deceptive and unfair trade practices, leasing, equal credit opportunity, motor vehicle finance, installment sales, insurance and usury. Some states regulate finance fees, administrative fees and other charges that may be charged in connection with vehicle sales. Penalties for violation of any of these laws or regulations may include revocation of necessary licenses, injunctive relief, assessment of criminal and civil fines and penalties. In certain instances, these laws create a private cause of action for individuals. We believe that we comply substantially with all laws and regulations affecting our business and do not have any material liabilities under such laws and regulations. We believe that compliance with all such laws and regulations will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, earnings or competitive position. See

Risk Factors Other Risks Related to Our Business Governmental regulations and environmental regulation compliance costs may adversely affect our profitability.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to a wide range of environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the storage of petroleum substances and chemicals, the handling and disposal of wastes and the remediation of contamination. As with automobile dealerships generally, and service and parts and collision repair center operations in particular, our business involves the generation, use, handling and disposal of hazardous or toxic substances and wastes. Operations involving the management of wastes are subject to requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and comparable state statutes. Pursuant to these laws, federal and state environmental agencies have established approved methods for handling, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of regulated substances and wastes with which we must comply.

Our business also involves the use of above ground and underground storage tanks. Under applicable laws and regulations, we are responsible for the proper use, maintenance and abandonment of our regulated storage tanks and for remediation of subsurface soils and groundwater impacted by releases from existing or abandoned storage tanks. In addition to these regulated tanks, we own, operate, or have otherwise closed in place other underground and above ground devices or containers (such as automotive

lifts and service pits) that may not be classified as regulated tanks, but which could or may have released stored materials into the environment, thereby potentially obligating us to clean up any soils or groundwater resulting from such releases.

We are also subject to laws and regulations governing remediation of contamination at or from our facilities or at facilities where we send hazardous or toxic substances or wastes for treatment, recycling or disposal. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, also known as the Superfund law, and similar state statutes, imposes liability for the entire cost of a cleanup, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on those that are considered to have contributed to the release of a hazardous substance. Responsible parties include the owner or operator of the site or sites where the release occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances released at such sites. These responsible parties also may be liable for damages to natural resources. It is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the release of hazardous substances. Currently, we are not aware of any material Superfund or other remedial liabilities to which we are subject.

Further, the Federal Clean Water Act and comparable state statutes prohibit discharges of pollutants into regulated waters without the necessary permits, require containment of potential discharges of oil or hazardous substances and require preparation of spill contingency plans. We believe that we are in material compliance with those wastewater discharge requirements as well as requirements for the containment of potential discharges and spill contingency planning and other environmental laws applicable to our operations.

Environmental laws and regulations are very complex and it has become difficult for businesses that routinely handle hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to achieve and maintain full compliance with all applicable environmental laws. From time to time we experience incidents and encounter conditions that will not be in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. However, none of our dealerships has been subject to any material environmental liabilities in the past, nor do we know of any fact or condition that would result in any material environmental liabilities being incurred in the future. Nevertheless, environmental laws and regulations and their interpretation and enforcement are changed frequently and we believe that the trend of more expansive and stricter environmental legislation and regulations is likely to continue. Hence, there can be no assurance that compliance with environmental laws or regulations or the future discovery of unknown environmental conditions will not require additional expenditures by us, or that such expenditures would not be material. See Risk Factors Other Risks Related to Our Business Governmental regulations and environmental regulation compliance costs may adversely affect our profitability.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we employed approximately 8,300 persons. We believe our relationship with our employees is favorable. We do not have employees that are represented by a labor union. In the future, we may acquire additional businesses that have unionized employees. Certain of our facilities are located in areas of high union concentration, and such facilities are susceptible to union-organizing activity. In addition, because of our dependence on vehicle manufacturers, we may be affected adversely by labor strikes, work slowdowns and walkouts at vehicle manufacturers production facilities and transportation modes.

Insurance

Because of their vehicle inventory and the nature of the automotive retail business, automobile retail dealerships generally require significant levels of insurance covering a broad variety of risks. Our insurance program includes multiple umbrella policies with a total per occurrence and aggregate limit of

\$100.0 million. We also have directors and officers insurance, real property insurance, comprehensive coverage for our vehicle inventory, garage liability and employee dishonesty insurance.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information in this report, you should consider carefully the following risk factors when evaluating our business.

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO OUR DEPENDENCE ON VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS

If we fail to obtain renewals of one or more of our dealer agreements on favorable terms, if certain of our franchises are terminated, or if certain manufacturers' rights under their agreements with us are triggered, our operations may be adversely affected.

Each of our dealerships operates under the terms of a dealer agreement with the manufacturer (or manufacturer-authorized distributor) of each new vehicle brand it carries. Our dealerships may obtain new vehicles from manufacturers, sell new vehicles and display vehicle manufacturers' trademarks only to the extent permitted under dealer agreements. As a result of the terms of our dealer agreements and our dependence on these franchise rights, manufacturers exercise a great deal of control over our day-to-day operations and the terms of our dealer agreements govern key aspects of our operations, acquisition strategy and capital spending.

Most of our dealer agreements provide the manufacturer with the right to terminate the agreement or refuse to renew it after the expiration of the term of the agreement under specified circumstances. We cannot assure you we will be able to renew any of our existing dealer agreements or that we will be able to obtain renewals on favorable terms. Specifically, many of our dealer agreements provide that the manufacturer may terminate the agreement or direct us to divest the subject dealership if there is a change of control of the dealership. Some of our dealer agreements also provide the manufacturer with the right of first refusal to purchase from us any franchise we seek to sell. Provisions such as these may provide manufacturers with superior bargaining positions in the event that they seek to terminate our dealer agreements or renegotiate the agreements on terms that are disadvantageous to us. Our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected to the extent that our franchise rights become compromised or our operations restricted due to the terms of our dealer agreements or if we lose franchises representing a significant source of our revenues.

In addition, we have agreements with Toyota which provide that in the event that our payment obligations under our Committed Credit Facility or our 9% Notes are accelerated or demand for payment is made under our subsidiaries' guarantees of the Committed Credit Facility or our 9% Notes as a result of an event of default, Toyota will have the right to purchase our Toyota and Lexus dealerships for cash at their fair market value, unless the acceleration or demand is waived within a cure period of no less than 30 days after Toyota's notification of its intent to exercise its right to purchase. If fair market value cannot be agreed by the parties, it will be determined by an independent nationally recognized and experienced appraiser. We also have an agreement with Ford that provides if any of the lenders of our Committed Credit Facility or floor plan facilities accelerate those payment obligations, or if we are notified of any default under our Committed Credit Facility, then Ford may exercise its right to acquire our Ford, Lincoln and Mercury dealerships for their fair market value.

Our failure to meet manufacturer consumer satisfaction, financial or sales performance requirements may adversely affect our ability to acquire new dealerships and our profitability.

Many manufacturers attempt to measure customers' satisfaction with their experience in our sales and service departments through rating systems that are generally known in the automotive retailing industry as consumer satisfaction indexes (CSI). CSI ratings augment the ability of manufacturers to monitor the

financial and sales performance of dealerships. At the time we acquire a dealership or enter into a new dealership or framework agreement, several manufacturers establish certain sales or performance criteria for that dealership, in some cases in the form of a business plan. The criteria of these performance indicators have been modified by various manufacturers from time to time in the past, and we cannot assure you that these criteria will not be further modified or replaced by different systems in the future. Some of our dealerships have had difficulty from time to time meeting these standards. We cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with these standards in the future.

In addition, manufacturers may use these performance indicators, as well as sales performance numbers, as factors in evaluating applications for acquisitions. A manufacturer may refuse to consent to our acquisition of one of its franchises if it determines our dealerships do not comply with its performance standards. This may impede our ability to execute our acquisition strategy and hinder our ability to grow. See also, Risk Factors Related to our Dependence on Vehicle Manufacturers' Restrictions on Acquisitions or Divestitures may limit our future growth and impact our profitability. In addition, we receive payments from certain manufacturers based, in part, on CSI scores, and future payments may be materially reduced or eliminated if our CSI scores decline.

The reorganization by, or the bankruptcy of, one or more of the manufacturers could have a material adverse affect on our operations.

Certain manufacturers have incurred substantial operating losses in recent periods. Sustained periods of poor financial performance by a manufacturer may force it to seek to reorganize or to seek protection from creditors in bankruptcy. A reorganization by a manufacturer may, among other things, result in a delay in the introduction of new or competitive makes or models, an elimination of certain makes or models or dealership locations, or a disruption in vehicle deliveries to our dealerships. If an attempted reorganization proves unsuccessful for the manufacturer, the continued financial distress could result in the cessation of its operations.

In the event of a bankruptcy by a vehicle manufacturer, among other things: (i) the manufacturer could seek to terminate all or certain of our franchises, and we may not receive adequate compensation for them, (ii) we may not be able to collect some or all of our receivables that are due from such manufacturer and we may be subject to preference claims relating to payments to us made by such manufacturer prior to bankruptcy, (iii) it may increase our cost to obtain financing for our new vehicle inventory with such manufacturer's captive finance subsidiary, which may cause us to finance our new vehicle inventory with alternate finance sources on less favorable terms, and (iv) consumer demand for such manufacturer's products could be materially adversely affected, especially if certain of costs related to improving such manufacturer's poor financial condition are imputed to the price of its products.

The occurrence of any one or more of the above-mentioned events could have a material adverse affect on our day-to-day operations. Furthermore, such events could result in a partial write-down of our manufacturer franchise rights (to the extent that we have recorded them) or our receivables, and a partial write-down of our goodwill. See also Risk Factors Risk Factors Related to our Dependence on Vehicle Manufacturers' Adverse conditions affecting the manufacturers may negatively impact our profitability.

Manufacturers' restrictions on acquisitions or divestitures may limit our future growth and impact our profitability.

We are generally required to obtain manufacturer consent before we can acquire any additional dealerships. In addition, many of our dealer and framework agreements require that we meet certain customer service and sales performance standards as a condition to additional dealership acquisitions. We cannot assure you that we will meet these performance standards and that manufacturers will consent to future acquisitions, which may deter us from being able to take advantage of market opportunities and restrict our ability to expand our business. The process of applying for and obtaining manufacturer

consents can take a significant amount of time, generally 60 to 90 days or more. Delays in consummating acquisitions caused by this process may negatively affect our ability to acquire dealerships that we believe will produce acquisition synergies and integrate well to our overall growth strategy. In addition, manufacturers typically establish minimum capital requirements for each of their dealerships on a case-by-case basis. As a condition to granting consent to a proposed acquisition, a manufacturer may require us to remodel and upgrade our facilities and capitalize the subject dealership at levels we would not otherwise choose, causing us to divert our financial resources from uses that management believes may be of higher long-term value to us. Furthermore, the exercise by manufacturers of their right of first refusal to acquire a dealership may prevent us from acquiring dealerships that we have identified as important to our growth, thereby having an adverse affect on our ability to grow through acquisitions.

Likewise, from time to time, we may determine that it is in our best interest to divest of an unprofitable dealership. Parties that are interested in acquiring our dealership must also seek the consent of the manufacturers. The refusal by the manufacturer to approve a potential buyer would delay the divestiture of the dealership as we would either have to find another potential buyer, which could take some time, or wait until the buyer is able to meet the expectations of the manufacturer. A delay in the sale of an unprofitable dealership may have a negative impact on our profitability and an adverse affect on our business.

Many vehicle manufacturers place limits on the total number of franchises that any group of affiliated dealerships may obtain. Certain manufacturers place limits on the number of franchises or share of total brand vehicle sales maintained by an affiliated dealership group on a national, regional or local basis. Manufacturers may also tailor these types of restrictions to particular dealership groups. We are close to our franchise ceilings with Toyota and Lexus and at such ceiling with Jaguar. We are currently not able to acquire additional Ford, Lincoln or Mercury dealerships; however, we may negotiate with Ford for a waiver. If we reach these franchise ceilings discussed above, we may be prevented from making further acquisitions, which could affect our growth.

If state dealer laws that protect automotive retailers are repealed, weakened or superseded by our framework agreements with manufacturers, our dealerships will be more susceptible to termination, non-renewal or renegotiation of their dealer agreements.

State dealer laws generally provide that a manufacturer may not terminate or refuse to renew a dealer agreement unless it has first provided the dealer with written notice setting forth good cause and stating the grounds for termination or non-renewal. Some state dealer laws allow dealers to file protests or petitions or attempt to comply with the manufacturer's criteria within the notice period to avoid the termination or non-renewal. Though unsuccessful to date, manufacturers' lobbying efforts may lead to the repeal or revision of state dealer laws. We have framework agreements with certain of our manufacturers. Among other provisions, these agreements attempt to limit the protections available to dealers under state dealer laws. If dealer laws are repealed in the states in which we operate, manufacturers may be able to terminate our franchises without providing advance notice, an opportunity to cure or a showing of good cause. Without the protection of state dealer laws, it may also be more difficult for our dealers to renew their dealer agreements upon expiration. In addition, in some states these laws restrict the ability of automobile manufacturers to compete directly in the retail market. If manufacturers obtain the ability to directly retail vehicles and do so in our markets, such competition could have a material adverse effect on us. See Business Dealer and Framework Agreements State Dealer Laws.

Manufacturers restrictions regarding a change in our stock ownership may result in the termination or forced sale of our franchises, which may adversely impact the value of our common stock.

Some of our dealer agreements and framework agreements with manufacturers prohibit transfers of any ownership interests of a dealership or, in some cases, its parent, without manufacturer consent. Our agreements with some manufacturers provide that, under certain circumstances, we may lose (either through termination or forced sale) the franchise if a person or entity acquires an ownership interest in us above a specified level or if a person or entity acquires the right to vote a specified level of our common stock without the approval of the applicable manufacturer. This trigger level can fall to as low as 5% if another vehicle manufacturer or a person with a criminal record is affiliated with the entity acquiring the ownership interest or voting rights. Violations by our stockholders of these ownership restrictions are generally outside of our control and may result in the termination or non-renewal of our dealer and framework agreements or forced sale of one or more franchises, which may have a material adverse effect on us. These restrictions may also prevent or deter prospective acquirers from acquiring control of us and, therefore, may adversely impact the value of our common stock.

Our dealerships depend upon vehicle sales and, therefore, their success depends in large part upon customer demand for the particular vehicle lines they carry.

The success of our dealerships depends in large part on the overall success of the vehicle lines they carry. Historically, we have generated most of our revenue through new vehicle sales. New vehicle sales also tend to lead to sales of higher-margin products and services such as finance and insurance products and parts and service operations. Although we have sought to limit our dependence on any one vehicle brand, we have focused our new vehicle sales operations on mid-line import and luxury brands.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, brands representing 5% or more of our revenues from new vehicle retail sales were as follows:

Brand	% of Total New Vehicle Retail Sales	
Honda	21	%
Nissan	12	%
Mercedes-Benz	9	%
Toyota	8	%
BMW	6	%
Lexus	6	%
Acura	5	%
Ford	5	%

No other brand accounted for more than 5% of our total new vehicle retail sales revenue for the year ended December 31, 2006, except for Navistar (6%), which was a result of significant demand for new heavy trucks during 2006 due to changes in emission laws effective in January 2007.

If we fail to obtain a desirable mix of popular new vehicles from manufacturers, our profitability will be negatively impacted.

We depend on manufacturers to provide us with a desirable mix of popular new vehicles. Typically, popular vehicles produce the highest profit margins but tend to be the most difficult to obtain from manufacturers. Manufacturers generally allocate their vehicles among their franchised dealerships based on the sales history of each dealership. If our dealerships experience prolonged sales slumps, those manufacturers will cut back their allotments of popular vehicles to our dealerships and new vehicle sales and profits may decline.

If automobile manufacturers discontinue incentive programs, our sales volumes may be adversely affected.

Our dealerships depend on manufacturers for certain sales incentives, warranties and other programs that are intended to promote and support new vehicle sales. Manufacturers often make many changes to their incentive programs during each year. Some key incentive programs include:

- customer rebates on new vehicles;
- dealer incentives on new vehicles;
- extensions of employee discounts;
- special financing or leasing terms; and
- warranties on new and used vehicles.

A reduction or discontinuation of key manufacturers incentive programs may reduce our new vehicle unit sales and related revenue.

Adverse conditions affecting the manufacturers may negatively impact our profitability.

The success of each of our dealerships depends to a great extent on vehicle manufacturers :

- financial condition;
- marketing efforts;
- vehicle design;
- production capabilities;
- reputation;
- management; and
- labor relations.

Adverse conditions affecting these and other important aspects of manufacturers operations and public relations may adversely affect our ability to market their automobiles to the public and, as a result, significantly and detrimentally affect our profitability.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ACQUISITION STRATEGY

If we are unable to acquire and successfully integrate additional dealerships, we will be unable to realize desired results from our growth through acquisition strategy and acquired operations will drain resources from comparatively profitable operations.

We believe that the automobile retailing industry is a mature industry in which we expect relatively slow growth in industry unit sales. Accordingly, we believe that our future growth depends in part on our ability to manage expansion, control costs in our operations and acquire and integrate acquired dealerships into our organization. In pursuing our strategy of acquiring other dealerships, we face risks commonly encountered with growth through acquisitions. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- failing to obtain manufacturers' consents to acquisitions of additional franchises;
- incurring significant transaction related costs for both completed and failed acquisitions;
- incurring significantly higher capital expenditures and operating expenses;
- failing to integrate the operations and personnel of the acquired dealerships;
- incurring undisclosed liabilities at acquired dealerships;
- disrupting our ongoing business and diverting our management resources; and
- impairing relationships with employees, manufacturers and customers as a result of changes in management.

We may not adequately anticipate all the demands that our growth will impose on our personnel, procedures and structures, including our financial and reporting control systems, data processing systems and management structure. Moreover, our failure to retain qualified management personnel at any acquired dealership may increase the risk associated with integrating the acquired dealership. If we cannot adequately anticipate and respond to these demands, we may fail to realize acquisition synergies and our resources will be focused on incorporating new operations into our structure rather than on areas that may be more profitable. See also Risk Factors Related to our Dependence on Vehicle Manufacturers' Manufacturers' restrictions on acquisitions may limit our future growth.

The competition with other dealer groups to acquire automotive dealerships is intense, and we may not be able to fully implement our growth through acquisition strategy if attractive targets are acquired by competing groups or if competition drives prices to the point where an acceptable rate of return is not achievable.

We believe that the United States automotive retailing market is fragmented and offers many potential acquisition candidates that meet our targeting criteria. However, we compete with several other national, regional and local dealer groups, some of which may have greater financial and other resources. Competition for attractive acquisition targets with existing dealer groups and dealer groups formed in the future may result in fewer acquisition opportunities and increased acquisition costs. We will have to forego acquisition opportunities to the extent that we cannot negotiate acquisitions on acceptable terms.

RISKS RELATED TO COMPETITION

Substantial competition in automobile sales and services may adversely affect our profitability.

The automotive retailing and servicing industry is highly competitive with respect to price, service, location and selection. Our competition includes:

- franchised automobile dealerships in our markets that sell the same or similar new and used vehicles that we offer;
- other national or regional affiliated groups of franchised dealerships;
- privately negotiated sales of used vehicles;
- internet-based vehicle brokers that sell vehicles obtained from franchised dealers directly to consumers;
- sales of used vehicles by rental car companies;
- service center chain stores; and
- independent service and repair shops.

We do not have any cost advantage in purchasing new vehicles from manufacturers. We typically rely on advertising, merchandising, sales expertise, service reputation and dealership location to sell new and used vehicles. Our dealer agreements do not grant us the exclusive right to sell a manufacturer's product within a given geographic area. Our revenues or profitability may be materially and adversely affected if competing dealerships expand their market share or are awarded additional franchises by manufacturers that supply our dealerships.

RISKS RELATED TO THE AUTOMOTIVE RETAIL INDUSTRY

Our business will be harmed if overall consumer demand suffers from a severe or sustained downturn.

Our business is heavily dependent on consumer demand and preferences. Our revenues will be materially and adversely affected if there is a severe or sustained downturn in overall levels of consumer spending. Retail vehicle sales are cyclical and historically have experienced periodic downturns characterized by oversupply and weak demand. These cycles are often dependent on general economic conditions and consumer confidence, as well as the level of discretionary personal income, credit availability and interest rates. Future recessions may have a material adverse effect on our retail business, particularly sales of new and used automobiles. In addition, severe or sustained increases in gasoline prices may lead to a reduction in automobile purchases or a shift in buying patterns from luxury/SUV models (which typically provide higher profit margins to retailers) to smaller, more economical vehicles (which typically have lower margins).

Our business may be adversely affected by unfavorable conditions in our local markets, even if those conditions are not prominent nationally.

Our performance is also subject to local economic, competitive and other conditions prevailing in our various geographic areas. Our dealerships currently are located in the Atlanta, Austin, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Charlottesville, Dallas-Fort Worth, Fayetteville, Fort Pierce, Fresno, Greensboro, Greenville, Houston, Jackson, Jacksonville, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Orlando, Richmond, Sacramento, St. Louis and Tampa markets and the results of our operations therefore depend substantially on general economic conditions and consumer spending levels in those areas.

25

The seasonality of the automobile retail business magnifies the importance of our second and third quarter results.

The automobile industry is subject to seasonal variations in revenues. Demand for automobiles is generally lower during the first and fourth quarters of each year. Accordingly, we expect our revenues and operating results generally to be lower in our first and fourth quarters than in our second and third quarters. If conditions surface during the second or third quarters that weaken automotive sales, such as severe weather in the geographic areas in which our dealerships operate, war, high fuel costs, depressed economic conditions or similar adverse conditions, our revenues for the year will be disproportionately adversely affected.

Our business may be adversely affected by import product restrictions and foreign trade risks that may impair our ability to sell foreign vehicles or parts profitably.

A portion of our new vehicle business involves the sale of vehicles, parts or vehicles composed of parts that are manufactured outside the United States. As a result, our operations are subject to customary risks of importing merchandise, including fluctuations in the relative values of currencies, import duties, exchange controls, trade restrictions, work stoppages and general political and socio-economic conditions in other countries. The United States or the countries from which our products are imported may, from time to time, impose new quotas, duties, tariffs or other restrictions, or adjust presently prevailing quotas, duties or tariffs, which may affect our operations and our ability to purchase imported vehicles and/or parts at reasonable prices.

A decline of available financing in the sub-prime lending market may adversely affect our sales of used vehicles.

The majority of vehicle buyers, particularly those seeking to purchase used vehicles, finance the purchase of such vehicles. Sub-prime lenders have historically provided financing to those buyers who, for a number of reasons, do not have access to traditional financing, including those buyers who have a poor credit history or lack the down payment necessary to purchase a vehicle. It appears that sub-prime lenders are becoming more stringent with their credit standards and may continue to apply higher standards in the future. If there is a decline in the availability of credit in the sub-prime lending market, the ability of these consumers to purchase vehicles could be limited, resulting in a decline in our used vehicle sales. Retail sales of used vehicles generally have higher gross margins than new vehicles. A decline in our used vehicle sales could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

OTHER RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Failure to comply with certain covenants in our debt and lease agreements could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and adversely impact our compliance with our Committed Credit Facility.

We have certain debt service obligations. As of December 31, 2006, we had total debt of \$485.0 million, excluding floor plan notes payable and the effects of our fair value hedge on our 8% Notes. In addition, we and our subsidiaries may incur additional debt from time to time to finance acquisitions or capital expenditures or for other purposes, subject to the restrictions contained in our Committed Credit Facility and the indentures governing our 9% Notes and our 8% Notes. We will have substantial debt service obligations, consisting of required cash payments of principal and interest, for the foreseeable future.

In addition, we have operating and financial restrictions and covenants in our debt instruments, including our Committed Credit Facility and the indentures under our 9% Notes and our 8% Notes. In particular, our Committed Credit Facility requires us to maintain certain financial ratios. Our ability to comply with these ratios may be affected by events beyond our control. A breach of any of the covenants in our debt instruments or our inability to comply with the required financial ratios could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, as a result of entering into a number of sale-leaseback agreements, a number of our dealerships are located on properties that we lease rather than own. Each of the leases governing such properties has certain covenants with which we must comply. In the event of any default under our Committed Credit Facility, the payment of all outstanding borrowings could be accelerated, together with accrued and unpaid interest and other fees, and we would be required to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings or could be prevented from making debt service payments on our 9% Notes and our 8% Notes, any of which would be an event of default under the respective indentures for such Notes.

Our capital costs and our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected by a rising interest rate environment.

We generally finance our purchases of new vehicle inventory and have the ability to finance the purchase of used vehicle inventory using floor plan credit facilities under which we are charged interest at floating rates. In addition, we obtain capital for general corporate purposes, dealership acquisitions and real estate purchases and improvements under predominantly floating interest rate credit facilities. Therefore, our interest expense from variable rate debt will rise with increases in interest rates. However, a significant rise in interest rates may also have the effect of depressing demand in the interest rate sensitive aspects of our business, particularly new and used vehicle sales, because many of our customers finance their vehicle purchases. As a result, rising interest rates may have the effect of simultaneously increasing our costs and reducing our revenues. Given our debt composition as of December 31, 2006, each one percent increase in market interest rates would increase our total annual interest expense, including floor plan interest, by \$5.9 million.

We receive interest credit assistance from certain automobile manufacturers, which is reflected as a reduction in the cost of inventory on the balance sheet. Although we can provide no assurance as to the amount of future floor plan credits, it is our expectation, based on historical experience, that an increase in prevailing interest rates would result in increased interest credit assistance from certain automobile manufacturers.

Governmental regulations and environmental regulation compliance costs may adversely affect our profitability.

We are subject to a wide range of federal, state and local laws and regulations, such as local licensing requirements, consumer protection and privacy laws, wage and hour, anti-discrimination and other employment practices laws, and environmental requirements governing, among other things, discharges into the air and water, above ground and underground storage of petroleum substances and chemicals,

handling and disposal of wastes and remediation of contamination arising from spills and releases. If we or our employees at the individual dealerships violate these laws and regulations, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties, or a cease and desist order may be issued against our operations that are not in compliance. Our future acquisitions may also be subject to governmental regulation, including antitrust reviews. Future laws and regulations relating to our business may be more stringent than current laws and regulations and require us to incur significant additional costs.

Our business and financial results may be adversely affected by claims alleging violations of laws and regulations related to our advertising, sales, and finance and insurance activities.

Our business is highly regulated. Private plaintiffs and state attorneys general scrutinize dealers' advertising, sales, and finance and insurance activities in the sale and leasing of motor vehicles. The conduct of our business is subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding unfair, deceptive and/or fraudulent trade practices (including advertising, marketing, sales, insurance, repair and promotion practices), truth-in-lending, consumer leasing, fair credit practices, equal credit opportunity, privacy, insurance, motor vehicle finance, installment finance, closed-end credit, usury and other installment sales. We could be susceptible to claims or related actions alleging violation of such laws and regulations if we fail to operate our business in accordance with practices designed to avert such liability. Claims arising out of actual or alleged violations of law may be asserted against us or any of our dealers by individuals, either individually or through class actions, or by governmental entities in civil or criminal investigations and proceedings. Vehicle lessors could be subject to claims of negligent leasing in connection with their lessees' vehicle operation. Such actions may expose us to substantial monetary damages and legal defense costs, injunctive relief and criminal and civil fines and penalties, including suspension or revocation of our licenses and franchises to conduct dealership operations.

The loss of key personnel may adversely affect our business.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our management team, particularly our senior management and service and sales personnel. Manufacturer dealer agreements may require the prior approval of the applicable manufacturer before any change is made in dealership general managers. The loss of the services of one or more of these key employees may materially impair the efficiency and productivity of our operations.

In addition, we may need to hire additional managers as we expand. Potential acquisitions are viable to us only if we are able to retain experienced managers or obtain replacement managers should the owner or manager of the acquired dealership retire. The market for qualified employees in the industry and in the regions in which we operate, particularly for general managers and sales and service personnel, is highly competitive and may subject us to increased labor costs during periods of low unemployment. The loss of the services of key employees or the inability to attract additional qualified managers may adversely affect the ability of our dealerships to conduct their operations in accordance with the standards set by our headquarters management.

We depend on our executive officers as well as other key personnel. Not all our key personnel are bound by employment agreements, and those with employment agreements are bound only for a limited period of time. Further, we do not maintain key man life insurance policies on any of our executive officers or key personnel. If we are unable to retain our key personnel, we may be unable to successfully develop and implement our business plans.

Future changes in financial accounting standards or practices or existing taxation rules or practices may affect our reported results of operations.

A change in accounting standards or practices or a change in existing taxation rules or practices can have a significant effect on our reported results and may affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. New accounting pronouncements and taxation rules and varying

interpretations of accounting pronouncements and taxation practices have occurred and may occur in the future. Changes to existing rules or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business. For example, the Financial Accounting Standards Board revised the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States to require us to record charges to earnings for employee stock-based awards beginning in 2006. This requirement will negatively impact our earnings in the future. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$5.0 million in 2006 from 2005 as a result of the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R Share-Based Payment along with our decision to issue restricted stock units instead of stock options. Certain of our equity awards have conditions based on the performance of the company that may affect the number of awards ultimately issued.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

We lease our corporate headquarters, which is located at 622 Third Avenue, 37th Floor, New York, New York. In addition, as of December 31, 2006, we had 114 franchises situated in 87 dealership locations throughout ten states. As of December 31, 2006, we leased 77 of these locations and owned the remainder. We have two locations in North Carolina, one location in Mississippi and one location in St. Louis where we lease the land but own the building facilities. These locations are included in the leased column of the table below. In addition, we operate 23 collision repair centers. We lease 19 of these collision repair centers and own the remainder.

	Dealerships		Collision Repair Centers	
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased
Coggin Automotive Group	2	17 (a)	1	4
Courtesy Autogroup		7		2
Crown Automotive Company	3	15		3
David McDavid Auto Group		7		5
Gray-Daniels Auto Family	1	6		1
Nalley Automotive Group		12 (a)	3	1
Northern California Dealerships		3		
Northpoint Auto Group		8 (b)		2
Plaza Motor Company	4	1		1
Spirit Automotive Group		1		
Total	10	77	4	19

(a) Includes one dealership that leases a new vehicle facility and operates a separate used vehicle facility that is owned.

(b) Includes two pending divestitures as of December 31, 2006, which were sold in the first quarter of 2007.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we and our dealerships are named in claims involving the manufacture and sale or lease of motor vehicles, including but not limited to the charging of administrative fees, the operation of dealerships, contractual disputes and other matters arising in the ordinary course of our business. With respect to certain of these claims, the manufacturers of motor vehicles or sellers of dealerships we have acquired have indemnified us. We do not expect that any potential liability from these claims will materially affect our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or financial statement disclosures.

We are currently involved in a breach of contract action in Arkansas state court that commenced on or about February 24, 2004 relating to amounts allegedly due the parties from whom Asbury purchased assets in the pilot Price 1 program. Asbury discontinued this program in the third quarter of 2003. Patric Brosh, Mark Lunsford, Mel Anderson and their companies, NCAS, L.L.C. and New Century Auto Sales Corporation, seek damages in excess of \$23.0 million for purported breach of their Purchase Agreement and Employment Agreements due to discontinuation of the pilot Price 1 program. We believe that any claim for amounts in excess of those already paid under those agreements is meritless pursuant to the specific terms of the agreements and we are vigorously defending our position in this action.

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

None.

30

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "ABG". The following table shows the high and low closing sales price per share of our common stock as reported by the NYSE.

	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005		
First Quarter	\$ 17.39	\$ 13.86
Second Quarter	15.89	13.71
Third Quarter	18.00	15.33
Fourth Quarter	17.93	15.84
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006		
First Quarter	\$ 20.55	\$ 16.11
Second Quarter	22.15	19.27
Third Quarter	21.37	20.00
Fourth Quarter	26.08	20.65

On March 5, 2007, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$26.17 per share, and there were approximately 26 record holders of our common stock.

On February 15, 2007, we announced that our board of directors approved a 1.3 million share repurchase program with the objective of offsetting earnings per share dilution resulting from employee stock-based compensation programs.

On January 17, 2007, our board of directors declared a \$0.20 per share cash dividend. This was the third consecutive quarter that a \$0.20 per share dividend was paid.

The repurchase of stock and payment of dividends are subject to certain limitations under the terms of our 9% Notes, 8% Notes and Committed Credit Facility. Such limits become less restrictive each quarter to the extent that we have positive net income. As of December 31, 2006, our ability to repurchase shares of our outstanding common stock or pay cash dividends was limited to \$77.4 million under the most restrictive provision. Any future change in our dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on then applicable contractual restrictions contained in our financing credit facilities and other agreements, our results of operations, earnings, capital requirements and other factors considered relevant by our board of directors.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph furnished by the Company shows the value as of December 31, 2006, of a \$100 investment in the Company's common stock made on March 14, 2002, as compared with similar investments based on (i) the value of the S & P 500 Index (with dividends reinvested) and (ii) the value of a market-weighted Peer Group Index composed of the common stock of AutoNation, Sonic Automotive, Group 1 Automotive, United Auto Group and Lithia Motors, in each case on a total return basis assuming reinvestment of dividends. The market-weighted Peer Group Index values were calculated from the beginning of the performance period. The stock performance shown below is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

**Comparison of Cumulative Returns
Assumes Initial Investment of \$100 and Reinvestment of Dividends**

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The accompanying income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, 2003, and 2002 have been reclassified to reflect the status of our discontinued operations as of December 31, 2006.

Income Statement Data:	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
New vehicle	\$ 3,458,355	\$ 3,305,671	\$ 2,981,067	\$ 2,529,735	\$ 2,190,568
Used vehicle	1,458,498	1,328,545	1,161,823	1,034,625	973,560
Parts, service and collision repair	675,018	630,817	560,502	478,123	421,690
Finance and insurance, net	156,460	148,160	130,045	108,833	91,319
Total revenues	5,748,331	5,413,193	4,833,437	4,151,316	3,677,137
Cost of sales	4,870,470	4,598,447	4,104,349	3,517,243	3,102,473
Gross profit	877,861	814,746	729,088	634,073	574,664
Selling, general and administrative expenses	672,897	634,461	576,406	492,525	442,273
Depreciation and amortization	20,209	19,582	18,128	17,523	16,332
Income from operations	184,755	160,703	134,554	124,025	116,059
Other income (expense):					
Floor plan interest expense	(41,054)	(27,966)	(18,600)	(14,336)	(13,355)
Other interest expense	(44,185)	(40,841)	(39,053)	(39,932)	(38,003)
Interest income	5,112	966	744	444	1,063
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1,144)				
Other income (expense), net	4,216	223	690	1,462	(211)
Total other expense, net	(77,055)	(67,618)	(56,219)	(52,362)	(50,506)
Income before income taxes	107,700	93,085	78,335	71,663	65,553
Income tax expense	40,546	34,852	29,199	27,232	32,786
Income from continuing operations	67,154	58,233	49,136	44,431	32,767
Discontinued operations, net of tax	(6,405)	2,848	937	(29,244)	5,318
Net income	\$ 60,749	\$ 61,081	\$ 50,073	\$ 15,187	\$ 38,085
Income from continuing operations per common share:					
Basic	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.99
Diluted	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.99
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.40	\$	\$	\$	\$

Balance Sheet Data:	As of December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands)				
Working Capital	\$ 412,009	\$ 346,954	\$ 295,496	\$ 259,784	\$ 167,141
Inventories	775,313	709,791	761,557	650,397	591,839
Total assets	2,030,837	1,930,800	1,897,959	1,814,279	1,605,644
Floor plan notes payable	700,777	614,382	650,948	602,167	528,591
Total debt (including current portion)	477,154	496,949	526,416	590,658	475,152
Total shareholders /members equity	611,833	547,766	481,732	434,825	426,951

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**OVERVIEW**

We are one of the largest automotive retailers in the United States, operating 114 franchises (87 dealership locations) in 21 metropolitan markets within 10 states as of December 31, 2006. We offer an extensive range of automotive products and services, including new and used vehicles, vehicle maintenance, replacement parts, collision repair services, and financing, insurance and service contracts. We offer 33 domestic and foreign brands of new vehicles, including four heavy truck brands. We also operate 23 collision repair centers that serve our markets.

We developed our dealership portfolio through the acquisition of large, locally branded dealership groups operating throughout the United States. We complemented these large dealership groups with the purchase of numerous single point dealerships and small dealership groups in our existing market areas (referred to as tuck-in acquisitions.) We continue to use tuck-in acquisitions to increase the number of vehicle brands we offer in a particular market area and to create a larger gross profit base over which to spread overhead costs. Our retail network is currently organized into four regions and includes ten dealership groups: (i) Florida (comprising our Coggin dealerships, operating primarily in Jacksonville and Orlando, and our Courtesy dealerships operating in Tampa), (ii) West (comprising our McDavid dealerships operating throughout Texas and our Spirit Honda dealership operating in Los Angeles, California), (iii) Mid-Atlantic (comprising our Crown dealerships operating in North Carolina, South Carolina and Southern Virginia) and (iv) South (comprising our Nalley dealerships operating in Atlanta, Georgia and our North Point dealerships operating in Little Rock, Arkansas). Our Plaza dealerships operating in St. Louis, Missouri, our Gray Daniels dealerships operating in Jackson, Mississippi and our Northern California Dealerships operating in Sacramento and Fresno, remain standalone operations.

Our revenues are derived primarily from four offerings: (i) the sale of new vehicles to individual retail customers (new retail) and the sale of new vehicles to commercial customers (fleet) (the terms new retail and fleet being collectively referred to as new); (ii) the sale of used vehicles to individual retail customers (used retail) and the sale of used vehicles to other dealers at auction (wholesale) (the terms used retail and wholesale being collectively referred to as used); (iii) maintenance and collision repair services and the sale of automotive parts (collectively referred to as fixed operations); and (iv) the arrangement of vehicle financing and the sale of various insurance and warranty products (collectively referred to as F&I). We evaluate the results of our new and used vehicle sales based on unit volumes and gross profit per vehicle retailed (PVR), our fixed operations based on aggregate gross profit, and F&I based on dealership generated F&I PVR. We assess the organic growth of our revenue and gross profit by comparing the year-to-year results of stores that we have operated for at least twelve months.

The organic growth of our business is dependent upon the execution of our balanced automotive retailing and service business strategy as well as our strong brand mix, which is heavily weighted towards luxury and mid-line import brands. Sales of vehicles (particularly new vehicles) have historically fluctuated with general macroeconomic conditions, including consumer confidence, availability of consumer credit and fuel prices. We believe that any future negative trends in new vehicle sales will be mitigated by (i) the stability of our fixed operations, (ii) increased used vehicle sales, (iii) our variable cost structure and (iv) our advantageous brand mix. Historically, our brand mix has been less affected by market volatility than the U.S. automobile industry as a whole. We expect the recent industry-wide gain in market share of the luxury and mid-line import brands to continue in the near future.

Our gross profit margin varies with our revenue mix. The sale of new vehicles generally results in lower gross profit margin than used vehicle sales and fixed operations. As a result, when used vehicles and fixed operations revenue increases as a percentage of total revenue, we expect our overall gross profit margin to increase. We continue to implement new initiatives specifically designed to accelerate the growth of our high margin businesses and to leverage our selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense structure.

SG&A expenses consist primarily of fixed and incentive-based compensation, advertising, rent, insurance, utilities and other customary operating expenses. A significant portion of our selling expenses is variable (such as sales commissions), or controllable expenses (such as advertising), generally allowing our cost structure to adapt in response to trends in our business. We evaluate commissions paid to salespeople as a percentage of retail vehicle gross profit and all other SG&A expenses in the aggregate as a percentage of total gross profit.

Our operations are generally subject to seasonal variations as we tend to generate more revenue and operating income in the second and third quarters than in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. Generally, the seasonal variations in our operations are caused by factors relating to weather conditions, changes in manufacturer incentive programs, model changeovers and consumer buying patterns, among other things. Over the past several years, certain automobile manufacturers have used a combination of vehicle pricing and financing incentive programs to generate increased customer demand for new vehicles. We anticipate that the manufacturers will continue to use these incentive programs in the near future to drive demand for their product offerings.

35

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2006, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2005

	For the Years Ended December 31,		2005	% of Gross Profit	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	2006 (In thousands)	% of Gross Profit				
REVENUES:						
New vehicle	\$ 3,458,355		\$ 3,305,671		\$ 152,684	5 %
Used vehicle	1,458,498		1,328,545		129,953	10 %
Parts, service and collision repair	675,018		630,817		44,201	7 %
Finance and insurance, net	156,460		148,160		8,300	6 %
Total revenues	5,748,331		5,413,193		335,138	6 %
COST OF SALES	4,870,470		4,598,447		272,023	6 %
GROSS PROFIT	877,861	100 %	814,746	100 %	63,115	8 %
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Selling, general and administrative	672,897	77 %	634,461	78 %	38,436	6 %
Depreciation and amortization	20,209	2 %	19,582	2 %	627	3 %
Income from operations	184,755	21 %	160,703	20 %	24,052	15 %
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):						
Floor plan interest expense	(41,054)	(5)%	(27,966)	(4)%	13,088	47 %
Other interest expense	(44,185)	(5)%	(40,841)	(5)%	3,344	8 %
Interest income	5,112	1 %	966	%	4,146	NM
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	(1,144)	%		%	1,144	NM
Other income, net	4,216	%	223	%	3,993	NM
Total other expense, net	(77,055)	(9)%	(67,618)	(9)%	9,437	14 %
Income before income taxes	107,700	12 %	93,085	11 %	14,615	16 %
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	40,546	4 %	34,852	4 %	5,694	16 %
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	67,154	8 %	58,233	7 %	8,921	15 %
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax	(6,405)	(1)%	2,848	%	(9,253)	NM
NET INCOME	\$ 60,749	7 %	\$ 61,081	7 %	\$ (332)	(1)%
Income from continuing operations per common share Diluted	\$ 1.97		\$ 1.77		\$ 0.20	11 %
Net income per common share Diluted	\$ 1.78		\$ 1.86		\$ (0.08)	(4)%

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$60.7 million, or \$1.78 per diluted share, compared to \$61.1 million, or \$1.86 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2005. Net income for 2006 includes a net loss from discontinued operations of \$0.19 per diluted share, compared with net income from discontinued operations of \$0.09 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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Income from continuing operations increased 15%, or \$0.20 per diluted share, to \$67.2 million, or \$1.97 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$58.2 million, or \$1.77 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Adjusted income from continuing operations increased \$10.7 million (18%) to \$69.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$58.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Below is a reconciliation of income from continuing operations to adjusted income from continuing operations. We believe that excluding these items provides a more accurate representation of our year over year financial performance.

	For the Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	December 31, 2006 (In thousands)	2005		
Income from continuing operations, as reported	\$ 67,154	\$ 58,233	\$ 8,921	15 %
Share-based compensation, net of tax	3,105			
Corporate generated F&I gain, net of tax	(2,130)			
Gain on sale of a franchise, net of tax	(1,565)			
Secondary stock offering expenses*	1,073			
Abandoned strategic project expenses, net of tax	1,039			
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt, net of tax	717			
Net reorganization expenses, net of tax		484		
Adjusted income from continuing operations	\$ 69,393	\$ 58,717	\$ 10,676	18 %

* *Secondary offering expenses are not deductible for tax purposes; therefore, no tax benefit has been reflected.*

The 18% increase in adjusted income from continuing operations resulted from several factors, including: (i) a \$22.6 million (7%) increase in fixed operations gross profit and a \$16.2 million (14%) increase in used vehicle gross profit as a result of our continued focus on our high margin businesses; (ii) the performance of our new retail business, which delivered a \$14.7 million (6%) increase in gross profit; and (iii) expense control initiatives that reduced personnel and advertising costs, which together contributed to a 110 basis point of the overall 170 basis point improvement in adjusted SG&A expenses as a percentage of adjusted gross profit. These factors were partially offset by a 47% increase in floor plan interest expense as a result of a 170 basis point increase in short-term interest rates.

Total revenues increased \$0.3 billion (6%) to \$5.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$5.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in total revenues was a result of a \$152.7 million (5%) increase in new vehicle revenue and a \$130.0 million (10%), increase in used vehicle revenue.

Total gross profit increased \$63.2 million (8%), to \$877.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$814.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Total gross profit, excluding the corporate generated F&I gain of \$3.4 million, increased \$59.8 million (7%) to \$874.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$814.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in total gross profit was driven by strong performances across all of our businesses, lead by a \$22.6 million (7%) increase in fixed operations gross profit. Used vehicle and new vehicle gross profit each increased over \$16.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005.

New Vehicle

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2006		2005		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	(In thousands, except for unit and PVR data)					
Revenue:						
New retail revenue same store(1)						
Luxury	\$ 1,064,709	33 %	\$ 1,055,347	33 %	\$ 9,362	1 %
Mid-line import	1,345,201	41 %	1,287,435	41 %	57,766	4 %
Mid-line domestic	485,028	15 %	546,140	17 %	(61,112)	(11)%
Value	39,398	1 %	42,354	1 %	(2,956)	(7)%
Total passenger vehicle retail revenue same store						
	2,934,336		2,931,276		3,060	%
Heavy trucks	333,222	10 %	233,446	8 %	99,776	43 %
Total new retail revenue same store(1)	3,267,558	100 %	3,164,722	100 %	102,836	3 %
New retail revenue acquisitions						
	36,058					
Total new retail revenues	3,303,616		3,164,722		138,894	4 %
Fleet revenue same store(1)						
	153,802		140,949		12,853	9 %
Fleet revenue acquisitions						
	937					
Total fleet revenue	154,739		140,949		13,790	10 %
New vehicle revenue, as reported	\$ 3,458,355		\$ 3,305,671		\$ 152,684	5 %
New retail units:						
New retail units same store(1)						
Luxury	23,418	23 %	23,799	23 %	(381)	(2)%
Mid-line import	55,043	54 %	53,221	52 %	1,822	3 %
Mid-line domestic	16,886	16 %	19,168	19 %	(2,282)	(12)%
Value	1,871	2 %	2,104	2 %	(233)	(11)%
Total passenger vehicle retail units same store						
	97,218		98,292		(1,074)	(1)%
Heavy trucks	5,566	5 %	4,171	4 %	1,395	33 %
Total new retail units same store(1)	102,784	100 %	102,463	100 %	321	%
New retail units acquisitions						
	1,282					
Retail units actual	104,066		102,463		1,603	2 %
New revenue PVR same store(1)						
	\$ 31,791		\$ 30,886		\$ 905	3 %
New revenue PVR actual						
	\$ 31,745		\$ 30,886		\$ 859	3 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

	For the Years Ended				Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	December 31, 2006		2005			
	(In thousands, except for PVR data)					
Gross profit:						
New retail gross profit same store(1)						
Luxury	\$ 87,223	37 %	\$ 85,671	38 %	\$ 1,552	2 %
Mid-line import	97,658	41 %	88,796	39 %	8,862	10 %
Mid-line domestic	37,178	16 %	39,448	17 %	(2,270)	(6)%
Value	2,776	1 %	3,643	2 %	(867)	(24)%
Total passenger vehicle retail gross profit same store	224,835		217,558		7,277	3 %
Heavy trucks	13,366	5 %	8,331	4 %	5,035	60 %
Total new retail gross profit same store(1)	238,201	100 %	225,889	100 %	12,312	5 %
New retail gross profit acquisitions	2,342					
Total new retail gross profit	240,543		225,889		14,654	6 %
Fleet gross profit same store(1)	4,027		2,687		1,340	50 %
Fleet gross profit acquisitions	21					
Total fleet gross profit	4,048		2,687		1,361	51 %
New vehicle gross profit, as reported	\$ 244,591		\$ 228,576		\$ 16,015	7 %
New gross profit PVR same store(1)	\$ 2,317		\$ 2,205		\$ 112	5 %
New gross profit PVR actual	\$ 2,311		\$ 2,205		\$ 106	5 %
New retail gross margin same store(1)	7.3	%	7.1	%	0.2	%
New retail gross margin actual	7.3	%	7.1	%	0.2	%

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

New vehicle revenues increased \$0.2 billion (5%) to \$3.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$3.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in new vehicle revenues was a result of a \$99.8 million (43%) increase in new vehicle revenue from our heavy trucks business and a \$57.8 million (4%) increase in our same store new retail revenue from mid-line import brands offset most notably by a decrease in mid-line domestic, which decreased \$61.1 million (11%) as a result of their continued loss of market share. We saw a significant demand for new heavy trucks during 2006 due to changes in emission laws effective in January 2007 which we anticipate will increase the average cost of a new heavy truck by approximately \$10,000 per unit. New vehicle revenues excluding heavy trucks (passenger vehicle) were flat at \$2.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with the year ended December 31, 2005. Our passenger vehicle unit sales, which decreased 1%, were not as adversely impacted by the challenging new retail market as was the overall U.S. passenger vehicle industry, which decreased approximately 3%. We continue to benefit from our strong brand mix, heavily weighted toward luxury and mid-line import brands that continue to increase their market share.

New vehicle gross profit increased \$16.0 million (7%) to \$244.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$228.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. New retail gross profit increased \$14.7 million (6%) driven by (i) a 10% increase in mid-line import same store retail gross profit as these brands continued to increase their market share, (ii) a 60% increase from our heavy trucks business and (iii) our ability to capitalize on manufacturer incentive programs. These increases in same store retail gross profit were partially offset by the performance of our mid-line domestic and value brands, which were down 6% and 24%, respectively, with the majority of the decrease resulting from the continued loss of market share for the domestic brands.

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We expect our passenger vehicle unit sales, revenue and gross profit to increase in the future despite a flat overall U.S. passenger retail unit sales environment as the luxury and mid-line import brands will continue to increase market share. However, we expect heavy trucks unit sales, revenue and gross profit to decrease significantly in 2007 as the new emission laws will significantly increase the price of heavy trucks resulting in a temporary reduction in demand for heavy trucks produced in the near future. However, we believe we will mitigate some of this decrease as we strategically increased our inventory of 2006 model year heavy trucks because 2006 model year heavy trucks will not be required to adhere to the new emission laws.

Used Vehicle

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Increase	%
	2006	2005	(Decrease)	Change
	(In thousands, except for unit and PVR data)			
Revenue:				
Retail revenues same store(1)	\$ 1,116,160	\$ 1,004,858	\$ 111,302	11 %
Retail revenues acquisitions	3,981			
Total used retail revenues	1,120,141	1,004,858	115,283	11 %
Wholesale revenues same store(1)	337,299	323,687	13,612	4 %
Wholesale revenues acquisitions	1,058			
Total wholesale revenues	338,357	323,687	14,670	5 %
Used vehicle revenue, as reported	\$ 1,458,498	\$ 1,328,545	\$ 129,953	10 %
Gross profit:				
Retail gross profit same store(1)	\$ 134,803	\$ 117,422	\$ 17,381	15 %
Retail gross profit acquisitions	561			
Total used retail gross profit	135,364	117,422	17,942	15 %
Wholesale gross profit same store(1)	(1,242)	468	(1,710)	(365)%
Wholesale gross profit acquisitions	(17)			
Total wholesale gross profit	(1,259)	468	(1,727)	(369)%
Used vehicle gross profit, as reported	\$ 134,105	\$ 117,890	\$ 16,215	14 %
Used retail units same store(1)	62,722	59,272	3,450	6 %
Used retail units acquisitions	265			
Used retail units actual	62,987	59,272	3,715	6 %
Used revenue PVR same store(1)	\$ 17,795	\$ 16,953	\$ 842	5 %
Used revenue PVR actual	\$ 17,784	\$ 16,953	\$ 831	5 %
Used gross profit PVR same store(1)	\$ 2,149	\$ 1,981	\$ 168	8 %
Used gross profit PVR actual	\$ 2,149	\$ 1,981	\$ 168	8 %
Used retail gross margin same store(1)	12.1 %	11.7 %	0.4 %	3 %
Used retail gross margin actual	12.1 %	11.7 %	0.4 %	3 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

Used vehicle revenues increased \$0.1 billion (10%) to \$1.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$1.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in used vehicle revenues was a result of a 6% and 5% increase in used retail unit sales and used revenue PVR, respectively.

Used vehicle gross profit increased \$16.2 million (14%) to \$134.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$117.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Used retail gross profit

increased \$17.9 million to \$135.4 million as a result of a 6% increase in used retail unit sales and an 8% increase in used retail gross profit PVR. The increases in our used retail units sales and used gross profit PVR is a result of (i) our investment in software to better value trade-ins and improve inventory management, (ii) the execution by our regional management teams dedicated to the used vehicle business and (iii) the implementation of a used vehicle certification program.

We expect used vehicle revenues and gross profit to continue to increase in the future as we execute our current initiatives, maximize our used vehicle certification program, roll out a dedicated sub-prime program and increase our focus on our training programs.

Fixed Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Increase	%
	2006	2005	(Decrease)	Change
	(In thousands)			
Revenue:				
Revenues same store(1)				
Parts and service	\$ 611,290	\$ 572,978	\$ 38,312	7 %
Collision repair	59,439	57,839	1,600	3 %
Total revenue same store(1)	670,729	630,817	39,912	6 %
Revenues acquisitions				
Parts, service and collision repair revenue, as reported	\$ 4,289	\$ 675,018	\$ 630,817	7 %
Gross profit:				
Gross profit same store(1)				
Parts and service	\$ 307,870	\$ 288,704	\$ 19,166	7 %
Collision repair	32,599	31,416	1,183	4 %
Total gross profit same store(1)	340,469	320,120	20,349	6 %
Gross profit acquisitions				
Parts, service and collision repair gross profit, as reported	\$ 2,236	\$ 342,705	\$ 320,120	7 %
Parts and service gross margin same store(1)	50.4 %	50.4 %	%	%
Collision repair gross margin same store(1)	54.8 %	54.3 %	0.5 %	1 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

Fixed operations revenues increased \$44.2 million (7%) to \$675.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$630.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Fixed operations revenues increased primarily due to a 10% increase in our customer pay parts and service businesses. The growth in our customer pay business is a result of our investments in facility expansion and equipment upgrades, increased capacity utilization, and continued focus on customer retention initiatives.

Fixed operations gross profit increased \$22.6 million (7%) to \$342.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$320.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in fixed operations gross profit is primarily a result of an 11% increase in gross profit from our customer pay parts and service businesses.

We expect our fixed operations sales to continue to grow as we (i) continue to invest in additional service capacity, (ii) upgrade equipment, (iii) expand our product offerings, (iv) capitalize on our regional training programs and (v) add service advisors and skilled technicians to meet anticipated future demand, especially from the increased market share of the mid-line import and luxury import brands.

Finance and Insurance, net

	For the Years Ended		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	December 31, 2006	2005		
	(In thousands, except for PVR data)			
Dealership generated F&I same store(1)	\$ 150,016	\$ 143,338	\$ 6,678	5 %
Dealership generated F&I acquisitions	1,359			
Dealership generated F&I, net	151,375	143,338	8,037	6 %
Corporate generated F&I	1,685	4,822	(3,137)	(65)%
Corporate generated F&I gain	3,400			
Finance and insurance, net as reported	\$ 156,460	\$ 148,160	\$ 8,300	6 %
Dealership generated F&I PVR(2)	\$ 906	\$ 886	\$ 20	2 %
F&I PVR-actual	\$ 937	\$ 916	\$ 21	2 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

(2) Refer to Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Information for further discussion regarding dealership generated F&I profit PVR.

F&I increased \$8.3 million (6%) to \$156.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$148.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Included in F&I for the year ended December 31, 2006, was a \$3.4 million gain related to sale of our remaining interest in a pool of extended service contracts. Excluding this item, F&I increased \$4.9 million (3%) to \$153.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$148.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in F&I was primarily a result of the 3% increase in retail units sales and the implementation of a new F&I program in the second quarter of 2006, which increased our upfront warranty commissions. The increase in F&I was partially offset by a \$3.7 million decrease in captive finance company revenue as a result of a strategic initiative to reduce our loan portfolio. Corporate generated F&I, excluding the corporate generated F&I gain, was \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, and \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. As a result of the aforementioned sale of our remaining interest in a pool of extended service contracts, we do not anticipate recognizing any significant corporate generated F&I in the future. In addition, the implementation of the new F&I program discussed above has increased dealership generated F&I PVR by approximately \$33 since it was implemented in the second quarter of 2006.

Dealership generated F&I, which excludes corporate generated F&I, increased \$8.1 million (6%) to \$151.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$143.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in dealership generated F&I was a result of a 3% increase in retail unit sales and a 2% increase in dealership generated F&I PVR. The increase in dealership generated F&I PVR was driven by the new warranty program mentioned above. We anticipate F&I will increase in the future as a result of (i) increased retail unit sales, (ii) the implementation of new F&I programs and (iii) improvement of the F&I operations at our under-performing franchises.

Selling, General and Administrative

	For the Year Ended December 31,		2005	% of Gross Profit	% of Gross Profit Increase (Decrease)	% of Gross Profit % Change
	2006 (Dollars in thousands)	% of Gross Profit				
Personnel costs	\$ 313,160	35.7 %	\$ 297,124	36.5 %	(0.8)%	(2)%
Sales compensation	100,322	11.4 %	92,978	11.4 %	%	%
Share-based compensation	4,955	0.6 %		%	0.6 %	100 %
Outside services	56,805	6.5 %	53,700	6.6 %	(0.1)%	(2)%
Advertising	48,969	5.6 %	49,356	6.1 %	(0.5)%	(8)%
Rent	53,492	6.1 %	47,116	5.8 %	0.3 %	5 %
Utilities	18,045	2.0 %	17,277	2.1 %	(0.1)%	(5)%
Insurance	13,978	1.6 %	13,341	1.6 %	%	%
Other	63,171	7.2 %	63,569	7.8 %	(0.6)%	(8)%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 672,897	76.7 %	\$ 634,461	77.9 %	(1.2)%	(2)%
<i>Adjustments to SG&A:</i>						
Share-based compensation	(4,955)					
Abandoned strategic project expenses	(1,658)					
Secondary stock offering expenses	(1,073)					
Reorganization expenses, net			(775)			
Adjusted selling, general and administrative	\$ 665,211	76.1 %	\$ 633,686	77.8 %	(1.7)%	(2)%
Gross profit	\$ 877,861		\$ 814,746			
Corporate generated F&I gain	(3,400)					
Adjusted gross profit	\$ 874,461		\$ 814,746			

SG&A expenses as a percentage of gross profit decreased 120 basis points to 76.7% for the year ended December 31, 2006, from 77.9% for the year ended December 31, 2005. SG&A expenses during the year ended December 31, 2006 include (i) \$5.0 million of share-based compensation expense, (ii) \$1.7 million of abandoned strategic project expenses and (iii) \$1.1 million of costs associated with two secondary offerings of common stock, and \$0.8 million of net reorganization expenses during the year ended December 31, 2005. Excluding these items, adjusted SG&A expense as a percentage of adjusted gross profit (excluding the \$3.4 million corporate generated F&I gain) decreased 170 basis points to 76.1% for the year ended December 31, 2006, from 77.8% for the year ended December 31, 2005. The improvement in adjusted SG&A as a percentage of adjusted gross profit is a result of several expense control initiatives resulting in reduced personnel and advertising costs. These improvements were offset by increased rent resulting from our strategy to reduce our ownership of real estate and certain leasehold improvements through the use of sale-leaseback transactions. During 2005, we sold approximately \$33.1 million of real estate in connection with seven sale-leaseback transactions. We anticipate that we will continue to lower our SG&A expense as a percentage of gross profit in the future as we continue to consolidate certain back office functions and leverage our fixed cost structure, partially offset by increased rent expense as we continue to add service capacity.

We adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R Share-based Payment in the first quarter of 2006. As a result of the adoption of SFAS 123R and our decision to issue restricted share units we recorded \$5.0 million of share-based compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2006. We did not record any share-based compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2005 as we accounted for share-based awards under the intrinsic value method of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. Certain of our equity awards have conditions based on the performance of the company that may affect the number of awards ultimately issued. We expect our share-based compensation expense to increase in 2007 as a result of new equity awards, partially offset by equity awards that completely vest during 2007.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$0.6 million, or 3% to \$20.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase is primarily related to property and equipment acquired during 2006 and 2005. We expect depreciation and amortization to increase in the future as a result of previous and future capital expenditure projects to remodel and upgrade our facilities and expand our service capacity.

Other Income (Expense)

Floor plan interest expense increased \$13.1 million, or 47%, to \$41.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$28.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Approximately 80% of this increase was the result of a 170 basis point increase in short-term interest rates over last year, approximately 15% of the increase was the result of higher average inventory levels during the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005 and the remaining 5% was the result of terminating two cash flow swaps on our floor plan notes payable during the first quarter of 2006. We expect floor plan expense to fluctuate with changes in our inventory levels in the near future as we anticipate that short-term interest rates will remain at their current level.

Other interest expense increased \$3.4 million, or 9%, to \$44.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$40.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Approximately \$2.0 million of the increase in other interest expense is a result of a higher effective interest rate on our 8% Notes due to the termination of a fair value swap on our 8% Notes. As a result, our 8% Notes, which had a variable rate while the fair value swap was in place in 2005, became fixed at 8% in March 2006 and will remain fixed until maturity in 2014. The amortization of the swap termination costs increased other interest expense by \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, and will increase other interest expense annually by \$1.1 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005, until maturity of our 8% Notes in 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we recognized a \$1.1 million loss on the extinguishment of \$17.6 million of our 8% Notes. Other interest expense will decrease by \$1.4 million on an annual basis as a result of this debt extinguishment. Our board of directors authorized us to repurchase up to an additional \$22.4 million of our senior subordinated notes. We will continue to monitor the capital markets to ensure that we are optimizing our capital structure.

During the year ended December 31, 2006 we sold two franchises (one dealership location) for proceeds of \$7.1 million, resulting in a gain of \$2.6 million. We included this gain in Other Income on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income as we expect the cash flows from these franchises will be replaced by our existing operations.

Income Tax Provision

Income tax expense increased \$5.6 million, or 16%, to \$40.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2006, was 37.6% compared to 37.4% for the year ended December 31, 2005. As we

operate nationally, our effective tax rate is dependent upon our geographic revenue mix. We evaluate our effective tax rate periodically based on our revenue sources. We will continue to evaluate our effective tax rate in the future, and expect that our future annual effective tax rate will be between 37.5% and 38.5%, principally as a result of tax law changes in the state of Texas.

Discontinued Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2006			For the Year Ended December 31, 2005		
	Sold (Dollars in thousands)	Pending Disposition	Total	Sold(b)	Pending Disposition(a)	Total
Franchises	10	2	12	20	2	22
Net loss from sold or closed franchises, net of tax	\$ (4,401)	\$	\$ (4,401)	\$ (5,182)	\$	\$ (5,182)
Net income (loss) from franchises held for sale, net of tax		(265)	(265)		169	169
Net divestiture income (expense), including net gain on sale of franchises, net of tax	(1,739)		(1,739)	7,861 (c)		7,861
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (6,140)	\$ (265)	\$ (6,405)	\$ 2,679	\$ 169	\$ 2,848

- (a) Businesses were pending disposition as of December 31, 2006 and were sold in the first quarter of 2007
- (b) Businesses were sold between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006
- (c) Includes an \$8.8 million tax benefit related to the sale of stock of an Oregon business

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we sold or closed twelve franchises (seven dealership locations), and as of December 31, 2006, we were actively pursuing the sale of two franchises (two dealership locations). The \$6.4 million net loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 is a result of (i) net losses of ten sold or closed franchises during 2006 totaling \$4.4 million, (ii) \$0.3 million of net losses of franchises held for sale, and (iii) \$1.7 million of net divestiture expenses associated with franchises sold or closed during 2006. The \$2.8 million of income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, includes (i) net losses of franchises sold or closed in 2006 and 2005 totaling \$5.2 million, offset by (ii) \$0.1 million of net income of franchises held for sale as of December 31, 2006 and (iii) \$7.9 million of net divestiture income during 2005, principally related to the sale of our Thomason franchises in Portland, Oregon. Included in the \$7.9 million of net divestiture income is an \$8.8 million tax benefit associated with the sale of an Oregon business.

We continuously evaluate the financial and operating results of our dealerships, specifically the 10% contributing the least amount of operating income, and we will look to divest dealerships that do not meet our expectations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Year Ended December 31, 2005, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004**

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2005	% of	2004	% of	Increase
	(In thousands)	Gross		Gross	(Decrease)
		Profit		Profit	%
					Change
REVENUES:					
New vehicle	\$ 3,305,671		\$ 2,981,067		\$ 324,604 11 %
Used vehicle	1,328,545		1,161,823		166,722 14 %
Parts, service and collision repair	630,817		560,502		70,315 13 %
Finance and insurance, net	148,160		130,045		18,115 14 %
Total revenues	5,413,193		4,833,437		579,756 12 %
COST OF SALES	4,598,447		4,104,349		494,098 12 %
GROSS PROFIT	814,746	100 %	729,088	100 %	85,658 12 %
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Selling, general and administrative	634,461	78 %	576,406	79 %	58,055 10 %
Depreciation and amortization	19,582	2 %	18,128	3 %	1,454 8 %
Income from operations	160,703	20 %	134,554	18 %	26,149 19 %
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):					
Floor plan interest expense	(27,966)	(4)%	(18,600)	(2)%	9,366 50 %
Other interest expense	(40,841)	(5)%	(39,053)	(5)%	1,788 5 %
Interest Income	966	%	744	%	222 30 %
Other income, net	223	%	690	%	(467) (68)%
Total other expense, net	(67,618)	(9)%	(56,219)	(7)%	11,399 20 %
Income before income taxes	93,085	11 %	78,335	11 %	14,750 19 %
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	34,852	4 %	29,199	4 %	5,653 19 %
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	58,233	7 %	49,136	7 %	9,097 19 %
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax	2,848	%	937	%	1,911 NM
NET INCOME	\$ 61,081	7 %	\$ 50,073	7 %	\$ 11,088 22 %
Income from continuing operations per common share Diluted	\$ 1.77		\$ 1.50		\$ 0.27 18 %
Net income per common share Diluted	\$ 1.86		\$ 1.53		\$ 0.33 22 %

Net income was \$61.1 million, or \$1.86 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$50.1 million, or \$1.53 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Income from continuing operations increased 19%, or \$0.27 per diluted share, to \$58.2 million, or \$1.77 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$49.1 million, or \$1.50 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The increase in net income for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to the year ended December 31, 2004, resulted from several factors, including: (i) an 15% and 9% increase in used retail and fixed operations same store gross profit, respectively, as a result of a strategic focus on our high margin businesses; (ii) continued strong performance of our finance and insurance business, which delivered a 5% increase in same store dealership generated F&I PVR; (iii) several expense control initiatives, including our regional reorganization, insurance, and new vehicle advertising, all of which contributed to a 120 basis point improvement in our SG&A expense as a percentage of gross profit; (iv) an \$8.8 million tax benefit associated with the sale of one of our Thomason dealerships in Portland, Oregon, which is included in discontinued operations and (v) the incremental results of dealerships acquired during 2005 and 2004. These factors were partially offset by (a) a 50% increase in floor plan interest expense as a result of continued increases in interest rates and (b) a 26% increase in rent expense, which is as a result of our strategy to reduce our ownership of real estate through the use of sale-leaseback transactions.

Total revenues increased \$0.6 billion (12%) to \$5.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$4.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004. Total same store revenues increased \$0.4 billion (8%) to \$5.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$4.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004. The \$0.6 billion (12%) increase in total revenues was a result of double digit revenue increases in all of our businesses lead by a \$0.1 billion (14%) increase in used vehicle revenues.

Total gross profit increased \$85.6 million (12%) to \$814.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$729.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Total same store gross profit increased \$63.6 million (9%) to \$792.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$729.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in total gross profit was driven by a \$15.1 million (15%) increase of same store used vehicle retail gross profit and an \$24.8 million (9%) increase in same store fixed operations gross profit.

New Vehicle

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005		2004		Increase (Decrease)	Change
	(In thousands, except for unit and PVR data)					
Revenue:						
New retail revenue same store(1)						
Luxury	\$ 1,049,263	35 %	\$ 998,176	35 %	\$ 51,087	5 %
Mid-line import	1,193,086	39 %	1,074,258	37 %	118,828	11 %
Mid-line domestic	533,173	17 %	553,993	19 %	(20,820)	(4)%
Value	42,354	1 %	43,111	2 %	(757)	(2)%
Total passenger vehicle retail revenue same store						
	2,817,876		2,669,538		148,338	6 %
Heavy trucks	233,446	8 %	199,169	7 %	34,277	17 %
Total new retail revenue same store(1)						
	3,051,322	100 %	2,868,707	100 %	182,615	6 %
New retail revenue acquisitions						
	113,400					
Total new retail revenues						
	3,164,722		2,868,707		296,015	10 %
Fleet revenue same store(1)						
	138,693		112,360		26,333	23 %
Fleet revenue acquisitions						
	2,256					
Total fleet revenue						
	140,949		112,360		28,589	25 %
New vehicle revenue, as reported						
	\$ 3,305,671		\$ 2,981,067		\$ 324,604	11 %
New retail units:						
New retail units same store(1)						
Luxury	23,695	24 %	23,224	25 %	471	2 %
Mid-line import	49,411	51 %	45,378	49 %	4,033	9 %
Mid-line domestic	18,740	19 %	19,067	20 %	(327)	(2)%
Value	2,104	2 %	2,177	2 %	(73)	(3)%
Total passenger vehicle retail units same store						
	93,950		89,846		4,104	5 %
Heavy trucks	4,171	4 %	3,828	4 %	343	9 %
Total new retail units same store(1)						
	98,121	100 %	93,674	100 %	4,447	5 %
New retail units acquisitions						
	4,342					
Retail units actual						
	102,463		93,674		8,789	9 %
New revenue PVR same store(1)						
	\$ 31,098		\$ 30,624		\$ 474	2 %
New revenue PVR actual						
	\$ 30,886		\$ 30,624		\$ 262	1 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

	For the Years Ended				Increase (Decrease)	Change
	December 31, 2005		2004			
	(In thousands, except for PVR data)					
Gross profit:						
New retail gross profit same store(1)						
Luxury	\$ 85,081	39 %	\$ 85,967	41 %	\$ (886)	(1)%
Mid-line import	83,047	38 %	71,887	34 %	11,160	16 %
Mid-line domestic	38,575	17 %	41,999	20 %	(3,424)	(8)%
Value	3,643	2 %	4,088	2 %	(445)	(11)%
Total passenger vehicle retail gross profit same store						
	210,346		203,941		6,405	3 %
Heavy trucks	8,331	4 %	7,357	3 %	974	13 %
Total new retail gross profit same store(1)	218,677	100 %	211,298	100 %	7,379	3 %
New retail gross profit acquisitions						
	7,212					
Total new retail gross profit	225,889		211,298		14,591	7 %
Fleet gross profit same store(1)						
	2,674		2,142		532	25 %
Fleet gross profit acquisitions						
	13					
Total fleet gross profit	2,687		2,142		545	25 %
New vehicle gross profit, as reported						
	\$ 228,576		\$ 213,440		\$ 15,136	7 %
New gross profit PVR same store(1)						
	\$ 2,229		\$ 2,256		\$ (27)	(1)%
New gross profit PVR actual						
	\$ 2,205		\$ 2,256		\$ (51)	(2)%
New retail gross margin same store(1)						
	7.2	%	7.4	%	(0.2)%	(3)%
New retail gross margin actual						
	7.1	%	7.4	%	(0.3)%	(4)%

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

New vehicle revenue increased \$0.3 billion (11%) to \$3.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$3.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store new retail revenue increased \$0.2 billion (6%) as a result of a 5% increase in unit sales driven by our mid-line import brands, up 11% and 9%, respectively. Same store new revenue PVR increased 2% to \$31,098 as a result of an 8% increase from our heavy trucks business in Atlanta, Georgia. We acquired three franchises (one dealership location) and three franchises (three dealership locations) during the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, which contributed \$113.4 million of incremental new retail revenue during 2005.

New vehicle gross profit increased \$15.2 million (7%) to \$228.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$213.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store new retail gross profit increased \$7.4 million (3%) driven by a \$11.1 million (16%) increase in mid-line import gross profit, including a 19% increase from our Honda dealerships. This increase was offset by a reduction in same store gross profit across all other classes, in particular mid-line domestic, which decreased 8% as a result of general market conditions, which forced us to reduce our new vehicle gross profit PVR in order to maintain unit sales volumes.

Used Vehicle

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	2005	2004		
	(In thousands, except for unit and PVR data)			
Revenue:				
Retail revenues same store(1)	\$ 976,630	\$ 862,485	\$ 114,145	13 %
Retail revenues acquisitions	28,228			
Total used retail revenues	1,004,858	862,485	142,373	17 %
Wholesale revenues same store(1)	312,508	299,338	13,170	4 %
Wholesale revenues acquisitions	11,179			
Total wholesale revenues	323,687	299,338	24,349	8 %
Used vehicle revenue, as reported	\$ 1,328,545	\$ 1,161,823	\$ 166,722	14 %
Gross profit:				
Retail gross profit same store(1)	\$ 114,476	\$ 99,377	\$ 15,099	15 %
Retail gross profit acquisitions	2,946			
Total used retail gross profit	117,422	99,377	18,045	18 %
Wholesale gross profit same store(1)	504	(2,286)	2,790	122 %
Wholesale gross profit acquisitions	(36)			
Total wholesale gross profit	468	(2,286)	2,754	120 %
Used vehicle gross profit, as reported	\$ 117,890	\$ 97,091	\$ 20,799	21 %
Used retail units same store(1)	57,443	54,045	3,398	6 %
Used retail units acquisitions	1,829			
Used retail units actual	59,272	54,045	5,227	10 %
Used revenue PVR same store(1)	\$ 17,002	\$ 15,959	\$ 1,043	7 %
Used revenue PVR actual	\$ 16,953	\$ 15,959	\$ 994	6 %
Used gross profit PVR same store(1)	\$ 1,993	\$ 1,839	\$ 154	8 %
Used gross profit PVR actual	\$ 1,981	\$ 1,839	\$ 142	8 %
Used retail gross margin same store(1)	11.7	% 11.5	% 0.2	% 2 %
Used retail gross margin actual	11.7	% 11.5	% 0.2	% 2 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

Used vehicle revenue increased \$0.1 billion (14%) to \$1.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store used vehicle retail revenue increased \$0.1 billion (13%) to \$1.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, as a result of a 6% and 7% increase in same store used retail unit sales and same store used revenue PVR, respectively. The strength of the used vehicle market during 2005, the availability of high-quality used vehicle inventory resulting from the large volumes of trade-ins during the domestic manufacturers' employee pricing promotions and our used vehicle merchandising initiatives have resulted in increased used vehicle sales and improved used revenue PVR.

Used vehicle gross profit increased \$20.8 million (21%) to \$117.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$97.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store used retail gross

profit increased \$15.1 million (15%) to \$114.5 million as a result of our investment in new software to better value trade-ins and improve inventory management, and the development of regional management teams dedicated to the used vehicle business.

Fixed Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	2005 (In thousands)	2004		
Revenue:				
Revenues same store(1)				
Parts and service	\$ 560,726	\$ 505,046	\$ 55,680	11 %
Collision repair	57,831	55,456	2,375	4 %
Total revenue same store(1)	618,557	560,502	58,055	10 %
Revenues acquisitions				
	12,260			
Parts, service and collision repair revenue, as reported	\$ 630,817	\$ 560,502	\$ 70,315	13 %
Gross profit:				
Gross profit same store(1)				
Parts and service	\$ 281,947	\$ 258,086	\$ 23,861	9 %
Collision repair	31,406	30,426	980	3 %
Total gross profit same store(1)	313,353	288,512	24,841	9 %
Gross profit acquisitions				
	6,767			
Parts, service and collision repair gross profit, as reported	\$ 320,120	\$ 288,512	\$ 31,608	11 %
Parts and service gross margin same store(1)	50.3	% 51.1	% (0.8)%	(2)%
Collision repair gross margin same store(1)	54.3	% 54.9	% (0.6)%	(1)%

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

Fixed operations revenue increased \$70.3 million (13%) to \$630.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$560.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store fixed operations revenue increased \$58.1 million (10%) to \$618.6 million, primarily due to a 14% increase in our customer pay parts and service businesses. The growth in our customer pay business is a result of increased capacity utilization, equipment upgrades, continued focus on customer retention initiatives and the implementation of more aggressive advertising campaigns. Our warranty business continued its positive performance driven by continued manufacturer recall programs and increased work on imported vehicles, which typically generate higher revenue than domestic brands. In 2005, we added approximately 70 service stalls and approximately 100 service technicians, on a same store basis.

Fixed operations gross profit increased \$31.6 million (11%) to \$320.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$288.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store fixed operations gross profit increased \$24.8 million (9%) to \$313.4 million, resulting primarily from increased gross profit from our customer pay and warranty parts and service businesses.

Finance and Insurance, net

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	% Change
	2005	2004		
<i>(In thousands, except for PVR data)</i>				
Dealership generated F&I same store(1)	\$ 138,187	\$ 124,350	\$ 13,837	11 %
Dealership generated F&I acquisitions	5,151			
Dealership generated F&I, net	143,338	124,350	18,988	15 %
Corporate generated F&I	4,822	5,695	(873)	(15)%
Finance and insurance, net as reported	\$ 148,160	\$ 130,045	\$ 18,115	14 %
Dealership generated F&I PVR same store(1)	\$ 888	\$ 842	\$ 46	5 %
Dealership generated F&I PVR actual(2)	\$ 886	\$ 842	\$ 44	5 %
F&I PVR-actual	\$ 916	\$ 880	\$ 36	4 %

(1) Same store amounts include the results of dealerships for the identical months for each period presented in the comparison, commencing with the first full month in which the dealership was owned by us.

(2) Refer to Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Information for further discussion regarding dealership generated F&I gross profit PVR.

F&I increased \$18.2 million (14%) to \$148.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$130.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Same store dealership generated F&I increased \$13.8 million (11%) to \$138.2 million as a result of a 5% increase in same store retail unit sales. These increases are attributable to (i) increased service contract penetration, (ii) maturation of our corporate-sponsored programs and (iii) improvement of the F&I operations at franchises we acquired in prior periods, as F&I has historically continued to improve for several years after we acquire a franchise. Corporate generated F&I was \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, and \$5.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Selling, General and Administrative

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% of Gross Profit	% of Gross Profit Increase (Decrease)	% of Gross Profit % Change
	2005	% of Gross Profit	2004			
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Personnel costs	\$ 297,124	36.5 %	\$ 267,984	36.8 %	(0.3)%	(1)%
Sales compensation	92,978	11.4 %	83,383	11.4 %	%	%
Outside services	53,700	6.6 %	54,281	7.5 %	(0.9)%	(12)%
Advertising	49,356	6.1 %	48,246	6.6 %	(0.5)%	(8)%
Rent	47,116	5.8 %	37,477	5.1 %	0.7 %	14 %
Utilities	17,277	2.1 %	15,114	2.1 %	%	%
Insurance	13,341	1.6 %	15,605	2.1 %	(0.5)%	(24)%
Other	63,569	7.8 %	54,316	7.5 %	0.3 %	4 %
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 634,461	77.9 %	\$ 576,406	79.1 %	(1.2)%	(2)%
<i>Adjustments to SG&A:</i>						
Reorganization expenses	(4,157)					
Reorganization benefit	3,382					
Rent expense	(47,116)		(37,477)			
Adjusted selling, general and administrative	\$ 586,570	72.0 %	\$ 538,929	73.9 %	(1.9)%	(3)%
Gross profit	\$ 814,746		\$ 729,088			

SG&A expenses as a percentage of gross profit decreased 120 basis points to 77.9% for the year ended December 31, 2005, from 79.1% for the year ended December 31, 2004. SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 include (i) \$4.2 million of reorganization expenses, (ii) a \$3.4 million reorganization benefit and (iii) \$9.6 million of incremental rent expense primarily as a result of the refinancing of 20 of our properties through a sale-leaseback transaction completed in July 2004. Excluding these items, adjusted SG&A expense as a percentage of gross profit improved 190 basis points in 2005 from 2004. The improvement in SG&A as a percentage of gross profit is a result of several strategic expense control initiatives including our regional reorganization, workers compensation and property and casualty insurance, and new vehicle advertising.

Our regional reorganization during 2005 resulted in net costs of \$0.8 million (\$4.2 million of severance and other related reorganization costs, offset by a one-time \$3.4 million benefit associated with the implementation of a national employee benefit plan). The improvement in insurance costs is a result of the implementation of initiatives that have resulted in lower loss rates in both workers compensation and property and casualty insurance.

In July 2004, we completed several sale-leaseback transactions, including one transaction in which we sold \$114.9 million of real estate for a \$12.4 million gain and entered into long-term operating leases with the buyer resulting in incremental annualized rent expense of \$9.2 million. During 2005, we exercised an option to purchase certain real estate previously leased in Texas on which we operate dealerships for a purchase price of \$57.0 million. We simultaneously entered into a sale-leaseback agreement where we sold a portion of the real estate purchased for approximately \$44.7 million and \$14.2 million of related improvements to a third party and entered into a long-term operating lease with the buyer. We do not expect our rent expense on the \$44.7 million of previously leased real estate to materially change. In addition, we completed six other sale-leaseback transactions in which we sold \$18.9 million of real estate and related improvements and entered into long-term operating leases with the buyers. We estimate the incremental annualized rent expense from these seven sale-leaseback transactions is approximately \$3.0 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$1.5 million, or 8%, to \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$18.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase is primarily related to property and equipment acquired during 2005 and 2004.

Other Income (Expense)

Floor plan interest expense increased \$9.4 million, or 50%, to \$28.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$18.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase was the result of an increasing interest rate environment and higher average floor plan levels during 2005 as compared to 2004, resulting primarily from our decision in the fourth quarter of 2004 to repay a significant portion of our floor plan notes payable prior to the sale of the related vehicle.

Other interest expense increased \$1.7 million, or 5%, to \$40.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$39.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in other interest expense is a result of increases in interest rates on variable debt offset by reduced mortgage expense due to our decision to repay our variable rate mortgage notes payable.

Income Tax Provision

Income tax expense increased \$5.7 million, or 19%, to \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$29.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2005, was 37.4% compared to 37.3% for the same period in 2004.

Discontinued Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2005			For the Year Ended December 31, 2004		
	Sold(a) (Dollars in thousands)	Pending Disposition(b)	Total	Sold(c)	Pending Disposition(b)	Total
Franchises	20	2	22	34	2	36
Net income (loss) from sold or closed franchises, net of tax	\$ (5,182)	\$	\$ (5,182)	\$ 216	\$	\$ 216
Net income from franchises held for sale, net of tax		169	169		1,378	1,378
Net divestiture income (expense), including net gain(loss) on sale of franchises, net of tax	7,861	(d)	7,861	(657)		(657)
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 2,679	\$ 169	\$ 2,848	\$ (441)	\$ 1,378	\$ 937

- (a) Businesses were sold between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006
- (b) Businesses were pending disposition as of December 31, 2006
- (c) Businesses were sold between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2006
- (d) Includes an \$8.8 million tax benefit related to the sale of stock of an Oregon business

As of December 31, 2006, we were actively pursuing the sale of two franchises (two dealership locations). The \$2.8 million of income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, includes (i) net losses of franchises sold or closed in 2006 and 2005 totaling \$5.2 million, offset by (ii) \$0.1 million of net income of franchises held for sale as of December 31, 2006 and (iii) \$7.9 million of net divestiture income during 2005, principally related to the sale of our Thomason franchises in Portland, Oregon. Included in the \$7.9 million of net divestiture income is an \$8.8 million tax benefit associated with the sale of an Oregon business. The \$0.9 million of income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2004, includes (i) net income of franchises sold or closed in 2006, 2005 and 2004 totaling \$0.2 million, (ii) \$1.4 million of net income associated with franchises held for sale as of December 31, 2006, partially offset by (iii) \$0.7 million of divestiture expenses associated with franchises sold or closed during 2004.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We require cash to fund working capital needs, finance acquisitions of new dealerships and fund capital expenditures. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents on hand as of December 31, 2006, our funds generated through future operations, and the funds available for borrowings under our Committed Credit Facility (as defined below), floor plan facilities, mortgage notes payable and proceeds from sale-leaseback transactions will be sufficient to fund our debt service and working capital requirements, commitments and contingencies, acquisitions, capital expenditures, current dividend commitments and any seasonal operating requirements for the foreseeable future.

As of December 31, 2006, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$129.2 million and working capital of \$412.0 million. In addition, we had \$125.0 million available for borrowings under our Committed Credit Facility for working capital, general corporate purposes and acquisitions, and approximately \$194.0 million available for floor plan borrowings.

Credit Facility

On March 23, 2005, we entered into a committed credit facility (the *Committed Credit Facility*) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., 17 other financial institutions (the *Syndicate*), and Ford Motor Credit Company (*FMCC*), collectively the *Lenders*. Concurrently with entering into the *Committed Credit Facility*, we terminated our First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with FMCC, General Motors Acceptance Corporation (*GMAC*) and DaimlerChrysler Financial Services North America LLC (*DCFS*). The *Committed Credit Facility* initially provided \$650.0 million of floor plan borrowing capacity (*Syndicated Floor Plan Facility*) and \$150.0 million of working capital borrowing capacity (the *Revolver*). In addition, we have agreements with FMCC to provide \$150.0 million of floor plan borrowing capacity to our Ford, Lincoln Mercury, Volvo and Mazda dealerships (*Ford Trustmark*) and with GMAC to provide \$100.0 million of floor plan borrowing capacity to our General Motors dealerships. The *Committed Credit Facility* has a three-year maturity, but provides for an indefinite series of one-year extensions at our request, if approved by the *Lenders*. We believe such approval would be obtained.

In March 2006, we amended our *Committed Credit Facility* to include DaimlerChrysler Financial Services (*DCFS*) in the *Syndicate* and extend the maturity of the *Committed Credit Facility* from March 2008 to March 2009. In addition, *DCFS* agreed to provide a maximum of \$120.0 million of floor plan financing outside of the *Syndicate* to finance inventory purchases at our Mercedes-Benz, Chrysler, Dodge and Jeep dealerships (*DaimlerChrysler Dealerships*). Pursuant to the signing of this amendment, floor plan borrowings from *DCFS* are now included in Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, beginning in March 2006. The *DCFS* facility has no stated termination date and borrowings will accrue interest based on LIBOR. Further, we reduced our *Revolver* from \$150.0 million to \$125.0 million and reduced the commitment of the *Syndicate* to finance our inventory purchases from \$650.0 million to \$425.0 million. In total, these commitments give us \$125.0 million of working capital borrowing capacity and \$795.0 million of floor plan borrowing capacity.

Amounts borrowed under the *Committed Credit Facility* are secured by certain of our tangible and intangible assets and the guarantees of each of our subsidiaries, other than those subsidiaries involved in the sale of new motor vehicles manufactured by Toyota or Lexus.

The terms of the *Committed Credit Facility* require us on an ongoing basis to meet certain financial ratios, as defined in our *Committed Credit Facility*, including a Current Ratio of at least 1.2 to 1, a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1, a Total Leverage Ratio of not greater than 4.5 to 1 and an Adjusted Net Worth of not less than \$350.0 million. It also includes customary conditions with respect to incurring new indebtedness and places limitations on our ability to pay cash dividends and repurchase shares of our common stock.

The *Committed Credit Facility* also contains customary events of default, including change of control, non-payment of obligations and cross-defaults to our other indebtedness. Payments under the *Committed Credit Facility* may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default that is not otherwise waived or cured, subject to certain provisions. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with all of the covenants of the *Committed Credit Facility*.

Borrowing under the *Revolver* will accrue interest based on LIBOR.

Floor Plan Financing

We finance substantially all of our new vehicle inventory and, at our option, have the ability to finance a portion of our used vehicle inventory. We consider floor plan notes payable to a party that is affiliated with vehicle manufacturers from which we purchase new vehicle inventory

Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated and all other floor plan notes payable Floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated. As of December 31, 2006, total borrowing capacity under the floor plan financing

agreements with our vehicle floor plan providers totaled \$795.0 million. In addition, as of December 31, 2006, we had total borrowing capacity of \$56.0 million under ancillary floor plan financing agreements with Comerica Bank and Navistar Financial for our heavy trucks business in Atlanta, Georgia. As of December 31, 2006, we had \$704.7 million, including \$3.9 million classified as Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale, outstanding to lenders affiliated with and not affiliated with the vehicle manufacturers from which we purchase our vehicle inventory.

We are required to make monthly interest payments on our floor plan facilities, but generally we are not required to repay the principal prior to the sale of the vehicle. The terms of certain floor plan arrangements impose upon us and our subsidiaries ongoing covenants including financial ratio requirements. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with these financial covenants. We expect to be in compliance through 2007. Amounts financed under our floor plan facilities bear interest at variable rates, which are typically tied to LIBOR or prime rate. In November 2006, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement which fixed \$150.0 million of our floor plan notes payable for a period of two years. The weighted average annualized interest rate on our floor plan facilities was 6.4% during the year ended December 31, 2006. Historically, certain vehicle manufacturers have offered floor plan assistance, a portion of which increase or decrease in conjunction with changes in prevailing interest rates.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we refinanced the floor plan notes payable at our DaimlerChrysler Dealerships through the repayment of \$85.4 million of floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated with borrowings from DCFS, a manufacturer affiliated lender. As a result, floor plan notes payable at our DaimlerChrysler Dealerships are included in Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006. Floor plan notes payable at our DaimlerChrysler Dealerships totaled \$117.0 million and \$95.4 million as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2006, our Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated and Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated each increased by \$85.4 million on our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

In November 2006, General Motors sold 51% of their financing subsidiary General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC) to an investment consortium led by Cerberus FIM Investors, LLC. Prior to this transaction, the net change in floor plan notes payable to GMAC was classified as an operating activity on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as borrowings and repayments of floor plan notes payable at our General Motors dealerships were with a manufacturer affiliated lender. Floor plan notes payable related to vehicles financed prior to this change in control will continue to be classified as Floorplan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, with subsequent repayments classified as an operating activity, since these GMAC borrowings occurred while General Motors (GM) had control of GMAC. Following the sale of GMAC, GM no longer has a majority ownership of or controls GMAC and therefore beginning in December 2006, floor plan notes payable related to vehicles financed after this change in control are classified as Floorplan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, with the related borrowings and repayments presented separately as financing activities on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012

We have \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012 (the 9% Notes) outstanding as of December 31, 2006. We pay interest on June 15 and December 15 of each year until maturity of the notes on June 15, 2012. At any time on or after June 15, 2007, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price that begins at 104.5% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes and reduces in each calendar year by 1.5% until the price reaches 100% of the aggregate principal amount in 2010 and thereafter. At any time before June 15, 2007,

we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of the notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus the make-whole premium set forth in the 9% Notes indenture.

Our 9% Notes are guaranteed by all of our current subsidiaries. We have also agreed to have all of our future subsidiaries become guarantors upon their formation or acquisition. The terms of our 9% Notes, in certain circumstances, restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and sell assets.

On February 26, 2007, we commenced a tender offer and consent solicitation for our \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount 9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012 (the 9% Notes), which is contingent on obtaining financing and is scheduled to expire on March 23, 2007. We are currently evaluating our financing alternatives in the capital markets.

8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014

We have \$182.4 million in aggregate principal amount of our 8% Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2006. We pay interest on March 15 and September 15 of each year until maturity of the notes on March 15, 2014. At any time on or after March 15, 2009, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of these notes at a redemption price that begins at 104.0% of the aggregate principal amount of these notes and reduces in each calendar year by approximately 1.3% until the price reaches 100% of the aggregate principal amount in 2012 and thereafter. On or before March 15, 2007, we may, at our option, use the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings to redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of these notes at a redemption price equal to 108% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon. At any time before March 15, 2009, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of these notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus the make-whole premium set forth in the 8% Notes indenture.

Our 8% Notes are guaranteed by all of our current subsidiaries, other than our current Toyota and Lexus dealership subsidiaries. We have also agreed to have all of our future subsidiaries, other than our future Toyota and Lexus subsidiaries, become guarantors upon their formation or acquisition. The terms of our 8% Notes, in certain circumstances, restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and sell assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we repurchased \$17.6 million of our 8% Notes resulting in a net loss of \$1.1 million. Our board of directors authorized us to repurchase up to an additional \$22.4 million of our senior subordinated notes, which we may do depending on market conditions.

Mortgage Notes Payable

As of December 31, 2006, we had two real estate mortgage notes payable outstanding totaling \$26.8 million. The mortgage notes payable bear interest at fixed and variable rates, including the effects of an interest rate swap (the weighted average interest rate was 6.6% for the year ended December 31, 2006). These obligations are collateralized by the related real estate with a carrying value of \$40.4 million as of December 31, 2006, and mature in 2011. The terms of our mortgage notes payable require our subsidiaries to comply with specific financial ratio requirements and other ongoing covenants. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with financial ratios and other ongoing covenants required by the terms of our mortgage notes payable.

Covenants

We are subject to certain financial covenants in connection with our debt and lease agreements, including the financial covenants described below. Our Committed Credit Facility includes certain financial ratios with the following requirements: (i) a Current Ratio of at least 1.2 to 1, of which our ratio was approximately 1.6 to 1 as of December 31, 2006; (ii) a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of at least 1.2 to 1, of which our ratio was approximately 1.6 to 1 as of December 31, 2006; (iii) a Total Leverage Ratio of not more than 4.5 to 1, of which our ratio was approximately 2.8 to 1 as of December 31, 2006 and (iv) an Adjusted Net Worth of \$350.0 million, of which our adjusted net worth was approximately \$511.5 million as of December 31, 2006. A breach of these covenants could cause an acceleration of repayment of our Committed Credit Facility if not otherwise waived or cured. Certain of our lease agreements include financial ratios with the following requirements: (i) a Liquidity Ratio of at least 1.2 to 1, of which our ratio was approximately 1.5 to 1 as of December 31, 2006 and (ii) an EBITDAR Ratio of at least 1.5 to 1, of which our ratio was approximately 3.2 to 1 as of December 31, 2006. A breach of these covenants would give rise to certain lessor remedies under our various lease agreements, the most severe of which include the following: (a) termination of the applicable lease, (b) termination of certain of the tenant's lease rights, such as renewal rights and rights of first offer or negotiation relating to the purchase of the premises, and/or (c) a liquidated damages claim equal to the extent to which the accelerated rents under the applicable lease for the remainder of the lease term exceed the fair market rent over the same periods. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with all our debt and lease agreement covenants.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2006, we had the following contractual obligations (in thousands):

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total
Floor plan notes payable	\$ 704,664	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 704,664
Operating leases	59,383	57,689	53,502	51,156	50,537	329,442	601,709
Long-term debt, including capital lease obligations(a)	23,144	1,714	1,433	1,307	22,709	434,695	485,002
Interest on long-term debt(b)	39,184	39,040	38,924	38,834	38,146	45,457	239,585
Employment contracts	5,934	900	900	34			7,768
Deferred compensation obligations						7,550	7,550
Deferred acquisition payments	739	739	739				2,217
Total	\$ 833,048	\$ 100,082	\$ 95,498	\$ 91,331	\$ 111,392	\$ 817,144	\$ 2,048,495

(a) Does not include \$7,848 of fair value hedge which reduces the book value of our 8% Notes

(b) Includes variable interest calculated using a 5.3% estimate of LIBOR

Cash Flow

Floor plan borrowings are required by all vehicle manufacturers for the purchase of new vehicles, and our agreements with our floor plan providers require us to repay amounts borrowed for the purchase of a vehicle immediately after that vehicle is sold. As a result, changes in floor plan notes payable are directly linked to changes in new vehicle inventory, and therefore are an integral part of understanding changes in our working capital and operating cash flow. Consequently, we have provided a reconciliation of cash provided by (used in) operating activities and financing activities, as if all changes in floor plan notes payable were classified as an operating activity.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
<i>Reconciliation of Cash provided by (used in) Operating Activities to Adjusted Cash provided by Operating Activities</i>			
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities, as reported	\$ 128,581	\$ (40,457)	\$ (17,863)
Floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated, net	(42,278)	112,535	17,949
Cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted	\$ 86,303	\$ 72,078	\$ 86
<i>Reconciliation of Cash (used in) provided by Financing Activities to Adjusted Cash (used in) provided by Financing Activities</i>			
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities, as reported	\$ (65,432)	\$ 100,708	\$ 64,490
Floor plan borrowings non-manufacturer affiliated	(2,476,160)	(3,160,682)	(2,360,243)
Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated	2,518,438	3,048,147	2,342,294
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities, as adjusted	\$ (23,154)	\$ (11,827)	\$ 46,541

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$128.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Net cash used in operating activities totaled \$40.5 million and \$17.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Net cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted, totaled \$86.3 million, \$72.1 million, and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted, includes net income adjusted for non-cash items and changes in working capital, including changes in floor plan notes payable and inventory. The increase in our cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted, for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to the year ended December 31, 2005, was a result of (i) \$30.8 million related to the timing of collection of accounts receivable and contracts-in-transit; and (ii) a \$17.3 increase in net income adjusted for non-cash items, partially offset by (iii) \$34.8 million related to the timing of payments of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and prepaid assets, including a \$13.7 million payment associated with the termination of three interest rate swaps.

We did not complete any acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2006. We borrowed \$15.3 million and \$32.5 million from our floor plan facilities for the purchase of inventory in connection with three and seven franchise acquisitions during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In addition, in connection with twelve, six, and fourteen franchise divestitures we repaid \$25.2 million, \$24.9 million and \$22.0 million of floor plan notes payable during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Acquisition and divestiture activity decreased our cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted, by \$25.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, and increased our cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted, by \$10.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities totaled \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$31.2 million and \$125.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Cash flows from investing activities relate primarily to capital expenditures, acquisition and divestiture activity, sale of property and equipment and construction reimbursements from lessors in connection with our sale-leaseback agreements.

Capital expenditures were \$45.3 million, \$78.1 million and \$69.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, of which \$15.0 million, \$41.9 million and \$23.6 million, were financed or were pending financing through sale-leaseback agreements or mortgage notes payable for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Our capital investments consisted of upgrades of our existing facilities, equipment purchases and construction of new facilities. We received \$3.4 million, \$14.6 million and \$10.1 million in construction reimbursements from lessors in connection with our sale-leaseback agreements during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Future capital expenditures will relate primarily to upgrading existing dealership facilities and operational improvements that we expect will provide us with acceptable rates of return on our investments. We expect that capital expenditures during 2007 will total between \$70 and \$80 million, of which we intend to finance approximately 50% to 60% principally through sale-leaseback agreements.

During 2005, we exercised an option to purchase certain real estate in Texas on which we operate dealerships and previously leased for \$57.0 million, \$44.7 million of which we immediately sold to a third party and entered into a long-term operating lease with the buyer. We do not expect our rent expense on the \$44.7 million of previously leased real estate to materially change.

Cash used for acquisitions totaled \$24.6 million for three franchises and \$108.3 million for seven franchises during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We did not complete any acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2006. Included in cash used for acquisitions for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, is \$15.3 million and \$32.5 million, respectively, of purchase price we financed through borrowings from our floor plan facilities.

Proceeds from the sale of assets totaled \$52.8 million, \$102.6 million and \$41.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Included in the proceeds from the sale of assets for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, were \$25.2 million, \$24.9 million and \$22.0 million, respectively, of proceeds that were paid directly to our floor plan providers associated with the sale of inventory in connection with our divestitures. We continuously monitor the profitability and market value of our dealerships and, under certain conditions, may strategically divest non-profitable dealerships.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$65.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$100.7 million and \$64.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Net cash used in financing activities, as adjusted, totaled \$23.2 million and \$11.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities, as adjusted, totaled \$46.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, proceeds from borrowings amounted to \$1.0 million, \$24.5 million and \$21.6 million, which were used to finance construction on our dealership facilities and general corporate purposes.

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, we repaid debt of \$20.6 million, \$50.1 million and \$91.8 million, respectively. Included in the \$20.6 million of debt repayments above was \$17.5 million related to the repurchase of \$17.6 million of our 8% Notes. Our board of directors authorized us to repurchase up to an additional \$22.4 million of our senior subordinated notes, which we may do depending on market

conditions. In addition, we will continue to monitor the capital markets to ensure that we are optimizing our capital structure.

During 2004, we utilized the proceeds from a sale-leaseback transaction to repay \$63.7 million of mortgages associated with the property sold in the transaction and we used the proceeds from a mortgage refinancing to repay the balance of the original mortgage.

During 2005 and 2004, we received net proceeds of \$15.1 million and \$114.9 million, respectively, from the sale of real estate associated with sale-leaseback transactions. We consider these particular transactions financing activities as we owned the real estate and related improvements prior to the sale-leaseback transaction and continue to use the dealership facilities and related real estate in our operations. We have entered into long-term lease agreements for use of the dealership facilities with the lessors.

Sale-Leaseback Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we completed two sale-leaseback transactions resulting in the sale of \$13.5 million of assets to a third party and the commencement of long-term operating leases with the buyer. We estimate the incremental annualized rent expense from these two sale-leaseback transactions is approximately \$1.3 million. In addition, we had \$9.7 million of completed construction projects associated with pending sale-leaseback transactions and \$4.4 million of ongoing construction projects, which are included in Assets Held for Sale and Other Current Assets, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006. We expect to complete these construction projects and commence the related long-term operating leases in 2007.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

We did not complete any acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2006.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we placed eight franchises (four dealership locations) into discontinued operations and sold or closed twelve franchises (seven dealership locations), four franchises (four dealership locations) of which were placed into discontinued operations in 2005, and two franchises (one dealership location) which were not placed into discontinued operations because we believe the cash flows will be replaced by our existing operations.

Pending Acquisitions and Divestitures

As of December 31, 2006, two of our franchises (two dealership locations) were pending disposition and were sold in the first quarter of 2007.

We are currently under contract to purchase two franchises (two dealership locations) for approximately \$15.0 million, which will contribute approximately \$100.0 million of annual revenues. We expect to spend between \$50.0 and \$100.0 million on acquisitions during 2007 that will add between \$200.0 and \$400.0 million of annual revenues; however, our estimates may change based on the availability of dealerships that would provide an acceptable return on our investment.

Stock Repurchase and Dividend Restrictions

Pursuant to the indentures governing our 9% Notes, our 8% Notes and our Committed Credit Facility, our ability to repurchase shares of our common stock and pay cash dividends is limited. As of December 31, 2006, our ability to repurchase shares and pay cash dividends was limited to an aggregate purchase price of \$77.4 million due to these restrictions. We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during 2006. We paid \$13.3 million in dividends during the year ended December 31, 2006.

On February 15, 2007, we announced that our board of directors approved a 1.3 million share repurchase program with the objective of offsetting earnings per share dilution resulting from employee stock-based compensation programs.

On January 17, 2007, our board of directors declared a \$0.20 per share cash dividend. This was the third consecutive quarter that a \$0.20 per share dividend was paid.

Off Balance Sheet Transactions

We had no off balance sheet transactions during the years presented other than those already disclosed in Notes 18 and 19 of our consolidated financial statements.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions and the effects of revisions are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which they are determined to be necessary. The accounting estimates described below are those that require management judgments, and therefore are critical to understanding our results of operations. Senior management has discussed the development and selection of these accounting estimates and the related disclosures with the audit committee of our board of directors.

Inventories

Our inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. We use the specific identification method to value our vehicle inventories and the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) to account for our parts inventories. We maintain a reserve for specific inventory units where cost basis exceeds fair value. In assessing lower of cost or market for new and used vehicles, we consider (i) the aging of new and used vehicles, (ii) loss histories of new and used vehicles, (iii) the timing of annual and model changeovers of new vehicles and (iv) current market conditions.

We very rarely sell new vehicles that have been in inventory for less than 300 days at a loss. Our new vehicle loss histories have indicated that our losses range between 1-5% of our new vehicle inventory that exceeded 300 days old. As of December 31, 2006, our new vehicle loss reserve was \$0.7 million or 5.1% of new vehicle inventory over 300 days old. Each 1% change in our estimate would change our new vehicle reserve approximately \$0.1 million. Our used vehicle loss histories have indicated that our losses range between 2-4% of our used vehicle inventory. As of December 31, 2006, our used vehicle loss reserve was \$3.3 million or 3.1% of used vehicle inventory. Each 1% change in our estimate would change our used vehicle reserve approximately \$1.1 million.

Notes Receivable Finance Contracts

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had outstanding notes receivable from finance contracts of \$17.9 million and \$27.2 million, respectively. These notes have initial terms ranging from 12 to 60 months, and are collateralized by the related vehicles. The assessment of our allowance for credit losses considers historical loss ratios and the performance of the current portfolio with respect to past due accounts. We continually analyze our current portfolio against our historical performance. In addition, we attribute minimal value to the underlying collateral in our assessment of the reserve. Our loss histories indicate our future credit losses will be approximately 15% of notes receivable. Our allowance for credit losses was \$3.1 million and \$3.5 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Each 1% change in our estimate would change our credit loss reserve approximately \$0.2 million.

F&I Chargeback Reserve

We receive commissions from the sale of vehicle service contracts, credit life insurance and disability insurance to customers. In addition, we receive commissions from financing institutions for arranging customer financing. We may be charged back (chargebacks) for finance, insurance or vehicle service contract commissions in the event a contract is terminated. The revenues from financing fees and commissions are recorded at the time the vehicles are sold and a reserve for future chargebacks is established based on historical operating results and the termination provisions of the applicable contracts. This data is evaluated on a product-by-product basis. Our loss histories vary depending on the product but generally range between 7% and 21%. Our chargeback reserves were \$14.1 million and \$12.6 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. A 1% change in our estimate for all our products would have changed our finance and insurance, net by approximately \$1.1 million.

Insurance Reserves

We are self insured for certain employee medical, workers compensation and general liability claims. We maintain stop loss insurance for individual claims. We have large deductible insurance programs in place for workers compensation, general liability and garage liability claims. We maintain and review at least monthly our claim and loss history to assist in assessing our future liability for these claims. We also use professional service providers such as account administrators and actuaries to help us accumulate and assess this information. As of December 31, 2006, we had \$5.9 million of insurance reserves for both known and unknown employee medical, workers compensation and general liability claims.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess cost of the businesses acquired over the fair market value of the identifiable net assets. We have determined that based on how we operate our business, allocate resources, and regularly review our financial data and operating results that we qualify as a single reporting unit for purposes of testing goodwill for impairment. We evaluate our operations and financial results in the aggregate by dealership. The dealership general managers are responsible for customer facing activities, including inventory management and advertising and personnel decisions; and have the flexibility to respond to local market conditions. The corporate management team, with input from the regional management teams, is responsible for infrastructure and general strategy decisions.

The fair market value of our manufacturer franchise rights is determined at the acquisition date through discounting the projected cash flows specific to each franchise. We have determined that manufacturer franchise rights have an indefinite life as there are no legal, contractual, economic or other factors that limit their useful lives and they are expected to generate cash flows indefinitely due to the historically long lives of the manufacturers brand names. Due to the fact that manufacturer franchise rights are specific to the location in which we acquire a dealership, we have determined that the dealership is the reporting unit for purposes of testing for impairment.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we do not amortize goodwill and other intangible assets that are deemed to have indefinite lives. We review goodwill and indefinite lived manufacturer franchise rights for impairment annually on October 1st of each year, or more often if events or circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. We are subject to financial statement risk to the extent that intangible assets become impaired due to decreases in the related fair market value of our underlying businesses.

All other intangible assets are deemed to have definite lives and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the asset ranging from 3 to 15 years and are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset might be impaired.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain of our directors, shareholders and their affiliates, and regional management, have engaged in transactions with us. These transactions primarily relate to long-term operating leases of our facilities. We believe that these transactions and our other related party transactions involve terms comparable to what would be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we made lease payments totaling \$7.6 million, \$13.4 million and \$13.5 million, respectively, to entities controlled by our directors, shareholders or employees.

During each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we paid \$0.1 million in legal fees to a law firm in which one of our directors is of counsel.

In 2006, we sold four vehicles to members of our board of directors and/or their immediate family for a total of \$0.3 million. In 2005, we sold thirteen vehicles to members of our board of directors and/or their immediate family for a total of \$0.6 million. In 2004, we sold two vehicles to members of our board of directors for a total of \$0.2 million.

In October 2006, we paid \$0.8 million in connection with an agreement with an automotive manufacturer to close a dealership in one of our market areas in which a former member of our board of directors had a partial ownership interest. This member resigned from our board of directors effective July 12, 2006.

In 2006, we purchased land from one of our regional executives for \$1.3 million. We intend to use this land to construct a new facility for one of our existing dealerships.

In 2004, we sold one dealership facility (three franchises) to a member of our board of directors for \$7.4 million. After the allocation of \$3.7 million of goodwill, the book value approximated the selling price of the franchises sold. In 2005, we repaid this member of our board of directors \$0.3 million as final settlement of the sale of this transaction. This member resigned from our board of directors effective July 12, 2006.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to elect to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 159, an entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at the adoption date. Subsequent to the initial adoption, the election of the fair value option should only be made at initial recognition of the asset or liability or upon a remeasurement event that gives rise to new-basis accounting. SFAS No. 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value nor does it eliminate disclosure requirements included in other accounting standards. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and may be adopted earlier but only if the adoption is in the first quarter of the fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 159 on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108), *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. SAB 108 addresses how the effects of prior year uncorrected misstatements should be considered when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB 108 requires companies to quantify misstatements using both a balance sheet and an income statement approach and to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. When the effect of initial adoption is material, companies will record the effect as a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning of year retained earnings. The provisions of SAB

108 are effective for the year ending December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157 Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 provides guidance for, among other things, the definition of fair value and the methods used to measure fair value. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 157 on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109

Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN No. 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Earlier application is encouraged if the enterprise has not yet issued financial statements, including interim financial statements, in the period of adoption. The adoption of FIN No. 48 will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Floor plan borrowings are required by all vehicle manufacturers for the purchase of new vehicles, and our agreements with our floor plan providers require us to repay amounts borrowed for the purchase of a vehicle immediately after that vehicle is sold. As a result, changes in floor plan notes payable are directly linked to changes in new vehicle inventory, and therefore are an integral part of understanding changes in our working capital and operating cash flow. Consequently, we have provided a reconciliation of cash provided by (used in) operating activities and financing activities, as if all changes in floor plan notes payable were classified as an operating activity.

Adjusted cash provided by (used in) operating and financing activities

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
<i>Reconciliation of Cash provided by (used in) Operating Activities to Adjusted Cash provided by Operating Activities</i>			
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities, as reported	\$ 128,581	\$ (40,457)	\$ (17,863)
Floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated, net	(42,278)	112,535	17,949
Cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted	\$ 86,303	\$ 72,078	\$ 86
<i>Reconciliation of Cash (used in) provided by Financing Activities to Adjusted Cash (used in) provided by Financing Activities</i>			
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities, as reported	\$ (65,432)	\$ 100,708	\$ 64,490
Floor plan borrowings non-manufacturer affiliated	(2,476,160)	(3,160,682)	(2,360,243)
Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated	2,518,438	3,048,147	2,342,294
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities, as adjusted	\$ (23,154)	\$ (11,827)	\$ 46,541

Dealership Generated F&I Gross Profit PVR

We evaluate our F&I performance on a PVR basis by dividing our total F&I gross profit by the number of retail vehicles sold during the period. During 2003, we renegotiated a contract with one of our third party F&I product providers, which resulted in the recognition of income that was not attributable to retail vehicles sold during the year. We believe that dealership generated F&I, which excludes the

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additional revenue derived from contracts negotiated by our corporate office, provides a more accurate measure of our F&I operating performance. The following table reconciles F&I, net to dealership generated F&I, and provides the necessary components to calculate dealership generated F&I PVR (in thousands, except for unit and per vehicle data):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
F&I, net (as reported)	\$ 156,460	\$ 148,160	\$ 130,045
Less: corporate generated F&I gross profit	(1,685)	(4,822)	(5,695)
Less: corporate generated F&I gain	(3,400)		
Dealership generated F&I	\$ 151,375	\$ 143,338	\$ 124,350
Retail units sold:			
New retail units	104,066	102,463	93,674
Used retail units	62,987	59,272	54,045
Total	167,053	161,735	147,719

Adjusted SG&A Expenses as a percentage of adjusted gross profit

Our SG&A expense was impacted by (i) the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, (ii) our decision to issue performance share units and restricted share units instead of stock options, (iii) our decision to abandon certain strategic projects, and (iv) expenses related to two secondary stock offerings during the year ended December 31, 2006; and (i) expenses incurred and (ii) a benefit recognized in conjunction with our regional reorganization during the year ended December 31, 2005. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R under the modified prospective transition method and therefore recorded share-based compensation expense under the fair value method for the year ended December 31, 2006. Prior to January 1, 2006, share-based compensation expense was recorded under the intrinsic value method and therefore we did not recognize any share-based compensation expense. Our gross profit was impacted by the sale of our remaining interest in a pool of extended service contracts during the year ended December 31, 2006. We believe that a more meaningful comparison of our SG&A as a percentage of adjusted gross profit can be made by adjusting for these items.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
SG&A expenses	\$ 672,897	\$ 634,461	\$ 576,406
Reorganization benefit		3,382	
Reorganization expenses		(4,157)	
Abandoned strategic project expenses	(1,658)		
Secondary stock offering expenses	(1,073)		
Stock compensation expense	(4,955)		
Adjusted SG&A expenses	\$ 665,211	\$ 633,686	\$ 576,406
Gross profit	\$ 877,861	\$ 814,746	\$ 729,088
Corporate generated F&I gain	(3,400)		
Adjusted gross profit	\$ 874,461	\$ 814,746	\$ 729,088
Adjusted SG&A expenses as a percentage of adjusted gross profit	76.1 %	77.8 %	79.1 %

Adjusted income from continuing operations

Our income from continuing operations was impacted by (i) the sale of our remaining interest in a pool of extended service contracts, (ii) a gain recognized on the sale of a franchise in which the dealership facility was retained, (iii) the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, (iv) our decision to issue performance share units and restricted share units instead of stock options, (v) our decision to abandon certain strategic

projects, (vi) expenses related to the extinguishment of long-term debt and (vii) expenses related to two secondary stock offerings during the year ended December 31, 2006; and (i) expenses incurred and (ii) a benefit recognized in conjunction with our regional reorganization during the year ended December 31, 2005. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R under the modified prospective transition method and therefore recorded share-based compensation expense under the fair value method for the year ended December 31, 2006. Prior to January 1, 2006, share-based compensation expense was recorded under the intrinsic value method and therefore we did not recognize any share-based compensation expense. We believe that a more meaningful comparison of our income from continuing operations can be made by adjusting for these items.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Net income	\$ 60,749	\$ 61,081	\$ 50,073
Discontinued operations, net of tax	6,405	(2,848)	(937)
Income from continuing operations	67,154	58,233	49,136
Adjusting items:			
Stock compensation expense, net of tax	3,105		
Corporate generated F&I gain, net of tax	(2,130)		
Gain on sale of franchise, net of tax	(1,565)		
Secondary stock offering expenses *	1,073		
Abandoned strategic project expenses, net of tax	1,039		
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt, net of tax	717		
Reorganization expenses, net of tax		2,598	
Reorganization benefit, net of tax		(2,114)	
Adjusted income from continuing operations	\$ 69,393	\$ 58,717	\$ 49,136

* Secondary offering expenses are not deductible for tax purposes; therefore, no tax benefit has been reflected.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on a significant portion of our outstanding indebtedness. Based on \$588.7 million of total variable rate debt (including floor plan notes payable) outstanding as of December 31, 2006, a 1% change in interest rates would result in a change of approximately \$5.9 million to our annual other interest expense.

We received \$27.7 million of interest credit assistance from certain automobile manufacturers during the year ended December 31, 2006. Interest credit assistance reduced cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 by \$27.0 million and reduced new vehicle inventory by \$4.1 million and \$3.6 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Although we can provide no assurance as to the amount of future floor plan credits, it is our expectation, based on historical data, that an increase in prevailing interest rates would result in increased interest credit assistance from certain automobile manufacturers.

Hedging Risk

In November 2006, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a notional principal amount of \$150.0 million as a hedge against the changes in interest rates of our variable rate floor plan notes payable for a period of two years beginning in November 2006. The swap agreement was designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge of future changes in interest rates of our variable rate floor plan notes payable. We do not expect this cash flow hedge to contain any ineffectiveness. As of December 31, 2006, the swap agreement had a fair value of \$0.2 million, which was included in Other Long-Term Liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Three of our interest rate swap agreements terminated in March 2006, which resulted in a cash payment of \$13.7 million, which equaled the fair market value of the swap agreements. Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006 was \$3.4 million (\$2.1 million, net of tax) of unrecognized amortization related to our two terminated cash flow swaps, which are being amortized through March 2014 as a component of Floor Plan Interest Expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Amortization of these terminated cash flow swaps will total \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. In addition, included as a reduction to our 8% Notes as of December 31, 2006 was \$7.8 million of unrecognized amortization related to our terminated fair value swap, which is being amortized through March 2014 as a component of Other Interest Expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Amortization of this terminated fair value swap will total \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

We have an interest rate swap with a current notional principal amount of \$14.1 million. The swap was designed to provide a hedge against changes in interest rates of our variable rate mortgage notes payable through maturity in June 2011. This interest rate swap qualifies for cash flow hedge accounting treatment and may contain minor ineffectiveness. Under the terms of the swap agreement, we make payments based on a fixed rate of 6.08% and receive a variable rate cash flows based on one-month LIBOR. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the swap agreement had a fair value of \$0.3 million, which was included in Other Long-Term Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. We incurred minor ineffectiveness during 2006.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	70
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005</u>	72
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	73
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	74
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	75
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	76

69

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Asbury Automotive Group, Inc.
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Asbury Automotive Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. We also have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements, an opinion on management's assessment, and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

70

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York
March 8, 2007

71

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 129,170	\$ 57,194
Contracts-in-transit	126,012	122,250
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$648 and \$1,216, respectively)	167,562	167,203
Inventories	775,313	709,791
Deferred income taxes	13,961	19,825
Prepaid and other current assets	55,099	57,419
Assets held for sale	25,947	51,498
Total current assets	1,293,064	1,185,180
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	202,584	193,457
GOODWILL	447,996	457,405
OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS	87,193	94,758
Total assets	\$ 2,030,837	\$ 1,930,800
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated	\$ 319,896	\$ 204,044
Floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated	380,881	410,338
Current maturities of long-term debt	23,144	24,522
Accounts payable	63,951	72,432
Accrued liabilities	89,296	100,043
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	3,887	26,847
Total current liabilities	881,055	838,226
LONG-TERM DEBT	454,010	472,427
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	53,991	44,287
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	29,948	28,094
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 18 and 19)		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 90,000,000 shares authorized 35,071,401 and 34,435,252 shares issued, including shares held in treasury, respectively	351	344
Additional paid-in capital	431,725	417,055
Retained earnings	196,393	148,986
Treasury stock, at cost; 1,536,706 and 1,586,587 shares held, respectively	(14,559)	(15,032)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,077)	(3,587)
Total shareholders equity	611,833	547,766
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 2,030,837	\$ 1,930,800

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
REVENUES:			
New vehicle	\$ 3,458,355	\$ 3,305,671	\$ 2,981,067
Used vehicle	1,458,498	1,328,545	1,161,823
Parts, service and collision repair	675,018	630,817	560,502
Finance and insurance, net	156,460	148,160	130,045
Total revenues	5,748,331	5,413,193	4,833,437
COST OF SALES:			
New vehicle	3,213,764	3,077,095	2,767,627
Used vehicle	1,324,393	1,210,655	1,064,732
Parts, service and collision repair	332,313	310,697	271,990
Total cost of sales	4,870,470	4,598,447	4,104,349
GROSS PROFIT	877,861	814,746	729,088
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Selling, general and administrative	672,897	634,461	576,406
Depreciation and amortization	20,209	19,582	18,128
Income from operations	184,755	160,703	134,554
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Floor plan interest expense	(41,054)	(27,966)	(18,600)
Other interest expense	(44,185)	(40,841)	(39,053)
Interest income	5,112	966	744
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	(1,144)		
Other income, net	4,216	223	690
Total other expense, net	(77,055)	(67,618)	(56,219)
Income before income taxes	107,700	93,085	78,335
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	40,546	34,852	29,199
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	67,154	58,233	49,136
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax	(6,405)	2,848	937
NET INCOME	\$ 60,749	\$ 61,081	\$ 50,073
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:			
Basic			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.51
Discontinued operations	(0.19)	0.09	0.03
Net income	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.54
Diluted			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.50
Discontinued operations	(0.19)	0.09	0.03
Net income	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.53
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	33,187	32,691	32,502
Diluted	34,067	32,896	32,674

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock Shares	Amount	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balances, December 31, 2003	34,022,008	\$ 340	\$ 411,082	\$ 37,832	(1,590,013)	\$ (15,064)	\$ 635	\$ 434,825
Comprehensive Income:								
Net income				50,073				50,073
Change in fair value of cash flow swaps, net of \$3,089 tax benefit							(5,212)	(5,212)
Comprehensive income								44,861
Issuance of common stock in connection with the exercise of stock options, including \$95 tax benefit	141,751	2	1,955					1,957
Share-based compensation			57		3,426	32		89
Balances, December 31, 2004	34,163,759	342	413,094	87,905	(1,586,587)	(15,032)	(4,577)	481,732
Comprehensive Income:								
Net income				61,081				61,081
Change in fair value of cash flow swaps, net of \$594 tax expense							990	990
Comprehensive income								62,071
Issuance of common stock in connection with the exercise of stock options, including \$381 tax benefit	271,493	2	3,960					3,962
Share-based compensation			1					1
Balances, December 31, 2005	34,435,252	\$ 344	417,055	148,986	(1,586,587)	(15,032)	(3,587)	547,766
Comprehensive Income:								
Net income				60,749				60,749
Change in fair value of cash flow swaps, net of \$659 tax expense							1,022	1,022
Amortization of expired cash flow swaps, net of \$308 tax expense							488	488
Comprehensive income								62,259
Dividends				(13,342)				(13,342)
Issuance of common stock in connection with the exercise of stock options, including \$2,117 tax benefit	636,149	7	9,715		49,881	473		10,195
Share-based compensation			4,955					4,955
Balances, December 31, 2006	35,071,401	\$ 351	\$ 431,725	\$ 196,393	(1,536,706)	\$ (14,559)	\$ (2,077)	\$ 611,833

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 60,749	\$ 61,081	\$ 50,073
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	20,209	19,582	18,128
Depreciation and amortization from discontinued operations	312	1,592	2,723
Stock-based compensation	4,955	1	89
Amortization of deferred financing fees	2,359	2,192	1,579
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	(568)	(857)	(298)
(Gain) loss on sale of franchises	(4,144)	(637)	79
Change in deferred income taxes	8,721	(916)	13,903
Loss on extinguishment of long-term debt	1,144		
Other adjustments	12,422	6,786	6,167
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures			
Contracts-in-transit	(3,762)	(16,890)	(12,902)
Accounts receivable	(20,190)	(35,129)	(53,664)
Proceeds from the sale of accounts receivable	19,591	16,867	19,046
Inventories	(47,010)	56,541	(81,983)
Prepaid and other current assets	(36,733)	(35,869)	(38,376)
Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated	115,785	(139,781)	36,334
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(8,198)	25,775	16,894
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	(2,117)		
Other long-term assets and liabilities	5,056	(795)	4,345
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	128,581	(40,457)	(17,863)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital expenditures internally financed	(30,307)	(36,123)	(45,881)
Capital expenditures externally financed	(14,969)	(41,940)	(23,591)
Construction reimbursements associated with sale-leaseback agreements	3,383	14,630	10,138
Purchase of previously leased real estate		(44,701)	
Acquisitions		(24,613)	(108,323)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	52,797	102,589	41,910
Other	(2,077)	(992)	502
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	8,827	(31,150)	(125,245)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Floor plan borrowings non-manufacturer affiliated	2,476,160	3,160,682	2,360,243
Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated	(2,518,438)	(3,048,147)	(2,342,294)
Dividends	(13,342)		
Proceeds from borrowings	987	24,531	21,606
Repayments of debt	(20,634)	(50,096)	(91,800)
Payment of debt issuance costs	(360)	(4,975)	
Proceeds from the sale of assets associated with sale-leaseback agreements		15,132	114,873
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	2,117		
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options, net	8,078	3,581	1,862
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(65,432)	100,708	64,490
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	71,976	29,101	(78,618)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	57,194	28,093	106,711
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 129,170	\$ 57,194	\$ 28,093

See Note 17 for supplemental cash flow information

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Asbury Automotive Group, Inc. is a national automotive retailer, operating 114 franchises (87 dealership locations) in 21 metropolitan markets as of December 31, 2006. We offer an extensive range of automotive products and services, including new and used vehicles, vehicle maintenance, replacement parts, collision repair services, and financing, insurance and service contracts. We offer 33 domestic and foreign brands of new vehicles, including four heavy truck brands. We also operate 23 collision repair centers that serve our markets.

Our retail network is currently organized into four regions and includes ten dealership groups, each marketed under different local brands: (i) Florida (comprising our Coggin dealerships, operating primarily in Jacksonville and Orlando, and our Courtesy dealerships operating in Tampa), (ii) West (comprising our McDavid dealerships operating throughout Texas and our Spirit Honda dealership operating in Los Angeles, California), (iii) Mid-Atlantic (comprising our Crown dealerships operating in North Carolina, South Carolina and Southern Virginia) and (iv) South (comprising our Nalley dealerships operating in Atlanta, Georgia, and our North Point dealerships operating in Little Rock, Arkansas). Our Plaza dealerships operating in St. Louis, Missouri, our Gray Daniels dealerships operating in Jackson, Mississippi and our Northern California dealerships operating in Sacramento and Fresno, remain standalone operations.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), and reflect the consolidated accounts of Asbury Automotive Group, Inc. and our wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed quarterly and the effects of revisions are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period they are determined to be necessary. Significant estimates made in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include, but are not limited to, allowances for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation reserves, reserves for chargebacks against revenue recognized from the sale of finance and insurance products, certain assumptions related to intangible and long-lived assets, reserves for self-insurance programs, reserves for certain legal proceedings, and reserves for estimated tax liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that have an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Contracts-In-Transit

Contracts-in-transit represent receivables from unrelated finance companies for the portion of the vehicle purchase price financed by customers through sources arranged by us.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. We use the specific identification method to value vehicle inventories and the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) to account for our parts inventories. We maintain a reserve for specific inventory units where cost basis exceeds fair value. In assessing lower of cost or market for new and used vehicles, we consider (i) the aging of new and used vehicles, (ii) loss histories of new and used vehicles, (iii) the timing of annual and model changeovers of new vehicles and (iv) current market conditions. Our new vehicle loss histories have indicated that our losses range between 1 to 5% of our new vehicle inventory that exceeded 300 days old. Additionally, we receive advertising and interest credit assistance from certain automobile manufacturers. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 02-16, Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor, manufacturer advertising credits that are reimbursements of costs associated with specific advertising programs are recognized as a reduction of advertising expense in the period they are earned. All other manufacturer advertising and interest credits are accounted for as purchase discounts and are recorded as a reduction of inventory and recognized in New Vehicle Cost of Sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income in the period the related inventory is sold.

Sale-Leaseback Transactions

We enter into definitive sale-leaseback agreements to finance the construction of new dealership facilities and upgrades to our existing facilities with unaffiliated third parties prior to the commencement of construction. The agreements include the rent capitalization rate and term of the lease among other customary conditions. During the construction period we capitalize the costs of construction in Prepaid and Other Current Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. We record construction reimbursements during construction from unaffiliated third parties in Accrued Liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Upon completion of construction, we reclassify all construction costs to Assets Held for Sale and any construction reimbursements to Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale on the accompanying Consolidated Balance sheets until receipt of the final reimbursement, which is typically within the quarter following the completion of construction. Upon receipt of the final reimbursement we remove the related assets and any related construction reimbursements from our Consolidated Balance Sheets and commence long-term operating leases with the unaffiliated third party.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and amortized over the lesser of the life of the lease or the useful life of the related asset. The range of estimated useful lives is as follows (in years):

Buildings and improvements	10-39
Machinery and equipment	5-10
Furniture and fixtures	3-10
Company vehicles	3-5

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Expenditures for major additions or improvements, which extend the useful lives of assets, are capitalized. Minor replacements, maintenance and repairs, which do not improve or extend the lives of such assets, are expensed as incurred.

We review property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. If the carrying value exceeds the sum of the future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset, the asset would be adjusted to its net recoverable value and an impairment loss would be charged to operations in the period identified.

We capitalize interest on borrowings during the active construction period of capital projects. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the assets and is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their fair value as of the acquisition dates. The operations of the acquired dealerships are included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income commencing on the date of acquisition.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess cost of the businesses acquired over the fair market value of the identifiable net assets. We have determined that based on how we operate our business, allocate resources, and regularly review our financial data and operating results that we qualify as a single reporting unit for purposes of testing goodwill for impairment. We evaluate our operations and financial results in the aggregate by dealership. The dealership general managers are responsible for customer facing activities, including inventory management and advertising and personnel decisions; and have the flexibility to respond to local market conditions. The corporate management team, with input from the regional management teams, is responsible for infrastructure and general strategy decisions.

The fair market value of our manufacturer franchise rights is determined at the acquisition date through discounting the projected cash flows specific to each franchise. We have determined that manufacturer franchise rights have an indefinite life as there are no legal, contractual, economic or other factors that limit their useful lives and they are expected to generate cash flows indefinitely due to the historically long lives of the manufacturers brand names. Due to the fact that manufacturer franchise rights are specific to the location in which we acquire a dealership, we have determined that the dealership is the reporting unit for purposes of testing for impairment.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we do not amortize goodwill and other intangible assets that are deemed to have indefinite lives. We review goodwill and indefinite lived manufacturer franchise rights for impairment annually on October 1st of each year, or more often if events or circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. We are subject to financial statement risk to the extent that intangible assets become impaired due to decreases in the related fair market value of our underlying businesses.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

All other intangible assets are deemed to have definite lives and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the asset ranging from 3 to 15 years and are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset might be impaired.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments consist primarily of cash, contracts-in-transit, accounts receivable, notes receivable, restricted investments, accounts payable, floor plan notes payable, long-term debt and interest rate swap agreements. The carrying amounts of our accounts receivable, notes receivable, restricted investments, accounts payable, floor plan notes payable and interest rate swap agreements approximate fair value due either to length of maturity or existence of variable interest rates, which approximate market rates. As of December 31, 2006, our 9% Notes and our 8% Notes had a carrying value of \$250.0 million and \$182.4 million (excluding the effects of our fair value hedge), respectively, and a fair market value, based on current market prices, of \$261.6 million and \$185.2 million, respectively.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We utilize derivative financial instruments to manage our capital structure. The types of risks hedged are those relating to the variability of cash flows and changes in the fair value of our financial instruments caused by movements in interest rates. We document our risk management strategy and assess hedge effectiveness at the inception and during the term of each hedge. Derivatives are reported at fair value on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The changes in fair value of the effective portion of cash flow hedges are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified to interest expense to the extent the hedge becomes ineffective. The change in fair value of fair value hedges are recorded as a component of interest expense. Changes in the fair value of the associated hedged exposures are also recorded as a component of interest expense.

Measurements of hedge effectiveness are based on comparisons between the gains or losses of the actual interest rate swaps and the gains or losses of hypothetical interest rate swaps, which are designed to reflect the critical terms of the defined hedged exposures. Ineffective portions of these interest rate swaps are reported as a component of interest expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. We recognized minor ineffectiveness during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and no ineffectiveness during the year ended December 31, 2004.

Insurance

We are self insured for certain employee medical, workers compensation and general liability claims. We maintain stop loss insurance for individual claims. We have large deductible insurance programs in place for workers compensation, general liability and garage liability claims. We maintain and review at least monthly our claim and loss history to assist in assessing our future liability for these claims. We also use professional service providers such as account administrators and actuaries to help us accumulate and assess this information.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of new and used vehicles is recognized upon delivery, passage of title, signing of the sales contract and approval of financing. Revenue from the sale of parts, service and collision repair is recognized upon delivery of parts to the customer or at the time vehicle service or repair work is completed. Manufacturer incentives and rebates, including manufacturer holdbacks, floor plan interest assistance and certain advertising assistance, are recognized as a component of new vehicle cost of sales when earned, generally at the time the related vehicles are sold.

We receive commissions from third party lending and insurance institutions for arranging customer financing and for the sale of vehicle service contracts, credit life insurance and disability insurance to customers (collectively F&I). We may be charged back (chargebacks) for F&I commissions in the event a contract is terminated. F&I commissions are recorded at the time the vehicles are sold and a reserve for future chargebacks is established based on historical operating results and the termination provisions of the applicable contracts. F&I commissions, net of estimated chargebacks, are included in Finance and insurance, net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Share-Based Compensation

Effective January 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R Share-Based Payment under the modified prospective transition method and therefore we record share-based compensation expense under the fair value method on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Accordingly, prior periods have not been restated. Prior to January 2006, including the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we recorded share-based compensation expense in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. APB Opinion No. 25 required the use of the intrinsic value method, which measures compensation cost as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock.

Advertising

We expense production and other costs of advertising as incurred and media when the advertising initially takes place, net of certain advertising credits and other discounts. Advertising expense from continuing operations totaled \$49.0 million, \$49.4 million and \$48.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, net of earned advertising credits and volume discounts of \$7.7 million, \$7.3 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, and is included in Selling, General and Administrative expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Construction Period Rent

In accordance with FASB Staff Position FAS13-1 Accounting for Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period, beginning in January 2006, we began expensing all construction period rent as incurred. Prior to January 1, 2006, including the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we capitalized rent associated with real estate under construction and, upon completion of the construction, we began amortizing the construction period rent over the remaining life of the lease.

Income Taxes

We use the liability method to account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

the expected future tax consequences of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis using currently enacted tax rates. The effect on deferred assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period when the change is enacted. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Discontinued Operations

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, certain amounts reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, have been classified to Assets Held for Sale and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale, to the extent that they were held for sale at each balance sheet date. The accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been reclassified to reflect the results of franchises sold during 2006 or held for sale as of December 31, 2006 as if we had classified those franchises as discontinued operations during the respective fiscal years presented.

We include franchises as discontinued operations when it is evident that the operations and cash flows of a franchise being sold will be eliminated from our on-going operations and that we will not have any significant continuing involvement in its operations. We do not classify franchises as discontinued operations if we believe that the cash flows generated by the franchise will be replaced by expanded operations of the remaining franchises in the local market area.

Statements of Cash Flows

Borrowings and repayments of floor plan notes payable to a party unaffiliated with the manufacturer of a particular new vehicle, and all floor plan notes payable relating to pre-owned vehicles, are classified as financing activities on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows with borrowings reflected separately from repayments. The net change in floor plan notes payable to a lender affiliated with the manufacturer of a particular new vehicle is classified as an operating activity on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

In November 2006, General Motors sold 51% of their financing subsidiary General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC) to an investment consortium led by Cerberus FIM Investors, LLC. Prior to this transaction, the net change in floor plan notes payable to GMAC was classified as an operating activity on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as borrowings and repayments of floor plan notes payable at our General Motors dealerships were with a manufacturer affiliated lender. Floor plan notes payable related to vehicles financed prior to this change in control will continue to be classified as Floorplan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, with subsequent repayments classified as an operating activity, since these GMAC borrowings occurred while General Motors had control of GMAC. Following the sale of GMAC, GM no longer has a majority ownership of or controls GMAC, and therefore, beginning in December 2006, floor plan notes payable related to vehicles financed after this change in control are classified as Floorplan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, with the related borrowings and repayments presented separately as financing activities on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Loaner vehicle activity accounts for a significant portion of Prepaid and Other Current Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We acquire loaner vehicles through borrowings

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

with manufacturer affiliated lenders. Therefore we classify the acquisition of loaner vehicles and the related borrowings as an operating activity in Prepaid and Other Current Assets in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. When loaner vehicles are taken out of loaner status they are transferred to used vehicle inventory, which is reflected as a non-cash transfer in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The cash outflow to repay loaner vehicle loans are reflected in Prepaid and Other Current Assets and the cash inflow upon the sale of a loaner vehicle is reflected in Inventory on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Therefore, the net impact of loaner vehicle activity on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is a cash outflow in Prepaid and Other Current Assets and a cash inflow in Inventory.

Construction reimbursements from third parties in connection with sale-leaseback agreements for the construction of new dealership facilities or leasehold improvements on our dealership facilities are included in investing activities in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Proceeds from the sale of dealership facilities and the related real estate previously owned and subsequently leased back in connection with sale-leaseback agreements are reflected as financing activities in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Externally financed capital expenditures include all expenditures that we have financed or sold during the reporting period or intend to finance or sell in future reporting periods through sale-leaseback transactions or mortgage financing. Internally financed capital expenditures include all capital expenditures not included in externally financed capital expenditures.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject us to concentration of credit risk, consist principally of cash deposits. We maintain cash balances in financial institutions with strong credit ratings. Generally, amounts invested with financial institutions are in excess of FDIC insurance limits.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to contracts-in-transit and accounts receivable are limited primarily to automakers and financial institutions. Credit risk arising from receivables from commercial customers is minimal due to the large number of customers comprising our customer base.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, Honda, Nissan, Mercedes-Benz, Toyota, BMW, Lexus, Acura, and Ford accounted for 21%, 12%, 9%, 8%, 6%, 6%, 5% and 5% of our new vehicle retail revenue, respectively. No other franchise accounted for more than 5% of our total new vehicle retail revenues in 2006, except for Navistar (6%), which was a result of significant demand for new heavy trucks during 2006 due to changes in emission laws effective in January 2007.

Segment Reporting

We follow the provisions of SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. Based upon definitions contained in SFAS No. 131, we have determined that we operate in one segment and have no international operations.

Our operating businesses (dealerships) deliver the same products and services to a common customer group. Our customers are generally individuals. Our businesses generally follow the same management and marketing strategies, and each operate in a similar regulatory environment. We evaluate performance and allocate resources based on the operating results of our businesses.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (SFAS No. 159)*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to elect to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 159, an entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at the adoption date. Subsequent to the initial adoption, the election of the fair value option should only be made at initial recognition of the asset or liability or upon a remeasurement event that gives rise to new-basis accounting. SFAS No. 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value nor does it eliminate disclosure requirements included in other accounting standards. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and may be adopted earlier but only if the adoption is in the first quarter of the fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 159 on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (*SAB 108*), *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. SAB 108 addresses how the effects of prior year uncorrected misstatements should be considered when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB 108 requires companies to quantify misstatements using both a balance sheet and an income statement approach and to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. When the effect of initial adoption is material, companies will record the effect as a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning of year retained earnings. The provisions of SAB 108 are effective for the year ending December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have an impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (*FASB*) issued SFAS No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 provides guidance for, among other things, the definition of fair value and the methods used to measure fair value. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 157 on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (*FIN*) No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109 *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN No. 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Earlier application is encouraged if the enterprise has not yet issued financial statements, including interim financial statements, in the period of adoption. The adoption of FIN No. 48 will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

3. ACQUISITIONS

We did not acquire any franchises during the year ended December 31, 2006. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we acquired three franchises (one dealership location) in exchange for (i) \$9.3 million of cash, (ii) \$15.3 million from borrowings under our floor plan facilities, (iii) two of our franchises valued at \$1.5 million, and (iv) \$0.7 million of future payments. During the year ended December 31, 2004, we

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

3. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

acquired seven franchises (seven dealership locations) for (i) \$75.8 million of cash, (ii) \$32.5 million funded through borrowings under our floor plan facilities and (iii) the remaining \$2.6 million representing the fair value of future payments.

The allocation of purchase price for acquisitions is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Inventory	\$	\$ 17,156	\$ 36,162
Fixed assets		344	4,048
Other assets		1	2,367
Goodwill		6,621	53,180
Franchise rights		2,629	15,428
Other liabilities			(280)
Total purchase price	\$	\$ 26,751	\$ 110,905

4. ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

Accounts Receivable

We have agreements to sell certain of our trade receivables, without recourse as to credit risk, in an amount not to exceed \$25.0 million per year. The receivables are sold at a discount, which is included in Selling, General and Administrative expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. The discounts totaled \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, \$20.1 million, \$17.3 million and \$19.5 million of receivables, respectively, were sold under these agreements and were reflected as reductions of trade accounts receivable.

Notes Receivable Finance Contracts

Notes receivable resulting from the issuance of finance contracts in connection with the sale of new and used vehicles is included in Prepaid and Other Current Assets and Other Long-term Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Notes receivable have initial terms ranging from 12 to 60 months bearing interest at rates ranging from 6% to 29% and are collateralized by the related vehicles. Notes receivable from finance contracts consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Notes receivable finance contracts, current	\$ 8,189	\$ 10,932
Notes receivable finance contracts, long-term	12,875	16,312
Less Allowance for credit losses	(3,119)	(3,535)
Total notes receivable finance contracts, net	17,945	23,709
Notes receivable finance contracts, current, net	(6,195)	(8,898)
Notes receivable finance contracts, long-term, net	\$ 11,750	\$ 14,811

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

4. ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Contractual maturities of gross notes receivable-finance contracts as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

2007	\$ 8,189
2008	6,328
2009	4,440
2010	1,976
2011	131
	\$ 21,064

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
New vehicles	\$ 616,275	\$ 556,141
Used vehicles	115,927	111,000
Parts and accessories	43,111	42,650
Total inventories	\$ 775,313	\$ 709,791

The lower of cost or market reserves reduced total inventory cost by \$4.8 million and \$4.3 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. In addition to the inventories shown above, we have \$4.8 million and \$18.9 million of inventory as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, classified as Assets Held for Sale on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as they are associated with franchises held for sale. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, advertising and interest credits from automobile manufacturers reduced new vehicle inventory cost by \$5.4 million and \$5.2 million, respectively; and reduced new vehicle cost of sales from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, by \$35.9 million, \$34.1 million and \$30.5 million, respectively.

6. PREPAID AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid and other current assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Service loaner vehicles	\$ 32,198	\$ 27,011
Notes receivable finance contracts, current, net	6,195	8,898
Ongoing sale-leaseback construction	4,380	2,889
Prepaid federal income taxes	4,462	7,743
Other	7,864	10,878
Total prepaid and other current assets	\$ 55,099	\$ 57,419

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

7. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale include (i) assets and liabilities associated with discontinued operations held for sale at each balance sheet date, and (ii) costs of completed construction projects and related reimbursements during the construction period associated with pending sale-leaseback transactions.

Assets and liabilities associated with discontinued operations include two franchises (two dealership locations) in Arkansas as of December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2005, assets and liabilities associated with discontinued operations included the two remaining franchises (two dealership locations) in Oregon and two franchises (two dealership locations) in Southern California. During the year ended December 31, 2006, we sold or closed twelve franchises (seven dealership locations) including all four franchises (four dealership locations) that had been held for sale as of December 31, 2005. Assets associated with discontinued operations totaled \$5.1 million and \$28.0 million, and liabilities associated with discontinued operations totaled \$3.9 million and \$16.8 million as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

Assets associated with pending sale-leaseback transactions as of December 31, 2006 include two completed construction projects totaling \$9.7 million. As of December 31, 2006, we had not received any reimbursements associated with these sale-leaseback transactions. We expect to receive final reimbursement in the first quarter of 2007. Assets associated with sale-leaseback transactions as of December 31, 2005 include \$11.9 million of costs associated with two completed projects. As of December 31, 2005, Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale included \$10.1 million of reimbursements associated with the two completed construction projects. During the year ended December 31, 2006, we incurred \$1.6 million of additional construction costs associated with the completion of these two sale-leaseback transactions resulting in (i) the sale of \$13.5 million of assets; (ii) the receipt of the remaining \$3.4 million reimbursement and (iii) the commencement of long-term operating leases for the assets sold.

Assets held for sale include real estate not currently used in our operations totaling \$11.1 million and \$11.6 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

A summary of assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Assets:		
Inventories	\$ 4,808	\$ 18,940
Property and equipment, net	21,139	32,558
Total assets	25,947	51,498
Liabilities:		
Floor plan notes payable	3,887	16,775
Other liabilities		10,072
Total liabilities	3,887	26,847
Net assets held for sale	\$ 22,060	\$ 24,651

Included in Prepaid and Other Current Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets are costs associated with construction projects, which we intend to sell through sale-leaseback transactions but

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

7. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE (Continued)

have not been completed and therefore are not available for sale. In connection with these construction projects, we have entered into sale-leaseback agreements whereby an unaffiliated third party purchased the land and is either reimbursing us for the cost of construction of dealership facilities being constructed on the land or has agreed to purchase the assets from us upon completion of the project. We capitalize the cost of the construction during the construction period and record a corresponding liability equal to the amount of the reimbursed funds. Upon completion of the construction and receipt of the final reimbursement we remove the cost of construction and the related liability from our Consolidated Balance Sheets and commence the related long-term operating leases. The book value of assets associated with construction projects that have not been completed as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 totaled \$4.4 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, there were no liabilities associated with these construction projects.

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 41,955	\$ 37,713
Buildings and leasehold improvements	141,041	131,716
Machinery and equipment	64,823	59,598
Furniture and fixtures	30,632	28,457
Company vehicles	9,276	9,396
Total	287,727	266,880
Less Accumulated depreciation	(85,143)	(73,423)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 202,584	\$ 193,457

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 we capitalized \$0.6 million, \$0.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, of interest in connection with various capital projects to upgrade and remodel our facilities. Depreciation expense from continuing operations was \$20.2 million, \$19.6 million and \$18.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

We had two real estate mortgage notes payable outstanding totaling \$26.8 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005. These obligations mature in 2011 and are collateralized by the related real estate with a carrying value of \$40.4 million and \$39.2 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

9. GOODWILL AND MANUFACTURER FRANCHISE RIGHTS

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2004	\$ 461,650
Acquisitions	6,621
Divestitures	(11,637)
Other	771
Balance as of December 31, 2005	457,405
Divestitures	(9,279)
Other	(130)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 447,996

Upon completion of our goodwill impairment test on October 1, 2006, the fair value of our tangible and intangible assets exceeded the carrying value of our goodwill and therefore we did not record an impairment of goodwill. Upon completion of our franchise rights impairment test on October 1, 2006, the fair value of each of our dealerships' tangible and intangible assets exceeded the carrying value of each of the dealerships' manufacturer franchise rights, and therefore we did not record an impairment of our manufacturer franchise rights.

The fair market value of our manufacturer franchise rights is determined at the acquisition date through discounting the projected cash flows attributable to each franchise. Manufacturer franchise rights are included in Other Long-term Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The changes in the carrying amount of manufacturer franchise rights for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2004	\$ 42,013
Acquisitions	2,629
Divestitures	(1,536)
Other	(1,303)
Balance as of December 31, 2005	41,803
Divestitures	(500)
Other	(1,785)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 39,518

10. OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Manufacturer franchise rights	\$ 39,518	\$ 41,803
Notes receivable-finance contracts, long-term, net	11,750	14,811
Deferred financing costs	14,204	16,659
Restricted investments, net of current portion	7,270	4,247
Other	14,451	17,238
Total other long-term assets	\$ 87,193	\$ 94,758

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

11. FLOOR PLAN NOTES PAYABLE

In March 2005, we entered into a committed credit facility (the Committed Credit Facility) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and 17 other financial institutions (the Syndicate) which initially provided us with \$650.0 million of borrowing capacity for the purchase of new and used inventory for our non Ford, Lincoln, Mercury, Mazda, Volvo and Land Rover dealerships (Ford Trustmark) and non-General Motors dealerships (the Syndicated Floor Plan Facility) as of December 31, 2005. In addition, Ford Motor Credit Corporation (FMCC) and GMAC provided us with \$150.0 million and \$100.0 million of borrowing capacity for the purchase of new vehicle inventory for our Ford Trustmark and General Motors dealerships, respectively.

In March 2006, we amended our Committed Credit Facility to (i) include DaimlerChrysler Financial Services (DCFS) as a lender and (ii) reduce the floor plan borrowing capacity of our Committed Credit Facility from \$650.0 million to \$425.0 million. In addition, in March 2006, DCFS has agreed to provide a maximum of \$120.0 million of floor plan financing outside of the Committed Credit Facility to finance inventory purchases at our Mercedes-Benz, Chrysler, Dodge and Jeep dealerships (DaimlerChrysler Dealerships). Collectively we referred to these four facilities as our Floor Plan Facilities. In total, these commitments give us \$795.0 million of floor plan borrowing capacity. In addition, we have total availability of \$56.0 million under ancillary floor plan facilities with Comerica Bank and Navistar Financial for our heavy trucks business in Atlanta, Georgia.

We consider floor plan notes payable to a party that is affiliated with vehicle manufacturers from which we purchase new vehicle inventory Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated and all other floor plan notes payable Floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated.

In November 2006, General Motors sold 51% of their financing subsidiary General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC) to an investment consortium led by Cerberus FIM Investors, LLC. Prior to this transaction, floor plan notes payable to GMAC were classified as Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as these amounts were payable to a manufacturer affiliated lender. Floor plan notes payable related to vehicles financed prior to this change in control will continue to be classified as Floorplan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Following the sale of GMAC, General Motors no longer has a majority ownership of or controls GMAC and therefore beginning in December 2006, floor plan notes payable related to vehicles financed after this change in control are classified as Floorplan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We are required to make monthly interest payments on the amount financed, but generally we are not required to repay the principal prior to the sale of the vehicle. Amounts borrowed under the Syndicated Floor Plan Facility are secured by the guarantees of each of our subsidiaries, other than those subsidiaries engaged in the sale of new motor vehicles manufactured by Toyota or Lexus (the Toyota/Lexus Floor Plan Borrowers). In addition, amounts borrowed under the Syndicated Floor Plan Facility are secured by certain of our tangible and intangible assets of our non-DaimlerChrysler, non-Ford Trustmark, non-General Motors and non-Toyota/Lexus subsidiaries, and participating subsidiary dealers grant a blanket lien on all the assets of such subsidiaries, including a security interest in the financed vehicles as well as the related sales proceeds. Floor plan loans made to the Toyota/Lexus Floor Plan Borrowers are cross-collateralized by the motor vehicle inventory of these entities, with each Toyota/Lexus Floor Plan Borrower additionally securing its respective borrowings with its assets. Amounts borrowed under the DCFS, FMCC and GMAC facilities are separately secured by certain of our tangible and intangible assets of our DaimlerChrysler, Ford Trustmark and General Motors dealerships, respectively, and participating

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

11. FLOOR PLAN NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

subsidiary dealers grant a blanket lien on all the assets of such subsidiaries, including a security interest in the financed vehicles as well as the related sales proceeds. The terms of our Floor Plan Facilities impose upon us and our subsidiaries certain financial covenants. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with these financial covenants.

In connection with the amendment to our Committed Credit Facility in March 2006, we extended the maturity from March 2008 to March 2009. All future extensions must be approved by the Syndicate. We believe such approval would be obtained. The DCFS, FMCC and GMAC facilities have no stated termination date. Borrowings from DCFS, the Syndicated Floor Plan Facility and the GMAC facility accrue interest based on LIBOR and borrowings from FMCC accrue interest based on the Prime Rate. An event of default on the working capital borrowing capacity (the Revolver) portion of the Committed Credit Facility would constitute an event of default under the Syndicated Floor Plan Facility, but only after a 60-day standstill period. The weighted average interest rate on our floor plan notes payable from continuing operations was 6.4% and 4.9% for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Also in connection with the amendment to our Committed Credit Facility in March 2006, we repaid the \$85.4 million of floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated at our DaimlerChrysler Dealerships with borrowings from DCFS, a manufacturer affiliated lender. As a result, floor plan notes payable at our DaimlerChrysler Dealerships are included in Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006. Floor plan notes payable at our DaimlerChrysler Dealerships totaled \$117.0 million and \$95.4 million as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2006, our Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated and Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated each increased by \$85.4 million on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had \$704.7 million and \$631.2 million of floor plan notes payable outstanding, respectively, including \$3.9 million and \$16.8 million classified as Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale.

12. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Accrued compensation	\$ 29,905	\$ 28,481
Taxes payable (non income tax)	16,722	16,491
Derivative obligation		13,965
Accrued finance and insurance chargebacks	9,276	8,675
Accrued interest	9,016	8,972
Accrued insurance	6,916	5,502
Accrued advertising and promotions	3,186	3,656
Customer deposits	1,410	1,459
Other accrued liabilities	12,865	12,842
Accrued liabilities	\$ 89,296	\$ 100,043

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

13. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (\$182.4 and \$200.0 million face value, respectively, net of hedging activity of \$7,848 and \$8,028, respectively)	174,582	191,972
Mortgage notes payable bearing interest at fixed and variable rates (the weighted average interest rates were 6.6% and 6.4% for years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	26,837	26,764
Notes payable to financing institutions collateralized by service loaner vehicles bearing interest at variable rates (the weighted average interest rates were 7.3% and 5.5% for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively), maturing at various dates during 2007	21,279	21,676
Capital lease obligations	3,552	4,548
Other notes payable	904	1,989
	477,154	496,949
Less: current portion	(23,144)	(24,522)
Long-term debt	\$ 454,010	\$ 472,427

The aggregate maturities of long-term debt as of December 31, 2006, are as follows (in thousands):

2007	\$ 23,144
2008	1,714
2009	1,433
2010	1,307
2011	22,709
Thereafter	434,695 *
	\$ 485,002 *

* Does not include \$7,848 of fair value hedge which reduces the book value of our 8% Subordinated Notes due 2014

9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012

In June 2002, we issued our 9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012 (the 9% Notes) in the aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million, receiving net proceeds of \$241.3 million. The costs related to the issuance of the notes were capitalized and are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the notes. We pay interest on these notes on June 15 and December 15 of each year until maturity on June 15, 2012. At any time on or after June 15, 2007, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of these notes at the redemption prices set forth in the 9% Notes indenture. At any time before June 15, 2007, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of the notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus the make-whole premium set forth in the indenture.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

13. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Our 9% Notes are guaranteed by all of our current subsidiaries. We have also agreed to have all of our future subsidiaries become guarantors upon their formation or acquisition. The 9% Notes and the subsidiary guarantees rank behind all of our and the subsidiary guarantors' current and future indebtedness, other than trade payables, except any future indebtedness that expressly provides that it ranks equally with, or is subordinated in right of payment to, the 9% Notes and subsidiary guarantees. The 9% Notes rank equally with all of our and our subsidiary guarantors' existing and future senior subordinated indebtedness, including the 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the "8% Notes"). The terms of our 9% Notes, in certain circumstances, restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and sell assets.

8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014

In December 2003, we issued our 8% Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million, receiving net proceeds of \$193.3 million. The costs related to the issuance of these notes were capitalized and are being amortized to interest expense over the term of these notes. We pay interest on these notes on March 15 and September 15 of each year until maturity on March 15, 2014. At any time on or after March 15, 2009, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of these notes at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture governing our 8% Notes. On or before March 15, 2007, we may, at our option, use the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings to redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of these notes at a redemption price set forth in the note indenture and unpaid interest thereon. At any time before March 15, 2009, we may, at our option, choose to redeem all or a portion of these notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus the make-whole premium set forth in the note indenture.

Our 8% Notes are guaranteed by all of our current subsidiaries, other than our current Toyota and Lexus dealership subsidiaries. We have also agreed to have all of our future subsidiaries, other than our future Toyota and Lexus subsidiaries, become guarantors upon their formation or acquisition. The notes and the subsidiary guarantees rank behind all of our and the subsidiary guarantors' current and future indebtedness, other than trade payables, except any future indebtedness that expressly provides that it ranks equally with, or is subordinated in right of payment to, the notes and subsidiary guarantees. The notes rank equally with all of our and our subsidiary guarantors' existing and future senior subordinated indebtedness, including our 9% Notes and our subsidiaries' guarantees thereof, except for guarantees of our 9% Notes by our present and future Toyota and Lexus dealership subsidiaries, which do not and will not be required to guarantee our 8% Notes, except under certain circumstances. The notes are effectively subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and liabilities of our current and future Toyota and Lexus dealership subsidiaries. The terms of our 8% Notes, in certain circumstances, restrict our ability, among other things, to incur additional indebtedness and sell assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we repurchased \$17.6 million of our 8% Notes resulting in a net loss of \$1.1 million. Included in the \$1.1 million total loss was \$0.8 million associated with a pro rata write-off of the unamortized value of our terminated fair value swap and \$0.4 million of a pro rata write-off of the unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the 8% Notes, offset by a net \$0.1 million market discount on the 8% Notes. This transaction will reduce our other interest expense annually by \$1.4 million.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

13. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Our board of directors authorized us to repurchase up to an additional \$22.4 million of our senior subordinated notes, which we may do depending on market conditions.

Credit Facility

In March 2005, we entered into our Committed Credit Facility with the Lenders. Concurrently with entering into the Committed Credit Facility we terminated our First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with FMCC, GMAC and DCFS. The Committed Credit Facility initially provided \$150.0 million of working capital borrowing capacity (the Revolver). The Committed Credit Facility has a 3-year maturity, but provides for an indefinite series of one-year extensions at our request, if approved by the Lenders. We believe such approval would be obtained.

In March 2006, we amended our Committed Credit Facility to reduce the amount of the Revolver provided by the Committed Credit Facility from \$150.0 million to \$125.0 million. During the year ended December 31, 2006, we did not make any borrowings from the Revolver. In connection with the amendment to our Committed Credit Facility in March 2006, we extended its maturity from March 2008 to March 2009. All future extensions must be approved by the Syndicate. We believe such approval would be obtained.

Amounts borrowed under the Committed Credit Facility are secured by certain of our tangible and intangible assets and the guarantees of each of our subsidiaries, other than Toyota/Lexus Floor Plan Borrowers.

The terms of the Committed Credit Facility require us on an ongoing basis to meet certain financial ratios, as defined in our Committed Credit Facility, including a Current Ratio of at least 1.2 to 1, a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1, a Total Leverage Ratio of not greater than 4.5 to 1, and an Adjusted Net Worth of not less than \$350.0 million. It also includes customary conditions with respect to incurring new indebtedness and places limitations on our ability to pay cash dividends and repurchase shares of our common stock.

The Committed Credit Facility also contains customary events of default, including change of control, non-payment of obligations and cross-defaults to our other indebtedness. Payments under the Committed Credit Facility may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default that is not otherwise waived or cured, subject to certain provisions. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with all of the covenants of the Committed Credit Facility.

Borrowing under the Revolver will accrue interest based on LIBOR.

Mortgage Notes Payable

As of December 31, 2006, we had two real estate mortgage notes payable outstanding. These obligations are collateralized by the related real estate with a carrying value of \$40.4 million as of December 31, 2006, and mature in 2011. The terms of our mortgage notes payable require us on an ongoing basis to meet certain financial ratios and covenants. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with financial ratios and other ongoing covenants required by the terms of our mortgage notes payable.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In November 2006, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a notional principal amount of \$150.0 million as a hedge against the changes in interest rates of our variable rate floor plan notes payable for a period of two years beginning in November 2006. The swap agreement was designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge of future changes in interest rates of our variable rate floor plan notes payable and is not expected to contain any ineffectiveness. As of December 31, 2006, the swap agreement had a fair value of \$0.2 million, which was included in Other Long-Term Liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Three of our interest rate swap agreements terminated in March 2006, which resulted in a cash payment of \$13.7 million, which equaled the fair market value of the swap agreements. Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006, was \$3.4 million (\$2.1 million, net of tax) of unrecognized amortization related to our two terminated cash flow swaps, which are being amortized through March 2014 as a component of Floor Plan Interest Expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Amortization of these terminated cash flow swaps will total \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. In addition, included as a reduction to our 8% Notes as of December 31, 2006, was \$7.8 million of unrecognized amortization related to our terminated fair value swap, which is being amortized through March 2014 as a component of Other Interest Expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Amortization of this terminated fair value swap will total \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

We have an interest rate swap with a current notional principal amount of \$14.1 million. The swap was designed to provide a hedge against changes in interest rates of our variable rate mortgage notes payable through maturity in June 2011. This interest rate swap qualifies for cash flow hedge accounting treatment and will contain minor ineffectiveness. Under the terms of the swap agreement, we make payments based on a fixed rate of 6.08% and receive a variable rate cash flows based on one-month LIBOR. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the swap agreement had a fair value of \$0.3 million, which was included in Other Long-Term Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

15. INCOME TAXES

The components of our income tax provisions from continuing operations are as follows:

	For the Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 31,182	\$ 33,974	\$ 14,404
State	2,166	1,794	892
Subtotal	33,348	35,768	15,296
Deferred:			
Federal	6,029	(2,162)	12,378
State	1,169	1,246	1,525
Subtotal	7,198	(916)	13,903
Total	\$ 40,546	\$ 34,852	\$ 29,199

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

15. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

A reconciliation of the statutory federal rate to the effective tax rate from continuing operations is as follows:

	For the Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Provision at the statutory rate	\$ 37,695	\$ 32,580	\$ 27,417
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
State income tax, net	2,168	1,976	1,571
Non deductible secondary offering expenses	376		
Book goodwill in excess of tax associated with divestitures	75		
Gains on corporate owned life insurance policies	(151)		
Other	383	296	211
Provision for income taxes	\$ 40,546	\$ 34,852	\$ 29,199

The tax effects of these temporary differences representing deferred tax assets (liabilities) result principally from the following:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Reserves and accruals	\$ 21,767	\$ 16,466
Net operating loss and alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards	1,229	357
Tax benefit of capital loss carryback		7,442
Intangible amortization	(44,239)	(34,616)
Depreciation	(18,783)	(15,907)
Hedging activity	1,225	2,153
Valuation allowance	(1,229)	(357)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (40,030)	\$ (24,462)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Balance sheet classification:		
Deferred tax assets:		
Current	\$ 15,313	\$ 19,825
Long term	10,302	7,652
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Current	(1,352)	
Long term	(64,293)	(51,939)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (40,030)	\$ (24,462)

We have state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of \$31.6 million that are attributable to certain of our C corporation subsidiaries. The state NOL carryforwards begin to expire in 2009. Pursuant to our accounting policy, a valuation allowance was recorded on these carryforwards.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

16. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND DIVESTITURES

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we placed eight franchises (four dealership locations) into discontinued operations and sold or closed twelve franchises (seven dealership locations), of which four franchises (four dealership locations) were placed into discontinued operations in 2005, and two franchises (one dealership location) were not placed into discontinued operations because we believe the cash flows will be replaced by existing operations. As of December 31, 2006, two franchises (two dealership locations) were pending disposition. The accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been reclassified to reflect the status of our discontinued operations as of December 31, 2006. The following table provides further information regarding our discontinued operations as of December 31, 2006, and includes the results of businesses sold prior to December 31, 2006, and businesses pending disposition as of December 31, 2006:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2006			For the Year Ended December 31, 2005			For the Year Ended December 31, 2004		
	Sold (Dollars in thousands)	Pending Disposition	Total	Sold(c)	Pending Disposition (a)	Total	Sold(b)	Pending Disposition (a)	Total
Franchises:									
Mid-line Domestic	6		6	13		13	17		17
Mid-line Import	2		2	3		3	9		9
Value	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	2	7
Luxury	1		1	2		2	3		3
Total	10	2	12	20	2	22	34	2	36
Revenues	\$ 70,000	\$ 44,812	\$ 114,812	\$ 411,682	\$ 49,344	\$ 461,026	\$ 631,375	\$ 54,937	\$ 686,312
Cost of sales	57,517	39,428	96,945	347,032	42,340	389,372	530,991	46,267	577,258
Gross profit	12,483	5,384	17,867	64,650	7,004	71,654	100,384	8,670	109,054
Operating expenses	20,351	5,388	25,739	69,720	6,283	76,003	96,271	6,092	102,363
Income (loss) from operations	(7,868)	(4)	(7,872)	(5,070)	721	(4,349)	4,113	2,578	6,691
Other expense, net	(2,834)	(419)	(3,253)	(4,634)	(451)	(5,085)	(3,822)	(373)	(4,195)
Gain/(loss) on disposition of discontinued operations	1,508		1,508	637		637	(79)		(79)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,194)	(423)	(9,617)	(9,067)	270	(8,797)	212	2,205	2,417
Income tax benefit (expense)	3,054	158	3,212	11,746 (d)	(101)	11,645	(653)	(827)	(1,480)
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (6,140)	\$ (265)	\$ (6,405)	\$ 2,679	\$ 169	\$ 2,848	\$ (441)	\$ 1,378	\$ 937

- (a) Franchises placed into discontinued operations in 2006, pending disposition as of December 31, 2006 and were sold in the first quarter of 2007
- (b) Franchises were sold between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2006
- (c) Franchises were sold between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006
- (d) Includes an \$8.8 million tax benefit from the sale of an Oregon business

17. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we made interest payments, net of amounts capitalized, totaling \$73.3 million, \$75.9 million and \$61.7 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we received \$0.5 million, \$4.9 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, of proceeds associated with our interest rate swap agreement that was entered into in December 2003 in connection with the issuance of our 8% Notes.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

17. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we made income tax payments totaling \$24.9 million, \$25.5 million and \$24.2 million, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we entered into capital leases totaling \$0.1 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we transferred loaner vehicles totaling \$29.6 million, \$25.8 million, \$23.4 million, respectively from Prepaid and Other Current Assets to Inventory on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

18. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

We lease various facilities, real estate and equipment under long-term operating lease agreements. In instances where we entered into leases in which the rent escalates at fixed rates over time, we record the rent expense on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. Rent expense from continuing operations totaled \$53.5 million, \$47.1 million and \$37.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we completed two sale-leaseback transactions resulting in the sale of \$13.5 million of assets to a third party and the commencement of long-term operating leases with the buyer. In addition, we had \$9.7 million of completed construction projects associated with pending sale-leaseback transactions and \$4.4 million of ongoing construction projects, which were included in Assets Held for Sale and Other Current Assets, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006. We expect to complete these construction projects and receive the final reimbursement in 2007.

Future minimum payments under long-term, non-cancelable leases as of December 31, 2006, are as follows:

	Operating (In thousands)	Capital	Total
2007	\$ 59,383	\$ 821	\$ 60,204
2008	57,689	612	58,301
2009	53,502	411	53,913
2010	51,156	324	51,480
2011	50,537	285	50,822
Thereafter	329,442	3,635	333,077
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 601,709	6,088	\$ 607,797
Less: amount representing interest		(2,536))
Present value of net minimum lease payments		3,552	
Less: current portion		(522))
Total long-term capital lease obligation		\$ 3,030	

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A significant portion of our vehicle business involves the sale of vehicles, parts or vehicles composed of parts that are manufactured outside the United States of America. As a result, our operations are

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

subject to customary risks of importing merchandise, including fluctuations in the relative values of currencies, import duties, exchange controls, trade restrictions, work stoppages and general political and socio-economic conditions in foreign countries. The United States of America or the countries from which our products are imported may, from time to time, impose new quotas, duties, tariffs or other restrictions, or adjust presently prevailing quotas, duties or tariffs, which may affect our operations and our ability to purchase imported vehicles and/or parts at reasonable prices.

Manufacturers may direct us to implement costly capital improvements to dealerships as a condition upon entering into franchise agreements with them. Manufacturers also typically require that their franchises meet specific standards of appearance. These factors, either alone or in combination, could cause us to divert our financial resources to capital projects from uses that management believes may be of higher long-term value, such as acquisitions.

Substantially all of our facilities are subject to federal, state and local provisions regarding the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with these provisions has not had, nor do we expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon our capital expenditures, net earnings, financial condition, liquidity or competitive position. We believe that our current practices and procedures for the control and disposition of such materials comply with applicable federal, state and local requirements.

From time to time, we and our dealerships are named in claims involving the manufacture and sale of motor vehicles, including but not limited to the charging of administrative fees, the operation of dealerships, contractual disputes and other matters arising in the ordinary course of our business. With respect to certain of these claims, the sellers of dealerships we have acquired have indemnified us. We do not expect that any potential liability from these claims will materially affect our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or financial statement disclosures.

Our dealerships hold dealer agreements with a number of vehicle manufacturers. In accordance with the individual dealer agreements, each dealership is subject to certain rights and restrictions typical of the industry. The ability of the manufacturers to influence the operations of the dealerships or the loss of a dealer agreement could have a negative impact on our operating results.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain of our directors, shareholders and their affiliates, and regional management, have engaged in transactions with us. These transactions primarily relate to long-term operating leases of our facilities. We believe that these transactions and our other related party transactions involve terms comparable to what would be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we made lease payments totaling \$7.6 million, \$13.4 million and \$13.5 million, respectively, to entities controlled by our directors, shareholders or employees.

During each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we paid \$0.1 million in legal fees to a law firm in which one of our directors is of counsel.

In 2006, we sold four vehicles to members of our board of directors and/or their immediate family for a total of \$0.3 million. In 2005, we sold thirteen vehicles to members of our board of directors and/or their

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

immediate family for a total of \$0.6 million. In 2004, we sold two vehicles to members of our board of directors for a total of \$0.2 million.

In October 2006, we paid \$0.8 million in connection with an agreement with an automotive manufacturer to close a dealership in one of our market areas in which a former member of our board of directors had a partial ownership interest. This member resigned from our board of directors effective July 12, 2006.

In 2006, we purchased land from one of our regional executives for \$1.3 million. We intend to use this land to construct a new facility for one of our existing dealerships.

In 2004, we sold one dealership facility (three franchises) to a member of our board of directors for \$7.4 million. After the allocation of \$3.7 million of goodwill, the book value approximated the selling price of the franchises sold. In 2005, we repaid this member of our board of directors \$0.3 million as final settlement of the sale of this transaction. This member resigned from our board of directors effective July 12, 2006.

21. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

We have established two share-based compensation plans (the Plans) under which we have granted non-qualified stock options, performance share units and restricted share units to our directors, officers and employees at fair market value on the date of the grant. Stock options generally vest ratably over three years from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. Performance share units generally vest after two to three years from the date of grant and provide the holder the opportunity to receive additional shares of common stock if certain performance criteria are achieved. The actual number of shares earned by a holder of performance share units may range from 0% to 180% of the target number of shares to be granted to the holder, depending on the achievement of certain performance criteria over a defined period of time. Restricted share units vest ratably over two to three years from the date of grant and have voting and dividends rights prior to vesting. We have granted a total of 4,310,954 non-qualified stock options and 376,500 performance share units to certain of our key employees and officers and 38,342 restricted share units to members of our board of directors. As of December 31, 2006, there were 1,528,179 non-qualified stock options, 374,500 performance share units and 29,728 restricted share units outstanding. In addition, there were approximately 2,229,000 share-based awards available for grant under our share-based compensation plans as of December 31, 2006. We expect to continue to issue performance share units and restricted share units in lieu of non-qualified stock options.

Effective January 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R under the modified prospective transition method. As a result we have recorded share-based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2006, under the fair value method. Prior to January 2006, including the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, we accounted for share-based awards under the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25 and therefore recorded an immaterial amount of share-based compensation expense. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the adoption of SFAS No. 123R resulted in incremental share-based compensation expense of \$2.6 million (excluding \$2.4 million associated with our decision to issue performance share units and restricted share units). The incremental share-based compensation expense decreased income before income taxes by \$2.6 million, net income by \$1.6 million and basic and diluted earnings per common share by \$0.05 per diluted share. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004)

21. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

and net cash used in financing activities decreased by \$2.1 million related to excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option valuation model. The fair value of each performance share unit and restricted share unit is calculated using the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of our common stock. We use historical data to estimate the rate of option exercises and employee turnover within the valuation model. The expected term of options granted represents the period of time that the related options are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

We recorded \$5.0 million in compensation expense and an associated tax benefit of \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. We did not recognize any material share-based compensation expense during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. As of December 31, 2006, there was \$8.0 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to non-vested share-based awards granted under the Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of less than a year. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and net income per share had our share-based awards been recorded using the fair value method of SFAS No. 123R for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

(In thousands, except per share data)	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Net income	\$ 61,081	\$ 50,073
Adjustments to net income:		
Share-based compensation expense included in net income, net of tax	1	57
Pro forma share-based compensation expense, net of tax	(2,224)	(4,277)
Pro forma net income	\$ 58,858	\$ 45,853
Net income per common share basic (as reported)	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.54
Net income per common share diluted (as reported)	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.53
Pro forma net income per common share basic	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.41
Pro forma net income per common share diluted	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.40

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

21. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

A summary of options outstanding and exercisable under the Plans as of December 31, 2006, changes during the year then ended and changes during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is presented below:

		Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value*
Options outstanding	December 31, 2003	2,798,397	\$ 15.02		
Granted		1,162,927	\$ 14.87		
Exercised		(141,751)	\$ 13.18		
Expired / Forfeited		(416,576)	\$ 14.48		
Options outstanding	December 31, 2004	3,402,997	\$ 15.11		
Granted		60,000	\$ 14.72		
Exercised		(271,493)	\$ 13.19		
Expired / Forfeited		(250,242)	\$ 14.25		
Options outstanding	December 31, 2005	2,941,262	\$ 15.35		
Granted			\$		
Exercised		(1,366,702)	\$ 16.14		
Expired / Forfeited		(46,381)	\$ 15.02		
Options outstanding	December 31, 2006	1,528,179	\$ 14.57	6.6	\$ 13,738,329
Options exercisable	December 31, 2006	1,218,983	\$ 14.50	6.4	\$ 11,043,986

* Based on the closing price of our common stock on December 31, 2006

Net cash received from option exercises for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$8.1 million. The actual intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$6.0 million. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercises totaled \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

A summary of performance share units and restricted share units as of December 31, 2006, and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

		Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Performance Share Units	December 31, 2005		\$
Granted		376,500	\$ 20.14
Performance estimate		93,625	\$ 20.14
Vested			\$
Forfeited		(2,000)	\$ 18.39
Performance Share Units	December 31, 2006*	468,125	\$ 20.15

* Includes an estimate of 93,625 out of a maximum of 299,600 issuable upon attaining certain performance metrics

101

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

21. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted Share Units December 31, 2005		\$
Granted	38,342	\$ 21.95
Vested	(8,614)	\$ 22.98
Forfeited		\$
Restricted Share Units December 31, 2006	29,728	\$ 21.65

Each performance share unit provides an opportunity for the employee to receive a number of shares of our common stock based on our performance during a three year period as measured against objective performance goals as determined by the compensation committee of our board of directors. The actual number of shares earned may range from 0% to 180% of the target number of shares depending upon achievement of the performance goals.

Employee Retirement Plan

We sponsor the Asbury Automotive Retirement Savings Plan (the Plan), a 401(k) plan, for eligible employees except for the employees of one of our dealer groups, which maintains a separate retirement plan. Employees are eligible to participate in the Plan after 90 days of service. Employees electing to participate in the Plan may contribute up to 40% of their annual compensation. IRS rules limit total participant contributions during 2006 to \$15,000; however, we limit participant contributions for employees with an annual salary of greater than \$100,000 to \$10,000 per year. We match 50% of employees' contributions up to 4% of their base compensation, with a maximum match of \$4,200 per participant. Employer contributions vest ratably over three years after entering the Plan. Expenses from continuing operations related to employer matching contributions totaled \$3.3 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

We sponsor the Asbury Automotive Wealth Accumulation Plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan) wherein eligible employees, generally those at senior levels, may elect to defer a portion of their annual compensation. Participants are 100% vested in their respective deferrals and the earnings thereon. Annually, we may elect to match a portion of certain eligible employees' contributions. The employee deferral match expense totaled \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Each annual employee deferral match vests in full three years from the date on which the employee deferral match is funded. The total liability associated with employee deferrals was \$7.6 million as of December 31, 2006. We maintain an investment portfolio, included in Restricted Investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, the value of which approximates the liability associated with employee deferrals.

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Our 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 and our Committed Credit Facility are guaranteed by all of our current subsidiaries, other than our current Toyota and Lexus dealership subsidiaries, and all of our future domestic restricted subsidiaries, other than our future Toyota and Lexus dealership facilities. The following tables set forth, on a condensed consolidating basis, our balance sheets, statements of income and statements of cash flows, for our guarantor and non-guarantor subsidiaries for all financial statement periods presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2006

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 129,170	\$	\$	\$ 129,170
Inventories		719,350	55,963		775,313
Other current assets		311,134	51,500		362,634
Assets held for sale		25,947			25,947
Total current assets		1,185,601	107,463		1,293,064
Property and equipment, net		196,017	6,567		202,584
Goodwill		394,794	53,202		447,996
Other assets		86,919	274		87,193
Investment in subsidiaries	611,833	83,198		(695,031)	
Total assets	\$ 611,833	\$ 1,946,529	\$ 167,506	\$ (695,031)	\$ 2,030,837
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Floor plan notes payable - manufacturer affiliated	\$	\$ 319,896	\$	\$	\$ 319,896
Floor plan notes payable - non-manufacturer affiliated		330,026	50,855		380,881
Other current liabilities		142,983	33,408		176,391
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		3,887			3,887
Total current liabilities		796,792	84,263		881,055
Long-term debt		453,966	44		454,010
Other liabilities		83,938	1		83,939
Shareholders' equity	611,833	611,833	83,198	(695,031)	611,833
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 611,833	\$ 1,946,529	\$ 167,506	\$ (695,031)	\$ 2,030,837

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2005

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 57,194	\$	\$	\$ 57,194
Inventories		658,820	50,971		709,791
Other current assets		334,403	32,294		366,697
Assets held for sale		51,498			51,498
Total current assets		1,101,915	83,265		1,185,180
Property and equipment, net		187,077	6,380		193,457
Goodwill		404,203	53,202		457,405
Other assets		94,470	288		94,758
Investment in subsidiaries	547,766	71,809		(619,575)	
Total assets	\$ 547,766	\$ 1,859,474	\$ 143,135	\$ (619,575)	\$ 1,930,800
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Floor plan notes payable manufacturer affiliated	\$	\$ 204,044	\$	\$	\$ 204,044
Floor plan notes payable non-manufacturer affiliated		368,213	42,125		410,338
Other current liabilities		167,929	29,068		196,997
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		26,847			26,847
Total current liabilities		767,033	71,193		838,226
Long-term debt		472,359	68		472,427
Other liabilities		72,316	65		72,381
Shareholders equity	547,766	547,766	71,809	(619,575)	547,766
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 547,766	\$ 1,859,474	\$ 143,135	\$ (619,575)	\$ 1,930,800

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues	\$	\$ 5,046,428	\$ 713,348	\$ (11,445)	\$ 5,748,331
Cost of sales		4,276,842	605,073	(11,445)	4,870,470
Gross profit		769,586	108,275		877,861
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative		596,732	76,165		672,897
Depreciation and amortization		18,399	1,810		20,209
Income from operations		154,455	30,300		184,755
Other income (expense):					
Floor plan interest expense		(38,141)	(2,913)		(41,054)
Other interest expense		(37,717)	(6,468)		(44,185)
Other income, net		7,663	521		8,184
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	60,749	13,464		(74,213)	
Total other expense, net	60,749	(54,731)	(8,860)	(74,213)	(77,055)
Income before income taxes	60,749	99,724	21,440	(74,213)	107,700
Income tax expense		32,570	7,976		40,546
Income from continuing operations	60,749	67,154	13,464	(74,213)	67,154
Discontinued operations, net of tax		(6,405)			(6,405)
Net income	\$ 60,749	\$ 60,749	\$ 13,464	\$ (74,213)	\$ 60,749

105

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues	\$	\$ 4,756,849	\$ 663,137	\$ (6,793)	\$ 5,413,193
Cost of sales		4,038,736	566,504	(6,793)	4,598,447
Gross profit		718,113	96,633		814,746
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative		565,624	68,837		634,461
Depreciation and amortization		18,100	1,482		19,582
Income from operations		134,389	26,314		160,703
Other income (expense):					
Floor plan interest expense		(26,189)	(1,777)		(27,966)
Other interest expense		(35,516)	(5,325)		(40,841)
Other income, net		1,151	38		1,189
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	61,081	11,297		(72,378)	
Total other expense, net	61,081	(49,257)	(7,064)	(72,378)	(67,618)
Income before income taxes	61,081	85,132	19,250	(72,378)	93,085
Income tax expense		27,633	7,219		34,852
Income from continuing operations	61,081	57,499	12,031	(72,378)	58,233
Discontinued operations, net of tax		3,582	(734)		2,848
Net income	\$ 61,081	\$ 61,081	\$ 11,297	\$ (72,378)	\$ 61,081

106

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues	\$	\$ 4,252,877	\$ 589,440	\$ (8,880)	\$ 4,833,437
Cost of sales		3,608,521	504,708	(8,880)	4,104,349
Gross profit		644,356	84,732		729,088
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative		514,054	62,352		576,406
Depreciation and amortization		16,843	1,285		18,128
Income from operations		113,459	21,095		134,554
Other income (expense):					
Floor plan interest expense		(17,304)	(1,296)		(18,600)
Other interest expense		(34,892)	(4,161)		(39,053)
Other income, net		1,347	87		1,434
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	50,073	10,282		(60,355)	
Total other expense, net	50,073	(40,567)	(5,370)	(60,355)	(56,219)
Income before income taxes	50,073	72,892	15,725	(60,355)	78,335
Income tax expense		23,302	5,897		29,199
Income from continuing operations	50,073	49,590	9,828	(60,355)	49,136
Discontinued operations, net of tax		483	454		937
Net income	\$ 50,073	\$ 50,073	\$ 10,282	\$ (60,355)	\$ 50,073

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	\$ 117,753	\$ 10,828	\$	\$ 128,581
Cash flow from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures		(43,316)	(1,960)		(45,276)
Other investing activities		54,080	23		54,103
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		10,764	(1,937)		8,827
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Floor plan borrowings non-manufacturer affiliated		2,009,639	466,521		2,476,160
Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated		(2,060,648)	(457,790)		(2,518,438)
Dividends		(13,342)			(13,342)
Proceed from borrowings		987			987
Payments of debt issuance costs		(360)			(360)
Repayments of debt		(20,612)	(22)		(20,634)
Intercompany financing, net		17,600	(17,600)		
Other financing activities		10,195			10,195
Net cash used in financing activities		(56,541)	(8,891)		(65,432)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		71,976			71,976
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		57,194			57,194
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	\$ 129,170	\$	\$	\$ 129,170

ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Parent Company (In thousands)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$	\$ (53,124)	\$ 12,667	\$	\$ (40,457)
Cash flow from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures		(75,021)	(3,042)		(78,063)
Acquisitions		(24,613)			(24,613)
Other investing activities		71,484	42		71,526
Net cash used in investing activities		(28,150)	(3,000)		(31,150)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Floor plan borrowings non-manufacturer affiliated		2,642,901	517,781		3,160,682
Floor plan repayments non-manufacturer affiliated		(2,535,082)	(513,065)		(3,048,147)
Proceed from borrowings		24,531			24,531
Payments of debt issuance costs		(4,975)			(4,975)
Repayments of debt		(50,075)	(21)		(50,096)
Proceeds from the sale of assets associated with sale-leaseback agreements		15,132			15,132
Intercompany financing, net		14,362	(14,362)		
Other financing activities					