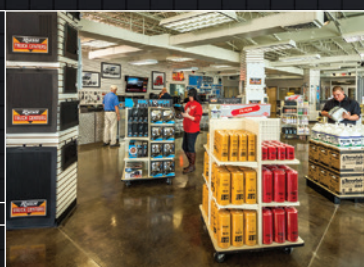


2013

Growth | Solutions | Progress



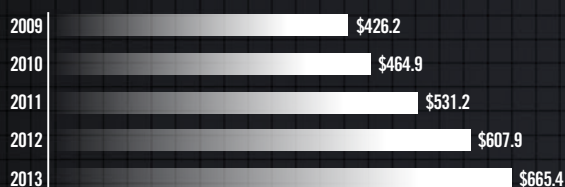
Rush Enterprises, Inc.

Highlights

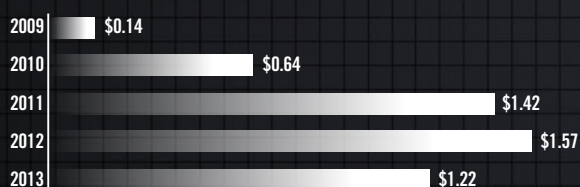
Revenue (billions)



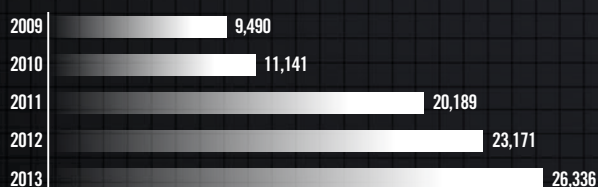
Shareholders Equity (millions)



Earnings Per Share (from continuing operations)



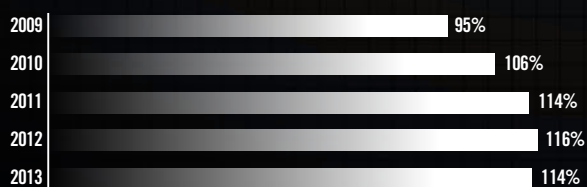
New and Used Commercial Vehicle Sales



Parts & Service Revenue (millions)



Absorption Ratio



Gross Profit (millions)



About the Company


Rush Enterprises, Inc. is the premier solutions provider to the commercial vehicle industry. The Company owns and operates the largest network of commercial vehicle dealerships in the United States, representing truck and bus manufacturers including Peterbilt, International, Hino, Isuzu, Ford, Mitsubishi Fuso, IC Bus, Blue Bird and Elkhart. The Company's 106 Rush Truck Centers are strategically located in high-traffic areas on or near major highways in 20 states from California to Florida, from the Mountain West to the Deep South and across the Midwest to the Mid-Atlantic.

These one-stop centers offer an integrated approach to meeting customer needs – from service, parts and collision repair to new and used vehicle sales and leasing plus a wide array of financial services including financing and insurance. Rush Enterprises' operations also provide vehicle up-fitting, chrome accessories and tires.

Every Rush employee receives a coin engraved with our company values – productivity, fairness, excellence and positive attitude. These are more than just words. They are the standards that set us apart. Rush employees know that the customer is the boss. We do not just ask what we can do for them, we ask what more we can do for them. We want our customers to expect more. That is why we expect more from every employee. We count on them to deliver, so our customers know that they can count on us.

For more information, please visit our website at rushenterprises.com.



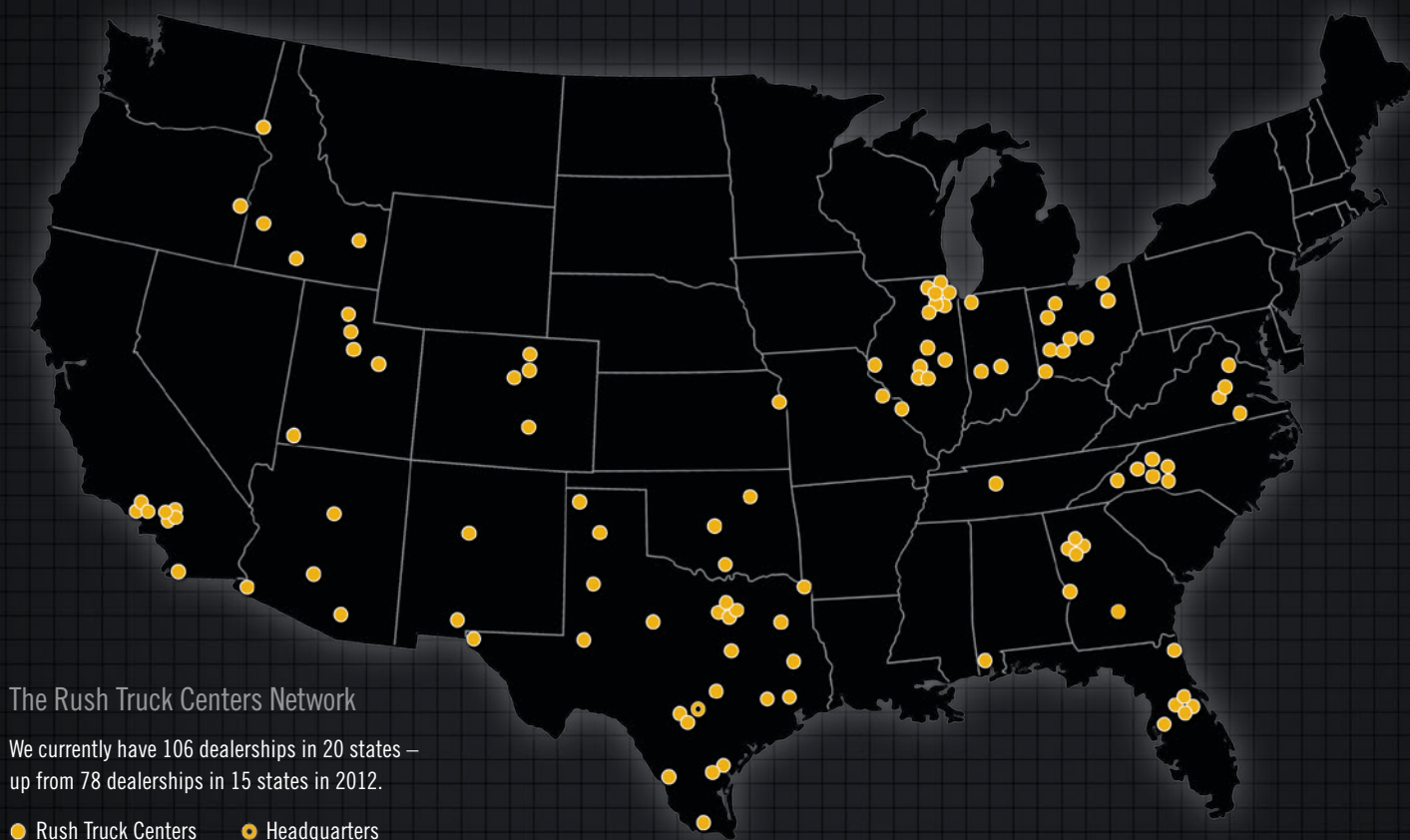
A professional portrait of a middle-aged man with a mustache and glasses, wearing a dark suit, light blue shirt, and a red patterned tie. He is seated in a light-colored leather chair, with his hands clasped in front of him on a dark surface. A gold watch is visible on his left wrist. The background is a warm, textured brown.

Chairman's Letter

If I had to choose three words to sum up our success in 2013, they would be growth, solutions and progress. We achieved record revenues of \$3.4 billion, increased sales of medium-duty, light-duty and used trucks, expanded our leasing business and added services to our aftermarket solutions portfolio. We also invested in expansion projects for existing facilities and

completed five dealership acquisitions, adding 29 locations to our Rush Truck Centers network footprint. We ended the year with \$217 million in cash and the confidence to renew our \$40 million stock repurchase program. All in a market where U.S. Class 8 truck sales decreased six percent over 2012.

Chairman's Letter | Continued



A Rapid Pace of Network Growth.

Our growth strategy has been to create an unrivaled network across the country, allowing us to service customers when and where they need us. Our first phase started with Peterbilt and PacLease, now our Peterbilt Division, as we built a coast-to-coast network across the Southern United States where Peterbilt has market strength. Our second phase was to add product breadth to our existing network with medium-duty franchises including Hino, Isuzu and more recently Ford and Mitsubishi Fuso. This strategy has allowed us to meet our customers' range of vehicle needs and maximize use of our facilities to generate incremental business.

In 2013, we expanded our Peterbilt Division by opening a new dealership and leasing operation in Corpus Christi, Texas and renovating three existing facilities in major Texas markets. We also began projects to construct new facilities and increase capacity at existing locations in Texas, Colorado, Florida and

California. When complete, these projects will result in a \$40 million investment in our Peterbilt Division and a significant expansion of our capabilities in these markets.

Over the past several years, we complemented our existing network with a new Navistar Division, representing International commercial truck, IC Bus and Idealease commercial lease and rental operations. Within a span of 13 months, we acquired dealerships in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio and Virginia, growing across the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions of the country where Navistar has market strength. We believe revenues from these newly acquired dealerships could reach \$1 billion in 2014. We also opened two new locations in Georgia.

This accelerated pace of investment and growth has resulted in our Rush Truck Centers network operating 106 locations in 20 states. These recent acquisitions continue our tradition of strategic growth. Our network footprint now allows us to service

customers operating virtually anywhere in the United States, whether we serve them directly in markets where we are located or when their operations route them through the major markets in which we operate.

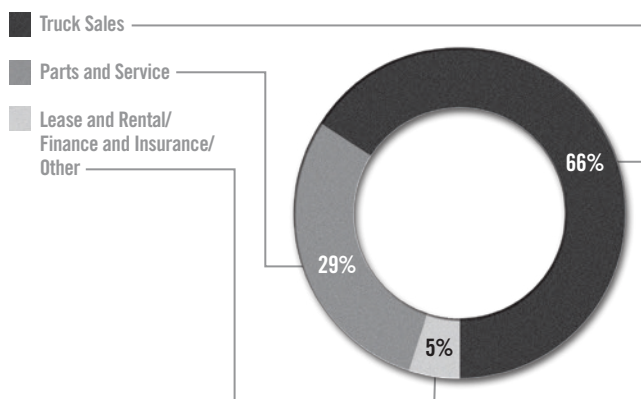
In 2013, Rush Truck Centers accounted for 5.1 percent of the U.S. Class 8 retail sales and 4.7 percent of the U.S. Class 4-7 retail sales markets. We continue to be the largest dealer group for Peterbilt, International, Hino and Isuzu and are growing with Ford. Our sales of Class 4-7 medium-duty trucks reached a record 8,441 units this year, fueled by continued improvement in the housing and construction segments, growth in the vocational fleet and sales from newly acquired locations. Light-duty truck sales increased as well this year as the range of products offered by our Ford franchises allowed us to better meet our customers' vehicle needs.

We also saw growth in our ancillary businesses. Rush Truck Leasing now operates 38 PacLease and 23 Idealease franchises across the country. Leasing revenues increased by 29 percent in 2013 as a result of acquisitions and a successful service model. Rush Truck Leasing has more than 5,300 trucks in its lease and rental fleet and an additional 936 trucks under contract maintenance agreements. Rush Bus Centers expanded operations with the addition of newly acquired IC Bus franchises in Ohio. Rush Refuse, Crane and Towing Systems also continued to be solid revenue contributors in 2013.

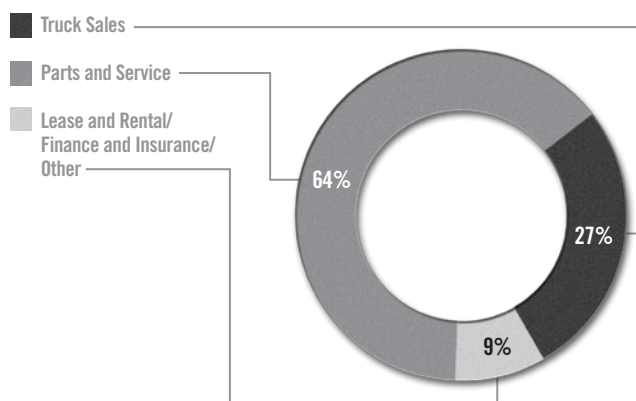
A Growing Portfolio of Solutions.

Our strategy to focus on less-cyclical aftermarket business continues to generate results. Revenues from parts, service

2013 Revenue \$3.4 Billion



2013 Gross Profit \$572 Million



and body shop sales reached a record \$988.3 million in 2013, and accounted for 64 percent of the Company's total gross profits. In 2013, more than ever, we proved that we are a "solutions provider" with an impressive and expanding portfolio of services.

We expanded our fleet of mobile service trucks to more than 280 fully-equipped "shops on wheels." These vehicles are staffed by our most highly-skilled and experienced technicians who operate 24/7 across the country to keep our customers up and running, whether it's on the road, at their job site, on their yard or at locations reaching outside our network footprint. We have also grown our staff of mobile technicians to 125 experienced professionals who staff our customer shops as needed, from supplementing a fleet's maintenance operation to completely staffing and managing fleet service at a customer's location. Our RushCaresm call center continues to increase its service, offering 24/7 hotline assistance in an emergency, answering technical questions or simply scheduling a vehicle into one of our nearby locations for service. We recently introduced RushCare Rapid Parts, a dedicated parts hotline in four key markets with plans to expand this service across our network. Our RushCare Rapid Parts experts use state-of-the-art technology to locate a needed part from our more than \$150 million parts inventory, including our proprietary Rig Tough parts brand, allowing parts professionals at our parts counters to focus their attention on customers.

Chairman's Letter | Continued

We offer dedicated natural gas vehicle service at seven locations in Texas, Arizona and Georgia with more than 100 certified technicians working at these locations. Rush Truck Centers has sold more than 2,900 CNG and LNG vehicles to date.

We are committed to providing the support needed to service these vehicles over the long-term. We have prepared to add natural gas service bays at 40 more locations across the country as market demands increase and will include natural gas service in all new facility construction.

Our Custom Vehicle Solutions (CVS) business has two locations in Texas and operates from Rush Truck Centers locations in Arizona and Ohio, providing vehicle modifications, alternative fuel system installations and pre-delivery inspections. We've added natural gas fueling capabilities at our CVS facility in Denton, Texas and plans are underway to open a new larger facility there.

We also offer advanced diagnostic technology, expedited vehicle triage, fluid analysis and dedicated medium-duty and express service in major markets.

Integrate and Execute.

With significant growth in the size of our network, one of our priorities will be to integrate our customer-focused culture into newly acquired operations and standardize our processes, business systems and performance metrics. We have a history of entrepreneurship and a long-standing philosophy of freedom of thought and action at the local level. As a result, many great ideas and practices have been developed from local needs to take care of our customers. Moving forward, we will standardize on the best of these practices and processes, adopting them at all of our dealerships to create a seamless network of Rush Truck Centers operating with consistency across the country.

Vision for the Future.

Two years ago, we challenged our management team to identify the main areas of opportunity that will best meet customer vehicle and service requirements in the future. From this we created our Rush 2020 Vision and began to implement long-term plans in the areas of digital technology, transparent customer communication, enhanced service and innovative business

opportunities. In 2013, we invested in facilities, technology, human resources and business systems, all focused on making progress toward our vision. We accelerated the rollout of our SAP business system, scheduled to be complete in Spring 2015. We also introduced a new mobile app and began development of an e-business strategy and piloted a RushCare communication portal to provide real time service status and access to online parts ordering for large fleets.

"Our network growth and expanding portfolio of service solutions are driven by our passion to keep our customers up and running."

All of our successes are only possible through the continued hard work, dedication to service excellence and positive attitude of our family of nearly 6,000 employees. I am extremely grateful to them for our Company's success this year and consider myself privileged to be able to lead this organization.

I extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to my father, W. Marvin Rush, who retired in 2013 and now serves as Chairman Emeritus and a member of the Board of Directors. He founded this Company in 1965 with a single location and a vision to create a network that offered one-stop sales and service for the trucking industry. Through his leadership, he helped to create the enterprise we have become.

2013 was a year of growth, solutions and progress at Rush Enterprises. We have built an unparalleled service network footprint, continue to firmly position the Company as a solutions provider to the commercial vehicle industry, have a defined strategy for future growth and are investing in the resources necessary to achieve our vision.



W. M. "Rusty" Rush
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer
and President

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

Commission file number 0-20797

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas **74-1733016**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

555 IH 35 South, New Braunfels, TX **78130**
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(830) 626-5200**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Class A and Class B Common Stock, \$.01 par value **NASDAQ Global Select Market**
Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 28, 2013 was approximately \$842,185,260 based upon the last sales price on June 28, 2013 on The NASDAQ Global Select MarketSM of \$24.75 for the registrant's Class A Common Stock and \$21.52 for the registrant's Class B Common Stock. Shares of Common Stock held by each executive officer and director and by each shareholder affiliated with a director or an executive officer have been excluded from this calculation because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The registrant had 28,944,873 shares Class A Common Stock and 10,241,487 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding on February 24, 2014.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of registrant's definitive proxy statement for the registrant's 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than April 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC.

Index to Form 10-K

Year ended December 31, 2013

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NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Form 10-K (or otherwise made by the Company or on the Company's behalf from time to time in other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, news releases, conferences, website postings or otherwise) that are not statements of historical fact constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), notwithstanding that such statements are not specifically identified. Forward-looking statements include statements about the Company's financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management of the Company for future operations. These forward-looking statements reflect the best judgments of the Company about the future events and trends based on the beliefs of the Company's management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company's management. Use of the words "may," "should," "continue," "plan," "potential," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect" and "intend" and words or phrases of similar import, as they relate to the Company or its subsidiaries or Company management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Forward-looking statements reflect the current view of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those set forth under Item 1A—Risk Factors as well as future growth rates and margins for certain of our products and services, future supply and demand for our products and services, competitive factors, general economic conditions, cyclicalities, market conditions in the new and used commercial vehicle markets, customer relations, relationships with vendors, the interest rate environment, governmental regulation and supervision, seasonality, distribution networks, product introductions and acceptance, technological change, changes in industry practices, one-time events and other factors described herein and in the Company's quarterly and other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (collectively, "Cautionary Statements"). Although the Company believes that its expectations are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Based upon changing conditions, should any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in any forward-looking statements. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the applicable Cautionary Statements. All forward-looking statements speak only as the date on which they are made and the Company undertakes no duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

NOTE REGARDING INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") allows us to disclose important information to you by referring you to other documents we have filed with the SEC. The information we refer to is "incorporated by reference" into this Form 10-K. Please read that information.

NOTE REGARDING TRADEMARKS COMMONLY USED IN THE COMPANY'S FILINGS

Peterbilt® is a registered trademark of Peterbilt Motors Company. PACCAR® is a registered trademark of PACCAR, Inc. PacLease® is a registered trademark of PACCAR Leasing Corporation. Kenworth® is a registered trademark of PACCAR, Inc. doing business as Kenworth Truck Company. Navistar® is a registered trademark of Navistar International Corporation. International® is a registered trademark of Navistar International Transportation Corp. Blue Bird® is a registered trademark of Blue Bird Investment Corporation. IC Bus® is a registered trademark of IC Bus, LLC. Collins Bus Corporation® is a registered trademark of Collins Bus Corporation. Fuso® is a registered trademark of Mitsubishi Fuso Truck and Bus Corporation. Micro Bird® is a registered trademark of Blue Bird Body Company. Hino® is a registered trademark of Hino Motors, Ltd. Isuzu® is a registered trademark of Isuzu Motors Limited. Ford Motor Credit Company® is a registered trademark of Ford Motor Company. Autocar® is a registered trademark of Shem, LLC. GMC® is a registered trademark of General Motors Corporation. Volvo® is a registered trademark of Volvo Trademark Holding AB. Freightliner® is a registered trademark of Freightliner Corporation. Mack® is a registered trademark of Mack Trucks, Inc. Ford® is a registered trademark of Ford Motor Company. Eaton® is a registered trademark of Eaton Corporation. Cummins® is a registered trademark of Cummins Intellectual Property, Inc. CitiCapital® is a registered trademark of Citicorp. JPMorgan Chase® is a registered trademark of JP Morgan Chase & Co. SAP® is a registered trademark of SAP Aktiengesellschaft.

PART I

Item 1. Business

References herein to “the Company,” “Rush Enterprises,” “Rush,” “we,” “our” or “us” mean Rush Enterprises, Inc., a Texas corporation, and its subsidiaries unless the context requires otherwise.

Access to Company Information

Rush electronically files annual reports, quarterly reports, proxy statements and other reports and information statements with the SEC. You may read and copy any of the materials that we have filed with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information about the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our filings are also available to you on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Rush makes certain of our SEC filings available, free of charge, through our website, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to these reports. These filings are available as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Rush’s website address is www.rushenterprises.com. The information contained on our website, or on other websites linked to our website, is not incorporated into this report or otherwise made part of this report.

General

Rush Enterprises, Inc. was incorporated in Texas in 1965 and consists of one reportable segment, the Truck Segment. The Company conducts business through numerous subsidiaries, all of which it wholly owns, directly or indirectly. Its principal offices are located at 555 IH 35 South, Suite 500, New Braunfels, Texas 78130.

The Company is a full-service, integrated retailer of commercial vehicles and related services. The Truck Segment operates a regional network of commercial vehicle dealerships under the name “Rush Truck Centers.” Rush Truck Centers primarily sell commercial vehicles manufactured by Peterbilt, International, Hino, Ford, Isuzu, Mitsubishi Fuso, IC Bus or Blue Bird. Through its strategically located network of Rush Truck Centers, the Company provides one-stop service for the needs of its commercial vehicle customers, including retail sales of new and used commercial vehicles, aftermarket parts sales, service and repair facilities, financing, leasing and rental, and insurance products.

The Company’s Rush Truck Centers are principally located in high traffic areas throughout the United States. Since commencing operations as a Peterbilt heavy-duty truck dealer in 1966, the Company has grown to operate 106 Rush Truck Centers in 20 states.

Our business strategy consists of providing our customers with competitively priced products supported with timely and reliable service through our integrated dealer network. We intend to continue to implement our business strategy, reinforce customer loyalty and remain a market leader by continuing to develop our Rush Truck Centers as we extend our geographic focus through strategic acquisitions of new locations and expansions of our existing facilities and product lines.

Rush Truck Centers. Our Rush Truck Centers are located in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia. The following chart reflects our franchises and parts, service and body shop operations by location as of March 3, 2014:

Rush Truck Center Location	Heavy-Duty Franchise(s)	Medium-Duty, Light-Duty and Bus Franchise(s)	Parts	Service	Body Shop
<u>Alabama:</u>					
Mobile	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Arizona:</u>					
Flagstaff	None	None	Yes	Yes	No
Phoenix	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tucson	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino	Yes	Yes	No
Yuma	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
<u>California:</u>					
Fontana Heavy-Duty	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fontana Medium-Duty	None	Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Pico Rivera	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Diego	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino	Yes	Yes	No
Sylmar	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Whittier	None	Ford, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Colorado:</u>					
Denver Heavy-Duty	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denver Medium-Duty	None	Ford, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Greeley	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Pueblo	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Florida:</u>					
Haines City	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino	Yes	Yes	No
Orlando Heavy-Duty	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Orlando Light & Medium-Duty	None	Ford	Yes	Yes	No
Orlando South	None	Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Tampa	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Georgia:</u>					
Atlanta	International	International, Hino, Isuzu, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Atlanta Bus Center	None	IC Bus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Columbus	None	Isuzu, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Doraville	International	International, Hino, Isuzu, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Smyrna	International	International, Hino, Isuzu, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Idaho:</u>					
Boise	International	International, IC Bus, Autocar, Kalmar	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho Falls	International	International, IC Bus, Kalmar	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lewiston	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Twin Falls	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Illinois:</u>					
Bloomington	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Carol Stream	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Champaign	International	International	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chicago	International	International	Yes	Yes	Yes
Decatur	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Grayslake	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Huntley	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Joliet	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Kankakee	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Ottawa	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Quincy	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Springfield	International	International	Yes	Yes	Yes

Rush Truck Center Location	Heavy-Duty Franchise(s)	Medium-Duty, Light-Duty and Bus Franchise(s)	Parts	Service	Body Shop
<u>Indiana:</u>					
Brazil	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Gary	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Indianapolis	International	International	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Kansas:</u>					
Kansas City	None	Hino, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Missouri:</u>					
St. Peters	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
St. Louis	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
<u>New Mexico:</u>					
Albuquerque	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Las Cruces	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
<u>North Carolina:</u>					
Asheville	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Charlotte	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Charlotte	International	International	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hickory	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Statesville	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Ohio:</u>					
Akron	International	International, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Cincinnati	International	International, IC Bus, Isuzu, Ford, Mitsubishi	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cleveland	International	International, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Columbus East	International	International, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Columbus West	International	International, IC Bus, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Dayton	International	International, IC Bus, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	No
Findlay	International	International, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Lima	International	International, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Springfield	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Oklahoma:</u>					
Ardmore	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma City	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Ford, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tulsa	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Oregon:</u>					
Ontario	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Tennessee:</u>					
Nashville	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Texas:</u>					
Abilene	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Alice	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Amarillo	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Austin	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Corpus Christi					
Dalhart	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Dallas Heavy-Duty	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dallas Medium-Duty	None	Peterbilt, Hino, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Dallas Light & Medium-Duty	None	Ford, Isuzu, Blue Bird	Yes	Yes	No

Rush Truck Center Location	Heavy-Duty Franchise(s)	Medium-Duty, Light-Duty and Bus Franchise(s)	Parts	Service	Body Shop
El Paso	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Houston	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
Houston Northwest	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Laredo	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lubbock	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Lufkin	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
Odessa	Peterbilt	Peterbilt	Yes	Yes	No
Pharr	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Antonio	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Antonio Bus	None	Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sealy	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Isuzu, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Texarkana	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Tyler	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
Waco	Peterbilt	Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu, Blue Bird, Micro Bird, Elkhart	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Utah:</u>					
Helper	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Farr West	International	International, IC Bus	Yes	Yes	No
Salt Lake City	International	International, IC Bus, Autocar, Mitsubishi Fuso	Yes	Yes	Yes
Springville	International	International, Mitsubishi Fuso	Yes	Yes	No
St. George	International	International, Mitsubishi Fuso	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Virginia:</u>					
Chester	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Fredericksburg	International	International	Yes	Yes	No
Richmond	International	International	Yes	Yes	Yes
Suffolk	International	International	Yes	Yes	No

Leasing and Rental Services. Through certain of our Rush Truck Centers and several stand-alone Rush Truck Leasing Centers, we provide a broad line of product selections for lease or rent, including Class 4, Class 5, Class 6, Class 7 and Class 8 trucks, heavy-duty cranes and refuse vehicles. Our lease and rental fleets are offered on a daily, monthly or long-term basis. The following chart reflects our leasing franchises by location:

Rush Truck Leasing Location	Franchise	Standalone or in a Rush Truck Center
<u>Alabama:</u>		
Birmingham	PacLease	Standalone
<u>Arizona:</u>		
Phoenix	PacLease	Standalone
<u>California:</u>		
Fontana	PacLease	Standalone

Rush Truck Leasing Location	Franchise	Standalone or in a Rush Truck Center
Pico Rivera	PacLease	Standalone
San Diego	PacLease	In RTC
Sylmar	PacLease	In RTC
<u>Denver:</u>		
Colorado	PacLease	In RTC
<u>Florida:</u>		
Orlando	PacLease	Standalone
Tampa	PacLease	In RTC
Jacksonville	PacLease	Standalone
<u>Idaho:</u>		
Boise	Idealease	In RTC
<u>Illinois:</u>		
Carol Stream	Idealease	In RTC
Chicago	Idealease	In RTC
Huntley	Idealease	In RTC
Joliet	Idealease	In RTC
Springfield	Idealease	In RTC
<u>Indiana:</u>		
Indianapolis	Idealease	In RTC
<u>Missouri:</u>		
St. Peters	Idealease	In RTC
<u>North Carolina:</u>		
Charlotte	Idealease	Standalone
<u>New Mexico:</u>		
Albuquerque	PacLease	Standalone
<u>Ohio:</u>		
Cincinnati	Idealease	Standalone
Oakwood Village	Idealease	Standalone
Columbus	Idealease	In RTC
Dayton	Idealease	In RTC
Lima	Idealease	In RTC
<u>Oklahoma:</u>		
Oklahoma City	PacLease	In RTC
<u>Tennessee:</u>		
Nashville	PacLease	In RTC
<u>Texas:</u>		
Austin	PacLease	In RTC
Corpus Christi	PacLease	In RTC
El Paso	PacLease	In RTC
Houston	PacLease	Standalone
Lubbock	PacLease	In RTC
San Antonio	PacLease	In RTC
<u>Virginia:</u>		
Richmond	Idealease	Standalone
Norfolk	Idealease	Standalone
<u>Utah:</u>		
Salt Lake City	Idealease	Standalone

In addition to the locations in the above table, Rush Truck Leasing also provides full-service maintenance on customers' vehicles at several of its customers' facilities.

Financial and Insurance Products. At our Rush Truck Centers, we offer third-party financing to assist customers in purchasing new and used commercial vehicles. Additionally, we sell, as agent, a complete line of property and casualty insurance, including collision and liability insurance on commercial vehicles, cargo insurance and credit life insurance.

Other Businesses. Perfection Equipment offers installation of equipment, equipment repair, parts installation, and paint and body repair at its location in Oklahoma City. Perfection Equipment specializes in up-fitting trucks used by oilfield service providers and other specialized service providers.

World Wide Tires stores operate in three locations in Texas. World Wide Tires primarily sells tires for use on Class 8 trucks.

Custom Vehicle Solutions operates in two locations in Texas. Custom Vehicle Solutions provides new vehicle pre-delivery inspections, truck modifications, natural gas fuel system installations, and body, chassis upfit and component installation.

Industry

See Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Industry” for a description of our industry and the markets in which we operate.

Our Business Strategy

Operating Strategy. Our strategy is to operate an integrated dealer network that provides service solutions to the commercial vehicle industry. Our strategy includes the following key elements:

- One-Stop Centers. We have developed our commercial vehicle dealerships as “one-stop centers” where, at one convenient location, our customers can do the following: purchase new and used commercial vehicles; finance, lease or rent commercial vehicles; purchase aftermarket parts and accessories; and have service performed by certified technicians. We believe that this full-service strategy also helps to mitigate cyclical economic fluctuations because the parts and service sales at our dealerships generally tend to be less volatile than our new and used commercial vehicle sales.
- Branding Program. We employ a branding program for our dealerships through distinctive signage and uniform marketing programs to take advantage of our existing name recognition and to communicate the standardized high quality of our products and reliability of our services throughout our dealership network.
- Management by Dealership Units. At each of our dealerships, we operate one or more of the following departments: new commercial vehicle sales, used commercial vehicle sales, financial services, parts, service or body shop. Our general managers measure and manage the operations of each of our dealerships according to the specific departments operating at that location. We believe that this system enhances the profitability of all aspects of a dealership and increases our overall operating margins. Operating goals for each department at each of our dealerships are established annually and managers are rewarded for performance.
- Aftermarket Services. The Company’s aftermarket capabilities now include a wide range of services and products such as a fleet of mobile service units, mobile technicians who staff our customers’ facilities, a proprietary line of parts and accessories, new diagnostic and analysis capabilities, factory certified service for alternative fuel vehicles and assembly service for specialized bodies and equipment.

Growth Strategy. Through our expansion and acquisition initiatives, we have grown to operate a large, multistate, full-service network of commercial vehicle dealerships. As described below, we intend to continue to grow our business internally and through acquisitions by expanding into new geographic areas, expanding our product and service offerings and opening new dealerships in existing markets.

- Expansion Into New Geographic Areas. We plan to continue to expand our dealership network by acquiring dealerships in areas of the U.S. where we do not already have dealerships. We believe the geographic diversity of our Rush Truck Center network has significantly expanded our customer base while reducing the effects of local economic cycles.

- Expansion of Product and Service Offerings. We intend to continue to expand our product lines within our dealerships by adding product categories and service capabilities that are both complementary to our existing product lines and well suited to our operating model. We believe that there are many additional product and service offerings that would complement our primary product lines. For example, we believe that technological advances to the vehicles we sell will provide us with the opportunity to provide vehicle owners with more preventative maintenance options and the ability to maximize the performance of vehicles in their fleets.
- Open New Rush Truck Centers in Existing Areas of Operation. We continually evaluate opportunities to increase our market presence by adding new Rush Truck Centers to underserved markets within our current areas of operation.

Management of Our Dealerships

We manage our dealerships as described below.

Rush Truck Centers

Our Rush Truck Centers are responsible for sales of new and used commercial vehicles, as well as related parts and services.

Commercial Vehicle Parts and Service. Commercial vehicle related parts and service revenues accounted for approximately \$988.3 million, or 29.2%, of our total revenues for 2013, but 64.4% of our gross profit. The parts and service business enhances our sales and service functions and is a source of recurring revenue. Rush Truck Centers carry a wide variety of commercial vehicle parts in inventory. Certain Rush Truck Centers also feature fully equipped service and body shop facilities, the combination and configuration of which varies by location, capable of handling a broad range of repairs on most makes and classes of commercial vehicles. Each Rush Truck Center is a warranty service center for the commercial vehicle manufacturers represented at that location and most are also authorized service centers for other vehicle component manufacturers, including Cummins, Eaton and Allison. We have approximately 1,900 service and body shop bays throughout our Rush Truck Center network. We also have approximately 225 mobile service units and 300 mobile technicians who staff our mobile service units and our customers' facilities.

Our service departments perform warranty and non-warranty repairs on commercial vehicles. The cost of warranty work is generally reimbursed by the applicable manufacturer at retail commercial rates. Additionally, we provide a wide array of services, including assembly service for specialized truck bodies and truck mounted equipment. Our goal is to provide our customer any service that they need related to their commercial vehicles.

As part of our leasing and rental operations, we also enter into contracts to provide full-service maintenance on some customers' vehicles. We had 967 vehicles under contract maintenance as of December 31, 2013, and 851 vehicles under contract maintenance as of December 31, 2012. This revenue is included as parts and service revenue on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

New Commercial Vehicle Sales. New commercial vehicle sales represent the largest portion of our revenue, accounting for approximately \$1,987.4 million, or 58.7%, of our total revenues in 2013. Of this total, new Class 8 heavy-duty truck sales accounted for approximately \$1,304.9 million, or 38.6% of our total revenues for 2013, and 65.7% of our new commercial vehicle revenues for 2013.

Our Rush Truck Centers that sell new and used Class 8 heavy-duty trucks, also sell medium-duty and light-duty commercial vehicles. Certain Rush Truck Centers sell medium-duty commercial vehicles manufactured by Peterbilt, Hino, Isuzu, Ford, International or Mitsubishi Fuso and buses manufactured by Blue Bird, IC BUS and Elkhart and light-duty commercial vehicles manufactured by Ford (see Part I, Item 1, "General – *Rush Truck Centers*" for information on which brands we sell at each Rush Truck Center). New medium-duty commercial vehicle sales, excluding new bus sales, accounted for approximately \$477.6 million, or 14.1% of our total revenues for 2013, and 24.0% of our new commercial vehicle revenues for 2013. New light-duty commercial vehicle sales accounted for approximately \$63.2 million, or 1.9% of our total revenues for 2013, and 3.2% of our new commercial vehicle revenues for 2013. New bus sales accounted for approximately \$127.3 million, or 3.8% of our total revenues for 2013, and 6.4% of our new commercial vehicle revenues for 2013.

A significant portion of our new commercial vehicle sales are to fleet customers (customers who purchase more than five commercial vehicles in any 12-month period). Because of the size and geographic scope of our Rush Truck Center network, our strong relationships with our fleet customers and our ability to handle large quantities of used commercial vehicle trade-ins, we are able to successfully market and sell to fleet customers nationwide. We believe that we have a competitive advantage over most other dealers in that we can absorb multi-unit trade-ins often associated with fleet sales and effectively disperse the used commercial vehicles for resale throughout our dealership network. We believe that the broad range of services we offer to purchasers of commercial vehicles at the time of purchase and post-purchase has resulted in a high level of customer loyalty.

Used Commercial Vehicle Sales. Used commercial vehicle sales accounted for approximately \$252.4 million, or 7.5%, of our total revenues for 2013. We sell used commercial vehicles at most of our Rush Truck Centers. We believe that we are well positioned to market used commercial vehicles due to our ability to recondition them for resale utilizing the parts and service departments of our Rush Truck Centers and our ability to move used commercial vehicles between Rush Truck Centers to satisfy customer demand. The majority of our used commercial vehicle inventory consists of commercial vehicles taken as trade-ins from new truck customers or retired from our lease and rental fleet, but we supplement our used commercial vehicle inventory by purchasing used commercial vehicles from third parties for resale.

New and Used Commercial Vehicle Financing. Our Rush Truck Centers have personnel responsible for arranging third-party financing for our product offerings. Generally, commercial vehicle finance contracts are memorialized through the use of installment contracts, which are secured by the commercial vehicles financed, and require a down payment, with the remaining balance financed over a two to seven-year period. The majority of finance contracts are sold to third parties without recourse to the Company. The Company provides an allowance for repossession losses and early repayment penalties.

Truck Leasing and Rental. Truck leasing and rental revenues accounted for approximately \$129.6 million, or 3.8%, of our total revenues for 2013. At our Rush Truck Leasing locations, we engage in full-service truck leasing under the PacLease and Idealease trade names. Leasing and rental customers contribute to additional parts sales and service work at Rush Truck Centers because most of our leases require service and maintenance for the leased trucks to be performed at our facilities (or at facilities outside our service area, as we direct). Rented trucks are also generally serviced at our facilities. We had 5,348 vehicles in our lease and rental fleet, including cranes, as of December 31, 2013 compared to 4,508 vehicles as of December 31, 2012. Generally, we sell trucks that have been retired from our lease and rental fleet through the used sales operations at our Rush Truck Centers. Historically, we have realized gains on the sale of used lease and rental trucks.

Insurance Products

The sale of financial and insurance products accounted for approximately \$15.3 million, or 0.5%, of our total revenue for 2013. Finance and insurance revenues have minimal direct costs and, therefore, contribute a disproportionate share of our operating profits.

Insurance Products. We sell, as agent, a complete line of property and casualty insurance to commercial vehicle owners. Our agency is licensed to sell truck liability, collision and comprehensive, workers' compensation, cargo, credit life and occupational accident insurance coverage offered by a number of leading insurance companies. Our renewal rate in 2013 was approximately 90%. We also have licensed insurance agents at several Rush Truck Centers.

Sales and Marketing

Our established long history of operations in the commercial vehicle business has resulted in a strong customer base that is diverse in terms of geography, industry and scale of operations. Our customers include owner operators, regional and national truck fleets, corporations and local governments. During 2013, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our sales by dollar volume. We generally promote our products and related services through direct customer contact by our sales personnel, advertisements in trade magazines and attendance at industry shows.

In an effort to enhance our name recognition and to communicate the standardized high level of quality products and services provided at our Rush Truck Centers, we implement our “Rush” brand name concept at each of our dealerships.

Facility Management

Personnel. Each of our facilities is typically managed by a general manager who oversees the operations, personnel and the financial performance of the location, subject to the direction of a regional manager and personnel at our corporate headquarters. Additionally, each full-service Rush Truck Center is typically staffed by a sales manager, parts manager, service manager, body shop manager, sales representatives, parts employees, and other service and make-ready employees, as appropriate, given the services offered. The sales staff of each Rush Truck Center is compensated on a salary plus commission or a commission only basis, while managers receive a combination of salary and performance bonus. We believe that our employees are among the highest paid in the industry, which enables us to attract and retain qualified personnel.

On an annual basis, the regional managers work with the general managers to prepare detailed monthly profit and loss forecasts based upon historical information and projected trends. During the year, the general managers regularly review their facility’s progress with their regional manager and senior management and make appropriate adjustments as needed.

We have been successful in retaining our senior management, regional managers and general managers. To promote communication and efficiency in operating standards, regional managers and members of senior management attend company-wide strategy sessions each year. In addition, management personnel attend various industry sponsored leadership and management seminars and receive continuing education on the products we distribute, marketing strategies and management information systems.

Each Rush Truck Center is audited regularly for compliance with corporate policies and procedures. These routine unannounced internal audits, objectively measure dealership performance with respect to corporate expectations in the management and administration of sales, commercial vehicle inventory, parts inventory, parts sales, service sales, body shop sales, corporate policy compliance, human resources compliance, and environmental and safety compliance matters.

Purchasing and Suppliers. We believe that pricing is an important element of our marketing strategy. Because of our size, we benefit from volume purchases at favorable prices that permit us to achieve a competitive pricing position in the industry. We purchase our commercial vehicle inventory and proprietary parts and accessories directly from the applicable vehicle manufacturer, wholesale distributors, or other sources that provide the most favorable pricing. Most purchasing commitments are negotiated by personnel at our corporate headquarters. Historically, we have been able to negotiate favorable pricing levels and terms, which enable us to offer competitive prices for our products.

Management Information Systems. We utilize our management information systems to monitor the inventory level of commercial vehicles and parts at each of our dealerships. Management tracks historic sales levels of different product lines, which enables management to identify the appropriate level and combination of inventory and forms the basis of our operating plan.

Information received from industry analysts allows us to determine market share statistics and gross volume sales numbers for our products as well as those of competitors. Local management remains aware of changes within markets we service and are able to realign product lines and add new commercial vehicle models as demands of the market change.

Distribution and Inventory Management. We utilize an inventory tracking system that allows for the prompt transfer of inventory among various Rush Truck Centers. The transfer of inventory reduces delays in delivery, helps maximize inventory turns and assists in controlling problems created by overstock and understock situations. Our network is linked directly to our major suppliers for purposes of ordering vehicles and parts and managing parts inventory levels. Automated reordering and communication systems allow us to maintain proper inventory levels and permit us to have inventory delivered to our locations, or directly to customers, typically within 24 hours of an order being placed.

Recent Acquisitions and Disposition

In January 2014, the Company acquired certain assets of CIT, Inc., which did business as Chicago International Trucks, McGrenho L.L.C., which did business as Indy Truck Sales, and Indiana Mack Leasing, LLC; and the membership interests of Idealease of Chicago, LLC. The acquisition included International commercial truck dealerships and Idealease commercial vehicle rental and leasing businesses in Carol Stream, Chicago, Grayslake, Huntley, Joliet, Kankakee and Ottawa, Illinois, and Brazil, Gary and Indianapolis, Indiana. The purchase price for the assets, membership interests, goodwill and dealership properties was approximately \$144.7 million, which was paid in cash and 83,091 shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock with a total value of \$2.0 million on the date of acquisition.

On October 28, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Prairie International Trucks, which operated commercial vehicle dealerships and a commercial vehicle leasing operation in Bloomington, Champaign, Decatur, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois. These locations are operating as Rush Truck Centers and offer commercial vehicle sales, parts and service for International trucks. The Springfield location includes an Idealease franchise. The transaction was valued at approximately \$9.5 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's lease and rental truck financing arrangement with the remainder paid in cash.

On September 30, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Transauthority, Inc., Transauthority Idealease, LLC and Transauthority Idealease-Tidewater, LLC, which operated commercial vehicle dealerships and commercial vehicle leasing operations in Richmond, Suffolk, Fredericksburg and Chester, Virginia. These locations are operating as Rush Truck Centers and offer commercial vehicle sales, parts and service for International trucks. The Richmond and Norfolk locations include Idealease franchises. The transaction was valued at approximately \$41.7 million, including real estate of \$11.1 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's floor plan and lease and rental truck financing arrangements with the remainder paid in cash.

On July 29, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Midwest Truck Sales, which operated commercial vehicle dealerships in St. Peters and St. Louis, Missouri and Olathe, Kansas. The Missouri locations are operating as Rush Truck Centers and offer commercial vehicle sales, parts and service for International trucks. The Kansas location is operating as a Rush Truck Center and offers commercial vehicle sales, parts and service capabilities for Hino and Isuzu vehicles and parts and service support for Mitsubishi Fuso trucks. The St. Peters, Missouri location includes an Idealease franchise. The transaction was valued at approximately \$16.8 million, including real estate of \$2.3 million, with the purchase price paid in cash.

On July 1, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of The Larson Group, Inc., which included Ford and Mitsubishi Fuso truck franchises in Cincinnati, Ohio. The transaction was valued at approximately \$1.2 million, with the purchase price paid in cash.

On May 6, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Piedmont International Trucks, LLC, which operated commercial truck dealerships in Statesville, Hickory and Asheville, North Carolina. The acquisition included International and Idealease franchises. These locations are operating as Rush Truck Centers and offer commercial vehicles manufactured by International in addition to parts, service, body shop, truck rental and leasing, financing and insurance capabilities. The transaction was valued at approximately \$3.5 million, with the purchase price paid in cash.

On December 31, 2012, the Company acquired certain assets of MVI Group, which operated commercial truck and bus dealerships in Ohio under the names of Miami Valley International, Center City International, CCI North Coast and Buckeye Truck Centers. The acquisition included International, IC Bus, and Isuzu franchise locations in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Findlay and Lima, Ohio. These dealerships now operate as Rush Truck Centers. Rush Truck Leasing now operates Idealease truck rental and leasing franchises in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Lima, Ohio. The transaction, including real estate of \$2.5 million, was valued at approximately \$104.5 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's floor plan and lease and rental truck financing arrangements, with the remainder paid in cash.

On December 5, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of West Texas Peterbilt, which operated commercial vehicle dealerships in Amarillo, Lubbock and Odessa, Texas that offered Peterbilt trucks, parts and service, a parts and service facility in Dalhart, Texas and a parts facility in Hereford, Texas. These dealerships now operate as Rush Truck Centers. Rush Truck Leasing operates a PacLease truck rental and leasing franchise in Lubbock, Texas. The transaction, including real estate of \$4.5 million, was valued at approximately \$24.6 million.

The purchase price for the assets of the business was paid in cash and the purchase price for the real estate was partially paid in cash with the remainder financed with long-term debt.

On November 5, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of Peck Road Ford, which operated a Ford and Isuzu commercial vehicle dealership in Whittier, California. The Company is operating the facility as a full-service Rush Truck Center offering Ford and Isuzu trucks, parts, service, financing and insurance. This location also offers Peterbilt parts and service. The transaction, including real estate of \$6.6 million, was valued at approximately \$10.0 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was paid in cash and the purchase price for the real estate was partially paid in cash with the remainder financed with long-term debt.

On March 14, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of Asbury Automotive Atlanta L.L.C., a subsidiary of Asbury Automotive Group, Inc., which operated commercial truck and bus dealerships in the metro Atlanta area under the "Nalley Motor Trucks" name. The acquisition included the International, Hino, Isuzu, UD, IC Bus and Workhorse franchises in metro Atlanta, dealership locations in Atlanta and Doraville and a collision center in Atlanta. These locations now operate as Rush Truck Centers. The transaction, including real estate of \$8.1 million, was valued at approximately \$55.3 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was paid in cash and the purchase price for the real estate was partially paid in cash, with the remainder financed with long-term debt.

On February 21, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of Heintzelman's Truck Center, which consisted of a Ford commercial vehicle dealership in Orlando, Florida. The Company is operating the facility as a full-service Rush Truck Center offering Ford trucks, parts, service, leasing, financing and insurance. The transaction was valued at approximately \$4.7 million, with the purchase price paid in cash.

See Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the allocation of the purchase price of these acquisitions.

Competition

There is, and will continue to be, significant competition both within our current markets and in new markets we may enter. We anticipate that competition between us and other dealers will continue to increase in our current markets and on a national level based on the following:

- the accessibility of dealership locations;
- the number of dealership locations representing the manufacturers that we represent and other manufacturers;
- consolidation of dealership networks by manufacturers to provide more consistent, higher quality service across their dealer networks;
- price, value, quality and design of the products sold; and
- attention to customer service (including technical service).

Our dealerships compete with dealerships representing other manufacturers including commercial vehicles manufactured by Mack, Freightliner, Kenworth, Volvo, and Western Star. We believe that our dealerships are able to compete with manufacturer-owned dealers, independent dealers, independent service centers, parts wholesalers, commercial vehicle wholesalers, rental service companies and industrial auctioneers in distributing our products and providing service because of the following: the overall quality and reputation of the products we sell; the "Rush" brand name recognition and reputation for quality service; the geographic scope of our dealership network; the breadth of products offered in our dealership network; and our ability to provide comprehensive parts and service support, as well as financing, insurance and other customer services.

Dealership Agreements

Peterbilt. We have entered into nonexclusive dealership agreements with Peterbilt which authorize us to act as a dealer of Peterbilt heavy- and medium-duty trucks. Our Peterbilt areas of responsibility currently encompass areas in the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee

and Texas. These dealership agreements currently have terms expiring between May 2014 and March 2016 and impose certain operational obligations and financial requirements upon us and our dealerships. The Company's dealership agreements with Peterbilt may be terminable by Peterbilt in the event the aggregate voting power of W. Marvin Rush, W.M. "Rusty" Rush, other members of the Rush family and certain executives of the Company decreases below 22%. Sales of new Peterbilt commercial vehicles accounted for approximately 38.5% of our total revenues for 2013.

Other Commercial Vehicle Suppliers. In addition to our dealership agreements with Peterbilt, various Rush Truck Centers have entered into dealership agreements with other commercial vehicle manufacturers including Autocar, Blue Bird, Ford, Hino, IC, International, Isuzu, Micro Bird and Mitsubishi, which currently have terms expiring between August 2014 and October 2018. These dealership agreements impose operating requirements upon us and require consent from the affected supplier for sale or transfer of such dealership agreement. Sales of non-Peterbilt commercial vehicles accounted for approximately 19.8% of our total revenues for 2013.

Any termination or non-renewal of our dealership agreements must follow certain guidelines established by both state and federal legislation designed to protect motor vehicle dealers from arbitrary termination or non-renewal of franchise agreements. The Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act and other similar state laws provide that the termination or non-renewal of a motor vehicle dealership agreement must be done in "good faith" and upon a showing of "good cause" by the manufacturer for such termination or non-renewal, as such terms have been defined by statute and interpreted in case law.

Floor Plan Financing

Commercial Vehicles. During 2013, we financed the majority of all new commercial vehicle inventory and the loan value of our used commercial vehicle inventory under a credit agreement with General Electric Capital Commercial, Inc. ("GE Capital"). On July 11, 2013, we entered into the third amendment to our \$600.0 million amended and restated credit agreement with GE Capital. The amendment increased the aggregate loan commitment to \$750.0 million. Borrowings under the amended credit agreement will now bear interest per annum, payable monthly, at the three month LIBOR rate, determined on the last day of the prior month, plus 2.03%. In addition, we are required to pay the lenders a monthly working capital fee equal to 0.35% per annum multiplied by the amount of voluntary prepayments of new and used inventory loans. Loans under the credit agreement for the purchase of used inventory are limited to \$150.0 million. Pursuant to the third amendment, the credit agreement expires July 11, 2016, although GE Capital has the right to terminate the credit agreement at any time upon 120 days' written notice. We may terminate the credit agreement at any time, although, if we do so, we must pay the lenders a prepayment processing fee of (i) \$15,000,000 if it terminates on or prior to January 11, 2015, (ii) \$7,500,000 if it terminates after January 11, 2015 but on or prior to July 11, 2015 and (iii) \$300,000 if it terminates thereafter, subject in each case to specified limited exceptions. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$546.1 million outstanding under the credit agreement.

In June 2012, we entered into a wholesale financing agreement with Ford Motor Credit Company that provides for the financing of, and is collateralized by, our new Ford vehicle inventory. This wholesale financing agreement bears interest at a rate of Prime plus 150 basis points minus certain incentives and rebates. The prime rate is defined to be a minimum of 3.75%. As of December 31, 2013, the interest rate on the wholesale financing agreement was 5.25% before considering the applicable incentives. As of December 31, 2013, we had an outstanding balance of \$47.5 million under the Ford Motor Credit Company wholesale financing agreement.

Product Warranties

The manufacturers we represent provide retail purchasers of their products with a limited warranty against defects in materials and workmanship, excluding certain specified components that are separately warranted by the suppliers of such components. The Company provides a warranty on the Company's branded parts and related service. The Company also provides an extended warranty beyond the manufacturer's warranty on new school buses sold in the State of Texas, as required by state law.

We generally sell used commercial vehicles in "as is" condition without manufacturer's warranty, although manufacturers sometimes will provide a limited warranty on their used products if such products have been properly reconditioned prior to resale or if the manufacturer's warranty on such product is transferable and has not expired. We do not provide any warranty on used commercial vehicles.

Trademarks

The trademarks and trade names of the manufacturers we represent, which are used in connection with our marketing and sales efforts, are subject to limited licenses included in our dealership agreements with each manufacturer. The licenses are for the same periods as our dealership agreements. These trademarks and trade names are widely recognized and are important in the marketing of our products. Each licensor engages in a continuous program of trademark and trade name protection. We hold registered trademarks from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for the names “Rush Enterprises,” “Rush Truck Center,” “Associated Truck Insurance Services,” “Chrome Country” and “Rig Tough.”

Employees

On December 31, 2013, the Company had 5,295 employees.

In connection with the acquisition of certain assets of two dealerships in Columbus, Ohio on December 31, 2012, we negotiated with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (“IAM”) throughout 2013 on the terms of a collective bargaining agreement covering approximately 45 service technicians. A final agreement on the terms of the collective bargaining agreement for the Columbus, Ohio dealerships has not been reached, but contract negotiations continue.

In connection with the acquisition of certain assets of a dealership in Chicago, Illinois and a dealership in Joliet, Illinois, on January 13, 2014, we negotiated terms of collective bargaining agreements covering approximately 56 parts and service employees in Chicago and 11 service technicians in Joliet with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. On February 7, 2014, the IAM membership in Chicago and Joliet voted to accept collective bargaining agreements proposed by the Company. As a result, we have entered into collective bargaining agreements covering the employees in Chicago, which will expire on May 6, 2017, and Joliet, which will expire on May 5, 2018.

There have been no strikes, work stoppages or slowdowns during any of the foregoing negotiations or at any time in the Company’s history, although no assurances can be given that such actions will not occur.

Seasonality

The Company’s Truck Segment is moderately seasonal. Seasonal effects on new commercial vehicle sales related to the seasonal purchasing patterns of any single customer type are mitigated by the diverse geographic locations of our dealerships and the Company’s diverse customer base, including regional and national fleets, local governments, corporations and owner operators. However, commercial vehicle parts and service operations historically have experienced higher sales volumes in the second and third quarters.

Backlog

On December 31, 2013, the Company’s backlog of commercial vehicle orders was approximately \$810.2 million as compared to a backlog of commercial vehicle orders of approximately \$719.2 million on December 31, 2012. The Company includes only confirmed orders in its backlog. The delivery time for a custom-ordered commercial vehicle varies depending on the truck specifications and demand for the particular model ordered, however, the Company expects to fill the majority of its backlog orders during 2014. The Company sells the majority of its new heavy-duty commercial vehicles by customer special order. The Company sells the majority of its medium- and light-duty commercial vehicles out of inventory. Orders from a number of the Company’s major fleet customers are included in the Company’s backlog as of December 31, 2013.

Environmental Standards and Other Governmental Regulations

The Company is subject to a wide range of federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water; the operation and removal of underground and aboveground storage tanks; the use, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, petroleum and other materials; and the investigation and remediation of contamination. As with commercial vehicle dealerships generally, and service, parts and body shop operations in particular, our business involves the generation, use, storage, handling

and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes and other environmentally sensitive materials. The Company has incurred, and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in complying with such laws and regulations.

Our operations involving the handling and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous materials are subject to the requirements of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA, 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 the Company must comply. Our business also involves the operation and use of above ground and underground storage tanks. These storage tanks are subject to periodic testing, containment, upgrading and removal under RCRA and comparable state statutes. Furthermore, investigation or remediation may be necessary in the event of leaks or other discharges from current or former underground or aboveground storage tanks.

The Company may also have liability in connection with materials that were sent to third-party recycling, treatment, or disposal facilities under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, and comparable state statutes. These statutes impose liability for investigation and remediation of contamination without regard to fault or the legality of the conduct that contributed to the contamination. Responsible parties under these statutes may include the owner or operator of the site where contamination occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances released at these sites. These responsible parties also may be liable for damages to natural resources. In addition, 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 or other pollutants into the environment.

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. Water quality protection programs govern certain discharges from some of our operations. Similarly, the federal Clean Air Act and comparable state statutes regulate emissions of various air pollutants through air emissions permitting programs and the imposition of other requirements. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, has developed, and continues to develop, stringent regulations governing emissions of toxic air pollutants from specified sources.

The Company believes that it does not currently have any material environmental liabilities and that compliance with environmental laws and regulations will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. However, soil and groundwater contamination is known to exist at some of our current properties. Further, environmental laws and regulations are complex and subject to change. In addition, in connection with acquisitions, it is possible that the Company will assume or become subject to new or unforeseen environmental costs or liabilities, some of which may be material. In connection with our dispositions, or prior dispositions made by companies we acquire, the Company may retain exposure for environmental costs and liabilities, some of which may be material. Compliance with current or amended, or new or more stringent, laws or regulations, stricter interpretations of existing laws or the future discovery of environmental conditions could require additional expenditures by us, and those expenditures could be material.

In 2010, the EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) announced the first national standards to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improve fuel efficiency of heavy-duty trucks and buses beginning in model year 2014. The final rules, which were issued on September 15, 2011, begin to apply in 2014 and are fully implemented in model year 2017. We do not believe that the foregoing standards will negatively impact our business, however, future legislation or other new regulations that may be adopted to address greenhouse gas emissions may negatively impact our business. Regulations could result in increased compliance costs, additional operating restrictions or changes in demand for our products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock is subject to risks inherent to our business. In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-K, we recommend that you carefully consider the following risk factors in evaluating our business. If any of the following risks actually occur, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of our common stock could decline

significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

Risks Related to Our Business

We are dependent upon PACCAR for the supply of Peterbilt trucks and parts, the sale of which generates the majority of our revenues.

At certain Rush Truck Centers, we operate as a dealer of Peterbilt trucks and parts pursuant to dealership agreements with Peterbilt, a division of PACCAR. We have no control over the management or operation of Peterbilt or PACCAR. During 2013, the majority of our revenues resulted from sales of trucks purchased from Peterbilt and parts purchased from PACCAR Parts. Due to our dependence on PACCAR and Peterbilt, we believe that our long-term success depends, in large part, on the following:

- our ability to maintain our dealership agreements with Peterbilt;
- the manufacture and delivery of competitively-priced, high quality Peterbilt trucks by Peterbilt in quantities sufficient to meet our requirements;
- the overall success of PACCAR and Peterbilt;
- PACCAR's continuation of its Peterbilt division; and
- the maintenance of goodwill associated with the Peterbilt brand, which can be adversely affected by decisions made by PACCAR, Peterbilt and the owners of other Peterbilt dealerships.

A negative change in any of the preceding could have a material adverse effect on our operations, revenues and profitability.

We are dependent upon Navistar for the supply of International trucks and IC busses, the sale of which generate a significant portion of our revenues.

At certain Rush Truck Centers, we operate as a dealer of International trucks and parts and IC busses and parts pursuant to dealership agreements with International and IC Bus, each of which are divisions of Navistar. We have no control over the management or operation of International, IC Bus or Navistar. During 2013, a significant portion of our revenues resulted from sales of trucks purchased from International, busses purchased from IC Bus and parts purchased from Navistar. Due to our dependence on Navistar, International and IC Bus, we believe that our long-term success depends, in large part, on the following:

- our ability to maintain our dealership agreements with International and IC Bus;
- the manufacture and delivery of competitively-priced, high quality International trucks and IC busses in quantities sufficient to meet our requirements;
- the overall success of Navistar; and
- the maintenance of goodwill associated with the International and IC Bus brands, which can be adversely affected by decisions made by Navistar and the owners of other International and IC Bus dealerships.

A negative change in any of the preceding could have a material adverse effect on our operations, revenues and profitability.

Our dealership agreements may be terminable upon a change of control and we cannot control whether our controlling shareholder and management maintain their current ownership positions.

We have entered into nonexclusive dealership agreements with Peterbilt that authorize us to act as a dealer of Peterbilt trucks. Peterbilt may terminate our dealership agreements in the event of a change of control of the Company

or if we violate any number of provisions in the dealership agreements. Under our Peterbilt dealership agreements, a change of control occurs if (i) with respect to the election of directors, the aggregate voting power held by W. Marvin Rush, W. M. “Rusty” Rush, Barbara Rush, Robin M. Rush, David C. Orf, James Thor, Martin A. Naegelin, Scott Anderson, Derrek Weaver, Steven Keller, Corey Lowe and Rich Ryan (collectively, the “Dealer Principals”) decreases below 22% (such persons controlled 29.0% of the aggregate voting power with respect to the election of directors as of December 31, 2013); or (ii) any person or entity other than the Dealer Principals and their respective associates or any person or entity who has been approved in writing by PACCAR, owns common stock with a greater percentage of the voting power with respect to the election of our directors than the Dealer Principals and their respective associates, in the aggregate, or any person other than W. Marvin Rush, W. M. “Rusty” Rush, Robin M. Rush or any person who has been approved in writing by PACCAR holds the office of Chairman of the Board, President or Chief Executive Officer of the Company. We have no control over the transfer or disposition by W. Marvin Rush or by his estate of his common stock. If W. Marvin Rush or W.M. “Rusty” Rush were to sell their Class B Common Stock or bequest their Class B Common Stock to a person or entity other than the Dealer Principals or if their estates are required to liquidate their Class B Common Stock to pay estate taxes or otherwise, the change of control provisions of the Peterbilt dealership agreements may be triggered and give Peterbilt the right to terminate our dealership agreements. If our dealership agreements with Peterbilt are terminated, we will lose the right to purchase Peterbilt products and operate as an authorized Peterbilt dealer, which would have a material adverse effect on our operations, revenues and profitability.

If state dealer laws are repealed or weakened, our dealerships will be more susceptible to termination, nonrenewal or renegotiation of their dealership agreements.

We depend on our vehicle dealership agreements for a substantial portion of our revenues and profitability. State dealer laws generally provide that a manufacturer may not terminate or refuse to renew a dealership agreement unless it has first provided the dealer with written notice setting forth good cause and stating the grounds for termination or nonrenewal. Manufacturers’ lobbying efforts may lead to the repeal or revision of state motor vehicle dealer laws. If motor vehicle dealer laws are repealed or amended in the states in which we operate dealerships, the manufacturers we represent may be able to terminate our vehicle dealership agreements without providing advance notice, an opportunity to cure or a showing of good cause. Without the protection of state dealer laws, or if such laws are weakened, we will be subject to higher risk of termination or non-renewal of our vehicle dealership agreements. Termination or non-renewal of our vehicle dealership agreements could have a material adverse effect on our operations, revenues and profitability.

We may be required to obtain additional financing to maintain adequate inventory levels.

Our business requires inventories held for sale to be maintained at dealer locations in order to facilitate immediate sales to customers on demand. We generally purchase inventories with the assistance of floor plan financing agreements. Our primary floor plan financing agreement may be terminated without cause upon 120 days’ notice. In the event that our floor plan financing becomes insufficient to satisfy our future requirements or our floor plan providers are unable to continue to extend credit under our floor plan agreements, we would need to obtain similar financing from other sources. There is no assurance that such additional floor plan financing or alternate financing could be obtained or, if obtained, that it will be on commercially reasonable terms.

Impairment in the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets could negatively affect our operating results.

We have a substantial amount of goodwill on our balance sheet as a result of acquisitions we have completed. Approximately 98% of this goodwill is concentrated in our Truck Segment. The carrying value of goodwill represents the fair value of an acquired business in excess of identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. Goodwill is not amortized, but instead is evaluated for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if potential interim indicators exist that could result in impairment. In testing for impairment, if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its current fair value as determined based on the discounted future cash flows of the reporting unit, the goodwill is considered impaired and is reduced to fair value via a non-cash charge to earnings. Events and conditions that could result in impairment include weak economic activity, adverse changes in the regulatory environment, any matters that impact the ability of the manufacturers we represent to provide trucks to us, issues with our franchise rights, or other factors leading to reductions in expected long-term sales or profitability. Determination of the fair value of a reporting unit includes developing estimates that are highly subjective and incorporate calculations that are sensitive to minor changes in underlying assumptions. Management’s assumptions are subject to change as more

information becomes available. Changes in these assumptions could result in an impairment charge in the future, which could have a significant adverse impact on our reported earnings. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates — Goodwill” for more information regarding the potential impact of changes in assumptions.

Changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

Our primary floor plan financing agreement and some of our other debt are subject to variable interest rates. Therefore, our interest expense would rise with any increase in interest rates. A 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 commercial vehicle sales, because many of our customers finance these large purchases. As a result, a rise in interest rates may have the effect of simultaneously increasing our costs and reducing our revenues, which could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. See “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” for a discussion regarding our interest rate sensitivity.

Our business is subject to a number of economic risks.

New and used commercial vehicle retail sales tend to experience periods of decline characterized by oversupply and weak demand. The commercial vehicle retail industries may experience sustained periods of decline in commercial vehicle sales in the future. Any decline or change of this type could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse regional economic and competitive conditions in the geographic markets in which we operate could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our new commercial vehicle sales volume therefore may differ from industry sales fluctuations.

Economic conditions and the other factors described above also may materially adversely impact our sales of finance and insurance products, and parts and repair services.

If we lose key personnel or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business could be adversely affected because we rely on the industry knowledge and relationships of our key personnel.

We believe that our success depends significantly upon the efforts and abilities of our executive management and key employees. Additionally, our business is dependent upon our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel, such as executive officers, managers and dealership personnel. The loss of the services of one or more members of our senior management team could have a material adverse effect on us and materially impair the efficiency and productivity of our operations. In addition, the loss of any of our key employees or the failure to attract additional qualified executive officers, managers and dealership personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business and may materially impact the ability of our dealerships to conduct their operations in accordance with our business strategy.

We depend on relationships with suppliers for sales incentives, discounts and similar programs which are material to our operations.

We depend on suppliers for sales incentives, discounts, warranties and other programs that are intended to promote our use of their components. Most of the incentives and discounts are individually negotiated and not always the same as those made available to our competitors. These incentives and discounts are material to our operations. A reduction or discontinuation of a component supplier’s incentive program could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

We are dependent on the ongoing success of the manufacturers we represent and adverse conditions affecting the manufacturers we represent may negatively impact our revenues and profitability.

The success of each of our dealerships is dependent on the manufacturers represented at each dealership in several ways. Our ability to sell new vehicles and replacement parts is dependent on the ability of the manufacturers we represent to produce and deliver new vehicles and replacement parts to our dealerships. Additionally, our dealerships perform warranty work for vehicles under manufacturer product warranties, which are billed to the appropriate vehicle manufacturer or component supplier as opposed to invoicing our customer. We generally have

significant receivables from manufacturers for warranty and service work performed for our customers. In addition, we rely on manufacturers to varying extents for product training, marketing materials, and other items for our stores. Our business, results of operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected as a result of any event that has a material adverse effect on the manufacturers we represent.

The manufacturers we represent may be adversely impacted by economic downturns, significant declines in the sales of their new vehicles, labor strikes or similar disruptions (including within their major suppliers), rising raw materials costs, rising employee benefit costs, adverse publicity that may reduce consumer demand for their products (including due to bankruptcy), product defects, vehicle recall campaigns, litigation, poor product mix or unappealing vehicle design, governmental laws and regulations, or other adverse events. Our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be adversely affected if one or more of the manufacturers we represent are impacted by any of the foregoing adverse events.

Actions taken in response to continued operational losses by manufacturers we represent, including bankruptcy or reorganizations, could have a material adverse effect on our sales volumes and profitability. In addition, such actions could lead to the impairment of one or more of our franchise rights, inventories, fixed assets and other related assets, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For example, during the second quarter of 2009, General Motors made the decision to terminate its medium-duty GMC truck production and wind-down the Company's medium-duty GMC truck franchises, which forced the Company to take a significant pre-tax asset impairment charge in the second quarter of 2009. Actions taken in response to continued operational losses by manufacturers we represent, including bankruptcy or reorganizations, could also eliminate or reduce such manufacturers' indemnification obligations to our dealerships, which could increase our risk in products liability actions.

Our dealership agreements are non-exclusive and have relatively short terms which could result in non-renewal or imposition of less favorable terms upon renewal.

Our dealership agreements generally do not provide us with exclusive dealerships in any territory. The manufacturers we represent could elect to create additional dealers in our market areas in the future, subject to restrictions imposed by state laws. While dealership agreements typically restrict dealers from operating sales or service facilities outside their assigned territory, such agreements do not restrict fleet or other sales or marketing activity outside the assigned territory. Accordingly, we engage in fleet sales and other marketing activities outside our assigned territories and other dealers engage in similar activities within our territories.

Our dealership agreements with the manufacturers we represent have current terms expiring between May 2014 and October 2018. Upon expiration of each agreement, we must negotiate a renewal. In many states, state dealer franchise laws restrict the manufacturer's ability to refuse to renew dealership agreements or to impose new terms upon renewal. To the extent such laws do permit non-renewal or imposition of new terms, the relatively short terms will give the manufacturers the opportunity to exercise such rights. Any non-renewal or imposition of less favorable terms upon renewal could have an adverse impact on our business.

A significant percentage of our revenues come from customers in the oil and gas exploration and production industry, a historically cyclical industry.

Several of our large customers provide oil and gas production services. The oil and gas exploration and production industry is a historically cyclical industry characterized by significant changes in the levels of exploration and development activities. Oil and gas prices, and market expectations of potential changes in those prices, significantly affect the levels of those activities. Any reduction in the overall level of exploration and development activities, whether resulting from changes in oil and gas prices or otherwise, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The dollar amount of our backlog, as stated at any given time, is not necessarily indicative of our future earnings.

As of December 31, 2013, our backlog of new commercial vehicle orders was approximately \$810.2 million. Our backlog is determined quarterly by multiplying the number of new commercial vehicles for each particular type of commercial vehicle ordered by a customer at our Rush Truck Centers by the recent average selling price for that type of commercial vehicle. We only include confirmed orders in our backlog. However, such orders are subject to

cancellation. In the event of order cancellation, we have no contractual right to the total revenues reflected in our backlog.

Reductions in backlog due to cancellation by a customer or for other reasons adversely affect, potentially to a material extent, the revenue and profit we actually receive from orders projected in our backlog. If we were to experience significant cancellations of orders in our backlog, our financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our dealerships are subject to federal, state and local environmental regulations that may result in claims and liabilities, which could be material.

We are subject to a wide range of federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water; the operation and removal of underground and aboveground storage tanks; the use, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, petroleum and other materials; and the investigation and remediation of contamination. As with commercial vehicle dealerships generally, and service, parts and body shop operations in particular, our business involves the generation, use, storage, handling and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes and other environmentally sensitive materials. Any non-compliance with these laws and regulations could result in significant fines, penalties and remediation costs which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

We may also have liability in connection with materials that were sent to third-party recycling, treatment, or disposal facilities under federal and state statutes. In that case, laws and regulations may make us responsible for liability relating to the investigation and remediation of contamination without regard to fault or the legality of the conduct that contributed to the contamination. In connection with our acquisitions, it is possible that we will assume or become subject to new or unforeseen environmental costs or liabilities, some of which may be material. In connection with dispositions of businesses, or dispositions previously made by companies we acquire, we may retain exposure for environmental costs and liabilities, some of which may be material.

Further, environmental laws and regulations are complex and subject to change. Compliance with current or amended, or new or more stringent, laws or regulations, stricter interpretations of existing laws or the future discovery of environmental conditions could require additional expenditures by us which could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Natural disasters and adverse weather events can disrupt our business.

Some of our dealerships are located in regions of the United States where natural disasters and severe weather events (such as hurricanes, earthquakes, fires, floods and hail storms) may disrupt our operations, which may adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition to business interruption, our business is subject to substantial risk of property loss due to the significant concentration of property at dealership locations. Although we have substantial insurance to cover this risk, we may be exposed to uninsured or underinsured losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our investments in auction rate securities may be further impaired.

Auction rate securities (“ARS”) are long-term debt instruments with interest rates that reset through periodic short-term auctions. Holders of ARS can either sell into the auction, or bid, based on a desired interest rate, or hold and accept the reset rate. If there are insufficient buyers, then the auction fails and holders are unable to liquidate their investment through the auction. A failed auction is not a default of the debt instrument, but does set a new interest rate in accordance with the original terms of the debt instrument. The result of a failed auction is that the ARS continues to pay interest in accordance with its terms; however, liquidity for holders is limited until there is a successful auction or until such time as another market for ARS develops. ARS are generally callable at any time by the issuer. Auctions continue to be held as scheduled until the ARS matures or until it is called.

As a result of the conditions in the global credit markets, we have been unable to liquidate our holdings of certain ARS because the auctions for the ARS we hold have failed. As of December 31, 2013, the Company held ARS with underlying tax-exempt municipal bonds that mature in 2030 that have a fair value of \$6.6 million and a cost basis of \$7.6 million. This decrease in fair value is considered temporary and the impairment charge is recorded as other comprehensive income, a component of shareholder equity. We continue to earn interest on these investments at the

contractual rate. In the event we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so until a future auction is successful, the issuer redeems the securities, a buyer is found outside of the auction process or the securities mature. If these ARS are unable to successfully clear at future auctions or issuers do not redeem the securities, we may be required to further adjust the carrying value of the securities and record additional impairment charges. If we determine that the fair value of these ARS is further impaired, we will record a temporary impairment within other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity. If it is determined that the fair value of these securities is other than temporarily impaired, we would recognize the credit loss portion of the other than temporary impairment in earnings, which could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition. Any noncredit loss would be recognized in other comprehensive income. For further discussion of the risks related to our auction rate securities, see Note 9 – Financial Instruments and Fair Value of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 7A – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

We are controlled by two shareholders and their affiliates.

Collectively, W. Marvin Rush and W. M. “Rusty” Rush and their affiliates own approximately 0.21% of our issued and outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock and 33.0% of our issued and outstanding Class B Common Stock. W. Marvin Rush and W.M. “Rusty” Rush collectively control approximately 29.0% of the aggregate voting power of our outstanding shares and voting power which is superior to that of any other person or group. The interests of W. Marvin Rush and W.M. “Rusty” Rush may not be consistent with the interests of all shareholders. As a result of such ownership, W. Marvin Rush and W.M. “Rusty” Rush have the power to effectively control the Company, including the election of directors, the determination of matters requiring shareholder approval and other matters pertaining to corporate governance.

Our dealership agreements could discourage another company from acquiring us.

Our dealership agreements with Peterbilt impose ownership requirements on officers of the Company. All of our dealer agreements include restrictions on the sale or transfer of the underlying franchises. These ownership requirements and restrictions may prevent or deter prospective acquirers from acquiring control of us and, therefore, may adversely impact the value of our common stock.

Additionally, W. Marvin Rush and W.M. “Rusty” Rush have granted Peterbilt a right of first refusal to purchase their respective shares of common stock in the event that they desire to transfer in excess of 100,000 shares in any 12-month period to any person other than an immediate family member, an associate or another Dealer Principal. However, in the case of W. Marvin Rush, certain shares of his Class B Common Stock of the Company are exempt from his rights of first refusal agreement. These rights of first refusal, the number of shares owned by W. Marvin Rush and W.M. “Rusty” Rush and their affiliates, the requirement in our dealership agreements that the Dealer Principals retain a controlling interest in us, the restrictions on the sale or transfer of our franchises contained in our dealer agreements combined with the ability of the Board of Directors to issue shares of preferred stock without further vote or action by the shareholders, may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control without further action by our shareholders, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock or prevent or delay a merger or acquisition that our shareholders may consider favorable.

Actions by our shareholders or prospective shareholders that would violate any of the above restrictions on our dealership agreements are generally outside our control. If we are unable to renegotiate these restrictions, we may be forced to terminate or sell one or more of our dealerships, which could have a material adverse effect on us. These restrictions may also inhibit our ability to raise required capital or to issue our stock as consideration for future acquisitions.

The Class A Common Stock has limited voting power.

Each share of Class A Common Stock ranks substantially equal to each share of Class B Common Stock with respect to receipt of any dividends or distributions declared on shares of common stock and the right to receive proceeds on liquidation or dissolution of us after payment of our indebtedness and liquidation preference payments to holders of any preferred shares. However, holders of Class A Common Stock have 1/20th of one vote per share on all matters requiring a shareholder vote, while holders of Class B Common Stock have one full vote per share.

Our Class B Common Stock has a low average daily trading volume. As a result, sales of our Class B Common Stock could cause the market price of our Class B Common Stock to drop, and it may be difficult for a stockholder to liquidate its position in our Class B Common Stock quickly without adversely affecting the market price of such shares.

The market price of our Class B Common Stock has historically been lower than the market price of our Class A Common Stock. The volume of trading in our Class B Common Stock varies greatly and may often be light. As of December 31, 2013, the three-month average daily trading volume of our Class B Common Stock was approximately 12,000 shares, with several days having a trading volume below 1,000 shares. If any large shareholder were to begin selling shares in the market, the added available supply of shares could cause the market price of our Class B Common Stock to drop. In addition, the lack of a robust resale market may require a shareholder to sell a large number of shares of our Class B Common Stock in increments over time to mitigate any adverse impact of the sales on the market price of our Class B Common Stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

The Company's corporate headquarters are located in New Braunfels, Texas. As of December 2013, the Company also owns or leases numerous facilities used in our operations in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia. A Rush Truck Center may be comprised of one or more locations, generally in close proximity, in the same metropolitan area. These facilities consist primarily of office space, display lots, service facilities and parking lots.

The Company's truck leasing operations lease additional space in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, New Mexico, Ohio and Virginia.

The Company's insurance agency leases space in California, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas.

The Company leases a hangar in New Braunfels, Texas for the corporate aircraft. The Company also owns and operates a guest ranch of approximately 9,500 acres near Cotulla, Texas. The Company uses the ranch for client development purposes and also sells hunting trips on the ranch.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in litigation arising out of the Company's operations in the ordinary course of business. We maintain liability insurance, including product liability coverage, in amounts deemed adequate by management. To date, aggregate costs to us for claims, including product liability actions, have not been material. However, an uninsured or partially insured claim, or claim for which indemnification is not available, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. We believe that there are no claims or litigation pending, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. However, due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular claim or proceeding would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations for the fiscal period in which such resolution occurred.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock trades on The NASDAQ Global Select MarketSM under the symbols RUSHA and RUSHB.

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for the Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock for the fiscal periods indicated and as quoted on The NASDAQ Global Select MarketSM.

	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
<u>Class A Common Stock</u>				
First Quarter	\$ 26.10	\$ 20.62	\$ 24.66	\$ 20.47
Second Quarter	28.15	21.82	21.70	15.01
Third Quarter	27.86	22.37	19.58	14.05
Fourth Quarter	30.38	25.48	20.75	15.98
<u>Class B Common Stock</u>				
First Quarter	\$ 22.08	\$ 17.00	\$ 21.01	\$ 16.48
Second Quarter	24.04	18.51	17.68	12.37
Third Quarter	24.00	19.58	17.00	11.58
Fourth Quarter	25.99	21.59	17.61	14.81

As of February 20, 2014, there were approximately 39 record holders of the Class A Common Stock and approximately 47 record holders of the Class B Common Stock.

The Company did not pay dividends during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, or the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The Board of Directors intends to retain any earnings of the Company to support operations and to finance expansion. Any future determination as to the payment of dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors deems relevant.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has not sold any securities in the last three years that were not registered under the Securities Act.

A summary of the repurchase activity for the Company's fourth quarter of 2013 is as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share (2)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (3)
October 1 – October 31, 2013	115,498	\$ 23.28	314,890	\$ 32,934,891
November 1 – November 30, 2013	129,284	24.23	444,174	29,802,738
December 1 – December 31, 2013	110,502	24.06	554,676	27,143,609
Total	355,284		554,676	\$ 27,143,609

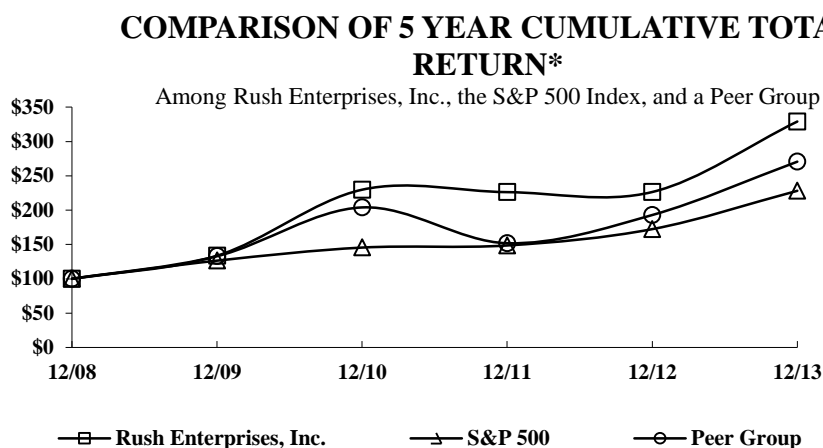
(1) The shares represent Class B Common Stock repurchased by the Company

(2) The calculation of the average price paid per share does not give effect to any fees, commissions or other costs associated with the repurchase of such shares.

- (3) The Company repurchased shares under a program announced on February 12, 2013, which authorized the repurchase of up to \$40.0 million of its shares of Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, and/or Class B Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share. The stock repurchase program was terminated on February 3, 2014 and the Company announced a new program on February 4, 2014.

Performance Graph

The following graph furnished by the Company shows the value as of December 31, 2013, of a \$100 investment in the Company's common stock made on December 31, 2008 (with dividends reinvested), 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 Paccar, Inc., Werner Enterprises, Inc., Penske Automotive Group, Inc. and Lithia Motors, Inc., 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 historical stock performance shown below is not necessarily indicative of future expected performance.



*\$100 invested on 12/31/08 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

The foregoing performance graph shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The information below was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in this report and reports we have previously filed with the SEC. This information should be read together with those consolidated financial statements and the notes to those consolidated financial statements. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future. The selected financial data presented below may not be comparable between periods in all material respects or indicative of the Company's future financial position or results of operations due primarily to acquisitions and discontinued operations which occurred during the periods presented. See Note 15 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of such acquisitions. The selected financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with the Company's other financial information included elsewhere herein.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
SUMMARY OF INCOME STATEMENT DATA	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Revenues					
New and used commercial vehicle sales	\$ 2,239,847	\$ 2,149,335	\$ 1,801,964	\$ 926,584	\$ 738,705
Parts and service sales	988,317	817,280	675,277	489,259	395,133
Lease and rental	129,638	100,247	83,426	67,423	53,710
Finance and insurance	15,320	13,638	10,867	7,922	7,468
Other	11,583	10,067	9,077	6,739	5,437
Total revenues	3,384,705	3,090,567	2,580,611	1,497,927	1,200,453
Cost of products sold	2,812,691	2,589,800	2,157,334	1,213,037	984,812
Gross profit	572,014	500,767	423,277	284,890	215,641
Selling, general and administrative	450,340	361,727	306,273	227,467	192,296
Depreciation and amortization	29,925	25,016	20,084	15,720	15,890
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	5	176	418	(36)	162
Operating income	91,754	114,200	97,338	41,667	7,617
Interest expense, net	10,693	13,017	7,161	5,363	5,695
Income from continuing operations					
before income taxes	81,061	101,183	90,177	36,304	1,922
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	31,844	38,728	34,964	11,737	(3,173)
Income from continuing operations	49,217	62,455	55,213	24,567	5,095
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	—	6,715	789
Net income	\$ 49,217	\$ 62,455	\$ 55,213	\$ 31,282	\$ 5,884
Earnings per common share - Basic:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.46	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.14
Net income	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.46	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.16
Earnings per common share - Diluted:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.14
Net income	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.16
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	39,405	38,643	37,861	37,307	37,066
Diluted	40,506	39,688	39,014	38,218	37,597

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
OPERATING DATA					
Unit vehicle sales –					
New vehicles	19,931	18,427	15,540	7,680	6,615
Used vehicles	6,405	4,744	4,649	3,461	2,875
Total unit vehicles sales	26,336	23,171	20,189	11,141	9,490
Truck lease and rental units (including units under contract maintenance and crane units)	6,315	5,359	4,000	3,809	3,033

	December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
(in thousands)					
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Working capital	\$ 224,261	\$ 217,613	\$ 189,214	\$ 143,778	\$ 164,165
Inventories	802,220	690,953	649,626	321,933	252,219
Assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	22,719
Total assets	2,167,798	1,881,566	1,717,701	1,167,933	977,297
Floor plan notes payable	593,649	534,520	520,693	237,810	189,256
Long-term debt, including current portion	482,781	399,664	328,287	252,129	209,502
Capital lease obligations, including current portion	45,467	49,973	45,554	42,202	34,444
Total shareholders' equity	665,381	607,946	531,234	464,919	426,225

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

Overview

The Company is a full-service, integrated retailer of commercial vehicles and related services. The Company operates one segment: the Truck Segment. The Truck Segment operates a regional network of commercial vehicle dealerships under the name "Rush Truck Centers." Rush Truck Centers primarily sell commercial vehicles manufactured by Peterbilt, International, Hino, Ford, Isuzu, Mitsubishi Fuso, IC Bus or Blue Bird. Through its strategically located network of Rush Truck Centers, the Company provides one-stop service for the needs of its commercial vehicle customers, including retail sales of new and used commercial vehicles, aftermarket parts sales, service and repair facilities, financing, leasing and rental, and insurance products.

The Company continues to work to position itself as a service solutions provider to the commercial vehicle industry by implementing our growth strategy to expand its portfolio of aftermarket services, broadening the diversity of our commercial vehicle product offerings and extending our network of service points across the United States. The Company's commitment to provide innovative solutions to service its customers' business needs continues to drive its strong parts, service and body shop revenues.

The Company's aftermarket capabilities include a wide range of services and products such as a fleet of mobile service units, mobile technicians who staff customers' facilities, a proprietary line of commercial vehicle parts and accessories, new diagnostic and analysis capabilities, factory certified service for alternative fuel vehicles and assembly service for specialized bodies and equipment. As a result of the Company's efforts to expand aftermarket capabilities, aftermarket operations now account for more than 64.4% of the Company's total gross profits.

2013 Highlights

The following are the more significant developments in the Company's business during the year ended December 31, 2013:

- The Company's gross revenues totaled \$3,384.7 million in 2013, a 9.5% increase from gross revenues of \$3,090.6 million in 2012.
- Gross profit increased \$71.2 million, or 14.2%, in 2013, compared to 2012. Gross profit as a percentage of sales increased to 16.9% in 2013 from 16.2% in 2012.
- The Company's Class 4-7 medium-duty sales, which accounted for 4.7% of the total U.S. market, increased 18% over 2012. Light-duty truck sales increased 43%, up 594 units over 2012.
- Parts, service and body shop sales revenue was \$988.3 million in 2013, compared to \$817.3 million in 2012.
- Selling, General and Administrative expenses increased \$88.6 million, or 24.5%, in 2013, compared to 2012. The increase is due primarily to the full year effect of the Ohio acquisition that occurred in December 2012, the four significant acquisitions that occurred in the second and third quarters of 2013, the Retirement and Transition Agreement with the Company's former Chairman, W. Marvin Rush, and the addition of resources and technology to support the Company's growth.
- The Company accelerated the implementation of its new business system to complete the implementation during the first quarter of 2015, nearly 18 months ahead of its previously estimated completion date.

The Company also completed the following growth initiatives:

- In April 2013, the Company relocated its full service dealership in Ardmore, Oklahoma to a newly constructed facility. This move doubled the Company's service capacity in this market and expanded its natural gas and mobile service capabilities.
- In May 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Piedmont International Trucks, LLC and now operates commercial truck dealerships in Statesville, Hickory and Asheville, North Carolina. The acquisition included International and Idealease franchises. These locations are operating as Rush Truck Centers and offer commercial vehicles manufactured by International in addition to parts, service, body shop, truck rental and leasing, financing and insurance capabilities.
- In July 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Midwest Truck Sales and now operates from locations in St. Louis and St. Peters, Missouri and Olathe, Kansas. The Missouri dealerships offer truck sales, parts and service for International trucks and the Kansas location provides truck sales, parts and service capabilities for Hino and Isuzu trucks and parts and service support for Mitsubishi Fuso trucks. In July 2013, the Company also acquired certain assets of The Larson Group, Inc. and now operates Ford and Mitsubishi Fuso truck franchises at the Rush Truck Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- In September 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of TransAuthority and now operates full service International dealerships in Richmond and Suffolk, Virginia and parts and service locations in Fredericksburg and Chester, Virginia. The Richmond and Norfolk locations include Idealease franchises.
- In October 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Prairie International Trucks and now operates International commercial truck dealerships in Champaign, Decatur, Bloomington, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois; a collision center in Champaign, Illinois and Idealease commercial lease and rental operations at the dealerships in Champaign, Decatur, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois.
- In December 2013, the Company opened a newly constructed full service Peterbilt dealership and PacLease commercial vehicle leasing and rental operation in Corpus Christi, Texas.

- On February 12, 2013, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company to repurchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate of \$40.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock and/or Class B Common Stock. This stock repurchase program was replaced with a new program effective February 4, 2014. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has purchased approximately \$12.9 million of its Class B Common Stock under this repurchase program.

Recent Events

- In January 2014, the Company acquired certain assets of CIT, Inc., which did business as Chicago International Trucks, McGrenho L.L.C., which did business as Indy Truck Sales, and Indiana Mack Leasing, LLC; and the membership interests of Idealease of Chicago, LLC. The acquisition included International commercial truck dealerships and Idealease commercial vehicle rental and leasing businesses in Carol Stream, Chicago, Grayslake, Huntley, Joliet, Kankakee and Ottawa, Illinois, and Brazil, Gary and Indianapolis, Indiana.
- On February 4, 2014, the Company announced its Board of Directors had approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company to repurchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate of \$40.0 million of its shares of Class A Common Stock and/or Class B Common Stock. Repurchases will be made at times and in amounts as the Company deems appropriate and will be made through open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions and other lawful means. The manner, timing and amount of any repurchases will be determined by the Company based on an evaluation of market conditions, stock price and other factors. The stock repurchase program expires on February 3, 2015 and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. While the stock repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount or class of common stock, the Company anticipates that it will be repurchasing primarily shares of its Class B Common Stock.

2014 Outlook

In 2014, we expect another year of record performance. We expect higher revenues in all areas of our business. Our projected increase in earnings is expected to be partially offset by higher spending on growth initiatives. We expect cash flow from our Truck Segment to remain strong.

According to A.C.T. Research Co., LLC (“A.C.T. Research”), a truck industry data and forecasting service provider, U. S. Class 8 retail sales are estimated to reach 213,500 units in 2014, a 13.8% increase over this year. U. S. Class 4-7 retail sales are estimated to reach 193,500 units, up 7.7% over 2013.

As we look to 2014 and beyond, we are focused on positioning our Company for growth, while continuing to deliver strong and consistent financial results. We believe that the key challenges facing our industry during 2014 will be continued economic growth in the U.S. and the possible rise of interest rates. Industry experts believe that the primary drivers of growth in the U.S. during 2014 will be consumption, housing and non-residential investment. The final months of 2013 appeared to indicate growth in the U.S. economy, which we believe will continue into 2014.

Key Performance Indicator

Absorption Ratio. Management uses several performance metrics to evaluate the performance of its commercial vehicle dealerships, and considers Rush Truck Centers’ “absorption ratio” to be of critical importance. Absorption ratio is calculated by dividing the gross profit from the parts, service and body shop departments by the overhead expenses of all of a dealership’s departments, except for the selling expenses of the new and used commercial vehicle departments and carrying costs of new and used commercial vehicle inventory. When 100% absorption is achieved, all of the gross profit from the sale of a commercial vehicle, after sales commissions and inventory carrying costs, directly impacts operating profit. In 1999, the Company’s commercial vehicle dealerships’ absorption ratio was approximately 80%. The Company has made a concerted effort to increase its absorption ratio since 1999. The Company’s commercial vehicle dealerships achieved a 114.0% absorption ratio for the year in 2013 and 115.9% absorption ratio for the year in 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based on the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates. The Company believes the following accounting policies, which are also described in Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined by specific identification of new and used commercial vehicles inventory and by the first-in, first-out method for tires, parts and accessories. As the market value of our inventory typically declines over time, reserves are established based on historical loss experience and market trends. These reserves are charged to cost of sales and reduce the carrying value of our inventory on hand. An allowance is provided when it is anticipated that cost will exceed net realizable value plus a reasonable profit margin.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment by reporting unit utilizing a two-step process at least annually, or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The first step requires the Company to compare the fair value of the reporting unit, which is the same as the segment, to the respective carrying value. The Company considers its Truck Segment to be a reporting unit for purposes of this analysis. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, the goodwill is not considered impaired. If the carrying value is greater than the fair value, there is an indication that impairment may exist and a second step is required. In the second step of the analysis, the implied fair value of the goodwill is calculated as the excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the fair values assigned to its assets and liabilities. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

The Company determines the fair value of its reporting unit using the discounted cash flow method. The discounted cash flow method uses various assumptions and estimates regarding revenue growth rates, future gross margins, future selling, general and administrative expenses and an estimated weighted average cost of capital. The analysis is based upon available information regarding expected future cash flows of each reporting unit discounted at rates consistent with the cost of capital specific to the reporting unit. This type of analysis contains uncertainties because it requires the Company to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding its knowledge of its industry, information provided by industry analysts, and its current business strategy in light of present industry and economic conditions. If any of these assumptions change, or fail to materialize, the resulting decline in its estimated fair value could result in a material impairment charge to the goodwill associated with the reporting unit.

The Company does not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions it used to test for impairment losses on goodwill. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, or certain events occur that might adversely affect the reported value of goodwill in the future, the Company may be exposed to an impairment charge that could be material. Such events may include, but are not limited to, strategic decisions made in response to economic and competitive conditions or the impact of the current economic environment.

Goodwill was tested for impairment during the fourth quarter of 2013 and no impairment was required. The fair value of our reporting unit exceeded the carrying value of its net assets. As a result, we were not required to conduct the second step of the impairment test. The Company does not believe its reporting unit is at risk of failing step one of the impairment test.

Insurance Accruals

The Company is partially self-insured for a portion of the claims related to its property and casualty insurance programs, requiring it to make estimates regarding expected losses to be incurred. The Company engages a third-party administrator to assess any open claims and the Company adjusts its accrual accordingly on an annual basis. The Company is also partially self-insured for a portion of the claims related to its workers' compensation and medical insurance programs. The Company uses actuarial information provided from third-party administrators to calculate an accrual for claims incurred, but not reported, and for the remaining portion of claims that have been reported.

Changes in the frequency, severity, and development of existing claims could influence the Company's reserve for claims and financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company does not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the estimates or assumptions it used to calculate its self-insured liabilities. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, the Company may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material. A 10% change in the Company's estimate would have changed its reserve for these losses at December 31, 2013 by \$1.0 million.

Accounting for Income Taxes

Management judgment is required to determine the provisions for income taxes and to determine whether deferred tax assets will be realized in full or in part. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. When it is more likely than not that all or some portion of specific deferred income tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance must be established for the amount of deferred income tax assets that are determined not to be realizable. Accordingly, the facts and financial circumstances impacting state deferred income tax assets are reviewed quarterly and management's judgment is applied to determine the amount of valuation allowance required, if any, in any given period.

The Company's income tax returns are periodically audited by tax authorities. These audits include questions regarding our tax filing positions, including the timing and amount of deductions. In evaluating the exposures associated with the Company's various tax filing positions, the Company adjusts its liability for unrecognized tax benefits and income tax provision in the period in which an uncertain tax position is effectively settled, the statute of limitations expires for the relevant taxing authority to examine the tax position, or when more information becomes available.

The Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits contains uncertainties because management is required to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate the exposures associated with its various filing positions. The Company's effective income tax rate is also affected by changes in tax law, the level of earnings and the results of tax audits. Although the Company believes that the judgments and estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ, and the Company may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material. An unfavorable tax settlement generally would require use of the Company's cash and result in an increase in its effective income tax rate in the period of resolution. A favorable tax settlement would be recognized as a reduction in the Company's effective income tax rate in the period of resolution. The Company's income tax expense includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that it considers appropriate, as well as related interest.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to manage its interest rate risk. The types of risks hedged are those relating to the variability of cash flows and changes in the fair value of the Company's financial instruments caused by movements in interest rates. The Company assesses 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 effective portion of the gain or loss on the Company's cash flow hedges are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. Hedge effectiveness will be assessed quarterly by comparing the changes in cumulative gain or loss from the interest rate swap with the cumulative changes in the present value of the expected future cash flows of the interest rate swap that are attributable to changes in the LIBOR rate. If the interest rate swaps become ineffective, portions of these interest rate swaps would be reported as a component of interest expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

New Accounting Standards

In July 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-11, "Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists" ("ASU No. 2013-11"). ASU No. 2013-11 requires an entity to present an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, with limited exceptions. ASU No. 2013-11 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013, and may be applied retrospectively. The adoption of the provisions of ASU No. 2013-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis includes the Company's historical results of operations for 2013, 2012 and 2011. The following table sets forth for the years indicated certain financial data as a percentage of total revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
New and used commercial vehicle sales	66.2 %	69.6 %	69.8 %
Parts and service sales	29.2	26.5	26.2
Lease and rental	3.8	3.2	3.2
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of products sold	83.1	83.8	83.6
Gross profit	16.9	16.2	16.4
Selling, general and administrative	13.3	11.7	11.9
Depreciation and amortization	0.9	0.8	0.7
Operating income	2.7	3.7	3.8
Interest expense, net	0.3	0.4	0.3
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	2.4	3.3	3.5
Provision for income taxes	0.9	1.3	1.4
Net income	1.5 %	2.0 %	2.1 %

The following table sets forth the unit sales and revenue for new heavy-duty, new medium-duty, new light-duty and used commercial vehicles and the absorption ratio for the years indicated (revenue in millions):

	2013	2012	2011	% Change	
				2013 vs 2012	2012 vs 2011
Vehicle unit sales:					
New heavy-duty vehicles	9,545	9,925	9,052	-3.8%	9.6%
New medium-duty vehicles	8,441	7,126	5,469	18.5%	30.3%
New light-duty vehicles	1,945	1,376	1,019	41.4%	35.0%
Total new vehicle unit sales	19,931	18,427	15,540	8.2%	18.6%
Used vehicles sales	6,405	4,744	4,649	35.0%	2.0%
Vehicle revenue:					
New heavy-duty vehicles	\$ 1,304.9	\$ 1,410.3	\$ 1,186.5	-7.5%	18.9%
New medium-duty vehicles	604.9	479.5	380.7	26.2%	26.0%
New light-duty vehicles	63.2	45.4	33.3	39.2%	36.3%
Total new vehicle revenue	\$ 1,973.0	\$ 1,935.2	\$1,600.5	2.0%	20.9%
Used vehicle revenue	\$ 252.4	\$ 197.6	\$ 193.3	27.7%	2.2%
Other vehicle revenue:(1)	\$ 14.4	\$ 16.5	\$ 8.2	-12.7%	101.2%
Dealership absorption ratio:	114.0%	115.9%	113.9%	-1.6%	1.8%

(1) Includes sales of truck bodies, trailers and other new equipment.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the percent of gross profit by revenue source:

	2013	2012	2011
Gross Profit:			
New and used commercial vehicle sales	27.3 %	28.7 %	29.0 %
Parts and service sales	64.4	63.4	63.0
Lease and rental	3.6	3.2	3.3
Finance and insurance	2.7	2.7	2.6
Other	2.0	2.0	2.1
Total gross profit	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Industry

We currently operate in the commercial vehicle market. There has historically been a high correlation between new product sales in the commercial vehicle market and the rate of change in U.S. industrial production and the U.S. gross domestic product.

Heavy-Duty Truck Market

The U.S. retail heavy-duty truck market is affected by a number of factors relating to general economic conditions, including fuel prices, government regulation, interest rate fluctuations, economic recessions, other methods of transportation and customer business cycles. Accordingly, unit sales of new commercial vehicles have historically been subject to substantial cyclical variation based on general economic conditions. According to data published by A.C.T. Research, in recent years total U.S. retail sales of new Class 8 trucks have ranged from a low of approximately 97,000 in 2009 to a high of approximately 291,000 in 2006. Class 8 trucks are defined by the American Automobile Association as trucks with a minimum gross vehicle weight rating above 33,000 pounds.

Typically, Class 8 trucks are assembled by manufacturers utilizing certain components that may be manufactured by other companies, including engines, transmissions, axles, wheels and other components. As

commercial vehicles and certain commercial vehicle components have become increasingly complex, the ability to provide state-of-the-art service for commercial vehicles has become a competitive factor in the industry. The ability to provide such service requires a significant capital investment in diagnostic and other equipment, parts inventory and highly trained service personnel. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and U.S. Department of Transportation (“DOT”) regulatory guidelines for service processes, including body shop, paint work and waste disposal, require sophisticated operating and testing equipment to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards. Differentiation between commercial vehicle dealers has become less dependent on price competition and is increasingly based on a dealer’s ability to offer a wide variety of services to their clients in a timely manner to minimize vehicle downtime. Such services include the following: efficient, conveniently located and easily accessible commercial vehicle service centers with an adequate supply of replacement parts; financing for commercial vehicle purchases; leasing and rental programs; and the ability to accept multiple unit trade-ins related to large fleet purchases. We believe our one-stop center concept and the size and geographic diversity of our dealer network gives us a competitive advantage in providing these services.

A.C.T. Research currently estimates approximately 213,500 new Class 8 trucks will be sold in the United States in 2014, compared to approximately 188,000 new Class 8 trucks sold in 2013. A.C.T. Research currently forecasts sales of new Class 8 trucks in the U.S. to be approximately 220,000 in 2015.

Medium-Duty Truck Market

Many of our Rush Truck Centers sell medium-duty commercial vehicles manufactured by Peterbilt, International, Hino, Ford, Mitsubishi Fuso or Isuzu, and all of our Rush Truck Centers provide parts and service for medium-duty commercial vehicles. Medium-duty commercial vehicles are principally used in short-haul, local markets as delivery vehicles. Medium-duty commercial vehicles typically operate locally and generally do not leave their service areas overnight. The Company also sells light-duty vehicles (Class 3 and under) at five of its Ford dealerships.

A.C.T. Research currently forecasts sales of new Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicles in the U.S. to be approximately 193,500 in 2014, compared to 179,000 in 2013. A.C.T. Research currently forecasts sales of new Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicles in the U.S. to be approximately 201,500 in 2015.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Revenues

Revenues increased \$294.1 million, or 9.5%, in 2013, compared to 2012.

Our parts, service and body shop revenues increased \$171.0 million, or 20.9%, in 2013, compared to 2012. This increase was primarily the result of acquisitions that occurred since December 31, 2012. The Company expects parts, service and body shop sales to continue to remain strong through 2014 and remains focused on expanding aftermarket product and service offerings.

Revenues from sales of new and used commercial vehicles increased \$90.5 million, or 4.2%, in 2013, compared to 2012.

The Company sold 9,545 heavy-duty trucks in 2013, a 3.8% decrease compared to 9,925 heavy-duty trucks in 2012. According to A.C.T. Research, the U.S. Class 8 truck market decreased 5.6% in 2013, compared to 2012. The Company’s share of the U.S. Class 8 truck sales market increased to approximately 5.1% in 2013, from 5.0% in 2012. The Company expects its market share to range between 4.8% and 5.3% of U.S. Class 8 truck sales in 2014. This market share percentage would result in the sale of approximately 10,300 to 11,300 of Class 8 trucks in 2014 based on A.C.T. Research’s U.S. retail sales estimate of 213,500 units.

The Company sold 8,441 medium-duty commercial vehicles, including 1,413 buses, in 2013, an 18.5% increase compared to 7,126 medium-duty commercial vehicles, including 597 buses, in 2012. A.C.T. Research estimates that unit sales of Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicles in the U.S. increased approximately 9.0% in 2013, compared to 2012. In 2013, the Company achieved a 4.7% share of the Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicle sales market in the U.S. The Company expects its market share to range between 4.5% and 5.0% of U.S. Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicle sales in 2014. This market share percentage would result in the sale of approximately 8,700 to

9,700 of Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicles in 2014 based on A.C.T. Research's current U.S. retail sales estimates of 193,500 units.

The Company sold 1,945 light-duty vehicles in 2013, a 41.4% increase compared to 1,376 light-duty vehicles in 2012. The Company expects to sell approximately 2,000 light-duty vehicles in 2014.

The Company sold 6,405 used commercial vehicles in 2013, a 35.0% increase compared to 4,744 used commercial vehicles in 2012. The increase in used commercial vehicle revenue is primarily due to acquisitions since December 31, 2012, and strong demand for used trucks. The Company expects to sell approximately 7,500 to 8,500 used commercial vehicles in 2014. The volume of used commercial vehicle sales will be largely dependent upon our ability to acquire quality used commercial vehicles and maintain an adequate used commercial vehicle inventory throughout 2014.

Truck lease and rental revenues increased \$29.4 million, or 29.3%, in 2013, compared to 2012. The increase in lease and rental revenue is primarily due to acquisitions since December 31, 2012. The Company expects lease and rental revenue to increase 20% to 30% during 2014, compared to 2013.

Finance and insurance revenues increased \$1.7 million, or 12.3%, in 2013, compared to 2012. The increase in finance and insurance revenue is primarily a result of the increase in finance penetration rates and increased activity in the Company's insurance business. The Company expects finance and insurance revenue to fluctuate proportionately with the Company's new and used commercial vehicle sales in 2014. Finance and insurance revenues have limited direct costs and, therefore, contribute a disproportionate share of the Company's operating profits.

Other income increased \$1.5 million, or 15.1% in 2013, compared to 2012. Other income consists primarily of the gain on sale realized on trucks from the lease and rental fleet, document fees related to commercial vehicle sales and mineral royalties.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased \$71.2 million, or 14.2%, in 2013, compared to 2012. Gross profit as a percentage of sales increased to 16.9% in 2013, from 16.2% in 2012. This increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales is a result of a change in our product sales mix. Commercial vehicle sales, a lower margin revenue item, decreased as a percentage of total revenue to 66.2% in 2013, from 69.5% in 2012. Parts and service revenue, a higher margin revenue item, increased as a percentage of total revenue to 29.2% in 2013, from 26.4% in 2012.

Gross margins from the Company's parts, service and body shop operations decreased to 37.3% in 2013, from 38.8% in 2012. Gross profit for the parts, service and body shop departments increased to \$368.3 million in 2013, from \$317.4 million in 2012. Historically, parts operations gross margins range from 27% to 28% and service and body shop operations range from 67% to 68%. Gross profits from parts sales represented 55% of total gross profit for parts, service and body shop operations in 2013, compared to 53% in 2012. Service and body shop operations represented 45% of total gross profit for parts, service and body shop operations in 2013, compared to 47% in 2012. The Company expects blended gross margins on parts, service and body shop operations to range 35.0% to 37.0% in 2014.

Gross margins on Class 8 truck sales decreased to 6.8% in 2013, from 6.9% in 2012. In 2014, the Company expects overall gross margins from Class 8 truck sales of approximately 6.5% to 7.0%. The Company recorded expense of \$3.9 million to increase its new heavy-duty truck valuation allowance in 2013, compared to \$3.3 million in 2012.

Gross margins on medium-duty commercial vehicle sales increased to 5.2% in 2013, from 4.6% in 2012. It is difficult to accurately forecast gross margins on medium-duty commercial vehicles because gross margins vary significantly depending upon the mix of fleet and non-fleet purchasers and types of medium-duty commercial vehicles sold. For 2014, the Company expects overall gross margins from medium-duty commercial vehicle sales of approximately 5.0% to 5.5%, but this will largely depend upon the mix of purchasers and types of vehicles sold. The Company recorded expense of \$3.7 million to increase its new medium-duty commercial vehicle valuation allowance in 2013, compared to \$3.9 million in 2012.

Gross margins on used commercial vehicle sales increased to 9.2% in 2013, from 8.3% in 2012. The Company expects margins on used commercial vehicles to range between 8.0% and 10.0% during 2014 depending upon general economic conditions and the availability of quality used vehicles. The Company recorded expense of \$5.3 million to increase its used commercial vehicle valuation allowance in 2013, compared to \$5.7 million in 2012.

Gross margins from truck lease and rental sales decreased to 15.7% in 2013, from approximately 16.0% in 2012. The Company expects gross margins from lease and rental sales of approximately 15.5% to 16.5% during 2014, as it expects to continue to grow its lease and rental fleet. The Company's policy is to depreciate its lease and rental fleet using a straight line method over the customer's contractual lease term. The lease unit is depreciated to a residual value that approximates fair value at the expiration of the lease term. This policy results in the Company realizing reasonable gross margins while the unit is in service and a corresponding gain or loss on sale when the unit is sold at the end of the lease term.

Finance and insurance revenues and other income, as described above, have limited direct costs and, therefore, contribute a disproportionate share of gross profit.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative ("SG&A") expenses increased \$88.6 million, or 24.5%, in 2013, compared to 2012. SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to 13.3% in 2013, from 11.7% in 2012. This increase is partially due to the execution of the Retirement and Transition Agreement with the Company's former Chairman, W. Marvin Rush, which resulted in the recognition of \$10.8 million in retirement pay and benefits during the second quarter of 2013. SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue have historically ranged from 10.0% to 15.0%. In general, when new and used commercial vehicle revenue decreases as a percentage of total revenue, SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue will be at, or exceed, the higher end of this range. For 2014, the Company expects SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue to range from 13.0% to 14.0% and the selling portion of SG&A expenses to be approximately 25% to 30% of new and used commercial vehicle gross profit. In 2014, the Company expects the general and administrative portion of SG&A expenses to increase by approximately 10.0% to 15.0% compared to 2013 due primarily to the full year effect of the acquisitions that occurred in 2013 and the addition of resources and technology to support the Company's growth.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$4.9 million, or 19.6%, in 2013 compared to 2012. This increase is primarily due to acquisitions that occurred in 2012 and 2013, the construction of new dealerships and dealership expansions.

Interest Expense, Net

Net interest expense decreased \$2.3 million, or 17.9%, in 2013, compared to 2012. The decrease in net interest expense compared to 2012 is primarily due to the decrease of the interest rate in the Company's floor plan agreement with GE Capital. Net interest expense in 2014 will depend on inventory levels and the amount of cash available to make prepayments on the Company's floor plan agreement with GE Capital.

Income before Income Taxes

Income before income taxes decreased \$20.1 million in 2013, compared to 2012, as a result of the factors described above. This decrease is partially due to the execution of the Retirement and Transition Agreement with the Company's former Chairman, W. Marvin Rush, which resulted in the recognition of \$10.8 million in retirement pay and benefits during the second quarter of 2013.

Income Taxes

Income taxes decreased \$6.9 million in 2013, compared to 2012. The Company provided for taxes at a 39.3% effective rate in 2013 compared to an effective rate of 38.3% in 2012. The Company expects its effective tax rate to be approximately 38% to 39% of pretax income in 2014.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues

Revenues increased \$510.0 million, or 19.8%, in 2012, compared to 2011.

Our parts, service and body shop revenues increased \$142.0 million, or 21.0%, in 2012, compared to 2011. This increase was the result of increased service needs of aging vehicles, continued service activity related to the energy sector, expanded product and service offerings and acquisitions that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Revenues for the sale of new and used commercial vehicles increased \$347.4 million, or 19.3%, in 2012, compared to 2011. Demand for commercial vehicles increased as general economic conditions in the United States continued to improve and credit was being made available on reasonable terms to a wider range of buyers.

The Company sold 9,925 heavy-duty trucks in 2012, a 9.6% increase compared to 9,052 heavy-duty trucks in 2011. According to A.C.T. Research, the U.S. Class 8 truck market increased 14.0% in 2012, compared to 2011. The Company's share of the U.S. Class 8 truck sales market decreased to approximately 5.0% in 2012, from 5.2% in 2011. This decrease in market share is primarily the result of a decrease in International's U.S. Class 8 market share. Navistar was forced to change its Class 8 engine strategy in 2012, which had a significant negative impact on sales of Class 8 International trucks in the U.S. International's U.S. Class 8 market share decreased from 20.7% in 2011 to 17.5% in 2012.

The Company sold 7,126 medium-duty commercial vehicles, including 597 buses, in 2012, a 30.3% increase compared to 5,469 medium-duty commercial vehicles, including 1,074 buses, in 2011. A.C.T. Research estimates that unit sales of Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicles in the U.S. increased approximately 14.0% in 2012, compared to 2011. In 2012, the Company achieved a 4.3% share of the Class 4 through 7 commercial vehicle sales market in the U.S.

The Company sold 1,376 light-duty vehicles in 2012, a 35.0% increase compared to 1,019 light-duty vehicles in 2011.

The Company sold 4,744 used commercial vehicles in 2012, a 2.0% increase compared to 4,649 used commercial vehicles in 2011.

Truck lease and rental revenues increased \$16.8 million, or 20.2%, in 2012, compared to 2011. The increase in lease and rental revenue was primarily due to the increased number of units put into service in our lease and rental fleet.

Finance and insurance revenues increased \$2.8 million, or 25.5%, in 2012, compared to 2011. The increase in finance and insurance revenue was primarily a result of the increase in finance penetration rates and increased activity in the Company's insurance business. Finance and insurance revenues have limited direct costs and, therefore, contribute a disproportionate share of the Company's operating profits.

Other income increased \$1.0 million, or 10.9% in 2012, compared to 2011. Other income consists primarily of the gain on sale realized on trucks from the lease and rental fleet, document fees related to commercial vehicle sales and mineral royalties.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased \$77.5 million, or 18.3%, in 2012, compared to 2011. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased slightly to 16.2% in 2012, from 16.4% in 2011. This decrease in gross profit as a percentage of sales was a result of a slight decrease in gross margins from commercial vehicle sales and parts and service revenue.

Gross margins from the Company's parts, service and body shop operations decreased to 38.8% in 2012, from 39.5% in 2011. Gross profit for the parts, service and body shop departments increased to \$317.4 million in 2012, from \$266.7 million in 2011. Historically, parts operations gross margins range from 27% to 28% and service and body shop operations range from 67% to 68%. Gross profits from parts sales represented 53% of total gross profit

for parts, service and body shop operations in 2012, compared to 52% in 2011. Service and body shop operations represented 47% of total gross profit for parts, service and body shop operations in 2012, compared to 48% in 2011.

Gross margins on Class 8 truck sales decreased to 6.9% in 2012, from 7.1% in 2011. The Company recorded expense of \$3.3 million to increase its new heavy-duty truck valuation allowance in 2012, compared to \$1.6 million in 2011.

Gross margins on medium-duty commercial vehicle sales decreased to 4.6% in 2012, from 4.8% in 2011. Gross margins on medium-duty commercial vehicles are difficult to forecast accurately because gross margins vary significantly depending upon the mix of fleet and non-fleet purchasers and types of medium-duty commercial vehicles sold. The Company recorded expense of \$3.9 million to increase its new medium-duty commercial vehicle valuation allowance in 2012, compared to \$1.9 million in 2011.

Gross margins on used commercial vehicle sales decreased to 8.3% in 2012, from 9.4% in 2011. The decrease in the margin was primarily due to a softening used truck market and the mix of products sold in 2012. The Company recorded expense of \$5.7 million to increase its used commercial vehicle valuation allowance in 2012, compared to \$2.3 million in 2011.

Gross margins from truck lease and rental sales decreased to 16.0% in 2012, from approximately 16.5% in 2011.

Finance and insurance revenues and other income, as described above, have limited direct costs and, therefore, contribute a disproportionate share of gross profit.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) expenses increased \$55.5 million, or 18.1%, in 2012, compared to 2011. SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue decreased to 11.7% in 2012, from 11.9% in 2011.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$4.9 million, or 24.6%, in 2012 compared to 2011. The Company incurred additional amortization expense related to the SAP software that was placed into service in August 2011.

Interest Expense, Net

Net interest expense increased \$5.9 million, or 81.8%, in 2012, compared to 2011. The increase in net interest expense was primarily due to increased truck inventory levels and the fixed interest rates on interest rate swap contracts. In January 2012, the Company’s floor plan agreement with GE Capital was amended to decrease interest rates related to floor plan notes payable.

Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes

Income from continuing operations before income taxes increased \$11.0 million in 2012, compared to 2011, as a result of the factors described above.

Income Taxes

Income taxes increased \$3.8 million in 2012, compared to 2011. The Company provided for taxes at a 38.3% effective rate in 2012 compared to an effective rate of 38.8% in 2011.

Effects of Inflation

Inflationary factors such as increases in the cost of products and overhead costs may adversely affect the Company’s operating results. A high rate of inflation in the future may have an adverse effect on the Company’s ability to maintain current levels of gross margin and selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues if the selling prices of our products do not increase in proportion to increased costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's short-term cash requirements are primarily for working capital, inventory financing, the improvement and expansion of existing facilities and the construction or purchase of new facilities. Historically, these cash requirements have been met through the retention of profits, borrowings under our floor plan arrangements and bank financings. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had working capital of approximately \$224.3 million, including \$217.3 million in cash available to fund our operations. The Company believes that these funds are sufficient to meet its operating requirements for at least the next twelve months. From time to time, the Company utilizes its excess cash on hand to pay down its outstanding borrowings under its credit agreement with GE Capital, and the resulting interest earned is recognized as an offset to the Company's gross interest expense under the credit agreement.

The Company has a secured line of credit that provides for a maximum borrowing of \$15.0 million. There were no advances outstanding under this secured line of credit at December 31, 2013, however, \$8.0 million was pledged to secure various letters of credit related to self-insurance products, leaving \$7.0 million available for future borrowings as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's long-term real estate debt agreements require the Company to satisfy various financial ratios such as the debt to worth ratio, leverage ratio and the fixed charge coverage ratio and certain requirements for tangible net worth and GAAP net worth. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants related to debt secured by real estate and lease and rental units and its floor plan credit agreement. The Company does not anticipate any breach of the covenants in the foreseeable future.

The Company expects to purchase or lease trucks worth approximately \$170.0 million for its leasing operations during 2014, depending on customer demand, all of which will be financed. The Company also expects to make capital expenditures for recurring items such as computers, shop tools and equipment and vehicles of approximately \$16.0 million to \$18.0 million during 2014.

The Company is currently under contracts to construct dealership facilities in San Antonio, Texas, at an estimated cost of \$12.0 million, and Orlando, Florida, at an estimated cost of \$4.1 million. These construction projects are estimated to continue through the third quarter of 2014.

The Company anticipates funding its capital expenditures relating to the improvement and expansion of existing facilities and recurring expenses through its operating cash flow. The Company expects to fund the construction or purchase of new facilities through either its operating cash flow or by financing 70% to 80% of the appraised value of such facility.

On February 4, 2014, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company to repurchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate of \$40.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock and/or Class B Common Stock. Repurchases will be made at times and in amounts as the Company deems appropriate and will be made through open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions and other lawful means. The manner, timing and amount of any repurchases will be determined by the Company based on an evaluation of market conditions, stock price and other factors. The stock repurchase program expires on February 3, 2015, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. While the stock repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount or class of common stock, the Company anticipates that it will be repurchasing primarily shares of its Class B Common Stock.

On February 12, 2013, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company to repurchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate of \$40.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock and/or Class B Common Stock. This stock repurchase program was replaced by the new stock repurchase program described above. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has purchased approximately \$12.9 million of its Class B Common stock under this repurchase program.

The Company will continue to purchase vehicles for its lease and rental division and authorize capital expenditures for improvement and expansion of its existing dealership facilities and construction or purchase of new facilities based on market opportunities. The Company has no other material commitments for capital expenditures as of December 31, 2013.

Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$18.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, and decreased by \$9.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. The major components of these changes are discussed below.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities include net income adjusted for non-cash items and the effects of changes in working capital. During 2013, operating activities resulted in net cash provided by operations of \$173.5 million. Cash provided by operating activities was primarily a result of draws on floor plan notes payable, trade, and the increases in accounts payable and customer deposits offset by increased levels of inventory, net of acquisitions. The majority of commercial vehicle inventory is financed through the Company's floor plan credit agreements.

In June 2012, the Company entered into a wholesale financing agreement with Ford Motor Credit Company that provides for the financing of, and is collateralized by, the Company's Ford new vehicle inventory. This wholesale financing agreement bears interest at a rate of Prime plus 150 basis points minus certain incentives and rebates; however, the prime rate is defined to be a minimum of 3.75%. As of December 31, 2013, the interest rate on the wholesale financing agreement was 5.25% before considering the applicable incentives. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$47.5 million under the Ford Motor Credit Company wholesale financing agreement.

During 2012, operating activities resulted in net cash provided by operations of \$219.3 million. Cash provided by operating activities was primarily a result of the decreased levels of inventory, net of acquisitions, the decrease in accounts receivable and draws on floor plan notes payable, trade, offset by the decrease in customer deposits and accrued expenses. The majority of commercial vehicle inventory is financed through the Company's floor plan credit agreements.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

During 2013, cash used in investing activities was \$269.7 million. Cash flows used in investing activities consist primarily of cash used for capital expenditures and business acquisitions. Capital expenditures of \$191.6 million consisted of purchases of property and equipment and improvements to our existing dealership facilities. Property and equipment purchases during 2013 consisted of \$140.1 million for additional units for the rental and leasing operations, which was directly offset by borrowings of long-term debt. The Company expects to purchase or lease trucks worth approximately \$170.0 million for its leasing operations in 2014, depending on customer demand, all of which will be financed. Cash used in business acquisitions was \$72.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. See Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the business acquisitions. During 2014, the Company expects to make capital expenditures for recurring items such as computers, shop equipment and vehicles of \$16.0 million to \$18.0 million.

During 2012, cash used in investing activities was \$274.3 million. Cash flows used in investing activities consist primarily of cash used for capital expenditures and a business acquisition. Capital expenditures of \$170.0 million consisted of purchases of property and equipment and improvements to our existing dealership facilities. Property and equipment purchases during 2012 consisted of \$128.1 million for additional units for the rental and leasing operations, which was directly offset by borrowings of long-term debt. Cash used in the business acquisition was \$104.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. See Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the business acquisition.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities include borrowings and repayments of long-term debt and net payments of floor plan notes payable. Cash provided by financing activities was \$114.7 million during 2013. The Company had borrowings of long-term debt of \$171.2 million and repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations of \$101.6 million during 2013. The Company had net draws on floor plan notes payable, non-trade of \$46.1 million during 2013. The borrowings of long-term debt were primarily related to units for the rental and leasing operations.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$46.0 million during 2012. The Company had borrowings of long-term debt of \$144.6 million and repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations of \$84.7 million during 2012. The Company had net payments of floor plan notes payable, non-trade of \$20.7 million during 2012. The borrowings of long-term debt were primarily related to units for the rental and leasing operations.

Substantially all of the Company's commercial vehicle purchases are made on terms requiring payment to the manufacturer within 15 days or less from the date the commercial vehicles are invoiced from the factory. On July 11, 2013, the Company entered into the third amendment to its credit agreement with GE Capital. The amendment increased the aggregate loan commitment to \$750.0 million. Borrowings under the amended credit agreement will now bear interest per annum, payable monthly, at the three month LIBOR rate, determined on the last day of the prior month, plus 2.03%. In addition, the Company is required to pay the lenders a monthly working capital fee equal to 0.35% per annum multiplied by the amount of voluntary prepayments of new and used inventory loans. Loans under the credit agreement for the purchase of used inventory are limited to \$150.0 million. Pursuant to the third amendment, the credit agreement expires July 11, 2016, although GE Capital has the right to terminate the credit agreement at any time upon 120 days' written notice. The Company may terminate the credit agreement at any time, although if it does so it must pay the lenders a prepayment processing fee of (i) \$15,000,000 if it terminates on or prior to January 11, 2015, (ii) \$7,500,000 if it terminates after January 11, 2015 but on or prior to July 11, 2015 and (iii) \$300,000 if it terminates thereafter, subject in each case to specified limited exceptions. On December 31, 2013, the Company had approximately \$546.1 million outstanding under its credit agreement with GE Capital. The average daily outstanding borrowings under the credit agreement with GE Capital during 2013 were \$476.6 million. From time to time, the Company utilizes its excess cash on hand to pay down its outstanding borrowings under its credit agreement with GE Capital, and the resulting interest earned is recognized as an offset to the Company's gross interest expense under the credit agreement.

Navistar Financial Corporation and Peterbilt offer trade terms that provide an interest free inventory stocking period for certain new commercial vehicles. If the commercial vehicle is not sold within the interest free period, the Company then finances the commercial vehicle under the GE Capital credit agreement.

Cyclical

The Company's business is dependent on a number of factors relating to general economic conditions, including fuel prices, interest rate fluctuations, credit availability, economic recessions, environmental and other government regulations and customer business cycles. Unit sales of new commercial vehicles have historically been subject to substantial cyclical variation based on these general economic conditions. For example, according to data published by A.C.T. Research, in recent years total U.S. retail sales of new Class 8 trucks have ranged from a low of approximately 97,000 in 2009 to a high of approximately 291,000 in 2006. Through geographic expansion, concentration on higher margin parts and service operations and diversification of its customer base, the Company believes it has reduced the negative impact on the Company's earnings of adverse general economic conditions or cyclical trends affecting the heavy-duty truck industry.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than operating leases, the Company does not have any obligation under any transaction, agreement or other contractual arrangement to which an entity unconsolidated with the Company is a party, that has or is reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors. A summary of our operating lease obligations by fiscal year is included in the "Contractual Obligations" section below.

Contractual Obligations

The Company has certain contractual obligations that will impact its short and long-term liquidity. At December 31, 2013, such obligations were as follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in thousands)				
Long-term debt obligations (1)	\$ 482,781	\$ 97,243	\$ 222,367	\$ 127,259	\$ 35,912
Capital lease obligations(2)	49,546	11,600	18,084	12,877	6,985
Operating lease obligations(3)	39,959	11,082	14,972	7,471	6,434
Floor plan debt obligation	593,649	593,649	—	—	—
Interest obligations (4)	57,307	29,404	20,078	7,135	690
Purchase obligations(5)	23,822	19,740	1,029	1,134	1,919
Total	<u>\$1,247,064</u>	<u>\$ 762,718</u>	<u>\$ 276,530</u>	<u>\$ 155,876</u>	<u>\$ 51,940</u>

(1) Refer to Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Refer to Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Amounts include interest.

(3) Refer to Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(4) In computing interest expense, the Company used its weighted average interest rate outstanding on fixed rate debt to estimate its interest expense on fixed rate debt. The Company used its weighted average variable interest rate on outstanding variable rate debt at December 31, 2013, and added 0.25 percent per year to estimate its interest expense on variable rate debt.

(5) Purchase obligations represent non-cancelable contractual obligations at December 31, 2013 related to the Company's construction contracts for facilities in San Antonio, Texas, Orlando, Florida and Dallas, Texas, the Company's contract with Titan Technology Partners for integration and management services related to the SAP enterprise software and dealership management system implementation and SAP America, Inc. with respect to the Software License Agreement for the SAP enterprise software and dealership management system.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company due to adverse changes in financial market prices, including interest rate risk, and other relevant market rate or price risks.

The Company is exposed to some market risk through interest rates related to our floor plan financing agreements, variable rate real estate debt and discount rates related to finance sales. The majority of floor plan debt and variable rate real estate debt is based on LIBOR. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had floor plan borrowings and variable interest rate real estate debt of approximately \$669.8 million. Assuming an increase or decrease in LIBOR of 100 basis points, annual interest expense could correspondingly increase or decrease by approximately \$6.7 million.

The Company offers all customer financing opportunities to various finance providers. The Company receives all finance charges in excess of a negotiated discount rate from the finance providers in the month following the date of the financing. The negotiated discount rate is variable, thus subject to interest rate fluctuations. This interest rate risk is mitigated by the Company's ability to pass discount rate increases to customers through higher financing rates.

The Company is exposed to some market risk through interest rate swaps on some of the Company's variable interest rate real estate debt. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$38.4 million. The swaps were designed to provide a hedge against changes in interest rates on some of the Company's variable interest rate real estate debt. The swaps are collateralized by the underlying real estate. These interest rate swaps qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment and are considered effective. For additional information about the effect of the Company's derivative instruments on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, see Note 9 – Financial Instruments and Fair Value of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company is also exposed to some market risk through interest rates related to the investment of our current cash and cash equivalents which totaled \$217.3 million on December 31, 2013. These funds are generally invested in variable interest rate instruments in accordance with the Company's investment policy. As such instruments mature and the funds are reinvested, we are exposed to changes in market interest rates. This risk is mitigated by management's ongoing evaluation of the best investment rates available for current and noncurrent high quality investments. If market interest rates were to increase or decrease immediately and uniformly by 100 basis points, the Company's annual interest income could correspondingly increase or decrease by approximately \$2.2 million.

In the past, the Company invested in interest-bearing short-term investments consisting of investment-grade auction rate securities classified as available-for-sale. Auctions for investment grade securities held by the Company have failed. The auction rate securities continue to pay interest in accordance with the terms of the underlying security; however, liquidity will be limited until there is a successful auction or until such time as other markets for these investments develop. As of December 31, 2013, the Company holds auction rate securities, with underlying tax-exempt municipal bonds that mature in 2030, that have a fair value of \$6.6 million. Given the current market conditions in the auction rate securities market, if the Company determines that the fair value of these securities temporarily decreases by an additional 10%, the Company's equity could correspondingly decrease by approximately \$0.7 million. If it is determined that the fair value of these securities is other-than-temporarily impaired by 10%, the Company could record a loss on its Consolidated Statements of Operations of approximately \$0.7 million. For further discussion of the risks related to our auction rate securities, see Note 9 – Financial Instruments and Fair Value of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Rush Enterprises, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries ("the Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Rush Enterprises, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) and our report dated March 3, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
San Antonio, Texas
March 3, 2014

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands, Except Shares and Per Share Amounts)

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
<u>Assets</u>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 217,305	\$ 198,773
Accounts receivable, net	103,293	89,615
Inventories, net	802,220	690,953
Prepaid expenses and other	14,341	12,088
Deferred income taxes, net	16,277	14,630
Total current assets	1,153,436	1,006,059
Investments	6,628	6,628
Property and equipment, net	739,663	622,112
Goodwill, net	215,464	198,257
Other assets, net	52,607	48,510
Total assets	\$ 2,167,798	\$ 1,881,566
<u>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</u>		
Current liabilities:		
Floor plan notes payable	\$ 593,649	\$ 534,520
Current maturities of long-term debt	97,243	80,030
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	10,268	10,673
Trade accounts payable	100,375	62,270
Customer deposits	58,319	29,180
Accrued expenses	69,321	71,773
Total current liabilities	929,175	788,446
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	385,538	319,634
Capital lease obligations, net of current maturities	35,199	39,300
Other long-term liabilities	4,683	2,484
Deferred income taxes, net	147,822	123,756
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares outstanding in 2013 and 2012	—	—
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; 60,000,000 Class A shares and 20,000,000 Class B shares authorized; 28,910,505 Class A shares and 10,304,518 Class B shares outstanding in 2013; and 27,999,068 Class A shares and 10,792,223 Class B shares outstanding in 2012	414	404
Additional paid-in capital	243,154	222,627
Treasury stock, at cost: 2,194,519 Class B shares	(30,821)	(17,948)
Retained earnings	453,836	404,619
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(1,202)	(1,756)
Total shareholders' equity	665,381	607,946
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,167,798	\$ 1,881,566

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

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
New and used commercial vehicle sales	\$ 2,239,847	\$ 2,149,335	\$ 1,801,964
Parts and service sales	988,317	817,280	675,277
Lease and rental	129,638	100,247	83,426
Finance and insurance	15,320	13,638	10,867
Other	11,583	10,067	9,077
Total revenue	3,384,705	3,090,567	2,580,611
Cost of products sold:			
New and used commercial vehicle sales	2,083,439	2,005,776	1,679,170
Parts and service sales	620,030	499,850	408,544
Lease and rental	109,222	84,174	69,620
Total cost of products sold	2,812,691	2,589,800	2,157,334
Gross profit	572,014	500,767	423,277
Selling, general and administrative	450,340	361,727	306,273
Depreciation and amortization	29,925	25,016	20,084
Gain on sale of assets	5	176	418
Operating income	91,754	114,200	97,338
Interest income (expense):			
Interest income	41	21	20
Interest expense	(10,734)	(13,038)	(7,181)
Total interest expense, net	10,693	13,017	7,161
Income before taxes	81,061	101,183	90,177
Provision for income taxes	31,844	38,728	34,964
Net income	<u>\$ 49,217</u>	<u>\$ 62,455</u>	<u>\$ 55,213</u>
Earnings per common share - Basic:			
Net income	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.46
Earnings per common share - Diluted:			
Net income	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.42

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

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Net income	\$ 49,217	\$ 62,455	\$ 55,213
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax and net of reclassification adjustments:			
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps	892	317	(1,868)
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	—	—	(947)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	<u>892</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>(2,815)</u>
Income tax expense (benefit) related to components of other comprehensive income	<u>338</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>(1,088)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	<u>554</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>(1,727)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 49,771</u>	<u>\$ 62,648</u>	<u>\$ 53,486</u>

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

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In Thousands)

	Common Stock Shares Outstanding		\$0.01 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Class A	Class B						
Balance, December 31, 2010	26,799	10,700	\$ 391	\$ 195,747	\$ (17,948)	\$ 286,951	\$ (222)	\$ 464,919
Stock options exercised (including tax benefit of \$1,993)	455	77	5	6,303				6,308
Stock-based compensation related to stock options, restricted shares and employee stock purchase plan				5,683				5,683
Vesting of restricted share awards	90		1	(1)				—
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	62		1	837				838
Other comprehensive income (loss)							(1,727)	(1,727)
Net income						55,213		55,213
Balance, December 31, 2011	27,406	10,777	\$ 398	\$ 208,569	\$ (17,948)	\$ 342,164	\$ (1,949)	\$ 531,234
Stock options exercised and stock awards (including tax benefit of \$1,668)	439	15	4	5,722				5,726
Stock-based compensation related to stock options, restricted shares and employee stock purchase plan				7,332				7,332
Vesting of restricted share awards	83		1	(62)				(61)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	71		1	1,066				1,067
Other comprehensive income							193	193
Net income						62,455		62,455
Balance, December 31, 2012	27,999	10,792	\$ 404	\$ 222,627	\$ (17,948)	\$ 404,619	\$ (1,756)	\$ 607,946
Stock options exercised and stock awards (including tax benefit of \$2,566)	747	43	8	11,325				11,333
Stock-based compensation related to stock options, restricted shares and employee stock purchase plan				8,645				8,645
Vesting of restricted share awards	85	24	1	(711)				(710)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	80		1	1,268				1,269
Common stock repurchases		(554)			(12,873)			(12,873)
Other comprehensive income							554	554
Net income						49,217		49,217
Balance, December 31, 2013	28,911	10,305	\$ 414	\$ 243,154	\$ (30,821)	\$ 453,836	\$ (1,202)	\$ 665,381

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

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 49,217	\$ 62,455	\$ 55,213
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities-			
Depreciation and amortization	93,486	73,289	56,934
Gain on sale of property and equipment, net	(5)	(176)	(418)
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases	8,645	7,332	5,683
Provision for deferred income tax expense	22,081	28,164	28,680
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(2,566)	(1,668)	(1,628)
Change in accounts receivable, net	(10,358)	14,184	(49,986)
Change in inventories	(67,217)	32,579	(268,178)
Change in prepaid expenses and other, net	(1,789)	558	1,999
Change in trade accounts payable	38,105	(29)	24,366
Draws on floor plan notes payable – trade, net	13,044	34,504	–
Change in customer deposits	29,139	(25,347)	35,297
Change in accrued expenses	1,706	(6,509)	30,669
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	173,488	219,336	(81,369)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property and equipment	(191,584)	(170,951)	(148,543)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	633	1,249	10,692
Business acquisitions	(72,725)	(104,571)	(94,630)
Other	(5,992)	(24)	655
Net cash used in investing activities	(269,668)	(274,297)	(231,826)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Draws (payments) on floor plan notes payable – non-trade, net	46,085	(20,677)	282,883
Proceeds from long-term debt	171,166	144,639	144,457
Principal payments on long-term debt	(88,048)	(73,151)	(68,299)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(13,511)	(11,584)	(14,048)
Proceeds from issuance of shares relating to employee stock options and employee stock purchases	9,327	5,064	5,518
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	2,566	1,668	1,628
Debt issuance costs	–	–	(145)
Common stock repurchased	(12,873)	–	–
Net cash provided by financing activities	114,712	45,959	351,994
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,532	(9,002)	38,799
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	198,773	207,775	168,976
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 217,305</u>	<u>\$ 198,773</u>	<u>\$ 207,775</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 24,195	\$ 23,275	\$ 15,237
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 9,314	\$ 7,122	\$ 2,032
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Assets acquired under capital leases	\$ 9,005	\$ 15,892	\$ 17,400

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

RUSH ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS:

Rush Enterprises, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in 1965 under the laws of the State of Texas. The Company operates a network of commercial vehicle dealerships that primarily sell commercial vehicles manufactured by Peterbilt, International, Hino, Ford, Isuzu, Mitsubishi Fuso, IC Bus or Blue Bird. Through its dealership network, the Company provides one-stop service for the needs of its customers, including retail sales of new and used commercial vehicles, aftermarket parts sales, service and repair facilities, financing, leasing and rental, and insurance products. The Company’s Rush Truck Centers are located throughout the United States.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements presented herein include the accounts of Rush Enterprises, Inc. together with our consolidated subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Estimates in Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents generally consist of cash and other money market instruments. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of ninety days or less to be cash equivalents.

Allowance for Doubtful Receivables and Repossession Losses

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful receivables and repossession losses after considering historical loss experience and other factors that might affect the collection of accounts receivable and the ability of customers to meet their obligations on finance contracts sold by the Company.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined by specific identification of new and used commercial vehicle inventory and by the first-in, first-out method for parts and accessories. An allowance is provided when it is anticipated that cost will exceed net realizable value plus a reasonable profit margin.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the useful life of the improvement, or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Provision for depreciation of property and equipment is calculated primarily on a straight-line basis. The Company capitalizes interest on borrowings during the active construction period of major capital projects. Capitalized interest, when incurred, is added to the cost of underlying assets and is amortized over the estimated useful life of such assets. The Company capitalized interest of approximately \$128,000 related to major capital projects during 2013. The cost, accumulated depreciation and amortization and estimated useful lives are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2013	2012	Estimated Life (Years)
Land	\$ 81,196	\$ 69,965	–
Buildings and improvements	205,778	174,953	31 – 39
Leasehold improvements	25,681	24,710	2 – 39
Machinery and shop equipment	42,274	40,581	5 – 20
Furniture, fixtures and computers	45,723	39,993	3 – 15
Transportation equipment	45,005	40,103	2 – 15
Lease and rental vehicles	547,557	443,035	2 – 8
Construction in progress	6,000	6,605	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(259,551)	(217,833)	
Total	\$ 739,663	\$ 622,112	

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had \$43.6 million in lease and rental vehicles under various capital leases included in property and equipment, net of accumulated amortization of \$21.7 million. The Company recorded depreciation expense of \$82.3 million and amortization expense of \$11.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, and depreciation expense of \$62.3 million and amortization expense of \$11.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Depreciation and amortization of vehicles related to lease and rental operations is included in lease and rental cost of products sold.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations accounted for under the purchase method. The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or when indications of potential impairment exist. These indicators would include a significant change in operating performance, or a planned sale or disposition of a significant portion of the business, among other factors. The Company tests for goodwill impairment utilizing a fair value approach at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment, for which discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by segment management. The Company has deemed its reporting unit to be the Truck Segment, which is the level at which management regularly reviews operating results and makes resource allocation decisions.

The impairment test for goodwill involves comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a second step is required to measure the goodwill impairment loss. The second step includes hypothetically valuing all the tangible and intangible assets of the reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and comparing the hypothetical implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the hypothetical implied fair value of the goodwill, the Company would recognize an impairment loss in an amount equal to the excess, not to exceed the carrying amount. The Company determines the fair values calculated in an impairment test using the discounted cash flow method, which requires assumptions and estimates regarding future revenue, expenses and cash flow projections. The analysis is based upon available information regarding expected future cash flows of its reporting unit discounted at rates consistent with the cost of capital specific to the reporting unit.

No impairment write down was required in the fourth quarter of 2013. However, the Company cannot predict the occurrence of certain events that might adversely affect the reported value of goodwill in the future.

The following table sets forth the change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the Company for the period ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Balance January 1, 2013	\$ 198,257
Adjustment to acquisition of MVI Group	25
Acquisition of Larson Group (See Note 15)	1,000
Acquisition of Midwest Truck Sales (See Note 15)	5,624
Acquisition of TransAuthority, Inc. (See Note 15)	7,727
Acquisition of Prairie International Trucks (See Note 15)	2,831
Balance December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 215,464</u>

Other Assets

The total capitalized costs of the SAP enterprise software and SAP dealership management system of \$40.8 million, including capitalized interest, are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in Other Assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$7.1 million. The SAP software is being amortized over a period of 15 years. The Company is currently operating 48 Rush Truck Centers and all of its leasing operations on the SAP enterprise software and SAP dealership management system, which represent approximately 65% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company plans to convert all of its locations to the SAP enterprise software and SAP dealership management system by the end of the first quarter of 2015.

Amortization expense relating to the SAP software, which is recognized in depreciation and amortization expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income, was \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The Company estimates that amortization expense relating to intangible assets will be approximately \$3.2 million for each of the next five succeeding years.

The Company's only significant identifiable intangible assets, other than goodwill, are rights under franchise agreements with manufacturers. The fair value of the franchise right is determined at the acquisition date by discounting the projected cash flows specific to each acquisition. The carrying value of the Company's manufacturer franchise rights was \$4.5 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012 and is included in Other Assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company has determined that manufacturer franchise rights have an indefinite life as there are no 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. Furthermore, to the extent that any agreements evidencing manufacturer franchise rights have expiration dates, the Company expects that it will be able to renew those agreements in the ordinary course of business. Due to the fact that manufacturer franchise rights are specific to geographic region, the Company has determined that the geographic region is the appropriate level for purposes of testing franchise rights for impairment. The Company does not amortize manufacturer franchise rights.

Management reviews indefinite lived manufacturer franchise rights for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more often if events or circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. The Company is subject to financial statement risk to the extent that manufacturer franchise rights become impaired due to decreases in fair market value of its individual franchises.

The significant estimates and assumptions used by management in assessing the recoverability of manufacturer franchise rights are estimated future cash flows, present value discount rate, and other factors. Any changes in these estimates or assumptions could result in an impairment charge. The estimates of future cash flows, based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections, require management's subjective judgment. Depending on the assumptions and estimates used, the estimated future cash flows projected in the evaluations of manufacturer franchise rights can vary within a range of outcomes.

No impairment write down was required in the fourth quarter of 2013. However, the Company cannot predict the occurrence of certain events that might adversely affect the reported value of manufacturer franchise rights in the future.

Income Taxes

Significant management judgment is required to determine the provisions for income taxes and to determine whether deferred tax assets will be realized in full or in part. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. When it is more likely than not that all or some portion of specific deferred income tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance must be established for the amount of deferred income tax assets that are determined not to be realizable. Accordingly, the facts and financial circumstances impacting state deferred income tax assets are reviewed quarterly and management's judgment is applied to determine the amount of valuation allowance required, if any, in any given period.

In determining our provision for income taxes, the Company uses an annual effective income tax rate based on annual income, permanent differences between book and tax income, and statutory income tax rates. The effective income tax rate also reflects our assessment of the ultimate outcome of tax audits. The Company adjusts its annual effective income tax rate as additional information on outcomes or events becomes available. Discrete events such as audit settlements or changes in tax laws are recognized in the period in which they occur.

The Company's income tax returns are periodically audited by U.S. federal, state and local tax authorities. These audits include questions regarding the Company's tax filing positions, including the timing and amount of deductions. At any time, multiple tax years are subject to audit by the various tax authorities. In evaluating the tax benefits associated with the Company's various tax filing positions, the Company records a tax benefit for uncertain tax positions. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter for which the Company has established a liability is audited and effectively settled. The Company adjusts its liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the period in which it determines the issue is effectively settled with the tax authorities, the statute of limitations expires for the relevant taxing authority to examine the tax position, or when more information becomes available. The Company includes its liability for unrecognized tax benefits, including accrued interest, in accrued liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and in income tax expense in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Income. Unfavorable settlement of any particular issue would require use of the Company's cash and a charge to income tax expense. Favorable resolution would be recognized as a reduction to income tax expense at the time of resolution.

Additionally, despite the Company's belief that its tax return positions are consistent with applicable tax law, management expects that certain positions may be challenged by taxing authorities. Settlement of any challenge can result in no change, a complete disallowance, or some partial adjustment reached through negotiations.

Revenue Recognition Policies

Income on the sale of a vehicle is recognized when the Company and a customer execute a purchase contract, delivery has occurred and there are no significant uncertainties related to financing or the purchase price is paid by the customer. The Company generally sells finance contracts it enters into with customers to finance the purchase of commercial vehicles to third parties. These finance contracts are sold both with and without recourse. A majority of the Company's finance contracts are sold without recourse. Finance income is recognized by the Company upon the sale of such finance contracts to the finance companies, net of a provision for estimated repossession losses and early repayment penalties.

Lease and rental income is recognized over the period of the related lease or rental agreement. Contingent rental income is recognized when it is earned. Parts and services revenue is earned at the time the Company sells the parts to its customers or at the time the Company completes the service work order related to service provided to the customer's vehicle. Payments received on prepaid maintenance plans are deferred as a component of accrued expenses and recognized as income when the maintenance is performed.

Cost of Sales

For the Company's new and used commercial vehicle operations and its parts operations, cost of sales consists primarily of the Company's actual purchase price, less manufacturer's incentives, for new and used commercial vehicles and parts. The Company is subject to a chargeback of manufacturer incentives for commercial vehicles that are not sold to the customer for which they were ordered. The Company records a liability for a potential chargeback of manufacturer

incentives in its financial statements. For the Company's service and body shop operations, technician labor cost is the primary component of cost of sales. For the Company's rental and leasing operations, cost of sales consists primarily of depreciation and amortization, rent, and interest expense on the lease and rental fleet owned and leased by the Company, and the maintenance cost of the lease and rental fleet. There are no costs of sales associated with the Company's finance and insurance revenue or other revenue.

Taxes Assessed by a Governmental Authority

The Company accounts for sales taxes assessed by a governmental authority, that are directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction, on a net (excluded from revenues) basis.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of incentive based compensation for sales, finance and general management personnel, salaries for administrative personnel and expenses for rent, marketing, insurance, utilities, shipping and handling costs and other general operating purposes.

In May 2013, the Company entered into a Retirement and Transition Agreement with the Company's former Chairman, W. Marvin Rush, which resulted in the recognition of \$10.8 million in retirement pay and benefits recorded in selling, general and administrative expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. The current portion of the accrual for the unpaid retirement pay and benefits of \$1.0 million is a component of accrued liabilities and the long-term portion of the accrual for the unpaid retirement pay and benefits of \$2.0 million is a component of other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company applies the provisions of ASC topic 718-10, "Compensation – Stock Compensation," which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors including grants of employee stock options, restricted stock units, restricted stock awards and employee stock purchases under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan based on estimated fair values.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods.

Compensation expense for all share-based payment awards is recognized using the straight-line single-option method. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards expected to vest. Accordingly, stock based compensation expense has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

The Company's determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards and actual and projected stock option exercise behaviors. Option-pricing models were developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting or hedging restrictions and are fully transferable. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics that are significantly different from traded options and because changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the estimated value, in management's opinion, the existing valuation models may not provide an accurate measure of the fair value that value may not be indicative of the fair value observed in a market transaction between a willing buyer and a willing seller.

The following table reflects the weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during each period using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following weighted-average assumptions used:

	2013	2012	2011
Expected stock volatility	49.59%	53.64%	51.5%
Weighted-average stock volatility.....	49.59%	53.64%	51.5%
Expected dividend yield.....	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.22%	1.11%	2.00%
Expected life (years)	6.5	5.0	5.0
Weighted-average fair value of stock options granted	\$ 12.69	\$ 10.95	\$ 8.68

The Company computes its historical stock price volatility in accordance with ASC topic 718-10. The risk-free interest 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. The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company's history and expectation of dividend payouts. The expected life of stock options represents the weighted-average period the stock options are expected to remain outstanding.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising and marketing expense was \$6.8 million for 2013, \$4.4 million for 2012 and \$3.7 million for 2011. Advertising and marketing expense is included in selling, general and administrative expense.

Accounting for Internal Use Software

The Company's accounting policy with respect to accounting for computer software developed or obtained for internal use is consistent with ASC topic 350-40, which provides guidance on accounting for the costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use and identifies characteristics of internal-use software. The Company has capitalized software costs, including capitalized interest, of approximately \$40.8 million at December 31, 2013, net of accumulated amortization of \$7.1 million, and \$40.9 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$4.1 million at December 31, 2012.

Insurance

The Company is partially self-insured for a portion of the claims related to its property and casualty insurance programs. Accordingly, the Company is required to estimate expected losses to be incurred. The Company engages a third-party administrator to assess any open claims and the Company adjusts its accrual accordingly on an annual basis. The Company is also partially self-insured for a portion of the claims related to its worker's compensation and medical insurance programs. The Company uses actuarial information provided from third-party administrators to calculate an accrual for claims incurred, but not reported, and for the remaining portion of claims that have been reported.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to manage its interest rate risk. The types of risks hedged are those relating to the variability of cash flows and changes in the fair value of the Company's financial instruments caused by fluctuations in interest rates. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness at the inception and during the term of each hedge. Derivatives are reported at fair value on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

At December 31, 2013, the Company had an aggregate \$38.4 million notional amount of interest rate swap contracts, which have been designated as cash flow hedges, to pay fixed rates of interest and receive a floating interest rate based on LIBOR. The fixed interest rates specified in the interest rate swap contracts became effective on or about January 1, 2012.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company has various financial instruments that it must measure at fair value on a recurring basis, including certain available for sale securities and derivatives. See Note 9 – Financial Instruments and Fair Value of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information. The Company also applies the provisions of fair value measurement to various nonrecurring measurements for its financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities.

Applicable accounting standards define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The Company measures its assets and liabilities using inputs from the following three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

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

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, etc.), and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).

Level 3 includes unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about what factors market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

Acquisitions

The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting for the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed with acquisitions at their estimated fair values as of the date of acquisition. Any excess consideration transferred over the estimated fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions to measure the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, the estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, not to exceed one year from the date of acquisition, any changes in the estimated fair values of the net assets recorded for the acquisitions will result in an adjustment to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to our consolidated statements of income.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-11, "Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists" ("ASU No. 2013-11"). ASU No. 2013-11 requires an entity to present an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, with limited exceptions. ASU No. 2013-11 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013, and may be applied retrospectively. The adoption of the provisions of ASU No. 2013-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the company's financial position or results of operations.

3. SUPPLIER AND CUSTOMER CONCENTRATION:

Major Suppliers and Dealership Agreements

The Company has entered into dealership agreements with various manufacturers of commercial vehicles and buses ("Manufacturers"). These agreements are nonexclusive agreements that allow the Company to stock, sell at retail and service commercial vehicles and products of the Manufacturers in the Company's defined market. The agreements allow the Company to use the Manufacturers' names, trade symbols and intellectual property and expire as follows:

Manufacturer	Expiration Dates
Peterbilt	May 2014 through March 2016
International	May 2015 through September 2018
Isuzu	Indefinite
Hino	Indefinite
Ford	Indefinite
Blue Bird	August 2014
IC Bus	May 2015 through December 2017

These agreements, as well as agreements with various other Manufacturers, impose a number of restrictions and obligations on the Company, including restrictions on a change in control of the Company and the maintenance of certain required levels of working capital. Violation of these restrictions could result in the loss of the Company's right to purchase the Manufacturers' products and use the Manufacturers' trademarks.

The Company purchases its new Peterbilt vehicles from Peterbilt and most of its parts from PACCAR, Inc., the parent company of Peterbilt, at prevailing prices charged to all franchised dealers. Sales of new Peterbilt trucks accounted for approximately 65.5% of the Company's new vehicle sales for the year ended December 31, 2013, 75.1% of the Company's new vehicle sales for the year ended December 31, 2012, and 74.1% of the Company's new vehicle sales for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Primary Lenders

The Company purchases its new and used commercial vehicle inventories with the assistance of floor plan financing programs. The Company's floor plan financing agreements provide that the occurrence of certain events will be considered events of default. There were no known events of default as of December 31, 2013. In the event that the Company's floor plan financing becomes insufficient, or its relationship with any of its current primary lenders terminates, the Company would need to obtain similar financing from other sources. Management believes it can obtain additional floor plan financing or alternative financing if necessary.

The Company also acquires lease and rental vehicles with the assistance of financing agreements with PACCAR Leasing Company and Wells Fargo. The financing agreements are secured by a lien on the acquired vehicle. The terms of the financing agreements are similar to the corresponding lease agreements with the Company's customers.

The Company's long-term real estate debt agreements and floor plan financing arrangements require the Company to satisfy various financial ratios such as the debt to worth ratio, leverage ratio, the fixed charge coverage ratio and certain requirements for tangible net worth and GAAP net worth. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants. The Company does not anticipate any breach of the covenants in the foreseeable future.

Concentrations of Credit Risks

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with what it considers to be quality financial institutions based on periodic assessments of such institutions. Our cash and cash equivalents may be uninsured or in deposit accounts that exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit.

The Company controls credit risk through credit approvals and by selling a majority of its trade receivables, other than vehicle accounts receivable, without recourse. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are reduced because a large number of geographically diverse customers make up the Company's customer base; however, substantially all of the Company's business is concentrated in the United States commercial vehicle markets and related aftermarkets.

The Company generally sells finance contracts it enters into with customers to finance the purchase of commercial vehicles to third parties. These finance contracts are sold both with and without recourse. A majority of the Company's finance contracts are sold without recourse. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful receivables and a reserve

for repossession losses related to finance contracts sold with recourse. Historically, the Company's allowance and reserve have covered losses inherent in these receivables.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

The Company's accounts receivable, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Trade accounts receivable from sale of vehicles	\$ 42,830	\$ 40,840
Trade receivables other than vehicles	27,387	18,893
Warranty claims	10,616	8,762
Other accounts receivable	23,700	22,104
Less allowance for bad debt and warranty receivable	(1,240)	(984)
Total	<u>\$ 103,293</u>	<u>\$ 89,615</u>

5. INVENTORIES:

The Company's inventories, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
New commercial vehicles	\$ 566,396	\$ 494,496
Used commercial vehicles	75,731	53,630
Parts and accessories	157,873	142,186
Other	14,031	11,073
Less allowance	(11,811)	(10,432)
Total	<u>\$ 802,220</u>	<u>\$ 690,953</u>

6. VALUATION ACCOUNTS:

Valuation and allowance accounts include the following (in thousands):

	Balance Beginning of Year	Net Charged to Costs and Expenses	Acquisitions	Net Write- Offs	Balance End of Year
2013					
Reserve for accounts receivable	\$ 540	\$ 1,163		\$ (882)	\$ 821
Reserve for warranty receivable	444	626		(651)	419
Reserve for parts inventory	3,593	2,560		(1,737)	4,416
Reserve for commercial vehicle inventory	6,839	13,020		(12,464)	7,395
2012					
Reserve for accounts receivable	\$ 480	\$ 922		\$ (862)	\$ 540
Reserve for warranty receivable	480	334		(370)	444
Reserve for parts inventory	3,406	1,796		(1,609)	3,593
Reserve for commercial vehicle inventory	1,624	12,944		(7,729)	6,839
2011					
Reserve for accounts receivable	\$ 1,040	\$ 627		\$ (1,187)	\$ 480
Reserve for warranty receivable	279	336		(135)	480
Reserve for parts inventory	2,055	1,909	\$ 650	(1,208)	3,406
Reserve for commercial vehicle inventory	1,275	5,807		(5,458)	1,624

Allowance for Doubtful Receivables

The Company sells a majority of its customer accounts receivable on a non-recourse basis to a third-party that is responsible for qualifying the customer for credit at the point of sale. If the third-party approves the customer for credit, then the third-party assumes all credit risk related to the transaction. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful receivables after considering historical loss experience and other factors that might affect the collection of accounts receivable.

The Company provides an allowance for uncollectible warranty receivables. The Company evaluates the collectability of its warranty claims receivable based on a combination of factors, including aging and correspondence with the applicable manufacturer. Management reviews the warranty claims receivable aging and adjusts the allowance based on historical experience. The Company records charge-offs related to warranty receivables on an as-needed basis.

Inventory

The Company provides a reserve for obsolete and slow moving parts. The reserve is reviewed and, if necessary, adjustments are made on a quarterly basis. The Company relies on historical information to support its reserve. Once the inventory is written down, the Company does not adjust the reserve balance until the inventory is sold.

The valuation for new and used commercial vehicle inventory is based on specific identification. A detail of new and used commercial vehicle inventory is reviewed and, if necessary, adjustments to the value of specific vehicles are made on a quarterly basis.

7. FLOOR PLAN NOTES PAYABLE AND LINES OF CREDIT:

Floor Plan Notes Payable

Floor plan notes are financing agreements to facilitate the Company's purchase of new and used commercial vehicles. These notes are collateralized by the inventory purchased and accounts receivable arising from the sale thereof. The Company's credit agreement with GE Capital provides for a loan commitment of up to \$750.0 million and has the interest rate benchmarked to LIBOR, as defined in the agreement.

The interest rate under the credit agreement is the three month LIBOR rate plus 2.03%. The interest rate applicable to the GE Capital credit agreement was approximately 2.27% at December 31, 2013. The Company utilizes its excess cash on hand to pay down its outstanding borrowings under its credit agreement with GE Capital, and the resulting interest earned is recognized as an offset to the Company's gross interest expense under the floor plan credit agreement. The Company is required to pay the lenders a monthly working capital fee equal to 0.35% per annum multiplied by the amount of voluntary prepayments of new and used inventory loans. GE Capital may terminate this credit agreement without cause upon 120 days written notice.

The Company finances substantially all of the purchase price of its new commercial vehicle inventory, and the loan value of its used commercial vehicle inventory under the credit agreement with GE Capital, under which GE Capital pays the manufacturer directly with respect to new commercial vehicles. Amounts borrowed under the agreement are due when the related commercial vehicle inventory (collateral) is sold and the sales proceeds are collected by the Company. Pursuant to the third amendment, the credit agreement expires July 11, 2016, although GE Capital has the right to terminate the credit agreement at any time upon 120 days' written notice. We may terminate the credit agreement at any time, although, if we do so, we must pay the lenders a prepayment processing fee of (i) \$15,000,000 if it terminates on or prior to January 11, 2015; (ii) \$7,500,000 if it terminates after January 11, 2015, but on or prior to July 11, 2015; and (iii) \$300,000 if it terminates thereafter, subject in each case to specified limited exceptions. On December 31, 2013, the Company had approximately \$546.1 million outstanding under its credit agreement with GE Capital.

In June 2012, the Company entered into a wholesale financing agreement with Ford Motor Credit Company that provides for the financing of, and is collateralized by, the Company's Ford new vehicle inventory. This wholesale financing agreement bears interest at a rate of Prime plus 150 basis points minus certain incentives and rebates; however, the prime rate is defined to be a minimum of 3.75%. As of December 31, 2013, the interest rate on the wholesale financing

agreement was 5.25% before considering the applicable incentives. On December 31, 2013, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$47.5 million under the Ford Motor Credit Company wholesale financing agreement.

The Company's weighted average interest rate for floor plan notes payable was 1.26% for the year ended December 31, 2013, and 1.42% for the year ended December 31, 2012, which is net of interest related to prepayments of new and used inventory loans.

Assets pledged as collateral were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Inventories, new and used vehicles at cost based on specific identification, net of allowance	\$ 634,732	\$ 541,287
Vehicle sale related accounts receivable	42,830	40,840
Total	<u>\$ 677,562</u>	<u>\$ 582,127</u>
Floor plan notes payable related to vehicles	<u>\$ 593,649</u>	<u>\$ 534,520</u>

Lines of Credit

The Company has a secured line of credit that provides for a maximum borrowing of \$15.0 million. There were no advances outstanding under this secured line of credit at December 31, 2013; however, \$8.0 million was pledged to secure various letters of credit related to self-insurance products, leaving \$7.0 million available for future borrowings as of December 31, 2013.

8. LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt was comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Variable interest rate term notes	\$ 76,162	\$ 80,463
Fixed interest rate term notes	406,619	319,201
Total debt	482,781	399,664
Less: current maturities	(97,243)	(80,030)
Total long-term debt, net of current maturities	<u>\$ 385,538</u>	<u>\$ 319,634</u>

As of December 31, 2013, debt maturities were as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$ 97,243
2015	110,185
2016	112,182
2017	75,756
2018	51,503
Thereafter	<u>35,912</u>
Total	<u>\$ 482,781</u>

The interest rates on the Company's variable interest rate notes are based on LIBOR. The interest rates on the notes range from approximately 1.6% to 3.0% on December 31, 2013. Payments on the notes range from approximately \$1,910 to \$80,000 per month, plus interest. Maturities of these notes range from August 2014, to December 2018.

The Company's fixed interest rate notes are with financial institutions and had interest rates that ranged from approximately 2.5% to 8.5% on December 31, 2013. Payments on the notes range from \$152 to \$32,840 per month, plus interest. Maturities of these notes range from January 2014, to December 2023.

The proceeds from the issuance of the notes were used primarily to acquire land, buildings and improvements, transportation equipment and leasing vehicles. The notes are secured by the assets acquired with the proceeds of such notes.

The Company's long-term real estate debt agreements and floor plan arrangement require the Company to satisfy various financial ratios such as the debt to worth ratio, leverage ratio, the fixed charge coverage ratio and certain requirements for tangible net worth and GAAP net worth. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants related to debt secured by real estate. The Company does not anticipate any breach of the covenants in the foreseeable future.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUE:

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. Financial instruments consist primarily of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and floor plan notes payable. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments approximate fair value due either to their short-term nature or existence of variable interest rates, which approximate market rates. Certain methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2013, and 2012. The carrying value of current assets and current liabilities approximates the fair value due to the short maturity of these items.

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt is based on secondary market indicators. Because the Company's debt is not quoted, estimates are based on each obligation's characteristics, including remaining maturities, interest rate, credit rating, collateral and liquidity. Accordingly, the Company concluded the valuation measurement inputs of its long-term debt to represent, at its lowest level, current market interest rates available to the Company for similar debt and the Company's current credit standing and has categorized such debt within Level 2 of the hierarchy framework. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

If investments are deemed to be impaired, the Company determines whether the impairment is temporary or other than temporary. If the impairment is deemed to be temporary, the Company records an unrealized loss in other comprehensive income. If the impairment is deemed other than temporary, the Company records the impairment in the Company's consolidated statement of income.

In prior years, the Company invested in interest-bearing short-term investments primarily consisting of investment-grade auction rate securities classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value. These types of investments were designed to provide liquidity through an auction process that reset the applicable interest rates at predetermined periods ranging from 1 to 35 days. This reset mechanism was intended to allow existing investors to continue to own their respective interest in the auction rate security or to gain immediate liquidity by selling their interests at par.

Auctions for investment grade securities held by the Company have failed. However, a failed auction does not represent a default by the issuer. The auction rate securities continue to pay interest in accordance with the terms of the underlying security; however, liquidity will be limited until there is a successful auction or until such time as other markets for these investments develop. The Company has the intent and ability to hold these auction rate securities until liquidity returns to the market. The Company does not believe that the lack of liquidity relating to its auction rate securities will have a material impact on its ability to fund operations.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company held auction rate securities with underlying tax-exempt municipal bonds that mature in 2030 that have a fair value of \$6.6 million and a cost basis of \$7.6 million. These bonds have credit wrap insurance and a credit rating of A2 by a major credit rating agency.

The Company valued the auction rate securities at December 31, 2013 using a discounted cash flow model based on the characteristics of the individual securities, which the Company believes yields the best estimate of fair value. The first step in the valuation included a credit analysis of the security which considered various factors including the credit quality of the issuer, the instrument's position within the capital structure of the issuing authority, and the composition of the

authority's assets including the effect of insurance and/or government guarantees. Next, the future cash flows of the instruments were projected based on certain assumptions regarding the auction rate market significant to the valuation including the auction rate market will remain illiquid and auctions will continue to fail causing the interest rate to be the maximum applicable rate. This assumption resulted in discounted cash flow analysis being performed through 2019, the point at which the Company estimates the securities will be redeemed by the municipality. The projected cash flows were then discounted using the applicable yield curve plus a 225 basis point liquidity premium added to the applicable discount rate.

The Company recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of \$1.0 million on these investments in 2011. The Company believes that the impairment is temporary and has included the impairment in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

The table below presents disclosures about the auction rate securities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the Company's financial statements as follows (in thousands):

	At December 31, 2013			At December 31, 2012		
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Investment in auction rate securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,628	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,628

	Cost Basis Amount	Gross Unrealized Loss In Accumulated OCI	Fair Value
December 31, 2013			
Investment in auction rate securities	\$ 7,575	\$ 947	\$ 6,628
December 31, 2012			
Investment in auction rate securities	\$ 7,575	\$ 947	\$ 6,628

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The Company has entered into swap agreements to hedge against the potential impact of increases in interest rates on its floating-rate debt instruments. Swap agreements that hedge exposures to changes in interest rates expose us to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the potential failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the swap agreement. The Company attempts to minimize this risk by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties. Market risk is the potential adverse effect on the value of the swap agreement that results from a decline in interest rates. The market risk associated with interest-rate contracts is managed by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

At December 31, 2013, the Company had an aggregate \$38.4 million notional amount of interest rate swap contracts, which have been designated as cash flow hedges, to pay fixed rates of interest and receive a floating interest rate based on LIBOR. The fixed interest rates specified in the interest rate swap contracts became effective on or about January 1, 2012. The Company's interest rate swaps qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment. Unrealized gains or losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses will be recognized in interest expense, if they occur. Amounts to be received or paid under the contracts will be recognized as interest expense over the life of the contracts. There was no ineffectiveness for these swaps during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The fair value of cash flow hedges is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, determined on the basis of forward interest rates and present value factors. As such, the carrying amounts for these swaps are designated to be Level 2 fair values and totaled \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2013. The carrying value of these swaps is included in Other Long-Term Liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company was party to derivative financial instruments, as described in the following table (in thousands):

Agreement	Current Notional Amount	Fixed Interest Rate	Underlying Rate	Expiration Date	Fair Value
Interest Rate Swap	\$ 1,871	5.075%	3 month LIBOR	July 1, 2015	\$ (53)
Interest Rate Swap	3,864	5.075%	3 month LIBOR	July 1, 2015	(108)
Interest Rate Swap	6,690	5.39%	1 month LIBOR	December 31, 2014	(135)
Interest Rate Swap	1,293	5.39%	1 month LIBOR	December 31, 2014	(26)
Interest Rate Swap	2,302	5.39%	1 month LIBOR	December 31, 2014	(46)
Interest Rate Swap	5,208	5.39%	1 month LIBOR	December 31, 2014	(105)
Interest Rate Swap	4,784	5.38%	1 month LIBOR	June 29, 2015	(158)
Interest Rate Swap	736	5.29%	1 month LIBOR	June 30, 2015	(24)
Interest Rate Swap	1,411	5.29%	1 month LIBOR	June 30, 2015	(45)
Interest Rate Swap	7,114	5.29%	1 month LIBOR	June 30, 2015	(226)
Interest Rate Swap	614	5.29%	1 month LIBOR	June 30, 2015	(20)
Interest Rate Swap	2,465	5.29%	1 month LIBOR	June 30, 2015	(78)

Fair values of derivative instruments are on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows (in thousands):

Derivative Liabilities Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value at	
		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Interest Rate Swaps	Other Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,915

(in thousands)	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion) during the Year Ended		Location of Loss Reclassified into Income	Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) during the Year Ended	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Interest rate swaps	\$ 892	\$ 317	Interest Expense	\$ (290)	\$ (393)

10. LEASING ACTIVITIES:

Vehicle Leases as Lessee

The Company leases vehicles, as lessee, primarily over periods ranging from one to ten years under operating lease and capital lease arrangements. Generally, the Company is required to incur all operating costs and pay a minimum rental. The Company guarantees the residual value of vehicles under operating lease and capital lease arrangements. At December 31, 2013, the Company guaranteed vehicle residual values of \$3.5 million under operating lease arrangements and \$18.0 million under capital lease arrangements. Historically, the Company purchases these vehicles at the end of the lease term and recognizes a gain on the subsequent sale of the vehicle. The residual values are not reflected in the future minimum lease payments for operating leases. Vehicle lease expenses were approximately \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

As discussed below, these vehicles are then subleased by the Company to customers under various agreements. Future minimum sublease rentals to be received by the Company under non-cancelable subleases, as described below, are \$43.5 million.

Future minimum lease payments under capital and non-cancelable vehicle leases as of December 31, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2014	\$ 11,600	\$ 801
2015	9,946	319
2016	8,138	73
2017	6,141	27
2018	6,736	—
Thereafter	6,985	—
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 49,546	\$ 1,220
Less amount representing interest	(4,079)	
Present value of net minimum capital lease payments	45,467	
Less current portion	(10,268)	
Obligations under capital leases less current portion	\$ 35,199	

Customer Vehicle Leases as Lessor

The Company leases both owned and leased vehicles to customers primarily over periods of one to ten years under operating lease arrangements, which require a minimum rental payment and a contingent rental payment based on mileage. Rental income during the year ended December 31, 2013, consisted of minimum rental payments of approximately \$112.0 million and contingent rental payments of \$18.1 million. Rental income during the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of minimum rental payments of approximately \$86.3 million and contingent rental payments of \$13.8 million. Rental income during the year ended December 31, 2011, consisted of minimum rental payments of approximately \$68.3 million and contingent rental payments of \$10.6 million. Minimum rental payments to be received for non-cancelable leases and subleases in effect at December 31, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$ 82,545
2015	74,302
2016	59,543
2017	43,737
2018	26,152
Thereafter	17,808
Total	\$ 304,087

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had \$405.2 million of lease vehicles included in property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$142.4 million. As of December 31, 2012, the Company had \$327.4 million of lease vehicles included in property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$115.6 million.

Other Leases - Land and Buildings

The Company leases various assets under operating leases with expiration dates ranging from February 2014 through April 2027. Monthly rental payments range from approximately \$275 per month to \$61,800 per month. Rental expense was \$9.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$5.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable leases at December 31, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$ 10,281
2015	8,156
2016	6,424
2017	4,351
2018	3,093
Thereafter	6,434
Total	<u>\$38,739</u>

11. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has an Employee Stock Purchase Plan that allows eligible employees to contribute up to \$10,625 of their base earnings every six months toward the semi-annual purchase of the Company's Class A Common Stock. The employee's purchase price is 85% of the lesser of the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the first business day or the last business day of the semi-annual offering period, as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market. Employees may purchase shares having a fair market value of up to \$25,000 (measured as of the first day of each semi-annual offering period) for each calendar year. Under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, there are approximately 314,000 shares remaining of the 900,000 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock that have been reserved for issuance. The Company issued 79,681 shares under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan during the year ended December 31, 2013 and 70,998 shares during the year ended December 31, 2012. Of the 5,295 employees eligible to participate, 659 elected to participate in the plan as of December 31, 2013.

Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan

On May 16, 2006, the Board of Directors and shareholders adopted the Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2006 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (the "Director Plan"), reserving 1,500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock for issuance upon exercise of any awards granted under the plan. This Director Plan was Amended and Restated on May 20, 2008 to expand the type of award that may be granted under the plan to include Class A Common Stock awards. The Director Plan was also amended on May 18, 2010 to reduce the number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan by 1,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock.

The Director Plan is designed to attract and retain highly qualified non-employee directors. Prior to 2008, each non-employee director received options to purchase 20,000 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock upon their respective date of appointment and each year on the date that they are elected or reelected by the shareholders to serve on the Board of Directors. Each option has a ten year term from the grant date and vested immediately. Currently, each non-employee director receives a grant of the Company's Class A Common Stock equivalent to a compensation value of \$125,000. In 2012, the non-employee directors each received a grant of 7,901 shares of the Company's Class A common, for total compensation equivalent to \$125,000. In 2013, three non-employee directors received a grant of 4,512 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock and one non-employee director received a grant of 2,707 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock and \$50,000 cash, for total compensation equivalent to \$125,000. Under the Director Plan, there are approximately 239,000 shares remaining for issuance of the 500,000 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock that have been reserved for issuance. The Company granted 16,243 shares of Class A Common Stock under the Director Plan during the year ended December 31, 2013 and 31,604 shares of Class A Common Stock under the Director Plan during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Employee Incentive Plans

In May 2007, the Board of Directors and shareholders adopted the Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2007 Incentive Plan"). The 2007 Incentive Plan provides for the grant of stock options (which may be nonqualified stock options or incentive stock options for tax purposes), stock appreciation rights issued independent of or in tandem with such options ("SARs"), restricted stock awards and performance awards. The 2007 Incentive Plan replaced the Rush Enterprises, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan ("Incentive Plan") effective May 22, 2007. The 2007

Incentive Plan was Amended and Restated on May 18, 2010 to increase the number of shares available for issuance under the plan to 4,550,000 shares of Class A Common Stock.

The aggregate number of shares of common stock subject to stock options or SARs that may be granted to any one participant in any year under the 2007 Incentive Plan is 100,000 shares of Class A Common Stock or 100,000 shares of Class B Common Stock. Each option, granted pursuant to the 2007 Incentive Plan, has a ten year term from the grant date and vests in three equal annual installments beginning on the third anniversary of the grant date. The Company has 4,550,000 shares of Class A Common Stock and 450,000 shares of Class B Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of any awards granted under the Company's 2007 Incentive Plan. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 765,000 shares of Class A Common Stock and 209,000 shares of Class B Common Stock are available for issuance upon exercise of any awards granted under the Company's 2007 Incentive Plan. The Company issues new shares of its Class A or Class B Common Stock upon the exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock units. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company granted 400,633 options to purchase Class A Common Stock and 241,930 restricted Class B Common Stock awards under the 2007 Incentive Plan. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company granted 636,320 options to purchase Class A Common Stock and 129,635 restricted Class A Common Stock units under the 2007 Incentive Plan.

Valuation and Expense Information

Stock-based compensation expense related to stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and employee stock purchases was \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$5.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Cash received from options exercised and shares purchased under all share-based payment arrangements was \$10.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information for the year ended December 31, 2013, follows:

Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance of Outstanding Options at January 1, 2013	4,037,266	\$ 14.52		
Granted	400,633	25.70		
Exercised	(775,543)	11.31		
Forfeited	(20,200)	18.70		
Balance of Outstanding Options at December 31, 2013	<u>3,642,156</u>	<u>\$ 16.41</u>	<u>6.05</u>	<u>\$48,215,975</u>
Expected to vest after December 31, 2013	<u>2,039,144</u>	<u>\$ 19.50</u>	<u>7.55</u>	<u>\$20,706,571</u>
Vested and exercisable at December 31, 2013	<u>1,489,216</u>	<u>\$ 12.08</u>	<u>3.91</u>	<u>\$26,163,467</u>

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the weighted-average of the closing price as of December 31, 2013, of the Company's Class A common of \$29.65. The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$10.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, \$5.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$5.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2011.

A summary of the status of the number of shares underlying Company's non-vested stock options as of December 31, 2013, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2013, follows:

Non-vested Shares	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2013	2,423,608	\$ 7.48
Granted	400,633	12.69
Vested	(651,101)	5.16
Forfeited	(20,200)	8.68
Non-vested at December 31, 2013	<u>2,152,940</u>	\$ 9.13

The total fair value of vested options was \$3.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, \$2.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$2.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was \$12.69 per share during the year ended December 31, 2013, \$10.95 per share during the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$8.68 per share during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Stock Awards

The Company granted restricted stock units to its employees under the 2007 Incentive Plan and unrestricted stock awards to its non-employee directors under the Director Plan during the year ended December 31, 2013. The shares granted to employees vest in three equal installments on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date and are forfeited in the event the recipient's employment or relationship with the Company is terminated prior to vesting. The fair value of the restricted stock awards and units to the Company's employees is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the restricted stock's vesting period. The shares granted to non-employee directors are expensed on the grant date.

The following table presents a summary of the Company's non-vested restricted stock awards and non-vested restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2013:

Stock Awards and Units	Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding Non-vested shares at January 1, 2013	232,114			\$ 20.50
Granted	258,173			22.12
Vested	(185,589)			20.61
Forfeited	<u>—</u>			
Outstanding Non-vested at December 31, 2013	<u>302,015</u>	<u>8.79</u>	<u>\$8,092,665</u>	\$ 21.81
Expected to vest after December 31, 2013	<u>298,240</u>	<u>8.79</u>	<u>\$7,990,161</u>	

The total fair value of the shares issued upon the vesting of stock awards during the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$3.8 million. The weighted-average grant date fair value of stock awards and units granted was \$22.12 per share during the year ended December 31, 2013, \$21.98 per share during the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$18.93 per share during the year ended December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$12.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Incentive Plan and the 2007 Incentive Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has a defined contribution plan (the “Rush 401k Plan”), which is available to all Company employees and the employees of certain affiliates. Each employee who has completed 90 days of continuous service is entitled to enter the Rush 401k Plan on the first day of the following month. Participating employees may contribute from 1% to 50% of total gross compensation. However, certain highly compensated employees are limited to a maximum contribution of 15% of total gross compensation. Effective January 1, 2011, for the first 10% of an employee’s contribution, the Company contributed an amount equal to 15% of the employees’ contributions for those employees with less than five years of service and an amount equal to 30% of the employees’ contributions for those employees with more than five years of service. Effective February 1, 2012, for the first 10% of an employee’s contribution, the Company contributed an amount equal to 20% of the employees’ contributions for those employees with less than five years of service and an amount equal to 40% of the employees’ contributions for those employees with more than five years of service. The Company incurred expenses related to the Rush 401k Plan of approximately \$4.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, \$3.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$2.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Deferred Compensation Plan

On November 6, 2010 the Board of Directors of the Company adopted the Rush Enterprises, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Deferred Compensation Plan”) pursuant to which selected employees and directors may elect to defer a portion of their annual compensation. The Deferred Compensation Plan also provides the Company with the discretion to make matching contributions to participants’ accounts. The Company established a rabbi trust to finance obligations under the Deferred Compensation Plan with corporate-owned variable life insurance contracts. Participants are 100% vested in their respective deferrals and the earnings thereon. The first deferral election period began on January 1, 2011. The Company’s liability related to the Deferred Compensation Plan was \$1.7 million on December 31, 2013 and \$0.6 million on December 31, 2012. The related cash surrender value of the life insurance contracts was \$1.6 million on December 31, 2013 and \$0.6 million on December 31, 2012.

The Company currently does not provide any post-retirement benefits nor does it provide any post-employment benefits.

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) were computed by dividing income from continuing operations by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS differs from basic EPS due to the assumed conversions of potentially dilutive options and restricted shares that were outstanding during the period. The Company’s Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock have equal claims on earnings of the Company. The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and the denominators of the basic and diluted per share computations for income from continuing operations (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Numerator-			
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share-			
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 49,217</u>	<u>\$ 62,455</u>	<u>\$ 55,213</u>
Denominator-			
Denominator for basic earnings per share, weighted average shares	39,405	38,643	37,861
Effect of dilutive securities-			
Stock options and restricted shares	<u>1,101</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>1,154</u>
Denominator for diluted earnings per share, adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions	<u>40,506</u>	<u>39,688</u>	<u>39,015</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$ 1.25</u>	<u>\$ 1.62</u>	<u>\$ 1.46</u>
Diluted earnings per common share and common share equivalents	<u>\$ 1.22</u>	<u>\$ 1.57</u>	<u>\$ 1.42</u>

Options to purchase shares of common stock that were outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive are as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Options	<u>927,796</u>	<u>1,123,795</u>	<u>533,100</u>
Total anti-dilutive securities	<u>927,796</u>	<u>1,123,795</u>	<u>533,100</u>

13. INCOME TAXES:

Provision for Income Taxes

The tax provisions are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current provision-			
Federal	\$ 7,755	\$ 8,647	\$ 3,081
State	<u>2,008</u>	<u>1,917</u>	<u>3,203</u>
	<u>9,763</u>	<u>10,564</u>	<u>6,284</u>
Deferred provision-			
Federal	20,470	25,752	27,495
State	<u>1,611</u>	<u>2,412</u>	<u>1,185</u>
	<u>22,081</u>	<u>28,164</u>	<u>28,680</u>
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$ 31,844</u>	<u>\$ 38,728</u>	<u>\$ 34,964</u>

A reconciliation of taxes based on the federal statutory rates and the provisions (benefits) for income taxes are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Income taxes at the federal statutory rate	\$ 28,371	\$ 35,414	\$ 31,562
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	2,259	2,753	2,795
Tax effect of permanent differences	802	766	621
Other, net	412	(205)	(14)
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 31,844</u>	<u>\$ 38,728</u>	<u>\$ 34,964</u>

The components of income taxes for other than continuing operations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Income tax expense (benefit) related to components of other comprehensive income:			
Change in fair value of cash flow swaps	\$ 338	\$ 133	\$ (728)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	—	(9)	(360)
Total	<u>\$ 338</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ (1,088)</u>
 Paid in capital – stock based compensation	 <u>\$ (2,566)</u>	 <u>\$ (1,668)</u>	 <u>\$ (1,993)</u>

The following summarizes the components of deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Current:		
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory	\$ 4,673	\$ 4,424
Accounts receivable	304	164
Capital lease obligations	3,821	4,604
Stock options	1,474	1,409
Accrued liabilities	4,531	2,337
State net operating loss carry forward	1,071	905
State tax credit	403	477
Other	—	310
Current deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 16,277</u>	<u>\$ 14,630</u>
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets:		
Capital lease obligations	\$ 13,002	\$ 13,811
Stock options	5,894	5,635
Other	1,821	1,679
	<u>20,717</u>	<u>21,125</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Difference between book and tax basis-		
Depreciation and amortization	<u>(168,539)</u>	<u>(144,881)</u>
Net non-current tax liability	<u>\$ (147,822)</u>	<u>\$ (123,756)</u>

The Company's various state net operating loss carry forwards expire from 2014 through 2034.

The Company included accruals for unrecognized income tax benefits totaling \$1.5 million as a component of accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2013, and \$1.4 million as of December 31, 2012. The unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would impact the Company's effective tax rate. An unfavorable settlement would require a charge to income tax expense and a favorable resolution would be recognized as a reduction to income tax expense. The Company records interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in income tax expense. The Company had accrued interest of \$81,000 at December 31, 2013 and \$49,000 at December 31, 2012 related to unrecognized tax benefits. The Company recognized approximately (\$31,598) in interest in 2013, compared to (\$2,294) in 2012, and (\$78,748) in 2011. No amounts were accrued for penalties.

The Company does not anticipate a significant change in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits in the next 12 months. As of December 31, 2013, the tax years ended December 31, 2010 through 2013 remained subject to audit by federal tax authorities and the tax years ended December 31, 2009 through 2013, remained subject to audit by state tax authorities.

A reconciliation of the change in the unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	2013	2012	2011
Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of period	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,466
Gross increases – tax positions in current year	466	358	290
Gross increases – tax positions in a prior year	–	267	119
Reductions due to lapse of statute of limitations	(330)	(553)	(538)
Unrecognized tax benefits at end of period	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,337

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation arising out of its operations in the ordinary course of business. The Company maintains liability insurance, including product liability coverage, in amounts deemed adequate by management. To date, aggregate costs to us for claims, including product liability actions, have not been material. However, an uninsured or partially insured claim, or claim for which indemnification is not available, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. The Company believes that there are no claims or litigation pending, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations. However, due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular claim or proceeding would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations for the fiscal period in which such resolution occurred.

The Company has purchase obligations of \$23.8 million at December 31, 2013 related to the Company's construction contracts for facilities in San Antonio, Texas, Orlando, Florida and Dallas, Texas, the Company's contract with Titan Technology Partners for integration and management services related to the SAP enterprise software and dealership management system implementation and SAP America, Inc. with respect to the Software License Agreement for the SAP enterprise software and dealership management system.

15. ACQUISITIONS:

All of the following acquisitions, unless otherwise noted, were considered business combinations accounted for under ASC 805 "Business Combinations." Pro forma information is not included in accordance with ASC 805 since no acquisitions were considered material individually or in the aggregate.

On October 28, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Prairie International Trucks, which operated International commercial truck dealerships in Champaign, Decatur, Bloomington, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois; a collision center in Champaign, Illinois and Idealease commercial lease and rental operations at the dealerships in Champaign, Decatur, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois.

The transaction was valued at approximately \$9.5 million with the purchase price paid in cash. The operations of Prairie International Trucks are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The preliminary purchase price was allocated based on the fair values of the assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition as follows (in thousands):

Property and equipment	\$ 3,209
Goodwill	2,832
Inventory	2,174
Accounts receivable	1,401
Other	3
Prepaid expenses	(56)
Accrued expenses	(23)
Total	<u>\$ 9,540</u>

All of the goodwill acquired in the Prairie International Trucks acquisition will be amortized over 15 years for tax purposes.

On September 30, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Transauthority, Inc., Transauthority Idealease, LLC and Transauthority Idealease-Tidewater, LLC, which operated commercial truck dealerships and commercial truck leasing operations in Richmond, Suffolk, Fredericksburg and Chester, Virginia.

The transaction was valued at approximately \$41.7 million, including real estate of \$11.1 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's floor plan and lease and rental truck financing arrangements with the remainder paid in cash. The operations of Transauthority, Inc., Transauthority Idealease, LLC and Transauthority Idealease-Tidewater, LLC are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The preliminary purchase price was allocated based on the fair values of the assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition as follows (in thousands):

Property and equipment	\$ 26,829
Goodwill	7,727
Inventory	5,248
Accounts receivable	1,554
Prepaid expenses	471
Other	66
Accrued expenses	(213)
Total	<u>\$ 41,682</u>

All of the goodwill acquired in the Transauthority acquisition will be amortized over 15 years for tax purposes.

On July 29, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Midwest Truck Sales, which operated commercial truck dealerships in St. Peters and St. Louis, Missouri and Olathe, Kansas.

The transaction was valued at approximately \$16.8 million, including real estate of \$2.3 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's floor plan and lease and rental truck financing arrangements with the remainder paid in cash. The operations of Midwest Truck Sales are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The preliminary purchase price was allocated based on the fair values of the assets at the date of acquisition as follows (in thousands):

Inventory	\$ 6,792
Goodwill	5,624
Property and equipment	4,333
Prepaid expenses	39
Other	53
Accrued expenses	(61)
Total	<u>\$ 16,780</u>

All of the goodwill acquired in the Midwest Truck Sales acquisition will be amortized over 15 years for tax purposes.

On July 1, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of The Larson Group, Inc., which included Ford and Mitsubishi Fuso truck franchises in Cincinnati, Ohio. The transaction was valued at approximately \$1.2 million, with the purchase price paid in cash.

On May 6, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets of Piedmont International Trucks, LLC, which operated commercial truck dealerships in Statesville, Hickory and Asheville, North Carolina. The acquisition included International and Idealease franchises. These locations are operating as Rush Truck Centers and offer commercial vehicles manufactured by International in addition to parts, service, body shop, leasing, financing and insurance capabilities.

As the value of certain assets and liabilities acquired in 2013 are preliminary in nature, they are subject to adjustment as additional information is obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The transaction was valued at approximately \$3.5 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's floor plan and lease and rental truck financing arrangements with the remainder paid in cash. The operations of Piedmont International Trucks, LLC are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The purchase price was allocated based on the fair values of the assets at the date of acquisition as follows (in thousands):

Inventory	\$ 1,720
Property and equipment	1,485
Prepaid expenses	10
Accounts receivable	364
Accrued expenses	(76)
Total	<u>\$ 3,503</u>

On December 31, 2012, the Company acquired certain assets of MVI Group, which operated commercial truck and bus dealerships in Ohio under the names of Miami Valley International, Center City International, CCI North Coast and Buckeye Truck Centers. The acquisition included International, IC Bus, and Isuzu franchise locations in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Findlay and Lima, Ohio. Rush Truck Leasing now operates Idealease truck rental and leasing franchises in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Lima, Ohio.

The transaction, including real estate, was valued at approximately \$104.5 million. The purchase price for the assets of the business was financed under the Company's floor plan and lease and rental truck financing arrangements with the remainder paid in cash. The purchase price was allocated based on the fair values of the assets at the date of acquisition as follows (in thousands):

Property and equipment, including real estate	\$ 29,768
Inventory	51,476
Accounts receivable	5,638
Prepaid expenses	488
Accrued expenses	(200)
Goodwill	17,365
Total	<u>\$ 104,525</u>

All of the goodwill acquired in the MVI Group acquisition will be amortized over 15 years for tax purposes.

On December 5, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of West Texas Peterbilt, which consisted of dealerships in Amarillo, Lubbock and Odessa, Texas that offer Peterbilt trucks, parts, service, financing and insurance, a parts and service facility in Dalhart, Texas and a parts facility in Hereford, Texas. Rush Truck Leasing operates a PacLease truck rental and leasing franchise in Lubbock, Texas. The transaction was valued at approximately \$24.6 million, with the purchase price paid in cash. The operations of West Texas Peterbilt are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition.

On November 5, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of Peck Road Ford, which consisted of a Ford and Isuzu commercial vehicle dealership in Whittier, California. The Company is operating the facility as a full-service Rush Truck Center offering Ford and Isuzu trucks, parts, service, financing and insurance. The transaction was valued at approximately \$10.0 million, with the purchase price paid in cash. The operations of Peck Road Ford are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition.

On March 14, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of Asbury Automotive Atlanta L.L.C., a subsidiary of Asbury Automotive Group, Inc., which consisted of commercial truck and bus dealerships in the metro Atlanta area under the "Nalley Motor Trucks" name. The acquisition included dealership locations in Atlanta and Doraville and a collision center in Atlanta. These locations are now operating as Rush Truck Centers. The transaction was valued at approximately \$55.3 million, with the purchase price paid in cash. The operations of Nalley Motor Trucks are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition.

On February 21, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of Heintzelman's Truck Center, which consisted of a Ford commercial vehicle dealership in Orlando, Florida. The Company now operates the facility as a full-service Rush Truck Center offering Ford trucks, parts, service, leasing, financing and insurance. The transaction was valued at approximately \$4.7 million, with the purchase price paid in cash. The operations of Heintzelman's Truck Center are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition.

16. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)

In February 2013, the FASB issued guidance requiring entities to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") by component. In addition, it requires entities to present, either on the face of the financial statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of AOCI by the respective line items of net income if the amount reclassified is required under GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. This guidance is effective prospectively for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The amounts required to be disclosed under this guidance are below.

The following table shows the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss (in thousands):

	Cash Flow Swaps	Available for Sale Securities	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ (1,178)	\$ (578)	\$ (1,756)
Changes in fair value	892	—	892
Income tax expense	(338)	—	(338)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	<u>\$ (624)</u>	<u>\$ (578)</u>	<u>\$ (1,202)</u>

The following table shows the amount of loss reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into earnings (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Losses on cash flow swaps to:		
Interest expense	\$ (290)	\$ (393)
Income tax benefit	113	153
Total reclassifications	<u>\$ (177)</u>	<u>\$ (240)</u>

17. UNAUDITED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA:

(In thousands, except per share amounts.)

	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
<u>2013</u>				
Revenues	\$ 756,788	\$ 789,674	\$ 913,064	\$ 925,179
Gross profit	133,788	137,688	150,312	150,226
Operating income	24,613	11,789	27,870	27,482
Income before income taxes	22,100	9,309	25,089	24,563
Net income	\$ 13,547	\$ 5,632	\$ 15,179	\$ 14,859
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.38
Diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.37
<u>2012</u>				
Revenues	\$ 777,329	\$ 835,844	\$ 745,133	\$ 732,261
Gross profit	128,260	129,636	125,171	117,700
Operating income	29,380	31,966	27,627	25,227
Income before income taxes	26,076	28,559	24,244	22,304
Net income	\$ 15,906	\$ 17,422	\$ 14,909	\$ 14,218
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.37
Diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.36

In May 2013, the Company entered into a Retirement and Transition Agreement with the Company's former Chairman, W. Marvin Rush, which resulted in the recognition of \$10.8 million in retirement pay and benefits recorded in selling, general and administrative expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the second quarter of 2013.

18. SEGMENTS:

The Company currently has one reportable business segment: the Truck Segment. The Truck Segment operates a network of commercial vehicle dealerships that provide an integrated one-stop source for the commercial vehicle needs of its customers, including retail sales of new and used commercial vehicles; aftermarket parts, service and body shop facilities; and a wide array of financial services, including the financing of new and used commercial vehicle purchases, insurance products and truck leasing and rentals. The Company's commercial vehicle dealerships are deemed a single reporting unit because they have similar economic characteristics. The Company's chief operating decision maker considers the entire Truck Segment, not individual dealerships, when making decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company evaluates performance based on income from continuing operations before income taxes not including extraordinary items.

The Company accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, that is, at current market prices. There were no material intersegment sales during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

The following table contains summarized information about reportable segment revenue, segment income or loss from continuing operations and segment assets for the periods ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	Truck Segment	All Other	Totals
<u>2013</u>			
Revenues from external customers	\$3,365,900	\$ 18,805	\$3,384,705
Interest income	41	—	41
Interest expense	10,559	175	10,734
Depreciation and amortization	29,403	522	29,925
Segment income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	81,856	(795)	81,061
Segment assets	2,140,008	27,790	2,167,798
Goodwill	212,904	2,560	215,464
Expenditures for segment assets	191,016	568	191,584
<u>2012</u>			
Revenues from external customers	\$3,072,092	\$ 18,475	\$3,090,567
Interest income	21	—	21
Interest expense	12,830	208	13,038
Depreciation and amortization	24,482	534	25,016
Segment income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	102,392	(1,209)	101,183
Segment assets	1,855,431	26,135	1,881,566
Goodwill	195,697	2,560	198,257
Expenditures for segment assets	170,436	515	170,951
<u>2011</u>			
Revenues from external customers	\$2,562,740	\$ 17,871	\$2,580,611
Interest income	20	—	20
Interest expense	6,876	305	7,181
Depreciation and amortization	19,471	613	20,084
Segment income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	91,820	(1,643)	90,177
Segment assets	1,691,938	25,763	1,717,701
Goodwill	180,052	2,560	182,612
Expenditures for segment assets	148,384	159	148,543

Revenues from segments below the quantitative thresholds are attributable to three operating segments of the Company and are included in the All Other column. Those segments include a retail tire company, an insurance agency and a guest ranch operation. None of those segments has ever met any of the quantitative thresholds for determining reportable segments.

19. **SUBSEQUENT EVENT:**

In January 2014, the Company acquired certain assets of CIT, Inc., which did business as Chicago International Trucks, McGrenho L.L.C., which did business as Indy Truck Sales, and Indiana Mack Leasing, LLC; and the membership interests of Idealease of Chicago, LLC. The acquisition included International commercial truck dealerships and Idealease commercial vehicle rental and leasing businesses in Carol Stream, Chicago, Grayslake, Huntley, Joliet, Kankakee and Ottawa, Illinois, and Brazil, Gary and Indianapolis, Indiana. The purchase price for the assets, membership interests, goodwill and dealership properties was approximately \$144.7 million, which was paid in cash and 83,091 shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock with a total value of \$2.0 million on the date of acquisition.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In accordance with Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2013, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and (2) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, the Company continued its implementation of the SAP enterprise software and dealership management system. As appropriate, the Company is modifying the documentation of its internal control processes and procedures relating to this change in dealer management systems to supplement and complement existing internal controls over financial reporting. Other than the above, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

As of December 31, 2013, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework," issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework). Based on the assessment, management determined that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on those criteria.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this annual report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. The report, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, is included in this Item 9A under the heading "Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm."

Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Rush Enterprises, Inc.

We have audited Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) (the COSO criteria). Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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 its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013, and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, of Rush Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries and our report dated March 3, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Antonio, Texas
March 3, 2014

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information called for by Item 10 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference to such information included in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Code of Ethics

We maintain a code of ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, and other persons performing similar functions. To view this code of ethics free of charge, please visit our website at www.rushenterprises.com (This website address is not intended to function as a hyperlink, and the information contained in our website is not incorporated in to this report or otherwise made part of this report). We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirements under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this code of ethics, if any, by posting such information on our website set forth above.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information called for by Item 11 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference to such information included in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

The information called for by Item 12 of Form 10-K, other than the equity compensation plan information set forth below, is incorporated herein by reference to such information included in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information called for by Item 13 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference to such information included in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information called for by Item 14 of Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference to such information included in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements

Included in Item 8 of Part II of this annual report on Form 10-K are the following:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm;
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013, and 2012;
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011;
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011;
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011;
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011; and
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

These schedules are omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

(a)(3) Exhibits

Index to Exhibits:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Identification of Exhibit</u>
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated March 19, 2010 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed March 25, 2010)
2.2	Amendment #1, dated as of May 24, 2010, to Asset Purchase Agreement, dated March 19, 2010 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed May 26, 2010)
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Rush Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-20797) for the quarter ended June 30, 2008)
3.2	Rush Enterprises, Inc. Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed May 21, 2013)
4.1	Specimen of certificate representing Common Stock (now Class B Common Stock), \$.01 par value, of Rush Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-03346 on Form S-1 filed April 10, 1996)
4.2	Specimen of certificate representing Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value, of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed July 9, 2002)
10.1	Right of First Refusal dated December 19, 2012 between Peterbilt Motors Company and W. Marvin Rush (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed December 20, 2012)
10.2	Right of First Refusal dated December 19, 2012 between Peterbilt Motors Company and W.M. "Rusty" Rush (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10. of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed December 20, 2012)

- 10.3+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-117305 on Form S-8 filed July 12, 2004)
- 10.4+ Form of Rush Enterprises, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.85 of the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-03346 on Form S-1 filed April 10, 1996)
- 10.5+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. Amended and Restated 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 000-20797) for the quarter ended December 31, 2010)
- 10.6+ Form of Rush Enterprises, Inc. 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-117305 on Form S-8 filed July 12, 2004)
- 10.7+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2004 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-121355 on Form S-8 filed December 17, 2004)
- 10.8+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. Amended and Restated 2006 Non-Employee Director Stock Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Company's Form 10-K (File No. 000-20797) for the year ended December 31, 2010)
- 10.9+ Form of Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2006 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Company's Registration Statement No. 333-138556 on Form S-8 filed November 9, 2006)
- 10.10+ Form of Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2006 Non-Employee Director Stock Plan Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q (File No. 000-20797) for the quarter ended June 30, 2012)
- 10.11+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed April 6, 2010)
- 10.12+ Form of Rush Enterprises Inc. 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of the Company's Form 10-K (File No. 000-20797) for the year ended December 31, 2008)
- 10.13+ Form of Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed March 14, 2012)
- 10.14+ Form of Rush Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan Stock Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Company's Form S-8 (File No. 333-144821) filed July 24, 2007)
- 10.15 Form of dealer agreement between Peterbilt Motors Company and Rush Truck Centers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of the Company's Form 10-K (File No. 000-20797) for the year ended December 31, 1999)
- 10.16 Amended and Restated Amendment to Dealer Sales and Service Agreements, dated December 19, 2012, by and among Peterbilt Motors Company, a division of PACCAR, Inc., Rush Enterprises, Inc. and the subsidiaries of Rush Enterprises, Inc. named a party therein (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed December 20, 2012)
- 10.17 Guaranty Agreement, dated December 31, 2010, by Rush Enterprises, Inc. and each other Guarantor party thereto in favor of General Electric Capital Corporation. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed January 6, 2011)

- 10.18 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated January 31, 2012, among Rush Truck Centers of Alabama, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Arizona, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of California, Inc., Rush Medium Duty Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Florida, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Georgia, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of New Mexico, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Oklahoma, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Tennessee, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of North Carolina, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Idaho, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Utah, Inc., and Rush Truck Centers of Oregon, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Texas, L.P., Rush Enterprises, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and General Electric Capital Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed February 2, 2012)
- 10.19 First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated March 29, 2012, by and among Rush Truck Centers of Alabama, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Arizona, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of California, Inc., Rush Medium Duty Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Florida, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Georgia, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of New Mexico, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Oklahoma, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Tennessee, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of North Carolina, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Idaho, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Utah, Inc., and Rush Truck Centers of Oregon, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Texas, L.P., Rush Enterprises, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and General Electric Capital Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Form 10-Q (File No. 000-20797) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012)
- 10.20 Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated December 31, 2012, among Rush Truck Centers of Alabama, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Arizona, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of California, Inc., Rush Medium Duty Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Florida, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Georgia, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of New Mexico, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Oklahoma, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Tennessee, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of North Carolina, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Idaho, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Utah, Inc., and Rush Truck Centers of Oregon, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Texas, L.P., Rush Truck Centers of Ohio, Inc., Rush Enterprises, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and General Electric Capital Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed January 3, 2013)
- 10.21 Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated July 11, 2013, among Rush Truck Centers of Alabama, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Arizona, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of California, Inc., Rush Medium Duty Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Colorado, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Florida, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Georgia, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of New Mexico, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Oklahoma, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Tennessee, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of North Carolina, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Idaho, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Utah, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Oregon, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Ohio, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Kansas, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Missouri, Inc., Rush Truck Centers of Texas, L.P., Rush Enterprises, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and GE Capital Commercial Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed July 16, 2013)
- 10.20+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed November 12, 2010)
- 10.23+ Form of Indemnity Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed February 27, 2007)
- 10.24+ Rush Enterprises, Inc. Executive Transition Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed July 25, 2008)
- 10.25+ Retirement and Transition Agreement, dated May 20, 2013, by and between the Company and W. Marvin Rush (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-20797) filed May 21, 2013)
- 21.1* Subsidiaries of the Company

23.1*	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
31.1*	Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Vice President and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1++	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2++	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

++ This exhibit shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Corporate and Shareholder Information

Rush Enterprises, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Board of Directors

W. M. “Rusty” Rush
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer
and President

W. Marvin Rush
Chairman Emeritus
and Founder

Thomas A. Akin
Audit Committee Chairman
Partner,
Akin, Doherty, Klein and Feuge, P.C.

Raymond J. Chess
Former Global Vehicle Line Executive,
General Motors Co.

Harold D. Marshall
Former President and
Chief Operating Officer,
Associates First Capital Corporation

Gerald R. Szczepanski
Nominating and Governance
Committee Chairman
Former Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Gadzooks, Inc.

James C. Underwood
Compensation Committee Chairman
Former Vice Chairman,
Isuzu Commercial Truck
of America, Inc.

Executive Officers Rush Enterprises, Inc.

W. M. “Rusty” Rush
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer
and President

Martin A. Naegelin, Jr.
Executive Vice President

Scott Anderson
Senior Vice President,
Finance, Insurance and Leasing

Steven L. Keller
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer

Corey H. Lowe
Senior Vice President,
Peterbilt Dealerships

Michael J. McRoberts
Senior Vice President,
Dealer Operations

David C. Orf
Senior Vice President,
Marketing, Fleets and
Specialized Equipment

Richard J. Ryan
Senior Vice President,
Navistar Dealerships

James E. Thor
Senior Vice President,
Retail Sales

Derrek Weaver
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and Secretary



Shareholder Information

Executive Offices
Rush Enterprises, Inc.
555 IH 35 South
Suite 500
New Braunfels, Texas 78130
830.626.5200

Independent Public
Accountants
Ernst & Young LLP
San Antonio, Texas

Corporate and
Securities Counsel
Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P.
San Antonio, Texas

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of
shareholders of the Company
will be held at 10:00 AM local
time on May 20, 2014 at
Rush Enterprises, Inc.
Executive Offices
555 IH 35 South, Suite 500
New Braunfels, Texas 78130

Availability of 10-K Report
Steven L. Keller
Rush Enterprises, Inc.
P.O. Box 34630
San Antonio, Texas 78265
830.626.5200

Shares Listed
Rush Enterprises, Inc. common
stock trades on the NASDAQ Global
Select Marketsm under the symbols
RUSHA and RUSHB.

Website
rushenterprises.com

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are “forward-looking statements” as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are described in the forward-looking statements section on page 1 of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K.



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