



2008
Annual Report



Corporate Profile

Since 1972, Credit Acceptance has provided auto loans to consumers, regardless of their credit history. Our product is offered through a nationwide network of automobile dealers who benefit from sales of vehicles to consumers who otherwise could not obtain financing; from repeat and referral sales generated by these same customers; and from sales to customers responding to advertisements for our product, but who actually end up qualifying for traditional financing.

Without our product, consumers are often unable to purchase a vehicle or they purchase an unreliable one. Further, as we report to the three national credit reporting agencies, an important ancillary benefit of our program is that we provide a significant number of our consumers with an opportunity to improve their lives by improving their credit score and move on to more traditional sources of financing. Credit Acceptance is publicly traded on the NASDAQ under the symbol CACC. For more information, visit creditacceptance.com.

Shareholder Letter

A Message From Our Chief Executive Officer

We produced strong results in 2008, in spite of a challenging economic environment. Consumer loan unit volumes grew 13.7% and adjusted net income per share increased 34.3%. Adjusted net income was \$82.8 million, a record for our Company¹. Our solid results were in sharp contrast to those of many other companies in our industry. While the downturn in the economy adversely impacted our loan performance, and our loan originations were constrained as a result of capital market conditions, these negative effects were offset by a more favorable competitive environment, which allowed us to increase pricing and therefore the expected profitability of new loan originations.

Our outlook for 2009 is both optimistic and cautious—optimistic because of our experience and track record, but cautious because our business entails substantial risk even in a stable economy. That business consists of investing in auto loans. The profitability of each loan is primarily a function of the cash payments we receive from the loan. We do not know at the time of origination how much cash we will ultimately realize, but instead must estimate it. Although we have been able to estimate future loan collections with reasonable precision historically, the uncertain external environment increases our risk of error. We believe we have taken reasonable steps to mitigate this risk, as discussed below, but we recognize that future changes in the economic environment may be beyond our ability to anticipate. We intend to stay vigilant as conditions change throughout the remainder of this year and beyond.

The strong results we achieved last year were due not just to executing well, but to taking a disciplined approach to competition during the previous five years. We have learned over many years that success in our industry requires us to pay close attention to the competitive cycle, and to maintain realistic expectations for loan performance and origination volume in all parts of the cycle.

We have witnessed the cycle of competition several times in our history. When I joined Credit Acceptance in 1991, there was little competition and we had almost unlimited opportunity to write new business at very high levels of profitability. But that environment changed rapidly and by 1995, we were contending with so much competition that we were unable to write profitable business at all. This cycle ended in 1997 with most of our competitors exiting the market.

The next cycle began in 2003. The competitive environment became increasingly difficult as capital to fund our competitors became easy to find. The cycle ended in late 2007 when our competitors started to experience higher than expected credit losses and disappointing financial results. That this happened is not surprising. Our competitors write business at very low levels of profitability and use very high levels of debt. They inevitably encounter higher than expected losses and, since they have little margin for error, they are forced to significantly reduce origination levels or, worse, to liquidate.

The poor performance of our competitors, and the even more significant issues in the overall economy, have caused capital for our industry to be in short supply. Lenders, having experienced huge losses in many of their investments, are justifiably cautious. In spite of these conditions, we made good progress in 2008 securing debt capital.

In January of 2008, we renewed and expanded our bank line of credit to \$133.5 million from \$75.0 million. In addition, we extended the maturity of this facility to June 2010. In February of 2008, the facility was further expanded to \$153.5 million.

Also in February of 2008, we extended the maturity of our \$325.0 million warehouse line of credit to February of 2009. In August of 2008, we extended the maturity again to August of 2009.

In April of 2008, we completed a \$150.0 million asset-backed non-recourse secured financing. In May of 2008, we completed a similar \$50.0 million financing.

¹2008 GAAP net income was \$67.2 million. 2008 GAAP earnings per share increased 22.7% over 2007.



These transactions allowed us to continue to originate a significant volume of new loans during 2008. Our lending sources recognized our solid long-term financial performance and our conservative use of debt. Although the underlying consumer loans we originate are considered high-risk, we offer lenders a very low-risk investment opportunity. Based on our debt outstanding at year-end, in order for our lenders to receive less than 100% of their expected principal and interest payments, our actual loan collection rate would need to be less than 50% of the amount we currently project. Although the economic environment we face going forward may reduce collection rates below current expectations, our lenders benefit from an extremely large margin of safety.

The capital markets became less accessible as the year progressed. As a result, we began to slow originations growth through pricing changes which began in March and continued throughout the year. During the first half of 2009, we are targeting origination unit volumes that are approximately 10% lower than those for the prior year. Origination levels for the second half of 2009 and for 2010 will depend on our success in renewing our warehouse and bank lines, and in securing additional debt capital. Given current market conditions, the probability of attracting additional debt capital or renewing our existing lines is difficult to predict. If we are unsuccessful, origination levels will be further curtailed. Because our consumer loan terms are short, and our loan portfolio is performing well, a reduction in loan volumes would result in a rapid reduction in debt levels. In a worst-case scenario, our debt levels would be reduced significantly by the end of 2010, and growth in loan originations could resume in 2011. However, given our strong performance in 2008, we are optimistic that we can secure sufficient financing and avoid this worst-case scenario.

EARNINGS

The table below summarizes our GAAP-based earnings results for 2001–2008:

	GAAP net income per share	Year-to-year change
2001	\$0.57	
2002	\$0.69	21.1%
2003	\$0.57	-17.4%
2004	\$1.40	145.6%
2005	\$1.85	32.1%
2006	\$1.66	-10.3%
2007	\$1.76	6.0%
2008	\$2.16	22.7%
Compound annual growth rate 2001-2008		21.0%

GAAP-based net income per share (diluted) increased 22.7% in 2008. Since 2001, GAAP-based earnings per share have grown at an annual compounded rate of 21.0%.

ADJUSTED EARNINGS

Our 2008 year-end earnings release included two adjustments to our GAAP financial results that are important for shareholders to understand: (1) a floating yield adjustment, and (2) a program fee yield adjustment.

Floating yield adjustment

The purpose of this adjustment is to modify the calculation of our GAAP-based finance charge revenue so that both favorable and unfavorable changes in expected cash flows from loans receivable are treated consistently. To make the adjustment understandable, we must first explain how GAAP requires us to account for finance charge revenue, which is our primary revenue source.

Credit Acceptance is an indirect lender, which means that the loans are originated by an automobile dealer and immediately assigned to us. We compensate the automobile dealer for the loan through two types of payments. The first payment is made at the time of origination. The remaining compensation is paid over time based on the performance of the loan. The amount we pay at the time of origination is called an advance; the portion paid over time is called dealer holdback.

Finance charge revenue equals the cash we collect from a loan (i.e., repayments by the consumer), less the amounts we pay to the dealer-partner (advance + dealer holdback). In other words, finance charge revenue equals the cash inflows from the loan less the cash outflows to acquire the loan. This amount, plus a modest amount of revenue from other sources, less our operating expenses, interest and taxes, is the sum that will ultimately be paid to shareholders or reinvested in new assets.

Under our current GAAP accounting methodology, finance charge revenue is recognized on a level-yield basis. That is, the amount of loan revenue recognized in a given period, divided by the loan asset, is a constant percentage. Recognizing loan revenue on a level-yield basis is reasonable, conforms to industry practice, and matches the economics of the business.

Where GAAP diverges from economic reality is in the way it deals with changes in expected cash flows. The expected cash flows from a dealer loan portfolio are not known with certainty. Instead, they are estimated. From an economic standpoint, if forecasted cash flows from one dealer loan increase by \$1,000 and forecasted cash flows from another dealer loan decrease by \$1,000, no change in our shareholders' economic position has occurred. GAAP, however, requires the Company to record the \$1,000 decrease as an expense in the current period, and to record the \$1,000 favorable change as income over the remaining life of the loan.

Shareholders relying on our GAAP financial statements would therefore see earnings which understate our economic performance in the current period, and earnings which overstate our economic performance in future periods.

The floating yield adjustment reverses the distortion caused by GAAP by treating both favorable and unfavorable changes in expected cash flows consistently. In other words, both types of changes are treated as adjustments to our loan yield over time.

Program fee yield adjustment

The purpose of this adjustment is to make the results for program fee revenue comparable across time periods. In 2001, the Company had begun charging dealer-partners a monthly program fee for access to the Company's Internet-based Credit Approval Processing System, also known as CAPS. In accordance with GAAP, this fee was being recorded as revenue in the month the fee was charged. However, based on feedback from field sales personnel and dealer-partners, the Company concluded that structuring the fee in this way was contributing to increased dealer-partner attrition. To address the problem, the Company changed its method for collecting these fees.

As of January 1, 2007, the Company began to take the program fee out of future dealer holdback payments instead of collecting it in the current period. The change reduced per unit profitability, since cash that previously was collected immediately is now collected over time. In addition, the change required us to modify our GAAP accounting method for program fees. Starting January 1, 2007, the Company began to record program fees for GAAP purposes as an adjustment to the loan yield, effectively recognizing them over the term of the dealer loan. This new GAAP treatment is more consistent with the cash economics. To allow for proper comparisons in the future, the program fee adjustment applies this new GAAP treatment to all pre-2007 periods.



The following table shows earnings per share (diluted) for 2001–2008 after the two adjustments:

	GAAP net income per share	Floating yield adjustment per share	Program fee adjustment per share ¹	Adjusted net income per share ²	Year-to-year change
2001	\$0.57	\$ 0.03	\$(0.03)	\$0.57	
2002	\$0.69	\$ 0.06	\$(0.05)	\$0.70	22.8%
2003	\$0.57	\$ 0.03	\$(0.05)	\$0.55	-21.4%
2004	\$1.40	\$ 0.00	\$(0.03)	\$1.37	149.1%
2005	\$1.85	\$(0.06)	\$(0.05)	\$1.74	27.0%
2006	\$1.66	\$ 0.01	\$(0.08)	\$1.59	-8.6%
2007	\$1.76	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.16	\$2.03	27.7%
2008	\$2.16	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.07	\$2.65	30.5%
<i>Compound annual growth rate 2001-2008</i>					24.5%

¹The program fee adjustment will become less significant in future periods. The program fee adjustment is projected to be \$0.03 per share in 2009, \$0.01 per share in 2010 and immaterial starting in 2011.

²The adjusted net income per share results and year-to-year changes shown in the table differ slightly from those published in the Company's year-end earnings releases. That is because the earnings release figures include additional adjustments related to taxes, non-recurring expenses and discontinued operations. Those additional adjustments have been excluded from the table for simplicity. See Exhibit A for a reconciliation of all adjustments.

As the table shows, adjusted net income per share (diluted) increased 30.5% in 2008. Over the full eight-year period, adjusted net income per share increased at an annual compounded rate of 24.5%. In most years, the two adjustments had a relatively insignificant impact on our results. However, in 2008 the impact of the floating yield adjustment was significant because we reduced our expectations for loan performance. We believe the adjusted results more accurately reflect our performance in 2008 than do the non-adjusted results.

ECONOMIC PROFIT

We use a financial metric called Economic Profit to evaluate our financial results and determine incentive compensation. Besides including the two adjustments discussed above, Economic Profit differs from GAAP-based net income in one other important respect: Economic Profit includes a cost for equity capital.

The following table summarizes Economic Profit on a diluted per share basis for 2001–2008:

	Adjusted net income per share	Imputed cost of equity per share	Adjusted Economic Profit per share
2001	\$0.57	\$(0.69)	\$(0.12)
2002	\$0.70	\$(0.82)	\$(0.12)
2003	\$0.55	\$(0.80)	\$(0.25)
2004	\$1.37	\$(0.84)	\$ 0.53
2005	\$1.74	\$(0.88)	\$ 0.86
2006	\$1.59	\$(0.84)	\$ 0.75
2007	\$2.03	\$(0.87)	\$ 1.16
2008	\$2.65	\$(1.15)	\$ 1.50

Economic Profit per share (including the floating yield and program fee adjustments) improved 29.3% in 2008, to \$1.50 from \$1.16 in 2007.



Economic Profit is a function of three variables: the adjusted average amount of capital invested, the adjusted return on capital, and the adjusted weighted average cost of capital. The following table summarizes our financial performance in these areas for the last eight years:

	Adjusted average capital invested (in thousands)	Adjusted return on capital	Adjusted weighted average cost of capital	Spread
2001	\$469,939	7.4%	8.4%	-1.0%
2002	\$462,010	7.7%	8.9%	-1.2%
2003	\$437,467	6.6%	9.0%	-2.4%
2004	\$483,734	13.1%	8.6%	4.5%
2005	\$523,438	14.7%	8.3%	6.4%
2006	\$548,482	12.9%	8.1%	4.8%
2007	\$710,114	12.1%	7.0%	5.1%
2008	\$974,976	11.2%	6.4%	4.8%
Compound annual growth rate 2001-2008	11.0%			

See Exhibit A for a reconciliation of the above adjusted financial measures to the most relevant GAAP financial measures.

As the table shows, the improvement in Economic Profit per share from 2001 through 2005 resulted primarily from increases in the adjusted return on capital. In 2006—a year in which Economic Profit per share declined—adjusted return on capital was again the main driver, but in the opposite direction. Adjusted return on capital declined as a result of a \$7.0 million after-tax charge related to an agreement to settle litigation (growing out of an activity that occurred 10 years prior) and a \$4.4 million after-tax gain from discontinued operations recorded in 2005. After 2006, the improvement in Economic Profit per share resulted from increases in adjusted average capital and decreases in the adjusted cost of capital. The decreases were due to lower borrowing costs and greater use of debt, which carries a lower average cost than equity capital. These favorable trends after 2006 were partially offset by lower returns on capital as a result of pricing changes we made in 2006 and 2007 to respond to a more competitive market environment. We reversed the pricing changes in 2008 as competitive conditions improved. If loan performance meets our current expectations and market conditions allow us to maintain our current pricing, the 2008 pricing changes are likely to result in improved returns on capital in future periods.

LOAN PERFORMANCE

One of the most important variables determining our financial success is loan performance. The most important time to correctly assess future loan performance is at origination, since that is when we determine the advance we pay to the dealer-partner. Assessing future collection rates is difficult, however. Knowing this, we allocate significant time and attention to the process. Most importantly, we maintain realistic expectations about the precision of our estimates, and set advance rates so that even if we overestimate loan performance, the loans are still highly likely to be profitable.

At loan inception, we use a statistical model to estimate the expected collection rate for each loan. The statistical model is called a credit scorecard. Most consumer finance companies use such a tool to evaluate the loans they originate. Our credit scorecard combines credit bureau data, customer data supplied in the credit application, vehicle data, and data captured from the loan transaction such as the amount of the down payment received from the customer or the initial loan term. We developed our first credit scorecard in 1998, and have revised it several times since then. An accurate credit scorecard allows us to evaluate and properly price new loan originations, which improves the probability that we will actually realize our expected returns on capital.



Subsequent to loan origination, we continue to evaluate the expected collection rate for each loan. Our evaluation becomes more accurate as the loans age, as we use actual loan performance data in our forecast. By comparing our current expected collection rate for each loan with the rate we projected at the time of origination, we are able to assess the accuracy of that initial forecast.

The following table compares, for each of the last eight years, our most current forecast of loan performance with our initial forecast:

	12/31/2008 forecast	Initial forecast	Variance	Current forecast as % of initial forecast
2001	67.4%	70.4%	-3.0%	95.7%
2002	70.4%	67.9%	2.5%	103.7%
2003	73.8%	72.0%	1.8%	102.5%
2004	73.4%	73.0%	0.4%	100.5%
2005	74.1%	74.0%	0.1%	100.1%
2006	70.3%	71.4%	-1.1%	98.5%
2007	67.9%	70.7%	-2.8%	96.0%
2008	67.9%	69.7%	-1.8%	97.4%

The loans we originated in 2002–2005 have performed better than our initial expectation, while loans originated in 2001 and in 2006–2008 have performed worse. Loan performance can be explained by a combination of internal and external factors. Internal factors affecting loan performance include the quality of our origination and collection processes, the quality of our credit scorecard, and changes in our policies governing new loan originations. External factors include the unemployment rate, the retail price of gasoline, vehicle wholesale values and the cost of other required expenditures (such as for food and energy) that impact our customers.

The following table highlights one external factor, the national unemployment rate, and compares it to our loan performance variance as defined in the table above. For purposes of this comparison, we used the average change in the national unemployment rate over the 24-month period following loan origination. For loans originated within the last 24 months, we used the change in the unemployment rate that occurred through December of 2008:

	Variance in loan performance from initial estimate	24-month change in the average national unemployment rate
2001	-3.0%	1.3%
2002	2.5%	-0.2%
2003	1.8%	-0.9%
2004	0.4%	-0.9%
2005	0.1%	-0.4%
2006	-1.1%	1.2%
2007	-2.8%	2.6%
2008	-1.8%	1.5%
<i>Average</i>	-0.5%	0.5%

The years 2002–2005 were each followed by a 24-month period in which the unemployment rate decreased, while 2001 and 2006 were each followed by a 24-month period in which unemployment rose. As the table shows, loans originated in 2002–2005 have performed better than we initially expected, whereas loans originated in 2001 and 2006 have performed worse. For 2007 and 2008, we do not have a full 24 months of seasoning for all loans originated. However, over the period we do have, the relationship between loan performance and the unemployment rate appears to be following the historical pattern.



As the economy deteriorated in 2008 and we observed that recent loans were no longer performing as well as expected, we took two types of actions. One was to reduce advance rates throughout the year in response to the contraction of the capital markets as well as declining competition. The other was to adjust our forecasted collection rates. In the second quarter of 2008, we reduced our forecasted collection rate for loans originated in 2006–2008 by 100 to 300 basis points. In the third quarter of 2008, actual loan performance was consistent with our revised expectations. But in the fourth quarter, loan performance declined once again, and we further reduced our forecast for loans originated after September 30, 2007, this time by an additional 100 basis points. We now expect collection rates for new originations to run 400 basis points below the rates we forecast for similar loans prior to the adjustments. The 400 basis point reduction reflects both the negative variance experienced to date on 2007 and 2008 loans (280 basis points and 180 basis points, respectively) and an expectation that the unemployment rate will continue to increase. During the first two months of 2009, actual loan performance has been consistent with our revised forecast.

Overall, given the rapid weakening of the economic environment last year, we are encouraged by our loan performance. At the end of 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.4%. By the end of 2008, it had increased to 7.2%. In spite of this, we now expect loans originated in 2006 to produce a collection rate that is only 110 basis points less than our original estimate. As a result, although the increase in the unemployment rate has been severe, loans originated during 2006 should still be very profitable. Since over 80% of the expected collections from 2006 originations have already been received, our current estimated collection rates and therefore our conclusions regarding the loans' profitability are fairly certain.

The performance of loans originated in 2007 is similarly encouraging. The unemployment rate at the end of 2007 was 4.9%, meaning that for 2007 loans, the increase in the unemployment rate has been only slightly less severe than for the 2006 group, but it has occurred over a much shorter time period. Moreover, because 2007 was a period of extreme competition and we had not yet adjusted our scorecard to reflect economic changes, 2007 loans were originated and priced during the worst possible environment. In spite of this, the expected collection rate for these loans has declined by only 280 basis points. With 55% of our expected collections now realized, we continue to expect these loans to be very profitable.

Further, given the actions we took last year—pricing our loans to achieve a higher return on capital, and reducing our expectations for loan performance—we believe it to be very likely that our 2008 and 2009 loan originations will produce an appropriate level of profitability as well.

We believe our success in generating profitable loans is attributable to the way we approach and structure our business:

- We maintain consistent standards for new loan originations. During extremely competitive periods, it is common for industry participants to relax underwriting standards. Our view is that the sizable loan performance declines experienced by other industry participants reflect not only economic pressures, but also the relaxed underwriting standards that were prevalent during 2006 and 2007. The reason we have experienced relatively modest declines in loan performance, we believe, is that we have maintained our underwriting discipline in spite of competitive pressures.
- We originate loans with an expected return on capital that is meaningfully higher than our cost of capital. As a result, even if our loans do not perform as we expect, they are still very likely to be profitable.
- The economic penalty that occurs if our loans under-perform is shared with our dealer-partners. Under our Portfolio Program, which represents 70% of our current loan portfolio, our dealer-partners receive 80% of all collections received (net of certain collection costs) after repaying their initial advance. This significantly reduces the impact on our shareholders of a shortfall in collection results, since the amount of the shortfall is partially offset by a reduction in the amounts that would otherwise be paid to our dealer-partners.



UNIT VOLUME

The following table summarizes unit volume growth for 2001–2008:

	Unit volume	Year-to-year change
2001	61,928	
2002	49,801	-19.6%
2003	61,445	23.4%
2004	74,154	20.7%
2005	81,184	9.5%
2006	91,344	12.5%
2007	106,693	16.8%
2008	121,282	13.7%
Compound annual growth rate 2001-2008		10.1%

Except for 2002, when we had difficulty obtaining capital and were forced to reduce loan originations, we have been successful in growing unit volumes each year. For the 2001–2008 period, unit volumes have grown at an annual compounded rate of 10.1%.

Historically, I have explained unit volume trends by focusing on three variables: the number of new dealer-partners, dealer-partner attrition and the average volume per dealer-partner. Although we continue to focus on these factors, they have ceased to be the primary determinants of unit volume, as volume is now largely determined by the amount of capital we have to fund new loan originations. For completeness, however, I will review the data on new dealer-partner enrollments, attrition and volume per dealer-partner, and make some brief comments on each one.

Enrollments—The number of new dealer-partners added in each of the last eight years is summarized below:

	New dealer-partners
2001.....	310
2002.....	156
2003.....	331
2004.....	456
2005.....	738
2006.....	857
2007.....	1,162
2008.....	1,202

We have historically been successful at enrolling new dealer-partners in our program. Because our target market is large, consisting of more than 50,000 franchised and independent automobile dealers, and because many of our competitors have now significantly reduced origination volumes or have exited the market entirely, we expect to be able to continue enrolling a significant volume of new dealer-partners for the foreseeable future.

Attrition—This factor, expressed as the percentage of dealer-partners who were active in one year but inactive in the next year, is summarized below:

	<u>Attrition</u>
2001	30.5%
2002	43.9%
2003	30.4%
2004	22.6%
2005	19.4%
2006	25.0%
2007	26.2%
2008	28.6%

Attrition increased in 2008, 2007 and 2006 after steadily declining in 2005, 2004 and 2003. The increase in 2006 and 2007 is attributable to a more difficult competitive environment, while the increase in 2008 is attributable to the numerous pricing changes we implemented during the year. When we reduce advance rates, dealer-partners find it more difficult to originate profitable loans. This impacts both volume per dealer-partner and attrition. In addition, many automobile dealers exited the market entirely in 2008 as a result of extreme pressure from the deteriorating economy.

Volume per dealer-partner—The following table summarizes unit volume per dealer-partner for 2001–2008:

	<u>Average volume per dealer-partner</u>	<u>Year-to-year change</u>
2001	52.5	
2002	59.1	12.6%
2003	64.7	9.5%
2004	61.2	-5.4%
2005	46.2	-24.5%
2006	41.3	-10.6%
2007	37.7	-8.7%
2008	37.2	-1.3%

After increasing in 2002 and 2003, volume per dealer-partner declined in each of the next five years. Shareholders should take comfort in the declines in average volume per dealer-partner, since they reflect our decision to maintain pricing and underwriting standards during the highly competitive period of 2004–2007, as well as our decision to reduce advance rates in 2008. Had we elected to pursue a strategy of increasing or maintaining volume per dealer-partner during those years—a strategy pursued by many of our competitors—we would be in a much worse position today.

SHARE REPURCHASES

We did not repurchase shares in 2008. As noted above, the changes in the capital markets caused capital to be in short supply. Instead, we used all of our available capital to fund new loans.

Our historical approach has been to use excess capital to repurchase shares when prices are at or below our estimate of intrinsic value (which is the discounted value of future cash flows). As long as the share price is at or below intrinsic value, we prefer share repurchases to dividends for several reasons. First, share repurchases are given more favorable tax treatment than are dividends. Shareholders who sell a portion of their holdings in effect



receive the same benefit as they do from a dividend, but they are only taxed on the difference between the cash proceeds from the sale and the cost basis of their shares. With a dividend, the entire cash amount received is taxable. In addition, distributing capital to shareholders through a share repurchase gives shareholders the option to defer taxes by electing not to sell any of their holdings. A dividend does not allow shareholders to defer taxes in this manner.

Second, a share repurchase provides shareholders with the discretion to increase their ownership, receive cash or do both based on their individual circumstances and view of the value of a Credit Acceptance share. (They do both if the proportion of shares they sell is smaller than the ownership stake they gain through the repurchase program.) A dividend does not provide similar flexibility. Third, repurchasing shares below intrinsic value increases the value of the remaining shares.

Since beginning our share repurchase program in mid-1999, we have repurchased approximately 20.4 million shares at a total cost of \$399.2 million. While the average price paid per share has been well below our current estimate of intrinsic value, it is easy to conclude with the benefit of hindsight that shareholders would likely have been better off had we elected to retain the capital used for a significant portion of these repurchases. Although we believe the benefits of repurchasing shares are as described (and are preferable to the benefits of dividends), we applied our policy in error by believing we had excess capital when in fact as a result of the credit crisis, we didn't. We are likely to again repurchase shares at some point, since eventually our profits will need to be distributed to shareholders. However, we will be much more cautious in our assessment of future capital needs. In the near term, profits will be used to reduce our level of debt outstanding.

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

Our financial success is a result of having a unique and valuable product and of putting in many years of hard work to develop the business.

Our core product has remained essentially unchanged for 37 years. We provide auto loans to consumers regardless of their credit history. Our customers consist of individuals who have typically been turned away by other lenders. Traditional lenders have many reasons for declining a loan. We have always believed that individuals, if given an opportunity to establish or reestablish a positive credit history, will take advantage of it. As a result of this belief, we have changed the lives of thousands of people.

However, as we have found, having a unique and valuable product is only one of the elements we need if we are to make our business successful. There are others, and many have taken years to develop. The following summarizes the key elements of our success today:

- We have developed the ability to offer guaranteed credit approval while maintaining an appropriate return on capital. It took years to develop the processes and accumulate the customer and loan performance data that we use to make profitable loans in our segment of the market.
- We understand the daily execution required to successfully service a portfolio of automobile loans to customers in our target market. There are many examples of companies in our industry that underestimated the effort involved and are now bankrupt. Approximately 50% of our team members work directly on some aspect of servicing our loan portfolio, and we are fortunate to have such a capable and engaged group.
- We have learned how to develop relationships with dealer-partners that are profitable. Forging a profitable relationship requires us to select the right dealer, align incentives, communicate constantly and create processes to enforce standards. In our segment of the market, the dealer-partner has significant influence over loan performance. Learning how to create relationships with dealer-partners who share our passion for changing lives has been one of our most important accomplishments.



- We have developed a much more complete program for helping dealer-partners serve this segment of the market. Over the years, many dealer-partners have been overwhelmed by the work required to be successful in our program. Many dealer-partners have quit, telling us the additional profits generated from our program were not worth the effort. We have continually worked to provide solutions for the many obstacles that our dealer-partners encounter. It is impossible to quantify the impact of these initiatives on our loan volume because of the changing external environment. However, anecdotal evidence suggests our efforts have been worthwhile. Continuing to make our program easier for dealer-partners will likely produce additional benefits in the future.
- We have developed a strong management team. Our team is deeper and more talented than at any other time in our history. Our success in growing the business while simultaneously improving our returns on capital could not have occurred without the dedication and energy of this talented group.
- We have strengthened our focus on our core business. At times in our history, our focus had been diluted by the pursuit of other, non-core opportunities. Today, we offer one product and focus 100% of our energy and capital on perfecting this product and providing it profitably.
- We have developed a unique system, CAPS, for originating auto loans. Traditional indirect lending is inefficient. Many traditional lenders take 1–4 hours to process a loan application, and they decline most of the applications they process. We take 60 seconds, and we approve 100% of the applications submitted, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, our CAPS system makes our program easier for dealer-partners to use, and allows us to deploy much more precise risk-adjusted pricing.
- We have developed a high-quality field sales force. Our sales team provides real value to our dealer-partners. Team members act as consultants as we teach dealer-partners how to successfully serve our market segment.
- We have developed the ability to execute our loan origination process consistently over time. Consistent execution is difficult, as it requires us to maintain an appropriate balance between providing excellent service to our dealer-partners, and ensuring the loans we originate meet our standards. We measure both loan compliance and dealer-partner satisfaction on a monthly basis to assess our performance, and use these measures to make adjustments when necessary.
- We devote a large portion of our time to something we call organizational health. Organizational health is about putting our team members in position to do their best work. For that, we focus consistently on 10 elements of operational effectiveness, including setting clear expectations, communicating fully, managing performance, providing training, maintaining effective incentive compensation plans, and providing the technology and processes required for operational excellence.

A FINAL NOTE

We faced a unique set of challenges last year, but once again delivered outstanding financial results. Our recent financial performance and our longer-term track record present a compelling case that something exceptional is occurring at our Company. We start with a customer that other companies avoid, and provide an opportunity for this customer to obtain a vehicle, establish a positive credit history, and move his or her life in a positive direction. Our team members take pride in our product, and deserve credit for our success. I admire their perseverance, am proud of their many accomplishments and am grateful for their efforts.



Brett A. Roberts
Chief Executive Officer

Certain statements herein are forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks. Please see “Forward-Looking Statements” on page 40 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K included herewith.



EXHIBIT A
RECONCILIATION OF GAAP FINANCIAL RESULTS TO NON-GAAP MEASURES

(in thousands)	GAAP net income	Floating yield adjustment	Program fee adjustment	Other adjustments ¹	Adjusted net income	
2008	\$67,177	\$13,079	\$2,075	\$461	\$82,792	
	GAAP net income per share	Floating yield adjustment per share	Program fee adjustment per share	Other adjustments per share ¹	Adjusted net income per share	Year-to-year change
2007.....	\$1.76	\$0.11	\$0.16	\$(0.05)	\$1.98	
2008.....	\$2.16	\$0.42	\$0.07	\$ 0.01	\$2.66	34.3%

¹Other adjustments include gain from discontinued United Kingdom segment (after-tax), litigation, interest expense related to interest rate swap agreement, and adjustment to record taxes at 37%, as disclosed in the Company's year-end earnings release.

(in thousands)	GAAP average capital invested ¹	Floating yield adjustment	Program fee adjustment	Adjusted average capital invested
2001.....	\$466,802	\$ 3,451	\$ (314)	\$469,939
2002.....	\$457,641	\$ 5,792	\$(1,423)	\$462,010
2003.....	\$431,973	\$ 7,933	\$(2,439)	\$437,467
2004.....	\$478,345	\$ 8,730	\$(3,341)	\$483,734
2005.....	\$520,376	\$ 7,574	\$(4,512)	\$523,438
2006.....	\$550,017	\$ 5,510	\$(7,045)	\$548,482
2007.....	\$707,755	\$ 8,198	\$(5,839)	\$710,114
2008.....	\$963,569	\$13,762	\$(2,355)	\$974,976

¹Average capital invested is defined as average debt plus average shareholders' equity.

	GAAP return on capital ¹	Floating yield adjustment	Program fee adjustment	Adjusted return on capital
2001.....	7.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	7.4%
2002.....	7.7%	0.5%	-0.4%	7.7%
2003.....	6.8%	0.2%	-0.4%	6.6%
2004.....	13.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	13.1%
2005.....	15.6%	-0.6%	-0.3%	14.7%
2006.....	13.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	12.9%
2007.....	11.0%	0.4%	0.8%	12.1%
2008.....	9.8%	1.2%	0.2%	11.2%

¹Return on capital is defined as net income plus interest expense after-tax divided by average capital.

	GAAP weighted average cost of capital ¹	Floating yield adjustment	Program fee adjustment	Adjusted weighted average cost of capital
2001.....	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%
2002.....	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%
2003.....	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
2004.....	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
2005.....	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
2006.....	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%
2007.....	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%
2008.....	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%

¹The cost of capital includes both a cost of equity and a cost of debt. The cost of equity capital is determined based on a formula that considers the risk of the business and the risk associated with our use of debt. The formula utilized for determining the cost of equity capital is as follows: (the average 30-year treasury rate + 5%) + [(1 - tax rate) x (the average 30-year treasury rate + 5% - pre-tax average cost-of-debt rate) x average debt/(average equity + average debt x tax rate)].

NOTE: Amounts may not add due to rounding.



UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008

OR

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-20202

CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Michigan

*(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)*

**25505 W. Twelve Mile Road
Southfield, Michigan**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

38-1999511

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

48034-8339

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(248) 353-2700

**Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Common Stock**

**Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None**

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (Section 229.405 of this chapter) 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 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 Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of 3,667,364 shares of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2008 was approximately \$93.7 million. For purposes of this computation all officers, directors and 10% beneficial owners of the Registrant are assumed to be affiliates. Such determination should not be deemed an admission that such officers, directors and beneficial owners are, in fact, affiliates of the Registrant.

At February 20, 2009, there were 30,747,018 shares of the Registrant's common stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement pertaining to the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "Proxy Statement") filed pursuant to Regulation 14A are incorporated herein by reference into Part III.

CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008
INDEX TO FORM 10-K

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
1. Business	3
1A. Risk Factors	14
1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	17
2. Properties	17
3. Legal Proceedings	18
4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	18
PART II	
5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	19
6. Selected Financial Data	21
7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	22
7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	40
8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	41
9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	82
9A. Controls and Procedures	82
PART III	
10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	84
11. Executive Compensation	84
12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	84
13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	84
14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	85
PART IV	
15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	85

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Since 1972, Credit Acceptance (referred to as the “Company”, “Credit Acceptance”, “we”, “our” or “us”) has provided auto loans to consumers, regardless of their credit history. Our product is offered through a nationwide network of automobile dealers who benefit from sales of vehicles to consumers who otherwise could not obtain financing; from repeat and referral sales generated by these same customers; and from sales to customers responding to advertisements for our product, but who actually end up qualifying for traditional financing.

Without our product, consumers are often unable to purchase a vehicle or they purchase an unreliable one. Further, as we report to the three national credit reporting agencies, an important ancillary benefit of our program is that we provide a significant number of our consumers with an opportunity to improve their lives by improving their credit score and move on to more traditional sources of financing.

Credit Acceptance was founded to collect retail installment contracts (referred to as “Consumer Loans”) originated by automobile dealerships owned by our founder, majority shareholder, and Chairman, Donald Foss. During the 1980s, we began to market this service to non-affiliated dealers and, at the same time, began to offer dealers a non-recourse cash payment (referred to as an “advance”) against anticipated future collections on Consumer Loans serviced for that dealer.

We refer to dealers who participate in our programs, and share our commitment to changing consumers’ lives, as “dealer-partners”. Upon enrollment in our programs, the dealer-partner enters into a dealer servicing agreement with Credit Acceptance that defines the legal relationship between Credit Acceptance and the dealer-partner. The dealer servicing agreement assigns the responsibilities for administering, servicing, and collecting the amounts due on Consumer Loans from the dealer-partners to us. A consumer who does not qualify for conventional automobile financing can purchase a used vehicle from a Credit Acceptance dealer-partner and finance the purchase through us. We are an indirect lender from a legal perspective, meaning the Consumer Loan is originated by the dealer-partner and immediately assigned to us.

Consumers and dealer-partners benefit from our programs as follows:

Consumers. We help change the lives of consumers who do not qualify for conventional automobile financing by helping them obtain quality transportation. An important ancillary benefit of our program is that we provide consumers with an opportunity to establish or reestablish their credit through the timely repayment of their Consumer Loan.

Dealer-Partners. Our program increases dealer-partners’ profits in the following ways:

- Enables dealer-partners to sell cars to consumers who may not be able to obtain financing without our program. In addition, consumers often become repeat customers by financing future vehicle purchases either through our program or, after they have successfully established or reestablished their credit, through conventional financing.
- Allows dealer-partners to share in the profits not only from the sale of the vehicle, but also from its financing.
- Enables dealer-partners to attract consumers by advertising “guaranteed credit approval”, where allowed by law. The consumers will often use other services of the dealer-partners and refer friends and relatives to them.
- Enables dealer-partners to attract consumers who mistakenly assume they do not qualify for conventional financing.

Business Segments

We have two reportable business segments: United States and Other. The United States segment is our dominant segment and consists of the United States automobile financing business. The Other segment consists of

businesses in liquidation, primarily represented by the discontinued United Kingdom automobile financing business. For information regarding our reportable segments, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements of this Form 10-K.

Principal Business

We have two primary programs: the Portfolio Program and the Purchase Program. Under the Portfolio Program, we advance money to dealer-partners (referred to as a “Dealer Loan”) in exchange for the right to service the underlying Consumer Loan. Under the Purchase Program, we buy the Consumer Loan from the dealer-partner (referred to as a “Purchased Loan”) and keep all amounts collected from the consumer. Dealer Loans and Purchased Loans are collectively referred to as “Loans”. The following table shows the percentage of Consumer Loans assigned to us under each of the programs for each of the last 12 quarters:

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>Portfolio Program</u>	<u>Purchase Program</u>
March 31, 2006	94.9%	5.1%
June 30, 2006	95.8%	4.2%
September 30, 2006	96.3%	3.7%
December 31, 2006	96.5%	3.5%
March 31, 2007	94.8%	5.2%
June 30, 2007	83.8%	16.2%
September 30, 2007	74.5%	25.5%
December 31, 2007	70.6%	29.4%
March 31, 2008	70.2%	29.8%
June 30, 2008	65.4%	34.6%
September 30, 2008	69.2%	30.8%
December 31, 2008	78.2%	21.8%

Dealer-partners that enroll in our programs have the option to either pay an upfront, one-time enrollment fee of \$9,850 or defer payment by agreeing to allow us to keep 50% of their first accelerated dealer holdback payment (“Portfolio Profit Express”). Portfolio Profit Express is paid to qualifying dealer-partners after a pool of 100 or more Consumer Loans has been closed. Dealer-partners that enrolled in our programs prior to 2008 have the option to assign Consumer Loans under either the Portfolio Program or the Purchase Program. During 2008, we changed our eligibility requirements for new dealer-partner enrollments to restrict access to the Purchase Program. For dealer-partners that enrolled in our programs during the first eight months of 2008, only dealer-partners that elected to pay the upfront, one-time enrollment fee were initially allowed to assign Consumer Loans under either program. Dealer-partners that elected the deferred option during this period were only granted access to the Purchase Program after the first Portfolio Profit Express payment has been made under the Portfolio Program. For all dealer-partners enrolling in our programs after August 31, 2008, access to the Purchase Program is only granted after the first Portfolio Profit Express payment has been made under the Portfolio Program.

Portfolio Program

As payment for the vehicle, the dealer-partner generally receives the following:

- a down payment from the consumer;
- a cash advance from us; and
- after the advance has been recovered by us, the cash from payments made on the Consumer Loan, net of certain collection costs and our servicing fee (“dealer holdback”).

We record the amount advanced to the dealer-partner as a Dealer Loan, which is classified within Loans receivable in our consolidated balance sheets. Cash advanced to dealer-partners is automatically assigned to the originating dealer-partner’s open pool of advances. At the dealer-partner’s option, a pool containing at least 100 Consumer Loans can be closed and subsequent advances assigned to a new pool. All advances due from a dealer-

partner are secured by the future collections on the dealer-partner's portfolio of Consumer Loans assigned to us. For dealer-partners with more than one pool, the pools are cross-collateralized so the performance of other pools is considered in determining eligibility for dealer holdback. We perfect our security interest in the Dealer Loans by taking possession of the Consumer Loans.

The dealer servicing agreement provides that collections received by us during a calendar month on Consumer Loans assigned by a dealer-partner are applied on a pool-by-pool basis as follows:

- First, to reimburse us for certain collection costs;
- Second, to pay us our servicing fee;
- Third, to reduce the aggregate advance balance and to pay any other amounts due from the dealer-partner to us; and
- Fourth, to the dealer-partner as payment of dealer holdback.

Dealer-partners have an opportunity to receive Portfolio Profit Express at the time a pool of 100 or more Consumer Loans is closed. The amount paid to the dealer-partner is calculated using a formula that considers the forecasted collections and the advance balance on the closed pool. If the collections on Consumer Loans from a dealer-partner's pool are not sufficient to repay the advance balance, the dealer-partner will not receive dealer holdback.

Since typically the combination of the advance and the consumer's down payment provides the dealer-partner with a cash profit at the time of sale, the dealer-partner's risk in the Consumer Loan is limited. We cannot demand repayment from the dealer-partner of the advance except in the event the dealer-partner is in default of the dealer servicing agreement. Advances are made only after the Consumer Loan is approved, accepted and assigned to us and all other stipulations required for funding have been satisfied. The dealer-partner can also opt to repurchase Consumer Loans assigned under the Portfolio Program at their own discretion.

For accounting purposes, the transactions described under the Portfolio Program are not considered to be loans to consumers. Instead, our accounting reflects that of a lender to the dealer-partner. The classification as a Dealer Loan for accounting purposes is primarily a result of (1) the dealer-partner's financial interest in the Consumer Loan and (2) certain elements of our legal relationship with the dealer-partner. The cash amount advanced to the dealer-partner is recorded as an asset on our balance sheet. The aggregate amount of all advances to an individual dealer-partner, plus finance charges, plus dealer holdback payments, plus Portfolio Profit Express payments, less collections (net of certain collection costs), less write-offs, comprises the amount of the Dealer Loan recorded in Loans receivable.

Purchase Program

We began offering a Purchase Program on a limited basis in March of 2005. The Purchase Program differs from our traditional Portfolio Program in that the dealer-partner receives a single payment from us at the time of origination instead of a cash advance and dealer holdback. Purchase Program volume increased significantly beginning in 2007 as the program was offered to additional dealer-partners.

For accounting purposes, the transactions described under the Purchase Program are considered to be originated by the dealer-partner and then purchased by us. The cash amount paid to the dealer-partner is recorded as an asset on our balance sheet. The aggregate amount of all amounts paid to purchase Consumer Loans from dealer-partners, plus finance charges, less collections (net of certain collection costs), less write-offs, comprises the amount of Purchased Loans recorded in Loans receivable.

Revenue Sources

Credit Acceptance derives its revenues from the following principal sources:

- Finance charges, which are comprised of: (1) servicing fees earned as a result of servicing Consumer Loans assigned to us by dealer-partners under the Portfolio Program, (2) finance charge income from Purchased Loans, (3) fees earned from our third party ancillary product offerings, (4) monthly program fees of \$599,

charged to dealer-partners under the Portfolio Program for access to our Credit Approval Processing System (“CAPS”), administration, servicing and collection services offered by the Company, documentation related to or affecting our program, and all tangible and intangible property owned by Credit Acceptance; and (5) fees associated with certain Loans;

- Premiums earned, which primarily consist of premiums earned from VSC Re Company (“VSC Re”), a wholly-owned subsidiary formed during the fourth quarter of 2008, that is engaged in the business of reinsuring coverage under vehicle service contracts sold to consumers by dealer-partners on vehicles financed by us;
- Program fees, as explained above in finance charges, charged to dealer-partners that only participate in our Purchase Program;
- Other income, which primarily consists of: marketing income, remarketing charges, vehicle service contract and Guaranteed Asset Protection (“GAP”) profit sharing income, dealer support products and services, interest income, and dealer enrollment fees. For additional information, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

The following table sets forth the percent relationship to total revenue from continuing operations of each of these sources:

<u>Percent of Total Revenue from Continuing Operations</u>	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Finance charges	91.8%	91.9%	86.0%
Premiums earned	1.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Program fees (1).	0.1%	0.1%	6.2%
Other income	<u>6.8%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>7.3%</u>
Total revenue	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Effective January 1, 2007, we implemented a change to our method of charging program fees designed to positively impact dealer-partner attrition. We continue to charge a monthly fee of \$599, but instead of collecting and recognizing the revenue from the fee in the current period, we collect it from future dealer holdback payments. As a result of this change, we now record program fees for dealer-partners on the Portfolio Program as a yield adjustment, recognizing these fees as finance charge revenue over the forecasted net cash flows of the Dealer Loan. During 2008 and 2007, the limited amount of program fee revenue recognized relates to certain dealer-partners that only participate in our Purchase Program.

Our business is seasonal with peak Consumer Loan acceptances and collections occurring during the first quarter of the year. However, this seasonality does not have a material impact on our interim results.

Operations in the United States

Our target market is approximately 60,000 independent and franchised automobile dealers in the United States. The number of dealer-partner enrollments and active dealer-partners for each of the last five years are presented in the table below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dealer-Partner Enrollments</u>	<u>Active Dealer-Partners (1)</u>
2004	534	1,215
2005	956	1,766
2006	1,172	2,214
2007	1,835	2,827
2008	1,646	3,264

(1) Active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the period.

A new dealer-partner is required to enter into a dealer servicing agreement with Credit Acceptance that defines the legal relationship between Credit Acceptance and the dealer-partner. The dealer servicing agreement assigns the responsibilities for administering, servicing, and collecting the amounts due on Consumer Loans from the dealer-partners to us. Under the typical dealer servicing agreement, a dealer-partner represents that it will only assign Consumer Loans to us which satisfy criteria established by us, meet certain conditions with respect to their binding nature and the status of the security interest in the purchased vehicle, and comply with applicable state, federal and foreign laws and regulations.

The typical dealer servicing agreement may be terminated by us or by the dealer-partner upon written notice. We may terminate the dealer servicing agreement immediately in the case of an event of default by the dealer-partner. Events of default include, among other things:

- the dealer-partner's refusal to allow us to audit its records relating to the Consumer Loans assigned to us;
- the dealer-partner, without our consent, is dissolved; merges or consolidates with an entity not affiliated with the dealer-partner; or sells a material part of its assets outside the course of its business to an entity not affiliated with the dealer-partner; or
- the appointment of a receiver for, or the bankruptcy or insolvency of, the dealer-partner.

While a dealer-partner can cease assigning Consumer Loans to us at any time without terminating the dealer servicing agreement, if the dealer-partner elects to terminate the dealer servicing agreement or in the event of a default, the dealer-partner must immediately pay us:

- any unreimbursed collection costs on Dealer Loans;
- any unpaid advances and all amounts owed by the dealer-partner to us; and
- a termination fee equal to 15% of the then outstanding amount of the Consumer Loans accepted or purchased by us.

Upon receipt of such amounts in full, we reassign the Consumer Loans and our security interest in the financed vehicles to the dealer-partner. In the event of a termination, we may continue to service Consumer Loans assigned by dealer-partners accepted prior to termination in the normal course of business without charging a termination fee.

Dealer-partners receive a monthly statement from us summarizing all activity on Consumer Loans assigned by such dealer-partner.

Consumer Loan Assignment. Once a dealer-partner has enrolled in our program, the dealer-partner may begin assigning Consumer Loans to us. A Consumer Loan originates when a consumer enters into a contract with a dealer-partner that sets forth the terms of the agreement between the consumer and the dealer-partner for the payment of the purchase price of the vehicle. The amount of the Consumer Loan consists of the total principal and interest that the consumer is required to pay over the term of the Consumer Loan. Virtually all Consumer Loans accepted and purchased by us are processed through CAPS. CAPS allows dealer-partners to input a consumer's credit application and view the response from us via the Internet. CAPS allows dealer-partners to: (1) receive a quick approval from us; and (2) interact with our proprietary credit scoring system to optimize the structure of each transaction prior to delivery. All responses include the amount of funding (advance for a Dealer Loan or purchase price for a Purchased Loan), as well as any stipulations required for funding. The amount of funding is determined using a formula which considers a number of factors including the timing and amount of cash flows expected on the related Consumer Loan and our target return on capital at the time the Consumer Loan is assigned. The estimated future cash flows are determined based upon our proprietary credit scoring system, which considers numerous variables, including attributes contained in the consumer's credit bureau report, data contained in the consumer's credit application, the structure of the proposed transaction, vehicle information and other factors, to calculate a composite credit score that corresponds to an expected collection rate. Our proprietary credit scoring system forecasts the collection rate based upon the historical performance of Consumer Loans in our portfolio that share similar characteristics. The performance of our proprietary credit scoring system is evaluated monthly by comparing projected to actual Consumer Loan performance. Adjustments are made to our proprietary credit scoring system as necessary. For additional information on adjustments to forecasted collection rates, please see the

Critical Accounting Estimates section in Item 7 — Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

While a dealer-partner can assign any legally compliant Consumer Loan to us, the decision whether to provide funding to the dealer-partner and the amount of any funding is made solely by us. We perform all significant functions relating to the processing of the Consumer Loan applications and bear certain costs of Consumer Loan acceptances, including the cost of assessing the adequacy of Consumer Loan documentation, compliance with underwriting guidelines and the cost of verifying employment, residence and other information provided by the dealer-partner.

If we discover a misrepresentation by the dealer-partner relating to a Consumer Loan assigned to us, we can demand that the Consumer Loan be repurchased for the current balance of the Consumer Loan less the amount of any unearned finance charge plus the applicable termination fee, which is generally \$500. Upon receipt of such amount in full, we will reassign the Consumer Loan and our security interest in the financed vehicle to the dealer-partner. The dealer-partner can also opt to repurchase their Consumer Loan portfolio assigned under the Portfolio Program, at their discretion, for a fee.

In the majority of states, Consumer Loan contracts are written on a contract form provided by us. The Consumer Loan transaction is not funded by the Company until we have received and approved all the related stipulations for funding. The acceptance of the Consumer Loan from the dealer-partner occurs after both the consumer and dealer-partner sign the contract and the original contract and supporting documentation are received and approved by us. Although the dealer-partner is named in the Consumer Loan contract, the dealer-partner generally does not have legal ownership of the Consumer Loan for more than a moment and the Company, not the dealer-partner, is listed as lien holder on the vehicle title. Consumers are obligated to make payments on the Consumer Loan directly to us, and any failure to make such payments will result in us pursuing payment through collection efforts.

Our business model allows us to share the risk and reward of collecting on the Consumer Loans with the dealer-partners. Such sharing is intended to motivate the dealer-partner to assign better quality Consumer Loans, follow our underwriting guidelines, comply with various legal regulations, meet our credit compliance requirements, and provide appropriate service and support to the consumer after the sale. In order to assist the dealer-partner in these, and other areas, we offer the services of our Dealer-Partner Service Center (“DPSC”). We believe this arrangement, along with the support of the DPSC, aligns the interests of the Company, the dealer-partner and the consumer. During the third quarter of 2005, we began to outsource DPSC functions related to legal regulation compliance and credit compliance to a company in India. In the second quarter of 2008, we discontinued the outsourcing of our credit compliance functions. As of December 31, 2008, only legal regulation compliance validation functions remain outsourced to India.

We measure various criteria for each dealer-partner against other dealer-partners in their area as well as the top performing dealer-partners. Dealer-partners are assigned a dealer rating based upon the performance of their Consumer Loans in both the Portfolio and Purchase Programs as well as other criteria. The dealer rating is one of the factors used to determine the amount paid to dealer-partners as an advance or to acquire a Purchased Loan. Sales representatives regularly review the performance of each dealer-partner and, together with the dealer-partner, create an action plan to improve the dealer-partner’s dealer rating and overall success with our program.

Information on our Consumer Loans is presented in the following table:

<u>Average Consumer Loan Data</u>	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Average size of Consumer Loan accepted . .	\$14,518	\$13,878	\$12,722	\$12,015	\$12,765
Percentage growth (decline) in average size of Consumer Loan	4.6%	9.1%	5.9%	(5.9)%	4.6%
Average initial term (in months)	42	41	37	35	37

Collections. Our largest group of collectors work Loans that are in the early stages of delinquency. These collectors are organized into three primary groups: (1) the first payment missed teams; (2) the delinquency teams; and (3) the specialized teams. The first payment missed teams service Consumer Loans of consumers who have

failed to make one of their first three payments on time. Collection efforts for these teams typically consist of placing a call to the consumer within one day of the missed due date for any of the first three payments. After a consumer has made their initial three payments, collection efforts on the Consumer Loan are serviced by either our delinquency teams or our specialized teams. Members of the delinquency teams are assigned Consumer Loans that are segmented into dialing pools by various phone contact profiles in an effort to maximize contact with the consumer. Our specialized teams include collectors with higher skill levels and access to additional tools. These teams locate consumers by finding new contact information to assist in their collection efforts or to return the Consumer Loan to the delinquency teams. The specialized teams service Consumer Loans with the following characteristics:

- no valid phone contact information;
- valid contact information without any contact in seven days; or
- various specialty segments (such as military personnel, abandoned vehicles, voluntary surrenders, and accounts requiring investigation).

The decision to repossess a vehicle is based on statistical models or policy based criteria. When a Consumer Loan is approved for repossession, the account is transferred to our repossession team. Repossession personnel continue to service the Consumer Loan as it is being assigned to a third party repossession contractor, who works on a contingency fee basis. Once a vehicle has been repossessed, the consumer can negotiate a redemption, whereby the vehicle is returned to the consumer in exchange for a payment which reduces or eliminates the past due balance, or where appropriate or, if required by law, the vehicle is returned to the consumer and the Consumer Loan is reinstated in exchange for paying off the Consumer Loan balance. If the redemption process is not successful, the vehicle is sold at a wholesale automobile auction. Prior to sale, the vehicle is usually inspected by our remarketing representatives who authorize repair and reconditioning work in order to maximize the net sale proceeds at auction.

If the vehicle sale proceeds are not sufficient to satisfy the balance owing on the Consumer Loan, the Consumer Loan is serviced by either: (1) our senior collection team, in the event the consumer is willing to make payments on the deficiency balance; or (2) where permitted by law, our legal team, if it is believed that legal action is required to reduce the deficiency balance owing on the Consumer Loan. Our legal team generally assigns Consumer Loans to third party collection attorneys who work on a contingency fee basis. The third party collection attorneys then file a claim, and upon obtaining a judgment, garnish wages or other assets. Additionally, we may sell or assign Consumer Loans to a third party collection company.

Collectors rely on two systems; the Collection System (“CS”) and the Loan Servicing System (“LSS”). The CS and the LSS are connected through a batch interface. The present CS has been in service since June 2002. The CS interfaces with a predictive dialer and records all activity on a Consumer Loan, including details of past phone conversations with the consumer, collection letters sent, promises to pay, broken promises, repossession orders and collection attorney activity. The LSS maintains a record of all transactions relating to Consumer Loans assigned after July 1990 and is a primary source of data utilized to:

- evaluate our proprietary credit scoring system;
- forecast future collections;
- establish the amount of revenue recognized by us; and
- analyze the profitability of our program.

During the third quarter of 2005, we began an initiative to outsource a portion of our collection function to a company in India. In the second quarter of 2006, we entered into another outsourcing arrangement with a company in Costa Rica. These outsourced collectors service accounts using the CS and typically work accounts that are less than sixty days past due. Outsourcing reduces the geographic risk of having two collection centers in the United States, provides additional flexibility to scale our operation, comparable performance at a lower wage rate and the opportunity to share best practices with outside collection companies.

Ancillary Products

We provide dealer-partners the ability to offer vehicle service contracts to consumers. Buyers Vehicle Protection Plan, Inc. (“BVPP”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has relationships with third party administrators (“TPAs”) whereby the TPAs process claims on vehicle service contracts that are underwritten by third party insurers. BVPP receives a commission for all vehicle service contracts sold by our dealer-partners when the vehicle is financed by us. The commission is included in the retail price of the vehicle service contract which is added to the Consumer Loan. We provide dealer-partners with an additional advance based on the retail price of the vehicle service contract. We recognize our commission from the vehicle service contracts as part of finance charges on a level-yield basis based upon forecasted cash flows.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we formed VSC Re, a wholly-owned subsidiary that is engaged in the business of reinsuring coverage under vehicle service contracts sold to consumers by dealer-partners on vehicles financed by us. VSC Re currently reinsures vehicle service contracts that are underwritten by two of our three third party insurers. Vehicle service contract premiums, which represent the selling price of the vehicle service contract to the consumer less commissions and certain administrative costs, are contributed to trust accounts controlled by VSC Re. These premiums are used to fund claims covered under the vehicle service contracts. The Company has entered into arrangements with third-party insurance companies that limit our exposure to fund claims to the amount of premium dollars contributed, less amounts earned and withdrawn, plus \$0.5 million of equity contributed. With the reinsurance structure, we will be able to access projected excess trust assets monthly and will record revenue and expense on an accrual basis. Premiums are earned over the life of the vehicle service contract using an average of the pro rata and rule of 78 methods. Claims are expensed in the period the claim was incurred. Our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2008 reflect two months of VSC Re activity, including \$3.9 million in premiums earned and \$2.7 million in provision for claims. Under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Interpretation No. 46, “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities” (“FIN 46”), we are considered the primary beneficiary of the trusts and as a result, the trust assets have been consolidated on our balance sheet as restricted cash and cash equivalents.

Prior to the formation of VSC Re, our agreements with two of our TPAs allowed us to receive profit sharing payments depending upon the performance of the vehicle service contract programs. The agreements also required that vehicle service contract premiums be placed in trust accounts. Funds in the trust accounts were utilized by the TPA to pay claims on the vehicle service contracts. Upon the formation of VSC Re during the fourth quarter of 2008, the unearned premiums on the majority of the vehicle service contracts that had been written through these two TPAs were ceded to VSC Re along with any related trust assets. As the trust assets transferred to VSC Re exceeded the ceded unearned premiums, we recorded a deferred gain of \$4.3 million upon the formation of VSC Re. The deferred gain will be recognized as premiums earned revenue over a 26 month period (average remaining life of the ceded vehicle service contracts) using an average of the pro rata and rule of 78 methods. Vehicle service contracts written prior to 2008 through one of the TPAs remain under this profit sharing arrangement. Profit sharing payments, if any, on the vehicle service contracts are distributed to us periodically after the term of the vehicle service contracts have substantially expired provided certain loss rates are met. Under FIN 46, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the trusts. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the remaining trust have been consolidated on our balance sheet.

We formed VSC Re in order to enhance our control and the security of the trust assets that will be used to pay future vehicle service contract claims. The income we expect to earn from vehicle service contracts over time will likely not be impacted as, both before and after the formation of VSC Re, the income we receive is based on the amount by which vehicle service contract premiums exceed claims. The only change in our risk associated with adverse claims experience relates to the \$0.5 million equity contribution that was required as part of this new structure, which is now at risk in the event claims exceed premiums. Under the prior structure, our risk was limited to the amount of premiums contributed to the trusts.

BVPP also has a relationship with a TPA that allows dealer-partners to offer a GAP product to consumers whereby the TPA processes claims that are underwritten by a third party insurer. GAP provides the consumer protection by paying the difference between the loan balance and the amount covered by the consumer’s insurance policy in the event the vehicle is totaled or stolen. We receive a commission for all GAP contracts sold by our dealer-

partners when the vehicle is financed by us, and do not bear any risk of loss for claims. The commission is included in the retail price of the GAP contract which is added to the Consumer Loan. We provide dealer-partners with an additional advance based on the retail price of the GAP contract. We recognize our commission from the GAP contracts as part of finance charges on a level-yield basis based upon forecasted cash flows. We are eligible to receive profit sharing payments depending on the performance of the GAP program. Profit sharing payments from the third party are received once a year, if eligible.

During the second quarter of 2006, we began to provide dealer-partners in certain states the ability to purchase Global Positioning Systems (“GPS”) with Starter Interrupt Devices (“SID”). Through this program, dealer-partners can install a GPS-based SID (“GPS-SID”) on vehicles financed by us that can be activated if the consumer fails to make payments on their account, and can result in the prompt repossession of the vehicle. Installation of the GPS-SID will allow for increased collections and an opportunity for the dealer-partner to increase their initial advance. Dealer-partners purchase the GPS-SID directly from the third party and ownership of the GPS-SID device resides with the dealer-partner. The third party pays us a marketing fee for each device sold and installed, at which time the marketing fee revenue is recognized in other income within our consolidated statements of income.

Businesses in Liquidation

Effective June 30, 2003, we decided to stop originating Consumer Loans in the United Kingdom and we sold the remainder of the portfolio on December 30, 2005. Over the last three years we have had minimal activity as we have been liquidating our United Kingdom subsidiary.

Competition

The market for consumers who do not qualify for conventional automobile financing is large and highly competitive. The market is currently served by “buy here, pay here” dealerships, banks, captive finance affiliates of automobile manufacturers, credit unions and independent finance companies both publicly and privately owned. Many of these companies are much larger and have greater resources than us. These companies typically target higher credit tier customers within our market. We compete by offering a profitable and efficient method for dealer-partners to finance customers who would be more difficult or less profitable to finance through other methods. In addition, we compete on the basis of the level of service provided by our origination and sales personnel.

Customer and Geographic Concentrations

No single dealer-partner accounted for more than 10% of total revenues during any of the last three years. Additionally, no single dealer-partner’s Loan receivable balance accounted for more than 10% of total Loans receivable balance as of December 31, 2008 or 2007. The following table provides information regarding the five states that are responsible for the largest dollar amount of Consumer Loans accepted or purchased and the number of active dealer-partners in the United States during 2008:

(Dollars in thousands)	Consumer Loans		Active Dealer-Partners (1)	
	Amount	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Texas	\$ 149,554	8.5%	240	7.4%
Michigan	131,022	7.4	198	6.1
Alabama	119,902	6.8	120	3.7
Ohio	119,133	6.8	182	5.6
New York	93,037	5.3	174	5.3
All other states	<u>1,148,117</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>71.9</u>
Total	<u>\$1,760,765</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>3,264</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the year.

The following table provides information regarding the five states that are responsible for the largest dollar amount of Consumer Loans accepted or purchased and the number of active dealer-partners in the United States during 2007:

(Dollars in thousands)	Consumer Loans		Active Dealer-Partners (1)	
	Amount	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Texas	\$ 134,758	9.1%	186	6.6%
Michigan	108,055	7.3	168	5.9
Alabama	98,595	6.7	89	3.1
Ohio	86,240	5.8	157	5.6
Mississippi	75,916	5.1	71	2.5
All other states	<u>977,123</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>2,156</u>	<u>76.3</u>
Total	<u>\$1,480,687</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2,827</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the year.

Geographic Financial Information

For the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, revenues from continuing operations were primarily derived from operations in the United States and long-lived assets were primarily located in the United States. For additional geographic financial information, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements of this Form 10-K.

Regulation

Our businesses are subject to various state, federal and foreign laws and regulations, which:

- require licensing and qualification;
- regulate interest rates, fees and other charges;
- require specified disclosures to consumers;
- govern the sale and terms of ancillary products; and
- define our rights to collect Consumer Loans and repossess and sell collateral.

Failure to comply with, or an adverse change in, these laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on us by, among other things, limiting the jurisdictions in which we may operate, restricting our ability to realize the value of the collateral securing the Consumer Loans, or resulting in potential liability related to our collection of Consumer Loans. In addition, governmental regulations depleting the supply of used vehicles, such as environmental protection regulations governing emissions or fuel consumption, could have a material adverse effect on us. We are not aware of any such legislation currently pending that could have a material adverse effect on us.

The sale of insurance products in connection with Consumer Loans assigned to or purchased by us from dealer-partners is also subject to state laws and regulations. However, as we do not deal directly with consumers in the sale of insurance products, we do not believe that such laws and regulations significantly affect our business. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which such products are offered by dealer-partners will not seek to regulate us or restrict the operation of our business in such jurisdictions. Any such action could materially adversely affect the income received from such products.

We believe that we maintain all material licenses and permits required for our current operations and are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Our agreements with dealer-partners provide that the dealer-partner shall indemnify us with respect to any loss or expense we incur as a result of the dealer-partner's failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Team Members

As of December 31, 2008, we had 1,048 full and part-time team members. Our team members have no union affiliations and we believe our relationship with our team members is good. The table below presents team members by function:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Number of Team Members</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Originations (1)	260	232
Servicing (2)	553	510
Support (3)	<u>235</u>	<u>229</u>
Total	<u><u>1,048</u></u>	<u><u>971</u></u>

- (1) The originations function includes team members in the DPSC, sales and sales support departments.
- (2) The servicing function primarily includes team members in the collections, repossession, and remarketing departments.
- (3) The support function primarily includes team members in the information technology, finance, analytics, corporate legal, and human resources departments.

Available Information

Our Internet address is *creditacceptance.com*. We make available, free of charge on the web site, copies of reports we file with or furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such reports.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our inability to accurately forecast and estimate the amount and timing of future collections could have a material adverse effect on results of operations.

Substantially all of the Consumer Loans assigned to us are made to individuals with impaired or limited credit histories, or higher debt-to-income ratios than are permitted by traditional lenders. Consumer Loans made to these individuals generally entail a higher risk of delinquency, default and repossession, and higher losses than loans made to consumers with better credit. Since cash flows available to repay the Loans are generated, in most cases, from the underlying Consumer Loans, the ability to accurately forecast Consumer Loan performance is critical to our success. At the time of Consumer Loan acceptance or purchase, we forecast future expected cash flows from the Consumer Loan. Based on these forecasts, which include estimates for wholesale vehicle prices in the event of vehicle repossession and sale, we make an advance or cash payment to the related dealer-partner at a level designed to achieve an acceptable return on capital. If Consumer Loan performance equals or exceeds original expectations, it is likely the target return on capital will be achieved. However, actual cash flows from any individual Consumer Loan are often different than cash flows estimated at Consumer Loan inception. There can be no assurance that our estimates will be accurate or that Consumer Loan performance will be as expected. In the event that we underestimate the default risk or under-price products, the financial position, liquidity and results of operations could be adversely affected, possibly to a material degree.

We may be unable to continue to access or renew funding sources and obtain capital on favorable terms needed to maintain and grow the business.

We currently use four primary sources of debt financing: (1) a revolving secured line of credit with a commercial bank syndicate; (2) revolving secured warehouse facilities with institutional investors; (3) SEC Rule 144A asset-backed secured borrowings (“Term ABS 144A”) with qualified institutional investors; and (4) a residual credit facility with an institutional investor. In August 2009, our \$325.0 million warehouse facility and our \$50.0 million residual credit facility mature. There can be no assurance that new or additional financing can be obtained, or that it will be available on acceptable terms. If our various financing alternatives were to become limited or unavailable, we may be unable to accept Consumer Loans in the volume that we anticipate, and operations could be materially adversely affected.

Requirements under credit facilities to meet financial and portfolio performance covenants.

Our credit facilities contain various covenants requiring certain levels of financial performance and asset quality. Failure to meet any of these covenants could result in an event of default under these agreements.

If we cannot comply with the requirements in our credit facilities, then the lenders may increase our borrowing costs, require us to repay immediately all of the outstanding debt, enforce their interests against collateral pledged under these agreements or restrict our ability to obtain additional borrowings under these facilities. If our debt were accelerated, our assets might not be sufficient to fully repay the debt. These lenders may require us to use all of our available cash to repay our debt or foreclose upon their collateral. In such case, our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations would suffer.

The conditions of the U.S. and international capital markets may adversely affect lenders the Company has relationships with, causing us to incur additional cost and reducing our sources of liquidity, which may adversely affect our financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

Turbulence in the global capital markets and economic slowdown or recession may result in disruptions in the financial sector and potentially affect lenders the Company has relationships with. Although the Company continues to utilize low levels of financial leverage and has not suffered any significant liquidity issues as a result of recent events, the cost and availability of funds may be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets as our lenders realize the impact of adverse conditions in the capital markets. In addition, the severity and duration of adverse conditions is unknown and may increase the Company’s exposure to credit risk and adversely affect the ability of lenders to perform under the terms of their lending arrangements with us. Failure by our lenders to perform

under the terms of our lending agreements could cause the Company to incur additional costs that may adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and profitability.

Due to competition from traditional financing sources and non-traditional lenders, we may not be able to compete successfully.

The automobile finance market for consumers who do not qualify for conventional automobile financing is large and highly competitive. The market is served by a variety of companies including “buy here, pay here” dealerships. The market is also currently served by banks, captive finance affiliates of automobile manufacturers, credit unions and independent finance companies both publicly and privately owned. Many of these companies are much larger and have greater financial resources than are available to us, and many have long standing relationships with automobile dealerships. Providers of automobile financing have traditionally competed based on the interest rate charged, the quality of credit accepted, the flexibility of loan terms offered and the quality of service provided to dealers and consumers. There is potential that significant direct competition could emerge and that we may be unable to compete successfully. Additionally, if we are unsuccessful in maintaining and expanding our relationships with dealer-partners, we may be unable to accept Consumer Loans in the volume and on the terms that we anticipate.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to service our outstanding debt and fund operations.

We currently have substantial outstanding indebtedness and our credit facilities allow us to incur significant amounts of additional debt. The ability to make payments of principal or interest on indebtedness will depend in part on our future operating performance, which to a certain extent is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow in the future to service our debt, we may be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that any such refinancing will be possible or that any additional financing can be obtained on acceptable terms.

Interest rate fluctuations may adversely affect our borrowing costs, profitability and liquidity.

Our profitability may be directly affected by the level of and fluctuations in interest rates, which affects our borrowing costs. Our profitability and liquidity could be adversely affected during any period of higher interest rates, possibly to a material degree. We monitor the interest rate environment and employ hedging strategies designed to mitigate the impact of increases in interest rates. We can provide no assurance, however, that hedging strategies will mitigate the impact of increases in interest rates.

The regulation to which we are subject could result in a material adverse affect on our business.

Our business is subject to various laws and regulations which require licensing and qualification; limit interest rates, fees and other charges associated with the Consumer Loans assigned to us; require specified disclosures by dealer-partners to consumers; govern the sale and terms of ancillary products; and define the rights to repossess and sell collateral. Failure to comply with, or an adverse change in, these laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on us by, among other things, limiting the jurisdictions in which we may operate, restricting the ability to realize the value of the collateral securing the Consumer Loans, making it more costly or burdensome to do business, or resulting in potential liability. In addition, governmental regulations which would deplete the supply of used vehicles, such as environmental protection regulations governing emissions or fuel consumption, could have a material adverse effect on us.

The sale of insurance products in connection with Consumer Loans assigned to us by dealer-partners is also subject to state laws and regulations. As the holder of the Consumer Loans that contain these products, some of these state laws and regulations may apply to our servicing and collection of the Consumer Loans. Although we do not believe that such laws and regulations significantly affect our business because we do not deal directly with consumers in the sale of insurance products, there can be no assurance that insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which such products are offered by dealer-partners will not seek to regulate or restrict the operation

of the business in such jurisdictions. Any such action could materially adversely affect the income received from such products.

Adverse changes in economic conditions, the automobile or finance industries, or the non-prime consumer market, could adversely affect our financial position, liquidity and results of operations, the ability of key vendors that we depend on to supply us with certain services, and our ability to enter into future financing transactions.

We are subject to general economic conditions which are beyond our control. During periods of economic slowdown or recession, delinquencies, defaults, repossessions and losses may increase. These periods may also be accompanied by decreased consumer demand for automobiles and declining values of automobiles securing outstanding Consumer Loans, which weakens collateral coverage and increases the amount of a loss in the event of default. Significant increases in the inventory of used automobiles during periods of economic recession may also depress the prices at which repossessed automobiles may be sold or delay the timing of these sales. Because our business is focused on consumers who do not qualify for conventional automobile financing, the actual rates of delinquencies, defaults, repossessions and losses on these Consumer Loans could be higher than that of those experienced in the general automobile finance industry, and could be more dramatically affected by a general economic downturn. In addition, we rely on vendors to provide us with services we need to operate our business. Any disruption in our operations due to the untimely or discontinued supply of these services could substantially adversely affect our operations. Finally, during an economic slowdown or recession, our servicing costs may increase without a corresponding increase in service fee income. Any sustained period of increased delinquencies, defaults, repossessions or losses or increased servicing costs could also materially adversely affect our financial position, liquidity and results of operations and our ability to enter into future financing transactions.

Litigation we are involved in from time to time may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

As a result of the consumer-oriented nature of the industry in which we operate and uncertainties with respect to the application of various laws and regulations in some circumstances, we are subject to various consumer claims and litigation seeking damages and statutory penalties, based upon, among other things, usury, disclosure inaccuracies, wrongful repossession, violations of bankruptcy stay provisions, certificate of title disputes, fraud and breach of contract. Some litigation against us could take the form of class action complaints by consumers. As the assignee of Consumer Loans originated by dealer-partners, we may also be named as a co-defendant in lawsuits filed by consumers principally against dealer-partners. The Company may also have disputes and litigation with dealer-partners. The claims may allege, among other theories of liability, that the Company breached its dealer servicing agreement. The damages and penalties that may be claimed by consumers or dealer-partners in these types of matters can be substantial. The relief requested by the plaintiffs varies but includes requests for compensatory, statutory and punitive damages. A significant judgment against us in connection with any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent on our senior management and the loss of any of these individuals or an inability to hire additional team members could adversely affect our ability to operate profitably.

Our senior management average over 9 years of experience with the Company. Our success is dependent upon the management and the leadership skills of this team. In addition, competition from other companies to hire our team members possessing the necessary skills and experience required could contribute to an increase in team member turnover. The loss of any of these individuals or an inability to attract and retain additional qualified team members could adversely affect us. There can be no assurance that we will be able to retain our existing senior management or attract additional qualified team members.

Our inability to properly safeguard confidential consumer information.

If third parties or our employees are able to breach our network security or otherwise misappropriate our customers' personal information or loan information, or if we give third parties or our employees improper access to our customers' personal information or loan information, we could be subject to liability. This liability could

include identity theft or other similar fraud-related claims. This liability could also include claims for other misuses or losses of personal information, including for unauthorized marketing purposes. Other liabilities could include claims alleging misrepresentation of our privacy and data security practices.

We rely on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure online transmission of confidential consumer information. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments may result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms that we use to protect sensitive customer transaction data. A party who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our operations. We may be required to expend capital and other resources to protect against such security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. Our security measures are designed to protect against security breaches, but our failure to prevent such security breaches could subject us to liability, decrease our profitability, and damage our reputation.

Our operations could suffer from telecommunications or technology downtime or increased costs.

The temporary or permanent loss of our computer and telecommunications equipment, software systems and Internet access, through system conversions or operating malfunction, could disrupt our operations. In the normal course of our business, we must record and process significant amounts of data quickly and accurately to access, maintain and expand the databases we use for our origination and collection activities. Any failure of our information systems or software and our backup systems could interrupt our business operations and harm our business.

Our ability to integrate computer and telecommunications technologies into our business is essential to our competitive position and our success. Computer and telecommunications technologies are evolving rapidly and are characterized by short product life cycles. We may not be successful in anticipating, managing or adopting technological changes on a timely basis.

While we believe that our existing information systems are sufficient to meet our current demands and continued expansion, our future growth may require additional investment in these systems. We cannot ensure that adequate capital resources will be available to us at the appropriate time.

Natural disasters, acts of war, terrorist attacks and threats or the escalation of military activity in response to such attacks or otherwise may negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Natural disasters, acts of war, terrorist attacks and the escalation of military activity in response to such attacks or otherwise may have negative and significant effects, such as imposition of increased security measures, changes in applicable laws, market disruptions and job losses. Such events may have an adverse effect on the economy in general. Moreover, the potential for future terrorist attacks and the national and international responses to such threats could affect the business in ways that cannot be predicted. The effect of any of these events or threats could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

United States and Other

Our headquarters are located at 25505 West Twelve Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan 48034. We purchased the office building in 1993 and have a mortgage loan from a commercial bank that is secured by a first mortgage lien on the property. The office building includes approximately 136,000 square feet of space on five floors. We occupy approximately 120,000 square feet of the building, with most of the remainder of the building leased to various tenants.

We lease approximately 14,000 square feet of office space in Southfield, Michigan and approximately 20,000 square feet of office space in Henderson, Nevada. The lease for the Southfield, Michigan space expires in April 2013 and the lease for the Henderson, Nevada space expires in October 2009.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business and as a result of the consumer-oriented nature of the industry in which we operate, industry participants are frequently subject to various consumer claims and litigation seeking damages and statutory penalties. The claims allege, among other theories of liability, violations of state, federal and foreign truth-in-lending, credit availability, credit reporting, consumer protection, warranty, debt collection, insurance and other consumer-oriented laws and regulations, including claims seeking damages for physical and mental damages relating to our repossession and sale of the consumer's vehicle and other debt collection activities. As we accept assignments of Consumer Loans originated by dealer-partners, we may also be named as a co-defendant in lawsuits filed by consumers principally against dealer-partners. The Company may also have disputes and litigation with dealer-partners. The claims may allege, among other theories of liability, that the Company breached its dealer servicing agreement. Many of these cases are filed as purported class actions and seek damages in large dollar amounts. An adverse ultimate disposition in any such action could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2008.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Stock Price

During the year ended December 31, 2008 our common stock was traded on The Nasdaq Global Market® (“Nasdaq”) under the symbol CACC. The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices as reported by the Nasdaq for the common stock for the relevant periods during 2008 and 2007. Such bid information reflects inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>2008</u>		<u>2007</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
March 31	\$20.97	\$13.20	\$33.97	\$21.74
June 30	31.52	15.43	29.11	25.21
September 30	25.94	11.00	27.28	20.01
December 31	19.97	10.59	25.08	15.44

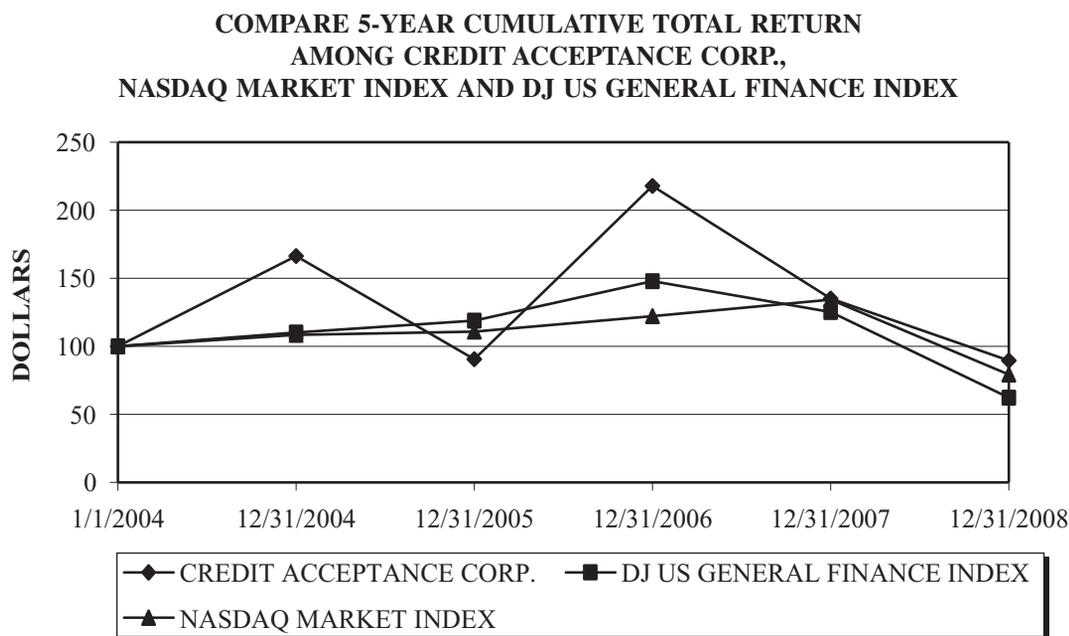
As of February 13, 2009, the number of beneficial holders and shareholders of record of the common stock was approximately 1,100 based upon securities position listings furnished to us.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends during the periods presented. Our credit agreements contain financial covenants pertaining to our maximum ratio of funded debt to tangible net worth, which may indirectly limit the payment of dividends on common stock.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the percentage change in the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock during the period beginning January 1, 2004 and ending on December 31, 2008 with the cumulative total return on the Nasdaq Market Index and a peer group index based upon approximately 100 companies included in the Dow Jones — US General Financial Index. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on January 1, 2004 in our common stock and in the foregoing indices and assumes the reinvestment of dividends.



ASSUMES \$100 INVESTED ON JANUARY 1, 2004
ASSUMES DIVIDENDS REINVESTED
FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2008

Stock Repurchases

In 1999, our board of directors approved a stock repurchase program which authorizes us to purchase common shares in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions at price levels we deem attractive. As of December 31, 2008, we have repurchased approximately 20.4 million shares under the stock repurchase program at a cost of \$399.2 million. Included in the stock repurchases to date are 12.5 million shares of common stock purchased through four modified Dutch auction tender offers at a cost of \$304.4 million. As of December 31, 2008, we have authorization to repurchase an additional \$29.1 million of our common stock.

The following table summarizes our stock repurchases for the three months ended December 31, 2008:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value that May Yet Be Used to Purchase Shares Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 through October 31, 2008	—	\$—	—	\$29,113,295
November 1 through November 30, 2008 . .	62*	—	—	29,113,295
December 1 through December 31, 2008 . .	—	—	—	29,113,295
	—	\$—	—	

* Amount represents shares of common stock released to the Company by employees as payment of tax withholdings due to the Company upon the vesting of restricted stock.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected income statement and balance sheet data presented below are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, and notes thereto and “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Income Statement Data:					
Revenue	\$ 312,186	\$ 239,927	\$ 219,332	\$ 201,268	\$ 172,071
Costs and expenses:					
Salaries and wages	68,993	55,396	41,015	39,093	35,300
General and administrative (A)	27,511	27,271	36,485	20,834	20,724
Sales and marketing	16,703	17,441	16,624	14,275	11,915
Provision for credit losses	46,029	19,947	11,006	5,705	6,526
Interest	43,189	36,669	23,330	13,886	11,660
Provision for claims	2,651	39	226	308	343
Other expenses	73	52	—	623	927
Total costs and expenses	205,149	156,815	128,686	94,724	87,395
Operating income	107,037	83,112	90,646	106,544	84,676
Foreign currency (loss) gain	(25)	69	(6)	1,812	1,650
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	107,012	83,181	90,640	108,356	86,326
Provision for income taxes	39,944	29,567	31,793	40,159	30,073
Income from continuing operations	67,068	53,614	58,847	68,197	56,253
Gain (loss) from operations of discontinued United Kingdom segment (B)	307	(562)	(297)	6,194	1,556
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	198	(1,864)	(90)	1,790	484
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	109	1,302	(207)	4,404	1,072
Net income	\$ 67,177	\$ 54,916	\$ 58,640	\$ 72,601	\$ 57,325
Net income per common share:					
Basic	\$ 2.22	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.48
Diluted	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.40
Income from continuing operations per common share:					
Basic	\$ 2.22	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.46
Diluted	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.37
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations per common share:					
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.03
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	30,249,783	30,053,129	33,035,693	36,991,136	38,617,787
Diluted	31,105,043	31,153,688	35,283,478	39,207,680	41,017,205
Balance Sheet Data:					
Loans receivable, net	\$ 1,017,917	\$ 810,553	\$ 625,780	\$ 563,528	\$ 526,011
All other assets	121,437	131,629	99,433	55,866	65,302
Total assets	\$ 1,139,354	\$ 942,182	\$ 725,213	\$ 619,394	\$ 591,313
Total debt	\$ 641,714	\$ 532,130	\$ 392,175	\$ 146,905	193,547
Dealer reserve payable, net	—	—	—	—	15,675
Other liabilities	159,889	144,602	122,691	99,463	81,201
Total liabilities	801,603	676,732	514,866	246,368	290,423
Shareholders’ equity (C)	337,751	265,450	210,347	373,026	300,890
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	\$ 1,139,354	\$ 942,182	\$ 725,213	\$ 619,394	\$ 591,313

(A) 2006 includes \$11.2 million of additional legal expenses related to an increase in the Company’s estimated loss related to a class action lawsuit in the state of Missouri.

(B) 2005 includes gain on sale of United Kingdom loan portfolio of \$3.0 million.

(C) No dividends were paid during the periods presented.

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in this Form 10-K.

Critical Success Factors

Critical success factors include the ability to accurately forecast Consumer Loan performance and access to capital.

At the time of Consumer Loan acceptance or purchase, we forecast future expected cash flows from the Consumer Loan. Based on these forecasts, an advance or one time payment is made to the related dealer-partner at a level designed to achieve an acceptable return on capital. If Consumer Loan performance equals or exceeds our original expectation, it is likely our target return on capital will be achieved.

Our strategy for accessing the capital required to grow is to: (1) maintain consistent financial performance; (2) maintain modest financial leverage; and (3) maintain multiple funding sources. Our funded debt to equity ratio is 1.9:1 at December 31, 2008. We currently use four primary sources of financing: (1) a revolving secured line of credit with a commercial bank syndicate; (2) revolving secured warehouse facilities with institutional investors; (3) SEC Rule 144A asset-backed secured borrowings (“Term ABS 144A”) with qualified institutional investors; and (4) a residual credit facility with an institutional investor.

Consumer Loan Performance

Since the cash flows available to repay Loans are generated, in most cases, from the underlying Consumer Loans, the performance of the Consumer Loans is critical to our financial results. The following table compares our forecast of Consumer Loan collection rates as of December 31, 2008, with the forecasts as of December 31, 2007 and at the time of assignment, segmented by year of assignment:

<u>Loan Assignment Year</u>	<u>Forecasted Collection Percentage as of</u>			<u>Variance in Forecasted Collection Percentage from</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2008</u>	<u>December 31, 2007 (1)</u>	<u>Initial Forecast</u>	<u>December 31, 2007</u>	<u>Initial Forecast</u>
	1999	72.1%	72.0%	73.6%	0.1%
2000	72.5%	72.4%	72.8%	0.1%	(0.3)%
2001	67.4%	67.3%	70.4%	0.1%	(3.0)%
2002	70.4%	70.6%	67.9%	(0.2)%	2.5%
2003	73.8%	74.1%	72.0%	(0.3)%	1.8%
2004	73.4%	73.5%	73.0%	(0.1)%	0.4%
2005	74.1%	73.8%	74.0%	0.3%	0.1%
2006	70.3%	70.9%	71.4%	(0.6)%	(1.1)%
2007	67.9%	71.1%	70.7%	(3.2)%	(2.8)%
2008	67.9%	—	69.7%	—	(1.8)%

(1) These forecasted collection percentages differ from those previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 as they have been revised for a new methodology for forecasting future collections on Loans that we implemented during the first quarter of 2008.

We forecast future Loan cash flows by comparing Loans in our current portfolio to historical Loans with the same attributes. The attributes include both variables captured at Loan origination like credit bureau data, application data, loan data and vehicle data, as well as variables captured subsequent to Loan origination such as collection and delinquency data. Prior to the second quarter of 2008, our forecasted cash flows were based on an assumption that Loans within our current portfolio would produce similar collection rates as produced by historical Loans with the same attributes. During the second quarter of 2008, we modified our forecast to assume that Loans

originated in 2006, 2007, and 2008 would perform 100 to 300 basis points worse than historical Loans with the same attributes. This modification reduced estimated future net cash flows by \$22.2 million or 1.7% of the total undiscounted cash flow stream expected from our Loan portfolio.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we again realized lower than expected collection rates and as a result implemented an additional modification to our forecasting methodology. This modification reduced estimated future net cash flows by \$9.5 million or 0.7% of the total undiscounted cash flow stream expected from our Loan portfolio. The adjustment impacted only Loans originated subsequent to September 30, 2007 with more recent Loans impacted more severely and more seasoned Loans within this time period impacted less severely. Forecasted collection rates on Loans originated on or before September 30, 2007 were not modified as collection results during the fourth quarter of 2008 were consistent with our expectations for these Loans. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2008, we revised the estimated timing of future collections to reflect recent trends in prepayment frequency. In recent periods we have experienced a reduction in prepayments, which typically result from payoffs that occur when customers reestablish a positive credit history, trade-in their vehicle, and finance another vehicle purchase with a more traditional auto loan. As the availability of traditional financing has been curtailed as a result of current economic conditions, prepayment rates have declined.

As a result of the forecast modifications implemented in the second and fourth quarters of 2008, we now expect Loans originated in 2006, 2007, and 2008 to perform worse than similar Loans originated in 2003 through 2005. The impact of our forecasting changes is summarized in the table below by year of assignment:

<u>Loan Assignment Year</u>	<u>Reduction in Forecasted Performance</u>
2006	100 basis points
2007	200 basis points
2008	400 basis points

As a result of current economic conditions and uncertainty about future conditions, we are cautious about our forecasts of future collection rates. However, we believe our current estimates are reasonable for the following reasons:

- Our forecasts start with the assumption that Loans in our current portfolio will perform like historical Loans with similar attributes.
- We reduced our forecasts during the second quarter on Loans originated in 2006 through 2008 by 100 to 300 basis points as these Loans began to perform worse than expected.
- Actual Loan performance during the third and fourth quarters of 2008 was consistent with our forecast as of June 30, 2008 for Loans originated prior to October 1, 2007.
- As described above, we further reduced our forecasts during the fourth quarter of 2008 on Loans originated subsequent to September 30, 2007. Although the performance of these Loans was consistent with expectations during the third quarter of 2008, during the fourth quarter of 2008 the performance of these Loans was worse than expected.
- We have adjusted our estimated timing of future net cash flows to reflect recent trends relating to Loan prepayments.
- We have reduced the forecasted collection rate used at Loan inception to price new Loan originations. From September 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009, the forecasted collection rate used at Loan inception was approximately 300 basis points lower than identical Loans originated a year ago. Beginning February 1, 2009, we decreased the forecasted collection rate used at Loan inception by an additional 100 basis points.
- Our current forecasting methodology, when applied against historical data, produces a consistent forecasted collection rate as the Loans age.
- During January and February of 2009, realized net Loan cash flows were consistent with our current forecast.

If the economic environment continues to deteriorate, our Loan collection rates may continue to decline. Knowing this, we set prices at Loan inception to increase the likelihood of achieving an acceptable return on capital, even if collection results are worse than we currently forecast.

The following table presents forecasted Consumer Loan collection rates, advance rates (includes amounts paid to acquire Purchased Loans), the spread (the forecasted collection rate less the advance rate), and the percentage of the forecasted collections that had been realized as of December 31, 2008. Payments of dealer holdback and Portfolio Profit Express are not included in the advance percentage paid to the dealer-partner. All amounts are presented as a percentage of the initial balance of the Consumer Loan (principal + interest). The table includes both Dealer Loans and Purchased Loans.

<u>Loan Assignment Year</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2008</u>			
	<u>Forecasted Collection %</u>	<u>Advance %</u>	<u>Spread %</u>	<u>% of Forecast Realized</u>
1999	72.1%	48.7%	23.4%	99.7%
2000	72.5%	47.9%	24.6%	99.3%
2001	67.4%	46.0%	21.4%	98.8%
2002	70.4%	42.2%	28.2%	98.5%
2003	73.8%	43.4%	30.4%	98.0%
2004	73.4%	44.0%	29.4%	97.1%
2005	74.1%	46.9%	27.2%	95.2%
2006	70.3%	46.6%	23.7%	82.4%
2007	67.9%	46.5%	21.4%	55.1%
2008	67.9%	44.6%	23.3%	21.2%

The following table presents forecasted Consumer Loan collection rates, advance rates (includes amounts paid to acquire Purchased Loans), and the spread (the forecasted collection rate less the advance rate) as of December 31, 2008 for Purchased Loans and Dealer Loans separately:

	<u>Loan Assignment Year</u>	<u>Forecasted Collection %</u>	<u>Advance %</u>	<u>Spread %</u>
Purchased Loans	2007	67.6%	48.9%	18.7%
	2008	66.9%	47.0%	19.9%
Dealer Loans	2007	68.0%	45.9%	22.1%
	2008	68.4%	43.4%	25.0%

Although the advance rate on Purchased Loans is higher as compared to the advance rate on Dealer Loans, Purchased Loans do not require us to pay dealer holdback.

The following table summarizes changes in Consumer Loan dollar and unit volume in each of the last 12 quarters as compared with the same period in the previous year:

<u>Three Months Ended</u>	<u>Consumer Loans</u>	
	<u>Dollar Volume</u>	<u>Unit Volume</u>
March 31, 2006	11.1%	12.6%
June 30, 2006	6.1%	6.8%
September 30, 2006	26.4%	12.4%
December 31, 2006	36.1%	18.2%
March 31, 2007	41.1%	25.0%
June 30, 2007	43.9%	26.8%
September 30, 2007	2.2%	0.2%
December 31, 2007	23.3%	13.8%
March 31, 2008	28.5%	16.0%
June 30, 2008	40.6%	26.1%
September 30, 2008	27.5%	26.9%
December 31, 2008	(21.0)%	(13.4)%

During 2008 we reduced advance rates in response to a more favorable competitive environment and projected capital availability. Reducing advance rates increases our return on capital, but reduces Consumer Loan unit volume.

For the three months ended December 31, 2008, as compared to the same period in 2007, unit volume declined by 13.4% and dollar volume declined by 21.0%. Unit volume declined due to a decrease in volume per active dealer-partner, partially offset by an increase in the number of active dealer-partners. Dollar volume declined more than unit volume due to reductions in the average Loan size caused by the pricing changes implemented in the third quarter of 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to the same period in 2007, unit volume increased by 13.7% and dollar volume increased by 18.9%. Unit volume increased due to an increase in the number of active dealer-partners offset by decreased volume per active dealer-partner. The decrease in volume per active dealer-partner was caused by various pricing changes implemented in 2007 and 2008, partially offset by an improving competitive environment. Dollar volume increased due to the increase in unit volume and an increase in the percentage of Purchased Loans accepted by us. On average, the amount paid to acquire a Purchased Loan is larger than the amount advanced on a Dealer Loan. These increases were partially offset by reductions in the average Loan size during the third and fourth quarters of 2008 caused by various pricing changes implemented in the second and third quarters of 2008.

Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of the results of operations and income statement data for the Company on a consolidated basis:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% of Revenue	Year Ended December 31, 2007	% of Revenue	Year Ended December 31, 2006	% of Revenue
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)						
Revenue:						
Finance charges	\$ 286,823	91.8%	\$ 220,473	91.9%	\$ 188,605	86.0%
Premiums earned	3,967	1.3	361	0.2	1,043	0.5
Program fees	193	0.1	283	0.1	13,589	6.2
Other income	21,203	6.8	18,810	7.8	16,095	7.3
Total revenue	312,186	100.0	239,927	100.0	219,332	100.0
Costs and expenses:						
Salaries and wages	68,993	22.2	55,396	23.1	41,015	18.7
General and administrative	27,511	8.8	27,271	11.4	36,485	16.6
Sales and marketing	16,703	5.4	17,441	7.3	16,624	7.6
Provision for credit losses	46,029	14.7	19,947	8.3	11,006	5.0
Interest	43,189	13.8	36,669	15.3	23,330	10.6
Provision for claims	2,651	0.8	39	—	226	0.1
Other expense	73	—	52	—	—	—
Total costs and expenses	205,149	65.7	156,815	65.4	128,686	58.6
Operating income	107,037	34.3	83,112	34.6	90,646	41.4
Foreign currency (loss) gain	(25)	—	69	—	(6)	—
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	107,012	34.3	83,181	34.6	90,640	41.4
Provision for income taxes	39,944	12.8	29,567	12.3	31,793	14.5
Income from continuing operations	67,068	21.5	53,614	22.3	58,847	26.9
Discontinued operations						
Gain (loss) from discontinued United Kingdom operations						
Kingdom operations	307	0.1	(562)	(0.2)	(297)	(0.1)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	198	0.1	(1,864)	(0.8)	(90)	—
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	109	—	1,302	0.6	(207)	(0.1)
Net income	\$ 67,177	21.5%	\$ 54,916	22.9%	\$ 58,640	26.8%
Net income per common share:						
Basic	\$ 2.22		\$ 1.83		\$ 1.78	
Diluted	\$ 2.16		\$ 1.76		\$ 1.66	
Income from continuing operations per common share:						
Basic	\$ 2.22		\$ 1.78		\$ 1.78	
Diluted	\$ 2.16		\$ 1.72		\$ 1.67	
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations per common share:						
Basic	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.04		\$ (0.01)	
Diluted	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.04		\$ (0.01)	
Weighted average shares outstanding:						
Basic	30,249,783		30,053,129		33,035,693	
Diluted	31,105,043		31,153,688		35,283,478	

Continuing Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

The following table highlights changes for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to 2007:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2008</u>
Average outstanding balance of Loan portfolio	33.8%
Finance charges	30.1%
Operating expenses	13.1%
Provision for credit losses	130.8%
Interest expense	17.8%
Income from continuing operations	25.1%

Income from continuing operations increased for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to the Company being able to achieve operating expense efficiencies while growing the Loan portfolio. The increase in the average outstanding balance of our Loan portfolio, partially offset by a decrease in the average yield on our Loan portfolio of 1.1%, has resulted in an increase in finance charges. The average outstanding balance of our Loan portfolio increased due to an increase in the number of active dealer-partners partially offset by a reduction in volume per active dealer-partner. The average yield on our Loan portfolio decreased primarily due to worsening Loan performance partially offset by more attractive pricing on 2008 originations.

Income from continuing operations grew slower than finance charges due to a significant increase in the provision for credit losses resulting from reductions in forecasted collection rates during the second and fourth quarters of 2008. The increase in the provision for credit losses was partially offset by slower growth in operating expenses and interest expense.

The following table summarizes the changes in active dealer-partners and corresponding Consumer Loan unit volume:

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Consumer Loan unit volume	121,282	106,693	13.7
Active dealer-partners (1)	<u>3,264</u>	<u>2,827</u>	15.5
Average volume per active dealer-partner	37.2	37.7	(1.3)
Consumer Loan unit volume from dealer-partners active both periods	99,176	95,067	4.3
Dealer-partners active both periods	<u>2,020</u>	<u>2,020</u>	—
Average volume per dealer-partner active both periods	49.1	47.1	4.3
Consumer Loan unit volume from new dealer-partners	21,659	19,914	8.8
New active dealer-partners (2)	<u>1,202</u>	<u>1,162</u>	3.4
Average volume per new active dealer-partner	18.0	17.1	5.3
Attrition (3)	-10.9%	-10.5%	

- (1) Active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the period.
- (2) New active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who enrolled in our program and have received funding for their first Loan from us during the periods presented.
- (3) Attrition is measured according to the following formula: decrease in Consumer Loan unit volume from dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the comparable period of the prior year but did not receive funding for any Loans during the current period divided by prior year comparable period Consumer Loan unit volume.

Premiums Earned and Provision for Claims. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we formed VSC Re in order to enhance our control and the security of the trust assets that will be used to pay future vehicle service contract claims. VSC Re currently reinsures vehicle service contracts that are underwritten by two of our three third party insurers. Our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2008 reflect two months of VSC Re activity, including \$3.9 million in premiums earned and \$2.7 million in provision for claims.

Other Income. The following table highlights the changes, as a percentage of revenue, of other income for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to 2007:

	<u>Year Ended</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2007	7.8%
Interest income on secured financings	-0.5%
Income from dealer support products and services	-0.4%
Seminars and conventions	-0.3%
Vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing income	0.7%
Other	<u>-0.5%</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2008	<u>6.8%</u>

The decrease in other income, as a percentage of revenue, was primarily a result of:

- Decreased interest income on secured financings due to a decrease in interest rates earned on cash investments relating to secured financing transactions.
- Decreased income from dealer support products and services due to the lower utilization of, and discontinuance of, certain dealer-partner support programs.
- Decreased income from seminars and conventions due to the elimination of our national dealer-partner convention during 2008. Expense from seminars and conventions is recorded in sales and marketing. During 2008 and 2007, seminars and conventions expense was greater than the income earned.

The decreases above were offset by the following:

- An increase in periodic vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing payments received during the year from third party vehicle service contract and guaranteed asset protection providers. Since we have only received these payments since 2007, the amounts of these payments are currently not estimable due to a lack of historical information. As a result, the revenue related to these payments was recognized in the period the payments were received. For the year ended December 31, 2008 we received a total of \$3.7 million in vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing payments compared to \$1.2 million in payments received in 2007.

Salaries and Wages. For the year ended December 31, 2008, salaries and wages expense, as a percentage of revenue, decreased from 23.1% to 22.2%, as compared to 2007. Salaries and wages expense can be categorized into originations, servicing and support functions. Salaries and wages expense related to originations and servicing remained consistent, as a percentage of revenue, while support grew slower than revenue, due to a decrease in stock compensation expense primarily related to restricted stock units granted in the first quarter of 2007.

General and Administrative. The following table summarizes the change in general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenue, for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to the same period in 2007:

	<u>Year Ended</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2007	11.4%
Data processing and computer consulting fees	-0.8%
Legal expense	-0.3%
Michigan single business tax	-0.2%
Other	<u>-1.3%</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2008	<u>8.8%</u>

The decrease, as a percentage of revenue, in general and administrative expense was primarily a result of various support expenses as follows:

- Higher expense in 2007 related to data processing and computer consulting fees for investments in new systems, processes, and facilities to support growth initiatives.
- Higher legal expense in 2007 related to a legal settlement.
- The Michigan single business tax is recorded in provision for income taxes starting in 2008 due to a change in the nature of the tax.

Sales and Marketing. The following table shows the changes in sales and marketing expense and the unit volume of Loan originations for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to 2007:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2008</u>
Sales and marketing expense	-4.2%
Unit volume of Loan originations	13.7%

The decrease in sales and marketing expense was due to the discontinuance of certain dealer-partner support programs, lower utilization of various other dealer-partner programs, and the elimination of our national dealer-partner convention during 2008, offset by an increase in sales commissions due to the increase in the unit volume of Loan originations.

Provision for Credit Losses. The increase in the provision for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to 2007, was primarily due to reductions in our forecasted collection rates during the second and fourth quarters of 2008 as a result of lower than expected realized collection rates during these periods. During the second quarter of 2008, we reduced estimated future net cash flows by \$22.2 million or 1.7% of the total undiscounted net cash flow stream expected from our Loan portfolio, which resulted in a provision for credit losses of \$20.8 million. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we reduced estimated future net cash flows by an additional \$9.5 million or 0.7% of the total undiscounted net cash flow stream expected from our Loan portfolio. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2008, we revised the estimated timing of future collections to reflect reduced prepayment expectations as a result of recent trends. The fourth quarter of 2008 forecast modifications resulted in a provision for credit losses of \$10.6 million. For additional information regarding the reduction in forecasted collection rates, see discussions of Consumer Loan Performance and Critical Accounting Estimates.

Interest. The following table shows interest expense, the average outstanding debt balance and the pre-tax average cost of debt for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest expense	\$ 43,189	\$ 36,669
Average outstanding debt balance	\$660,804	\$469,704
Pre-tax average cost of debt.	6.5%	7.8%

The increase in interest expense was primarily the result of an increase in the average outstanding debt balance from borrowings used to fund new Loans, offset by a reduction in our pre-tax average cost of debt due to reductions in market rates.

Provision for Income Taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the effective tax rate increased to 37.3%, from 35.6% in the same period of 2007. The increase was primarily due to a decrease in our reserve for uncertain tax positions recorded in 2007.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

The following table highlights changes for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to 2006:

	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Average outstanding balance of Loan portfolio	23.3%
Finance charges	16.9%
Program fees	-97.9%
Operating expenses	6.4%
Provision for credit losses	81.2%
Interest expense	57.2%
Income from continuing operations	-8.9%

Income from continuing operations decreased for the year ended December 31, 2007 primarily due to the following:

- We changed how we account for our program fees due to changing our methodology of collecting these fees from our dealer-partners. This change reduced program fees by 97.9%.
- Loan pricing changes implemented during the third quarter of 2006.
- Restricted stock and restricted stock units granted in the first quarter of 2007 caused salaries and wages to increase 35.1%.
- We increased our use of debt to fund share repurchases and new Loans. The average ratio of debt to equity for the year increased from 1.1 to 2.0. Increased debt levels, offset by reductions in market rates, caused interest expense to increase 57.2%.
- The provision for credit losses increased 81.2% primarily due to increases in the provision for credit losses required to reduce the carrying value of the Dealer Loans to maintain the initial yield established at the inception of each Dealer Loan.

The increase in the average outstanding balance of our Loan portfolio has resulted in an increase in finance charges, partially offset by a decrease in the average yield on our Loan portfolio of 1.8%. The average outstanding balance of our Loan portfolio increased due to an increase in the number of active dealer-partners on our program partially offset by a decrease in volume per active dealer-partner. The average yield on our Loan portfolio decreased primarily due to the impact of pricing changes made during 2006 and early 2007 in response to a difficult competitive environment.

The following table summarizes the changes in active dealer-partners and corresponding Consumer Loan unit volume:

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Consumer Loan unit volume	106,693	91,344	16.8
Active dealer-partners (1)	<u>2,827</u>	<u>2,214</u>	27.7
Average volume per active dealer-partner	37.7	41.3	(8.7)
Consumer Loan unit volume from dealer-partners active both periods	86,265	81,756	5.5
Dealer-partners active both periods	<u>1,634</u>	<u>1,634</u>	—
Average volume per dealer-partner active both periods	52.8	50.0	5.5
Consumer Loan unit volume from new dealer-partners	19,914	16,779	18.7
New active dealer-partners (2)	<u>1,162</u>	<u>857</u>	35.6
Average volume per new active dealer-partner	17.1	19.6	(12.8)
Attrition (3)	-10.5%	-9.6%	

- (1) Active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the period.
- (2) New active dealer-partners are dealer-partners who enrolled in our program and have received funding for their first Loan from us during the periods presented.
- (3) Attrition is measured according to the following formula: decrease in Consumer Loan unit volume from dealer-partners who have received funding for at least one Loan during the comparable period of the prior year but did not receive funding for any Loans during the current period divided by prior year comparable period Consumer Loan unit volume.

Program Fees. Program fees represent monthly fees of \$599, charged to dealer-partners that only participate in our Purchase Program, for access to CAPS, administration, servicing and collection services offered by the Company, documentation related to or affecting our program, and all tangible and intangible property owned by Credit Acceptance. Prior to January 1, 2007, program fees represented CAPS fees charged to dealer-partners on a monthly basis. The decrease in program fees for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to the same period in 2006, was primarily due to a change in our method of collecting these fees. Effective January 1, 2007, we implemented a change designed to positively impact dealer-partner attrition. We continue to charge a monthly fee of \$599, but instead of collecting and recognizing the revenue from the fee in the current period, we collect it from future dealer holdback payments. As a result of this change, we now record program fees as a yield adjustment, recognizing these fees as finance charge revenue over the forecasted net cash flows of the Dealer Loan. The decrease in program fees was partially offset by increases in finance charges as a result of this change.

Other Income. The following table highlights the changes, as a percentage of revenue, of other income for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to the same period in 2006:

	<u>Year Ended</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2006	<u>7.3%</u>
Vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing income	0.6%
Interest income on secured financings	0.4%
Income from dealer support products and services	<u>-0.5%</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2007	<u><u>7.8%</u></u>

The increase in other income was primarily a result of:

- An increase in periodic vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing payments received from third party vehicle service contract and guaranteed asset protection providers. For the year ended December 31, 2007 we received a total of \$1.2 million in vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing payments. We did not receive vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing payments prior to 2007.

- An increase in interest income on secured financings due to an increase in interest rates earned on cash investments relating to secured financing transactions.

The increases above, for the year ended December 31, 2007, were offset by decreased income from dealer support products and services due to the discontinuance of certain dealer-partner support programs.

Salaries and Wages. For the year ended December 31, 2007, salaries and wages expense, as a percentage of revenue, increased from 18.7% to 23.1%, as compared to 2006. Salaries and wages expense can be categorized into originations, servicing and support functions. Salaries and wages expense related to originations and servicing remained consistent, as a percentage of revenue, while support grew faster than revenue, due to an increase in stock compensation expense primarily related to restricted stock and restricted stock units granted in the first quarter of 2007.

General and Administrative. The following table summarizes the change in general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenue, for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to the same period in 2006:

	<u>Year Ended</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2006	16.6%
Legal expense	-5.3%
Other	<u>0.1%</u>
Percentage of Revenue, December 31, 2007	<u>11.4%</u>

The decrease, as a percentage of revenue, in general and administrative expense was primarily a result of higher than normal legal expense in 2006 primarily related to an \$11.2 million increase in our estimated loss related to a class action lawsuit in the state of Missouri.

Provision for Credit Losses. The increase in the provision for the year ended December 31, 2007 was primarily due to an increase in the provision for credit losses required to reduce the carrying value of the Dealer Loans to maintain the initial yield established at the inception of each Dealer Loan.

Interest. The following table shows interest expense, average outstanding debt balance and the pre-tax average cost of debt for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<u>Years Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest expense	\$ 36,669	\$ 23,330
Average outstanding debt balance	\$469,704	\$259,802
Pre-tax average cost of debt.	7.8%	9.0%

The increase in interest expense was primarily the result of an increase in the average outstanding debt balance due to borrowings used to fund new Loans during 2007 and 2006 and stock repurchases during 2006, offset by a reduction in our pre-tax average cost of debt due to reductions in market rates.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments 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. On an ongoing basis, we review our accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that our financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with US GAAP.

Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which is incorporated herein by reference. We believe that the following accounting estimates are the most critical to aid in

fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, and involve a high degree of subjective or complex judgment, and the use of different estimates or assumptions could produce materially different financial results.

Finance Charge Revenue &
Allowance for Credit Losses

Balance Sheet Captions:	Loans receivable Allowance for credit losses
Income Statement Captions:	Finance charges Provision for credit losses
Nature of Estimates Required:	Estimating the amount and timing of future collections and dealer holdback payments.
Assumptions and Approaches Used:	<p>We recognize finance charge income and determine our allowance for credit losses on Loans in a manner consistent with the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position ("SOP") 03-3 "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer." SOP 03-3 requires us to recognize finance charges under the interest method such that revenue is recognized on a level-yield basis based upon forecasted cash flows. For Dealer Loans, finance charge revenue and the allowance for credit losses are calculated after first aggregating Dealer Loans outstanding for each dealer-partner. For the same purpose, Purchased Loans are aggregated according to the month the Loan was purchased. Under SOP 03-3, an allowance for credit losses is maintained at an amount that reduces the net asset value (Loan balance less the allowance) to the value of forecasted future cash flows discounted at the yield established at the inception of the Loan (origination date for a Dealer Loan or purchase date for a Purchased Loan). The discounted value of future cash flows is comprised of estimated future collections on the Loans, less any estimated dealer holdback payments related to Dealer Loans. We write off Loans once there are no forecasted future collections on any of the associated Consumer Loans.</p> <p>Cash flows from any individual Dealer Loan or pool of Purchased Loans are often different than estimated cash flows at Loan inception. If such difference is favorable, the difference is recognized prospectively into income over the remaining life of the Dealer Loan or pool of Purchased Loans through a yield adjustment. If such difference is unfavorable, a provision for credit losses is recorded immediately as a current period expense and a corresponding allowance for credit losses is established. Because differences between estimated cash flows at inception and actual cash flows occur often, an allowance is required for a significant portion of our Loan portfolio. An allowance for credit losses does not necessarily indicate that a Dealer Loan or pool of Purchased Loans is unprofitable, and in recent years, very seldom are cash flows from a Dealer Loan or pool of Purchased Loans insufficient to repay the initial amounts advanced or paid to the dealer-partner.</p> <p>Future collections on Dealer and Purchased Loans are forecasted based on the historical performance of loans with similar characteristics. Dealer holdback is forecasted based on the expected future collections and current advance balance of each Dealer Loan.</p>

During the first quarter of 2008, we implemented a new methodology for forecasting future collections on Consumer Loans. The new methodology increased the dollar amount of overall forecasted collections by 0.3%. While the new methodology produces overall collection rates that are very similar to those produced by the prior methodology, the new methodology utilizes a more sophisticated approach which allows us to expand the number of variables on which the forecast is based. As a result, we believe the new forecast improves the precision of our estimates in two respects: (i) the new forecast is believed to be more accurate when applied to a smaller group of Consumer Loans which allows us to forecast more accurately at the dealer pool level and more precisely measure the performance of specific segments of our portfolio and (ii) the new forecast is believed to be more sensitive to changes in Consumer Loan performance and will allow us to react more quickly to changes in Consumer Loan performance. Implementation of the new methodology resulted in a reversal of \$3.4 million in provision for credit losses as higher forecasted collections reduced the amount of Loan impairment. In conjunction with our implementation of the new forecasting methodology, we reevaluated our forecast of future collections on old, fully-reserved Dealer Loans. As a result, we wrote off \$22.7 million of Dealer Loans and the related allowance for credit losses as we were no longer forecasting any future collections on these Dealer Loans. This write-off had no impact on net income for the first quarter of 2008 as all of these Dealer Loans were fully-reserved.

Our forecast of future collections prior to the second quarter of 2008 assumed that Loans within our current portfolio would produce similar collection rates as produced by historical Loans with the same attributes. During the second quarter of 2008, we modified our forecast to assume that Loans originated in 2006, 2007 and 2008 would perform 100 to 300 basis points lower than historical Loans with the same attributes. As a result we reduced our estimate of future cash flows on these same Loans by \$22.2 million, or 1.7%. Of the total reduction, \$20.8 million was recorded as provision for credit losses during the second quarter of 2008. We did not modify our forecast related to 2005 and prior Loans as these Loans continue to perform as expected.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we again realized lower than expected collection rates and as a result implemented an additional modification to our forecasting methodology. This modification reduced estimated future net cash flows by \$9.5 million or 0.7% of the total undiscounted cash flow stream expected from our Loan portfolio. The adjustment impacted only Loans originated subsequent to September 30, 2007 with more recent Loans impacted more severely and more seasoned Loans within this time period impacted less severely. Forecasted collection rates on Loans originated on or before September 30, 2007 were not modified as collection results during the fourth quarter of 2008 were consistent with our expectations for these Loans. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2008, we revised the estimated timing of future collections to reflect recent trends in prepayment frequency. In recent periods, we have experienced a reduction in prepayments, which typically result from payoffs that occur when customers reestablish a positive credit history, trade-in their vehicle, and finance another vehicle purchase with a more traditional auto loan. As the availability of traditional financing has been curtailed as a result of current economic conditions, prepayment rates have declined. As a result of these forecast modifications, we recognized a provision for credit losses of \$10.6 million during the fourth quarter of 2008.

Key Factors:

Variances in the amount and timing of future collections and dealer holdback payments from current estimates could materially impact earnings in future periods.

At December 31, 2008, a 1% decline in the forecasted future net cash flows on Loans would result in approximately an \$8.3 million pre-tax charge to the provision for credit losses. For additional information, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Balance Sheet Caption: Paid-in capital

Income Statement Caption: Salaries and Wages

Nature of Estimates Required: Stock-based Compensation Expense is based on the estimated fair value on the date the equity instrument is granted or awarded by the Company, and is recognized over the expected vesting period of the equity instrument. We also estimate expected forfeiture rate of restricted stock awards.

Assumptions and Approaches Used: As of December 31, 2007, all stock options were vested and all related expense had been recognized.

Restricted Stock Awards. In recognizing restricted stock compensation expense, we make assumptions regarding the expected forfeiture rate of the restricted stock awards. We also make assumptions regarding the expected vesting dates of performance-based restricted stock awards.

The fair value of restricted stock awards are estimated as if they were vested and issued on the grant date and are recognized over the expected vesting period of the restricted stock award. For additional information, see Notes 2 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Stock Options. As of December 31, 2007, all stock options were vested and all related expenses had been recognized. We used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock option grants. This model calculates the fair value using various assumptions, including the expected life of the option, the expected volatility of the underlying stock, and the expected dividend yield on the underlying stock.

Key Factors: Changes in the expected vesting dates of performance-based restricted stock awards and expected forfeiture rates would impact the amount and timing of stock-based compensation expense recognized in future periods.

Litigation and Contingent Liabilities

Balance Sheet Caption: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Income Statement Caption: General and administrative expense

Nature of Estimates Required: Estimating the likelihood of adverse legal judgments and any resulting damages owed.

Assumptions and Approaches Used: The Company, with assistance from our legal counsel, determines if the likelihood of an adverse judgment for various claims and litigation is remote, reasonably possible, or probable. To the extent we believe an adverse judgment is probable and the amount of the judgment is estimable, we recognize a liability. For information regarding the potential various consumer claims against us, see Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Key Factors: Negative variances in the ultimate disposition of claims and litigation outstanding from current estimates could result in additional expense in future periods.

Taxes

Balance Sheet Captions: Deferred income taxes, net
Income taxes receivable
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Income Statement Caption: Provision for income taxes

Nature of Estimates Required: Estimating the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return.

Assumptions and Approaches Used: In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48") which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under FIN 48, tax benefits related to uncertain income tax positions can only be recognized if such positions are more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. The tax benefit of an uncertain income tax position is required to be recorded at the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained. For additional information, see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Key Factors: Changes in tax laws and variances in projected future results from current estimates that impact judgments could impact our provision for income taxes in future periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We need capital to fund new Loans and pay dealer holdback. Our primary sources of capital are cash flows from operating activities, collections of Consumer Loans and borrowings through four primary sources of financing: (1) a revolving secured line of credit with a commercial bank syndicate; (2) revolving secured warehouse facilities with institutional investors; (3) SEC Rule 144A asset-backed secured borrowings (“Term ABS 144A”) with qualified institutional investors; and (4) a residual credit facility with an institutional investor. There are various restrictive debt covenants for each source of financing and we are in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2008. For information regarding these financings and the covenants included in the related documents, see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated herein by reference.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we have:

- Expanded our bank line of credit from \$75.0 million to \$153.5 million and renewed it until June 2010
- Renewed our \$325.0 million warehouse facility to August 2009
- Completed a \$150.0 million asset-backed secured financing with an institutional investor
- Completed a \$50.0 million two-year revolving credit facility with another institutional investor
- Renewed our \$50.0 million residual credit facility until August 2009

Our target growth rate in 2009 will depend on our success in securing additional financing and renewing our existing debt facilities. If no additional capital is obtained, we expect to target unit volumes during the first six months of 2009 that are approximately 10% lower than the prior year comparable period.

In August of 2009, our \$325.0 million warehouse facility and our \$50.0 million residual credit facility (collectively referred to as the “maturing facilities”) mature. If we are unsuccessful in renewing the maturing facilities, and alternative financing cannot be obtained, additional reductions in Loan origination volumes will be required. Given current conditions in the credit markets, there can be no assurance that the maturing facilities will be renewed or that alternative financing will be obtained. In the event that the maturing facilities are not renewed, no further advances would be made under the maturing facilities. Assuming the Company continues to be in compliance with all debt covenants, the amount outstanding would be repaid over time as the collections on the Loans securing the maturing facilities are received.

The following table summarizes maximum Loan origination volumes under two scenarios: (1) the maturing facilities are renewed (or replaced) but no other additional capital is obtained during 2009; and (2) no additional capital is obtained during 2009 and the maturing facilities are not renewed.

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Maximum for the Year Ended December 31, 2009	
		Assuming Maturing Facilities are Renewed (or Replaced)	Assuming Maturing Facilities are Not Renewed (or Replaced)
(Dollars in millions)			
Loan dollar volume	\$805	\$ 660	\$ 580
Average Loans receivable balance, net . . .	\$967	\$1,080	\$1,050

Cash and cash equivalents increased to \$3.2 million as of December 31, 2008 from \$0.7 million at December 31, 2007. Our total balance sheet indebtedness increased to \$641.7 million at December 31, 2008 from \$532.1 million at December 31, 2007. This increase was primarily a result of borrowings used to fund new Loans in 2008.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents increased to \$80.3 million at December 31, 2008 from \$74.1 million at December 31, 2007. The following table summarizes restricted cash and cash equivalents:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
(in thousands)		
Cash collections related to secured financings	\$48,956	\$42,518
Cash held in trusts for future vehicle service contract claims (1)	31,377	18,266
Cash held in escrow related to settlement of class action lawsuit (2)	<u>—</u>	<u>13,318</u>
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$80,333</u>	<u>\$74,102</u>

- (1) A claims reserve associated with the trusts is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (2) For additional information related to the settlement of the class action lawsuit in the state of Missouri, see Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Restricted securities available for sale were \$3.3 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007. Restricted securities consist of amounts held in accordance with vehicle service contract trust agreements.

A summary of the total future contractual obligations requiring repayments as of December 31, 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Payments Due by Period</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>Other</u>
Long-term debt, including current maturities and capital leases (1)	\$641,714	\$434,826	\$206,888	\$ —	\$—
Operating lease obligations	2,050	973	939	138	—
Purchase obligations (2)	348	348	—	—	—
Other future obligations (3)	<u>12,274</u>	<u>12,274</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total contractual obligations (4)	<u>\$656,386</u>	<u>\$448,421</u>	<u>\$207,827</u>	<u>\$138</u>	<u>\$—</u>

- (1) Long-term debt obligations included in the above table consist solely of principal repayments. We are also obligated to make interest payments at the applicable interest rates, as discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. Based on the actual amounts outstanding under our revolving line of credit and warehouse facilities at December 31, 2008, the forecasted amounts outstanding on all other debt and the actual interest rates in effect as of December 31, 2008, interest is expected to be approximately \$11.5 million during 2009; \$4.6 million during 2010; and \$0.6 million during 2011 and thereafter.
- (2) Purchase obligations consist solely of contractual obligations related to the information system needs of the Company.
- (3) Other future obligations included in the above table consist solely of reserves for uncertain tax positions recognized under FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Tax — An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109” (“FIN 48”).
- (4) We have contractual obligations to pay dealer holdback to our dealer-partners; however, as payments of dealer holdback are contingent upon the receipt of customer payments and the repayment of advances, these obligations are excluded from the table above.

Based upon anticipated cash flows, management believes that cash flows from operations and its various financing alternatives will provide sufficient financing for debt maturities and for future operations, subject, as discussed above, to the need to reduce Loan originations if we are unable to renew or refinance our maturing facilities. Our ability to borrow funds may be impacted by economic and financial market conditions. If the various financing alternatives were to become limited or unavailable to us, our operations and liquidity could be materially and adversely affected.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Market Risk

We are exposed primarily to market risks associated with movements in interest rates. Our policies and procedures prohibit the use of financial instruments for trading purposes. A discussion of our accounting policies for derivative instruments is included in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Interest Rate Risk. We rely on various sources of financing, some of which are at floating rates of interest and expose us to risks associated with increases in interest rates. We manage such risk primarily by entering into interest rate cap and interest rate swap agreements.

As of December 31, 2008, we had \$61.3 million of floating rate debt outstanding on our revolving secured line of credit, with no interest rate protection. For every 1.0% increase in rates on our revolving secured line of credit, annual after-tax earnings would decrease by approximately \$0.4 million, assuming we maintain a level amount of floating rate debt.

As of December 31, 2008, we had \$306.0 million in floating rate debt outstanding under our revolving secured warehouse facilities, with interest rate caps of 6.75% on the underlying commercial paper rates. Based on the difference between the rates on our revolving secured warehouse facilities at December 31, 2008 and the interest rate caps, our maximum interest rate risk on the secured warehouse facilities is 4.42%. This maximum interest rate risk would reduce annual after-tax earnings by approximately \$8.5 million, assuming we maintain a level amount of floating rate debt.

As of December 31, 2008 we had \$76.0 million in fixed rate debt, and \$192.2 million in floating rate debt outstanding under Term ABS 144A asset-backed secured borrowings. We have entered into two interest rate swaps, which were effective on the closing date of the financings, to convert \$50.0 million and \$150.0 million in floating rate Term ABS 144A asset-backed secured borrowings into fixed rate debt bearing a rate of 6.28% and 6.37%, respectively. The fair value of the interest rate swaps is based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, which are influenced by a number of factors, including interest rates, amount of debt outstanding, and number of months until maturity. As we have not designated the interest rate swap related to the \$50.0 million in floating rate debt as a hedge as defined under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"), changes in the fair value of this swap will increase or decrease interest expense.

We have designated the interest rate swap related to the \$150.0 million floating rate debt as a cash flow hedge as defined under SFAS 133. The effective portion of changes in the fair value will be recorded in other comprehensive income, net of income taxes, and the ineffective portion of changes in fair value will be recorded in interest expense. There has been no such ineffectiveness since the inception of this hedge through December 31, 2008.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Fair Value Measurements. In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework and gives guidance regarding the methods used for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods of those fiscal years. However, on February 12, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157" ("FSP FAS 157-2"), which delays the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). FSP FAS 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for items within the scope of FSP FAS 157-2. We adopted the applicable portions of SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008 (See Note 3). The deferred portions of SFAS 157 will not have

an impact on our financial statements. The adoption of the applicable portions of SFAS 157 for financial assets and liabilities did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities. In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure financial assets and liabilities (except for those that are specifically exempted from SFAS 159) at fair value. The election to measure a financial asset or liability at fair value can be made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. The difference between carrying value and fair value at the election date is recorded as a transition adjustment to opening retained earnings. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. At this time, we have not elected to measure any financial assets or liabilities at fair value under SFAS 159.

Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS 161”). SFAS 161 is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The adoption of SFAS 161 will have no financial impact on our consolidated financial statements but will expand our disclosures.

Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities. In September 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, “Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities” (“FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8”). FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 requires additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets and interests in variable interest entities. FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 amends both FASB Statement No. 140, “Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities”, and FASB Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 46 (Revised December 2003), “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities”, to require: (1) additional disclosures about transferors’ continuing involvements with transferred financial assets; (2) additional disclosures about a public entities’ (including sponsors) involvement with variable interest entities; and (3) disclosures by a public enterprise that is: (a) a sponsor of a qualifying special-purpose entity (“SPE”) that holds a variable interest in the qualifying SPE but was not the transferor of financial assets to the qualifying SPE; and (b) a servicer of a qualifying SPE that holds a significant variable interest in the qualifying SPE but was not the transferor of financial assets to the qualifying SPE. The adoption of FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 for the year ended December 31, 2008 had no financial impact on our consolidated financial statements but did expand our disclosures.

Forward-Looking Statements

We make forward-looking statements in this report and may make such statements in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We may also make forward-looking statements in our press releases or other public or shareholder communications. Our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and include information about our expectations and possible or assumed future results of operations. When we use any of the words “may,” “will,” “should,” “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “assumes,” “forecasts,” “estimates,” “intends,” “plans”, “target” or similar expressions, we are making forward-looking statements.

We claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for all of our forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements represent our outlook only as of the date of this report. While we believe that our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially since the statements are based on our current expectations, which are subject to risks and uncertainties. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, the factors set forth under “Item 1A. Risk Factors” elsewhere in this report and the risks and uncertainties discussed in our other reports filed or furnished from time to time with the SEC.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information called for by Item 7A is incorporated by reference from the information in Item 7 under the caption “Market Risk” in this Form 10-K.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	42
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007	43
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006	44
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006	45
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006	46
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	47

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Credit Acceptance Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Credit Acceptance Corporation (a Michigan Corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Credit Acceptance Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Credit Acceptance Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 27, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/GRANT THORNTON LLP

Southfield, Michigan
February 27, 2009

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,154	\$ 712
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	80,333	74,102
Restricted securities available for sale	3,345	3,290
Loans receivable (including \$15,383 and \$16,125 from affiliates as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively)	1,148,752	944,698
Allowance for credit losses	<u>(130,835)</u>	<u>(134,145)</u>
Loans receivable, net	<u>1,017,917</u>	<u>810,553</u>
Property and equipment, net	21,049	20,124
Income taxes receivable	—	20,712
Other assets	<u>13,556</u>	<u>12,689</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$1,139,354</u>	<u>\$ 942,182</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 83,948	\$ 79,834
Line of credit	61,300	36,300
Secured financing	574,175	488,065
Mortgage note and capital lease obligations	6,239	7,765
Deferred income taxes, net	75,060	64,768
Income taxes payable	<u>881</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>801,603</u>	<u>676,732</u>
Commitments and Contingencies — See Note 12		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 80,000,000 shares authorized, 30,666,691 and 30,240,859 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	306	302
Paid-in capital	11,829	4,134
Retained earnings	328,178	261,001
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax of \$1,478 and \$(7) at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	<u>(2,562)</u>	<u>13</u>
Total Shareholders' Equity	<u>337,751</u>	<u>265,450</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	<u>\$1,139,354</u>	<u>\$ 942,182</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenue:			
Finance charges	\$ 286,823	\$ 220,473	\$ 188,605
Premiums earned	3,967	361	1,043
Program fees	193	283	13,589
Other income	21,203	18,810	16,095
Total revenue	312,186	239,927	219,332
Costs and expenses:			
Salaries and wages	68,993	55,396	41,015
General and administrative	27,511	27,271	36,485
Sales and marketing	16,703	17,441	16,624
Provision for credit losses	46,029	19,947	11,006
Interest	43,189	36,669	23,330
Provision for claims	2,651	39	226
Other expense	73	52	—
Total costs and expenses	205,149	156,815	128,686
Operating income	107,037	83,112	90,646
Foreign currency (loss) gain	(25)	69	(6)
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	107,012	83,181	90,640
Provision for income taxes	39,944	29,567	31,793
Income from continuing operations	67,068	53,614	58,847
Discontinued operations			
Gain (loss) from discontinued United Kingdom operations	307	(562)	(297)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	198	(1,864)	(90)
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	109	1,302	(207)
Net income	\$ 67,177	\$ 54,916	\$ 58,640
Net income per common share:			
Basic	\$ 2.22	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.78
Diluted	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.66
Income from continuing operations per common share:			
Basic	\$ 2.22	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.78
Diluted	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.67
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations per common share:			
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	30,249,783	30,053,129	33,035,693
Diluted	31,105,043	31,153,688	35,283,478

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Dollars in Thousands)	Total Shareholders' Equity	Comprehensive Income	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital	Unearned Stock Compensation	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
			Number	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$ 373,026		37,027	\$370	\$ 29,746	\$(1,566)	\$ 344,513	\$ (37)
Cumulative affect due to adoption of SFAS 123R modified prospective application					(1,566)	1,566		
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	58,640	\$58,640					58,640	
Other comprehensive income:								
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of tax of \$3	1	<u>1</u>						1
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$58,641</u>						
Stock-based compensation	87				87			
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	—		47	—	—			
Repurchase of common stock	(247,168)		(8,796)	(87)	(53,181)		(193,900)	
Stock options exercised	12,091		1,902	19	12,072			
Tax benefit for exercised stock options	13,670		—	—	13,670			
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>210,347</u>		<u>30,180</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>209,253</u>	<u>(36)</u>
Cumulative affect due to adoption of FIN 48	(87)						(87)	
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	54,916	\$54,916					54,916	
Other comprehensive income:								
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of tax of \$(26)	49	<u>49</u>						49
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$54,965</u>						
Stock-based compensation	4,659				4,659			
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	—		57	—	—			
Repurchase of common stock	(9,530)		(371)	—	(6,449)		(3,081)	
Stock options exercised	2,584		375	—	2,584			
Tax benefit for exercised stock options	2,512		—	—	2,512			
Balance, December 31, 2007	<u>265,450</u>		<u>30,241</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>4,134</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>261,001</u>	<u>13</u>
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	67,177	\$67,177					67,177	
Other comprehensive income:								
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap, net of tax of \$1,488	(2,580)	(2,580)						(2,580)
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of tax of \$(3)	5	<u>5</u>						5
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$64,602</u>						
Stock-based compensation	4,309		60		4,309			
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	—		80	1	(1)			
Repurchase of common stock	(66)		(4)	—	(66)			
Forfeiture of restricted stock	—		(16)	—	—			
Stock options exercised	2,375		306	3	2,372			
Tax benefit for exercised stock options	1,081		—	—	1,081			
Balance, December 31, 2008	<u>\$ 337,751</u>		<u>30,667</u>	<u>\$306</u>	<u>\$ 11,829</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 328,178</u>	<u>\$(2,562)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in Thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 67,177	\$ 54,916	\$ 58,640
Adjustments to reconcile cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for credit losses	46,029	19,947	11,006
Depreciation	5,342	4,105	4,624
Loss (gain) on retirement of property and equipment	74	196	(271)
Provision for deferred income taxes	11,777	20,346	636
Stock-based compensation	4,309	4,659	87
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	46	1,453	22,589
Decrease (increase) in income taxes receivable	21,593	(8,978)	(7,712)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(867)	1,248	(3,425)
Net cash provided by operating activities	155,480	97,892	86,174
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(6,231)	(28,493)	(32,136)
Purchases of restricted securities available for sale	(1,514)	(550)	(795)
Proceeds from sale of restricted securities available for sale	373	—	302
Maturities of restricted securities available for sale	1,094	898	278
Principal collected on Loans receivable	609,487	576,543	551,792
Advances to dealers and accelerated payments of dealer holdback	(524,496)	(571,197)	(532,869)
Purchases of Consumer Loans	(280,326)	(139,340)	(25,562)
Payments of dealer holdback	(58,503)	(70,950)	(70,110)
Net decrease in other receivables	167	349	3,050
Purchases of property and equipment	(6,341)	(7,659)	(1,536)
Net cash used in investing activities	(266,290)	(240,399)	(107,586)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Borrowings under line of credit	809,700	633,500	414,630
Repayments under line of credit	(784,700)	(635,600)	(412,530)
Proceeds from secured financing	605,700	619,500	678,500
Repayments of secured financing	(519,590)	(476,579)	(434,856)
Principal payments under mortgage note and capital lease obligations	(1,526)	(1,429)	(1,502)
Repurchase of common stock	(66)	(9,530)	(247,168)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	2,375	2,584	12,091
Tax benefits from stock based compensation plans	1,081	2,512	13,670
Net cash provided by financing activities	112,974	134,958	22,835
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	278	(267)	15
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,442	(7,816)	1,438
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	712	8,528	7,090
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 3,154	\$ 712	\$ 8,528
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 43,255	\$ 36,131	\$ 23,056
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 3,681	\$ 14,506	\$ 25,427
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Transactions:			
Property and equipment acquired through capital lease obligations	\$ —	\$ 563	\$ 1,785

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Principal Business. Since 1972, Credit Acceptance (referred to as the “Company”, “Credit Acceptance”, “we”, “our” or “us”) has provided auto loans to consumers, regardless of their credit history. Our product is offered through a nationwide network of automobile dealers who benefit from sales of vehicles to consumers who otherwise could not obtain financing; from repeat and referral sales generated by these same customers; and from sales to customers responding to advertisements for our product, but who actually end up qualifying for traditional financing.

We refer to dealers who participate in our programs, and share our commitment to changing consumers’ lives, as “dealer-partners”. Upon enrollment in our programs, the dealer-partner enters into a dealer servicing agreement with Credit Acceptance that defines the legal relationship between Credit Acceptance and the dealer-partner. The dealer servicing agreement assigns the responsibilities for administering, servicing, and collecting the amounts due on retail installment contracts (referred to as “Consumer Loans”) from the dealer-partners to us.

A consumer who does not qualify for conventional automobile financing can purchase a used vehicle from a Credit Acceptance dealer-partner and finance the purchase through us. We are an indirect lender from a legal perspective, meaning the Consumer Loan is originated by the dealer-partner and immediately assigned to us. If we discover a misrepresentation by the dealer-partner relating to a Consumer Loan assigned to us, we can demand that the Consumer Loan be repurchased for the current balance of the Consumer Loan less the amount of any unearned finance charge plus the applicable termination fee, which is generally \$500. Upon receipt of such amount in full, we will reassign the Consumer Loan and our security interest in the financed vehicle to the dealer-partner.

We have two primary programs: the Portfolio Program and the Purchase Program. Under the Portfolio Program, we advance money to dealer-partners (referred to as a “Dealer Loan”) in exchange for the right to service the underlying Consumer Loan. Under the Purchase Program, we buy the Consumer Loan from the dealer-partner (referred to as a “Purchased Loan”) and keep all amounts collected from the consumer. Dealer Loans and Purchased Loans are collectively referred to as “Loans”. The following table shows the percentage of Consumer Loans assigned to us under each of the programs for each of the last 12 quarters:

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>Portfolio Program</u>	<u>Purchase Program</u>
March 31, 2006	94.9%	5.1%
June 30, 2006	95.8%	4.2%
September 30, 2006	96.3%	3.7%
December 31, 2006	96.5%	3.5%
March 31, 2007	94.8%	5.2%
June 30, 2007	83.8%	16.2%
September 30, 2007	74.5%	25.5%
December 31, 2007	70.6%	29.4%
March 31, 2008	70.2%	29.8%
June 30, 2008	65.4%	34.6%
September 30, 2008	69.2%	30.8%
December 31, 2008	78.2%	21.8%

Dealer-partners that enroll in our programs have the option to either pay an upfront, one-time enrollment fee of \$9,850 or defer payment by agreeing to allow us to keep 50% of their first accelerated dealer holdback payment (“Portfolio Profit Express”). Portfolio Profit Express is paid to qualifying dealer-partners after a pool of 100 or more Consumer Loans has been closed. Dealer-partners that enrolled in our programs prior to 2008 have the option to assign Consumer Loans under either the Portfolio Program or the Purchase Program. During 2008, we changed our eligibility requirements for new dealer-partner enrollments to restrict access to the Purchase Program. For dealer-partners that enrolled in our programs during the first eight months of 2008, only dealer-partners that elected to pay the upfront, one-time enrollment fee were initially allowed to assign Consumer Loans under either program. Dealer-

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS — (Continued)

partners that elected the deferred option during this period were only granted access to the Purchase Program after the first Portfolio Profit Express payment has been made under the Portfolio Program. For all dealer-partners enrolling in our programs after August 31, 2008, access to the Purchase Program is only granted after the first Portfolio Profit Express payment has been made under the Portfolio Program.

Portfolio Program

As payment for the vehicle, the dealer-partner generally receives the following:

- a down payment from the consumer;
- a cash advance from us; and
- after the advance has been recovered by us, the cash from payments made on the Consumer Loan, net of certain collection costs and our servicing fee (“dealer holdback”).

We record the amount advanced to the dealer-partner as a Dealer Loan, which is classified within Loans receivable in our consolidated balance sheets. Cash advanced to dealer-partners is automatically assigned to the originating dealer-partner’s open pool of advances. At the dealer-partner’s option, a pool containing at least 100 Consumer Loans can be closed and subsequent advances assigned to a new pool. All advances due from a dealer-partner are secured by the future collections on the dealer-partner’s portfolio of Consumer Loans assigned to us. For dealer-partners with more than one pool, the pools are cross-collateralized so the performance of other pools is considered in determining eligibility for dealer holdback. We perfect our security interest in the Dealer Loans by taking possession of the Consumer Loans.

The dealer servicing agreement provides that collections received by us during a calendar month on Consumer Loans assigned by a dealer-partner are applied on a pool-by-pool basis as follows:

- First, to reimburse us for certain collection costs;
- Second, to pay us our servicing fee;
- Third, to reduce the aggregate advance balance and to pay any other amounts due from the dealer-partner to us; and
- Fourth, to the dealer-partner as payment of dealer holdback.

Dealer-partners have an opportunity to receive Portfolio Profit Express at the time a pool of 100 or more Consumer Loans is closed. The amount paid to the dealer-partner is calculated using a formula that considers the forecasted collections and the advance balance on the closed pool. If the collections on Consumer Loans from a dealer-partner’s pool are not sufficient to repay the advance balance, the dealer-partner will not receive dealer holdback.

Since typically the combination of the advance and the consumer’s down payment provides the dealer-partner with a cash profit at the time of sale, the dealer-partner’s risk in the Consumer Loan is limited. We cannot demand repayment from the dealer-partner of the advance except in the event the dealer-partner is in default of the dealer servicing agreement. Advances are made only after the Consumer Loan is approved, accepted and assigned to us and all other stipulations required for funding have been satisfied. The dealer-partner can also opt to repurchase Consumer Loans assigned under the Portfolio Program, at their discretion, for a fee.

For accounting purposes, the transactions described under the Portfolio Program are not considered to be loans to consumers. Instead, our accounting reflects that of a lender to the dealer-partner. The classification as a Dealer Loan for accounting purposes is primarily a result of (1) the dealer-partner’s financial interest in the Consumer Loan and (2) certain elements of our legal relationship with the dealer-partner. The cash amount advanced to the dealer-partner is recorded as an asset on our balance sheet. The aggregate amount of all advances to an individual dealer-partner, plus finance charges, plus dealer holdback payments, plus Portfolio Profit Express payments, less

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS — (Concluded)

collections (net of certain collection costs), less write-offs, comprises the amount of the Dealer Loan recorded in Loans receivable.

Purchase Program

We began offering a Purchase Program on a limited basis in March of 2005. The Purchase Program differs from our traditional Portfolio Program in that the dealer-partner receives a single payment from us at the time of origination instead of a cash advance and dealer holdback. Purchase Program volume increased significantly beginning in 2007 as the program was offered to additional dealer-partners.

For accounting purposes, the transactions described under the Purchase Program are considered to be originated by the dealer-partner and then purchased by us. The cash amount paid to the dealer-partner is recorded as an asset on our balance sheet. The aggregate amount of all amounts paid to purchase Consumer Loans from dealer-partners, plus finance charges, less collections (net of certain collection costs), less write-offs, comprises the amount of Purchased Loans recorded in Loans receivable.

Businesses in Liquidation. Effective June 30, 2003, we decided to stop originating Consumer Loans in the United Kingdom and we sold the remainder of the portfolio on December 30, 2005. Over the last three years we have had minimal activity as we have been liquidating our United Kingdom subsidiary.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. Our primary subsidiaries are: Buyer's Vehicle Protection Plan, Inc., Vehicle Remarketing Services, Inc., VSC Re Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corp. II, CAC Warehouse Funding III, LLC, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-1, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2, and Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1.

Reportable Business Segments

We are organized into two primary business segments: United States and Other. For more information regarding our reportable segments, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") requires us 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. The accounts which are subject to significant estimation include the allowance for credit losses, finance charge revenue, stock-based compensation expense, contingencies, and taxes. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of readily marketable securities with original maturities at the date of acquisition of three months or less.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount of restricted cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The following table summarizes restricted cash and cash equivalents:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
(in thousands)		
Cash collections related to secured financings	\$48,956	\$42,518
Cash held in trusts for future vehicle service contract claims (1).	31,377	18,266
Cash held in escrow related to settlement of class action lawsuit (2).	<u>—</u>	<u>13,318</u>
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$80,333</u>	<u>\$74,102</u>

- (1) The unearned premium and claims reserve associated with the trusts are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (2) For additional information related to the settlement of the class action lawsuit in the state of Missouri, see Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Restricted Securities Available for Sale

Restricted securities consist of amounts held in accordance with vehicle service contract trust agreements. We determine the appropriate classification of our investments in debt securities at the time of purchase and reevaluate such determinations at each balance sheet date. Debt securities for which we do not have the intent or ability to hold to maturity are classified as available for sale, and stated at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of income taxes included in the determination of comprehensive income and reported as a component of shareholders' equity.

Restricted securities available for sale consisted of the following:

	<u>As of December 31, 2008</u>			
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
(in thousands)				
US Government and agency securities	\$ 842	\$53	\$ —	\$ 895
Corporate bonds	<u>2,475</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>2,450</u>
Total restricted securities available for sale	<u>\$3,317</u>	<u>\$62</u>	<u>\$(34)</u>	<u>\$3,345</u>
	<u>As of December 31, 2007</u>			
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
(in thousands)				
US Government and agency securities	\$1,584	\$40	\$ —	\$1,624
Corporate bonds	<u>1,686</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>1,666</u>
Total restricted securities available for sale	<u>\$3,270</u>	<u>\$50</u>	<u>\$(30)</u>	<u>\$3,290</u>

The cost and estimated fair values of debt securities by contractual maturity were as follows (securities with multiple maturity dates are classified in the period of final maturity). Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

	As of December 31,			
	2008		2007	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
(in thousands)				
Contractual Maturity				
Within one year	\$1,665	\$1,670	\$1,096	\$1,100
Over one year to five years	<u>1,652</u>	<u>1,675</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>2,190</u>
Total restricted securities available for sale	<u>\$3,317</u>	<u>\$3,345</u>	<u>\$3,270</u>	<u>\$3,290</u>

Finance Charges

Finance charges is comprised of: (1) servicing fees earned as a result of servicing Consumer Loans assigned to us by dealer-partners under the Portfolio Program; (2) finance charge income from Purchased Loans; (3) fees earned from our third party ancillary product offerings; (4) monthly program fees charged to dealer-partners under the Portfolio Program; and (5) fees associated with certain Loans. We recognize finance charge income on Loans in a manner consistent with the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ Statement of Position (“SOP”) 03-3 “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer.” SOP 03-3 requires us to recognize finance charges under the interest method such that revenue is recognized on a level-yield basis based upon forecasted cash flows.

For Dealer Loans only, certain direct origination costs such as salaries and credit reports are deferred and the net costs are recognized as an adjustment to finance charges over the life of the related Dealer Loan on a level-yield basis. This treatment is in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 91, “Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases”.

Buyers Vehicle Protection Plan, Inc. (“BVPP”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has relationships with third party administrators (“TPAs”) whereby the TPAs process claims on vehicle service contracts that are underwritten by third party insurers. BVPP receives a commission for all vehicle service contracts sold by our dealer-partners when the vehicle is financed by us. The commission is included in the retail price of the vehicle service contract which is added to the Consumer Loan. We provide dealer-partners with an additional advance based on the retail price of the vehicle service contract. We recognize our commission from the vehicle service contracts as part of finance charges on a level-yield basis based upon forecasted cash flows.

BVPP also has a relationship with a TPA that allows dealer-partners to offer a Guaranteed Asset Protection (“GAP”) product to consumers whereby the TPA processes claims that are underwritten by a third party insurer. GAP provides the consumer protection by paying the difference between the loan balance and the amount covered by the consumer’s insurance policy in the event the vehicle is totaled or stolen. We receive a commission for all GAP contracts sold by our dealer-partners when the vehicle is financed by us, and do not bear any risk of loss for claims. The commission is included in the retail price of the GAP contract which is added to the Consumer Loan. We provide dealer-partners with an additional advance based on the retail price of the GAP contract. We recognize our commission from the GAP contracts as part of finance charges on a level-yield basis based upon forecasted cash flows.

Program fees represent monthly fees of \$599 charged to dealer-partners for access to our Credit Approval Processing System (“CAPS”); administration, servicing and collection services offered by the Company; documentation related to or affecting our program; and all tangible and intangible property owned by Credit Acceptance. Effective January 1, 2007, we implemented a change designed to positively impact dealer-partner attrition. We continue to charge a monthly fee of \$599 to dealer-partners participating in our Portfolio Program, but instead of collecting and recognizing the revenue from the fee in the current period, we collect it from future dealer holdback

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

payments. As a result of this change, we now record program fees under the Portfolio Program as a yield adjustment, recognizing these fees as finance charge revenue over the forecasted net cash flows of the Dealer Loan.

Premiums Earned

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we formed VSC Re Company (“VSC Re”), a wholly-owned subsidiary that is engaged in the business of reinsuring coverage under vehicle service contracts sold to consumers by dealer-partners on vehicles financed by us. VSC Re currently reinsures vehicle service contracts that are underwritten by two of our three third party insurers. Vehicle service contract premiums, which represent the selling price of the vehicle service contract to the consumer less commissions and certain administrative costs, are contributed to trust accounts controlled by VSC Re. These premiums are used to fund claims covered under the vehicle service contracts. The Company has entered into arrangements with third-party insurance companies that limit our exposure to fund claims to the amount of premium dollars contributed, less amounts earned and withdrawn, plus \$0.5 million of equity contributed. With the reinsurance structure, we will be able to access projected excess trust assets monthly and will record revenue and expense on an accrual basis. Premiums are earned over the life of the vehicle service contract using an average of the pro rata and rule of 78 methods. Claims are expensed as provision for claims in the period the claim was incurred. Our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2008 reflect two months of VSC Re activity, including \$3.9 million in premiums earned and \$2.7 million in provision for claims. Under Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Interpretation No. 46, “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities” (“FIN 46”), we are considered the primary beneficiary of the trusts and as a result, trust assets of \$29.3 million at December 31, 2008 have been consolidated on our balance sheet as restricted cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2008, accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes \$23.3 million of unearned premium and \$0.9 million of claims reserve related to our reinsurance of vehicle service contracts.

Prior to the formation of VSC Re, our agreements with two of our TPAs allowed us to receive profit sharing payments depending upon the performance of the vehicle service contract programs. The agreements also required that vehicle service contract premiums be placed in trust accounts. Funds in the trust accounts were utilized by the TPA to pay claims on the vehicle service contracts. Upon the formation of VSC Re during the fourth quarter of 2008, the unearned premiums on the majority of the vehicle service contracts that had been written through these two TPAs were ceded to VSC Re along with any related trust assets. As the trust assets transferred to VSC Re exceeded the ceded unearned premiums, we recorded a deferred gain of \$4.3 million upon the formation of VSC Re. The deferred gain will be recognized as premiums earned revenue over a 26 month period (average remaining life of the ceded vehicle service contracts) using an average of the pro rata and rule of 78 methods. Vehicle service contracts written prior to 2008 through one of the TPAs remains under this profit sharing arrangement. Profit sharing payments, if any, on the vehicle service contracts are distributed to us periodically after the term of the vehicle service contracts have substantially expired provided certain loss rates are met. Under FIN 46, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the trusts. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the remaining trust have been consolidated on our balance sheet. As of December 31, 2008, the remaining trust had \$5.4 million in assets available to pay claims and a related claims reserve of \$4.7 million. The trust assets are included in restricted cash and cash equivalents and restricted securities available for sale. The claims reserve is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. A third party insures claims in excess of funds in the trust accounts.

We formed VSC Re in order to enhance our control and the security of the trust assets that will be used to pay future vehicle service contract claims. The income we expect to earn from vehicle service contracts over time will likely not be impacted as, both before and after the formation of VSC Re, the income we receive is based on the amount by which vehicle service contract premiums exceed claims. The only change in our risk associated with adverse claims experience relates to the \$0.5 million equity contribution that was required as part of this new structure, which is now at risk in the event claims exceed premiums. Under the prior structure, our risk was limited to the amount of premiums contributed to the trusts.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

Our determination to consolidate the VSC Re trusts and the profit sharing trusts under FIN 46 was based on the following:

- First, we determined that the trusts qualified as variable interest entities as defined under FIN 46. The trusts have insufficient equity at risk as no parties to the trusts were required to contribute assets that provide them with any ownership interest.
- Next, we determined that we have variable interests in the trusts. We have a residual interest in the assets of the trusts, which is variable in nature, given that it increases or decreases based upon the actual loss experience of the related service contracts. In addition, for VSC Re, we are required to absorb any losses in excess of the trusts assets, up to the \$0.5 million of equity contributed.
- Finally, we determined that we are the primary beneficiary of the trusts. The trusts are not expected to generate losses that need to be absorbed by the parties to the trusts. The trusts are expected to generate residual returns and we are entitled to all of those returns.

The limited amounts of premiums earned and provision for claims in 2007 and 2006 relate to coverage we reinsured under credit life and disability insurance sold to consumers by dealer-partners on vehicles financed by us. We ceased financing this product in 2006.

Program Fees

As discussed further under Finance Charges, effective January 1, 2007, we made a change in how we collect the monthly program fee of \$599 charged to dealer-partners participating in our Portfolio Program. As a result of this change, we now recognize program fees under the Portfolio Program as finance charge revenue. During 2008 and 2007, the limited amount of program fee revenue recognized relates to certain dealer-partners that only participate in our Purchase Program. During 2006, program fee revenue recognized relates to dealer-partners participating in both our Portfolio and Purchase Programs. Program fee revenue is recognized in the period charged to the dealer-partner.

Other Income

Other income consists of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
(in thousands)			
Marketing income	\$ 4,198	\$ 2,691	\$ 1,515
Remarketing charges	4,021	2,954	3,029
Vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing income	3,738	1,201	51
Dealer support products and services	2,416	2,779	3,598
Interest income	2,019	3,020	1,799
Dealer enrollment fees	1,905	1,859	1,725
Seminars and conventions	527	1,034	1,244
Rental income	306	404	458
Other	2,073	2,868	2,676
	\$21,203	\$18,810	\$16,095

Marketing income primarily consists of payments received on a monthly basis from vendors that charge a fee to consumers to process or expedite their payments. The amount of income we earn is based on the amount of payments processed by the vendors and is paid to us according to a tiered structure. Marketing income also includes

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

fees we receive from third parties for providing dealer-partners in certain states the ability to purchase Global Positioning Systems (“GPS”) with Starter Interrupt Devices (“SID”). Through this program, dealer-partners can install a GPS-based SID (“GPS-SID”) on vehicles financed by us that can be activated if the consumer fails to make payments on their account, and can result in the prompt repossession of the vehicle. Dealer-partners purchase the GPS-SID directly from the third party and the third party pays us a marketing fee for each device sold. GPS-SID revenue is recognized when the unit is sold and installed in the consumer’s vehicle.

Remarketing charges are fees retained from the sale of repossessed vehicles by Vehicle Remarketing Services, Inc. (“VRS”), a wholly-owned subsidiary that is responsible for remarketing vehicles for Credit Acceptance. VRS coordinates vehicle repossessions with a nationwide network of repossession agents, the redemption of the vehicle by the consumer, or the sale of the vehicle through a nationwide network of vehicle auctions. VRS recognizes income from the retained fees at the time of the sale. VRS does not retain a fee if a repossessed vehicle is redeemed by the consumer prior to the sale. In addition, any skip tracing fees incurred by VRS are passed on to us and are included in remarketing charges.

Vehicle service contract and GAP profit sharing income is from payments received from TPAs based upon the performance of vehicle service contracts and GAP products provided by BVPP. Profit sharing payments from the TPAs are received periodically during the year, if eligible. Profit sharing payments are currently not estimable due to a lack of historical information and therefore, revenue related to these payments is recognized in the period the payments are received.

Dealer support products and services revenue primarily relates to products and services provided to dealer-partners to assist with their vehicle inventory and is recognized in the period the service is provided.

Interest income includes income on restricted cash relating to collections on securitized Loans and income related to amounts in the vehicle service contract trust accounts and is recognized in the month earned.

Dealer enrollment fees include fees from dealer-partners that enroll in our programs by either paying an upfront, one-time enrollment fee of \$9,850 or deferring payment by agreeing to allow us to keep 50% of their first Portfolio Profit Express payment. For dealer-partners that choose to pay the upfront, one-time enrollment fee of \$9,850, revenue related to these fees is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the dealer-partner relationship. For dealer-partners that choose to defer payment, we do not recognize any revenue for the enrollment fee until the dealer-partner has met the eligibility requirements to receive an accelerated dealer holdback payment and the amount of the first payment, if any, has been calculated. Once the accelerated dealer holdback payment has been calculated, we defer the 50% portion that we keep and recognize it on a straight-line basis over the remaining estimated life of the dealer-partner relationship.

Loans Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

Dealer Loans. At the time of acceptance, Consumer Loans that meet certain criteria are eligible for an advance, which is computed on a formula basis. The Dealer Loan is increased as revenue is recognized, dealer holdback payments are made, and Portfolio Profit Express Payments are made, and decreased as collections (net of certain collection costs) are received and write-offs are recorded. We follow an approach consistent with the provisions of SOP 03-3 in determining our allowance for credit losses. Consistent with SOP 03-3, an allowance for credit losses is maintained at an amount that reduces the net asset value (Dealer Loan balance less the allowance) to the value of forecasted future cash flows discounted at the yield established at the inception of the Dealer Loan. This allowance is calculated on a dealer-partner by dealer-partner basis. The discounted value of future cash flows is comprised of estimated future collections on the Consumer Loans, less any estimated dealer holdback payments. We write off Dealer Loans once there are no forecasted future collections on any of the associated Consumer Loans.

Future collections on Dealer Loans are forecasted based on the historical performance of loans with similar characteristics. Dealer holdback is forecasted based on the expected future collections and current advance balance of each Dealer Loan. Cash flows from any individual Dealer Loan are often different than estimated cash flows at

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

Dealer Loan inception. If such difference is favorable, the difference is recognized prospectively into income over the remaining life of the Dealer Loan through a yield adjustment. If such difference is unfavorable, a provision for credit losses is recorded immediately as a current period expense and a corresponding allowance for credit losses is established. Because differences between estimated cash flows at inception and actual cash flows occur often, an allowance is required for a significant portion of our Dealer Loan portfolio. An allowance for credit losses does not necessarily indicate that a Dealer Loan is unprofitable, and in recent years, very seldom are cash flows from a Dealer Loan insufficient to repay the initial amounts advanced to the dealer-partner. Due to recent trends and a concern about the worsening economic environment, forecasted collection amounts on Dealer Loans originated in 2006 through 2008 were reduced by 100 to 400 basis points.

Cash advanced to dealer-partners is automatically assigned to the originating dealer-partner's open pool of business. At the dealer-partner's option, a pool containing at least 100 Consumer Loans can be closed and subsequent advances assigned to a new pool. All advances due from a dealer-partner are secured by the future collections on the dealer-partner's portfolio of Consumer Loans that have been assigned to us. Net collections on all related Consumer Loans within the pool, after payment of our servicing fee and reimbursement of certain collection costs, are applied to reduce the aggregate advance balance owing against those Consumer Loans. Once the advance balance has been repaid, the dealer-partner is entitled to receive future collections from Consumer Loans within that pool, after payment of our servicing fee and reimbursement of certain collection costs. If the collections on Consumer Loans from a dealer-partner's pool are not sufficient to repay the advance balance, the dealer-partner will not receive the dealer holdback. Additionally, for dealer-partners with more than one pool, the pools are cross-collateralized so the performance of other pools is considered in determining eligibility for dealer holdback payments.

Purchased Loans. The Purchased Loan amount reflected on our balance sheet is increased as revenue is recognized and decreased as collections (net of certain collection costs) are received and write-offs are recorded. We aggregate Purchased Loans into pools based on the month of purchase for revenue recognition and impairment purposes. We follow SOP 03-3 in determining our allowance for credit losses. Under SOP 03-3, an allowance for credit losses is maintained at an amount that reduces the net asset value (Purchased Loan pool balance less the allowance) to the value of forecasted future cash flows discounted at the yield established at the date of purchase. The discounted value of future cash flows is comprised of estimated future collections on the pool of Purchased Loans. We write off pools of Purchased Loans once there are no forecasted future collections on any of the Purchased Loans included in the pool.

Future collections on Purchased Loans are forecasted based on the historical performance of loans with similar characteristics. Cash flows from any individual pool of Purchased Loans are often different than estimated cash flows at the date of purchase. If such difference is favorable, the difference is recognized prospectively into income over the remaining life of the pool of Purchased Loans through a yield adjustment. If such difference is unfavorable, a provision for credit losses is recorded immediately as a current period expense and a corresponding allowance for credit losses is established. Due to recent trends and a concern about the worsening economic environment, forecasted collection amounts on Purchased Loans originated in 2006 through 2008 were reduced by 100 to 400 basis points.

Property and Equipment

Purchases of property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are generally as follows: buildings — 40 years, building improvements — 10 years, data processing equipment — 3 years, software — 5 years, office furniture and equipment — 7 years, and leasehold improvements — the lesser of the lease term or 7 years. The cost of assets sold or retired and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the balance sheet at the time of disposition and any resulting gain or loss is included in operations. Maintenance, repairs and minor replacements are charged to operations as incurred; major replacements and improvements are capitalized. We evaluate long-lived assets for

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Software developed for internal use is capitalized and generally amortized on a straight-line basis in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use" ("SOP 98-1"). As required by SOP 98-1, we capitalize the costs incurred during the application development stage. Capitalized development costs are amortized over five years while costs incurred to maintain existing product offerings are expensed as incurred.

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, deferred debt issuance costs were \$3.4 million (net of accumulated amortization of \$5.6 million) and \$3.3 million (net of accumulated amortization of \$2.0 million), respectively, and are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Expenses associated with the issuance of debt instruments are capitalized and amortized as interest expense over the term of the debt instrument on a level-yield basis for term secured financings and on a straight-line basis for lines of credit and revolving secured financings.

Income Taxes

Provisions for federal, state and foreign income taxes are calculated on reported pre-tax earnings based on current tax law and also include, in the current period, the cumulative effect of any changes in tax rates from those used previously in determining deferred tax assets and liabilities. Such provisions differ from the amounts currently receivable or payable because certain items of income and expense are recognized in different time periods for financial reporting purposes than for income tax purposes.

Deferred income tax balances reflect the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases and are stated at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained. We consider many factors when evaluating and estimating our tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments and which may not accurately anticipate actual outcomes. The cumulative effect of implementation of FIN 48 was approximately a \$0.1 million increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as a decrease in the January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings. Furthermore, in accordance with FIN 48, effective January 1, 2007, we began to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in the provision for income taxes. Prior to January 1, 2007, interest related to income tax matters was recognized in interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters were recognized in general and administrative expense.

Prior to January 1, 2008, the Company had state tax obligations in the State of Michigan under the Single Business Tax act that were not considered an income tax under the provisions of SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes ("SFAS 109"). On July 12, 2007, the Michigan legislature enacted the Michigan Business Tax and Michigan Gross Receipts Tax, effective January 1, 2008, both of which are considered an income tax under the provisions of SFAS 109.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

Derivative Instruments

Interest Rate Caps. We purchase interest rate cap agreements to manage the interest rate risk on our \$325.0 million and \$50.0 million revolving secured warehouse facilities. As we have not designated these agreements as hedges as defined under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"), as amended, changes in the fair value of these agreements will increase or decrease net income.

As of December 31, 2008, seven interest rate cap agreements with various maturities between July 2009 and February 2011 were outstanding with a cap rate of 6.75% and a fair value of \$1,000. As of December 31, 2007, four interest rate cap agreements with various maturities between May 2008 and June 2010 were outstanding with a cap rate of 6.75% and a fair value of \$6,000.

Interest Rate Swaps. As of December 31, 2008 we had \$76.0 million in fixed rate debt, and \$192.2 million in floating rate debt outstanding under Term ABS 144A asset-backed secured borrowings. We have entered into two interest rate swaps, which were effective on the closing date of the financings, to convert \$50.0 million and \$150.0 million in floating rate Term ABS 144A asset-backed secured borrowings into fixed rate debt bearing a rate of 6.28% and 6.37%, respectively. The fair value of the interest rate swaps is based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, which are influenced by a number of factors, including interest rates, amount of debt outstanding, and number of months until maturity. As we have not designated the interest rate swap related to the \$50.0 million in floating rate debt as a hedge as defined under SFAS 133, changes in the fair value of this swap will increase or decrease interest expense. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the impact of changes in fair value on interest expense was \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the interest rate swap had a fair value of (\$0.8) million and (\$0.5) million, respectively.

We have designated the interest rate swap related to the \$150.0 million floating rate debt as a cash flow hedge as defined under SFAS 133. The effective portion of changes in the fair value will be recorded in other comprehensive income, net of income taxes, and the ineffective portion of changes in fair value will be recorded in interest expense. There has been no such ineffectiveness since the inception of this hedge through December 31, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the impact of changes in fair value on other comprehensive income, net of tax, was approximately (\$2.6) million. As of December 31, 2008, the interest rate swap had a fair value of (\$4.1) million.

For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, we formally document all relationships between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. We also formally assess (both at the hedge's inception and on a quarterly basis) whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of hedged items and whether those derivatives may be expected to remain highly effective in the future periods. When it is determined that a derivative is not (or has ceased to be) highly effective as a hedge, we would discontinue hedge accounting prospectively.

At December 31, 2008, we had minimal exposure to credit loss on the interest rate swaps. We do not believe that any reasonably likely change in interest rates would have a materially adverse effect on our financial position, our results of operations or our cash flows.

We recognize our derivative financial instruments as either other assets or accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

Stock Compensation Plans

At December 31, 2008, we have three stock-based compensation plans for employees and directors, which are described more fully in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements. On January 1, 2006, we adopted revised

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Continued)

SFAS No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment” under the modified prospective application method. We had previously adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation”, under the retroactive restatement transition method in 2003. Adoption of SFAS No. 123R primarily resulted in a change in our estimated forfeitures for unvested stock-based compensation awards, which resulted in a cumulative reversal of stock-based compensation expense of \$0.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2006.

Employee Benefit Plan

We sponsor a 401(k) plan that covers substantially all of our employees. Through March 31, 2008, employees could elect to contribute to the plan from 1% to 20% of their salary subject to statutory limitations. Beginning April 1, 2008, employees could elect to contribute to the plan from 1% to 75% of their salary subject to statutory limitations. During 2008, we made matching contributions equal to 50% of the employee contributions, up to a maximum of \$1,250 per employee, which becomes 100% vested on a 6 year graded schedule. We recognized compensation expense of \$0.5 million in 2008 and 2007, and \$0.4 million in 2006 for our matching contributions to the plan. Beginning January 1, 2009, we will make matching contributions equal to 50% of the employee contributions, up to a maximum of 3% of each employee’s annual gross pay. All previous and future matching contributions will become 100% vested immediately.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses were \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Fair Value Measurements. In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework and gives guidance regarding the methods used for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods of those fiscal years. However, on February 12, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 157-2, “Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157” (“FSP FAS 157-2”), which delays the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). FSP FAS 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for items within the scope of FSP FAS 157-2. We adopted the applicable portions of SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008 (See Note 3). The deferred portions of SFAS 157 will not have an impact on our financial statements. The adoption of the applicable portions of SFAS 157 for financial assets and liabilities did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities. In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure financial assets and liabilities (except for those that are specifically exempted from SFAS 159) at fair value. The election to measure a financial asset or liability at fair value can be made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. The difference between carrying value and fair value at the election date is recorded as a transition adjustment to opening retained earnings. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. At this time, we have not elected to measure any financial assets or liabilities at fair value under SFAS 159.

Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS 161”). SFAS 161 is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (Concluded)

after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The adoption of SFAS 161 will have no financial impact on our consolidated financial statements but will expand our disclosures.

Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities. In September 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, “Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities” (“FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8”). FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 requires additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets and interests in variable interest entities. FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 amends both FASB Statement No. 140, “Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities”, and FASB Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 46 (Revised December 2003), “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities”, to require: (1) additional disclosures about transferors’ continuing involvements with transferred financial assets; (2) additional disclosures about a public entities’ (including sponsors) involvement with variable interest entities; and (3) disclosures by a public enterprise that is: (a) a sponsor of a qualifying special-purpose entity (“SPE”) that holds a variable interest in the qualifying SPE but was not the transferor of financial assets to the qualifying SPE; and (b) a servicer of a qualifying SPE that holds a significant variable interest in the qualifying SPE but was not the transferor of financial assets to the qualifying SPE. The adoption of FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 for the year ended December 31, 2008 had no financial impact on our consolidated financial statements but did expand our disclosures.

Reclassification

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

3. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate their value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Restricted Securities Available for Sale. Restricted securities consist of amounts held in trusts by TPAs to pay claims on vehicle service contracts. Securities for which we do not have the intent or ability to hold to maturity are classified as available for sale and stated at fair value. The fair value of restricted securities are based on quoted market values.

Net Investment in Loans Receivable. Loans receivable, net represents our net investment in Consumer Loans. The fair value is determined by calculating the present value of future Loan payment inflows and dealer holdback outflows estimated by the Company utilizing a discount rate comparable with the rate used to calculate our allowance for credit losses.

Derivative Instruments. The fair value of interest rate caps and interest rate swaps are based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets.

Liabilities. The fair value of debt is determined using quoted market prices, if available, or calculated using the estimated value of each debt instrument based on current rates offered to us for debt with similar maturities.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

3. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS — (Concluded)

A comparison of the carrying value and estimated fair value of these financial instruments is as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,			
	2008		2007	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash . .	\$ 83,487	\$ 83,487	\$ 74,814	\$ 74,814
Restricted securities available for sale	3,345	3,345	3,290	3,290
Net investment in Loans receivable	1,017,917	1,042,790	810,553	826,828
Derivative instruments	1	1	6	6
Liabilities				
Line of credit	\$ 61,300	\$ 61,300	\$ 36,300	\$ 36,300
Secured financing	574,175	569,811	488,065	434,655
Mortgage note	5,274	5,415	6,070	5,867
Derivative instruments	4,895	4,895	478	478

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 157, which clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. As required under SFAS 157, we group assets and liabilities at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. These levels are:

- Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use at least one significant assumption not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect estimates or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following table provides the fair value measurements of applicable assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
Assets			
Restricted securities available for sale	\$3,345	\$ —	\$3,345
Derivative instruments	—	1	1
Liabilities			
Derivative instruments	\$ —	\$4,895	\$4,895

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE

Loans receivable consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Dealer Loans receivable	\$ 823,567	\$804,245
Purchased Loans receivable	<u>325,185</u>	<u>140,453</u>
Loans receivable	<u>\$1,148,752</u>	<u>\$944,698</u>

A summary of changes in Loans receivable is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2008</u>		
	<u>Dealer Loans</u>	<u>Purchased Loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 804,245	\$ 140,453	\$ 944,698
New loans (1)	524,496	280,326	804,822
Transfers (2)	(7,953)	7,953	—
Dealer holdback payments	58,503	—	58,503
Net cash collections on loans	(506,600)	(103,429)	(610,029)
Write-offs	(48,723)	(146)	(48,869)
Recoveries	—	28	28
Net change in other loans	(123)	—	(123)
Currency translation	<u>(278)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(278)</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 823,567</u>	<u>\$ 325,185</u>	<u>\$1,148,752</u>

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>		
	<u>Dealer Loans</u>	<u>Purchased Loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 724,645	\$ 29,926	754,571
New loans (1)	571,197	139,340	710,537
Transfers (2)	(4,748)	4,748	—
Dealer holdback payments	70,950	—	70,950
Net cash collections on loans	(543,846)	(33,398)	(577,244)
Write-offs	(14,376)	(192)	(14,568)
Recoveries	—	29	29
Net change in other loans	154	—	154
Currency translation	<u>269</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>269</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 804,245</u>	<u>\$140,453</u>	<u>\$ 944,698</u>

- (1) New Dealer Loans includes advances to dealer-partners and Portfolio Profit Express.
- (2) Transfers relate to Dealer Loans that are now considered to be Purchased Loans when we exercise our right to the dealer holdback of certain dealer-partners' Consumer Loans once they are inactive and have originated less than 100 Consumer Loans.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE — (Continued)

A summary of changes in the Allowance for credit losses is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Dealer Loans	Purchased Loans	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$133,201	\$ 944	\$134,145
Provision for credit losses (1)	29,608	16,178	45,786
Write-offs	(48,723)	(146)	(48,869)
Recoveries	—	28	28
Currency translation	(255)	—	(255)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$113,831</u>	<u>\$17,004</u>	<u>\$130,835</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2007		
	Dealer Loans	Purchased Loans	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$127,881	\$ 910	128,791
Provision for credit losses (2)	19,468	197	19,665
Write-offs	(14,376)	(192)	(14,568)
Recoveries	—	29	29
Currency translation	228	—	228
Balance, end of period	<u>\$133,201</u>	<u>\$ 944</u>	<u>\$134,145</u>

- (1) Does not include a provision for credit losses of \$243 related to other items.
- (2) Does not include a provision for credit losses of \$282 related to other items.

The increase in the provision for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the prior year was primarily due to a reduction in estimated future collection rates during the second and fourth quarters of 2008.

Our forecast of future collections prior to the second quarter of 2008 assumed that Loans within our current portfolio would produce similar collection rates as produced by historical Loans with the same attributes. During the second quarter of 2008, we modified our forecast to assume that Loans originated in 2006, 2007 and 2008 would perform 100 to 300 basis points lower than historical Loans with the same attributes. As a result we reduced our estimate of future cash flows on these same Loans by \$22.2 million, or 1.7%. Of the total reduction, \$20.8 million was recorded as provision for credit losses during the second quarter of 2008. We did not modify our forecast related to 2005 and prior Loans as these Loans continue to perform as expected. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we again realized lower than expected collection rates and as a result implemented an additional modification to our forecasting methodology. This modification reduced estimated future net cash flows by \$9.5 million or 0.7% of the total undiscounted cash flow stream expected from our Loan portfolio. The adjustment impacted only Loans originated subsequent to September 30, 2007 with more recent Loans impacted more severely and more seasoned Loans within this time period impacted less severely. Forecasted collection rates on Loans originated on or before September 30, 2007 were not modified as collection results during the fourth quarter of 2008 were consistent with our expectations for these Loans. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2008, we revised the estimated timing of future collections to reflect recent trends in prepayment frequency. In recent periods, we have experienced a reduction in prepayments, which typically result from payoffs that occur when customers reestablish a positive credit history, trade-in their vehicle, and finance another vehicle purchase with a more traditional auto loan. As the availability of traditional financing has been curtailed as a result of current economic conditions, prepayment rates have declined. As a result of these forecast modifications, we recognized a provision for credit losses of \$10.6 million during the fourth quarter of 2008.

During the first quarter of 2008, in conjunction with our implementation of a new forecasting methodology, we reevaluated our forecast of future collections on old, fully-reserved Dealer Loans. As a result, we wrote off

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE — (Concluded)

\$22.7 million of Dealer Loans and the related allowance for credit losses as we were no longer forecasting any future collections on these Dealer Loans. This write-off had no impact on net income for the first quarter of 2008 as all of these Dealer Loans were fully-reserved. During the third quarter of 2008, we wrote off \$16.5 million of Loans to one individual dealer-partner in accordance with our write-off policy as we were no longer forecasting any future collections on these Loans. This dealer-partner has not assigned any Consumer Loans to us for several years. As of December 31, 2007, we had an allowance for credit losses of \$16.2 million on Loans to this dealer-partner.

5. LEASED PROPERTIES

We lease office space and office equipment. We expect that in the normal course of business, leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases. Total rental expense from continuing operations on all operating leases was \$1.0 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Contingent rentals under the operating leases were insignificant. Our total minimum future lease commitments under operating leases as of December 31, 2008 are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Minimum Future Lease Commitments</u>	
2009	\$ 973
2010	393
2011	272
2012	274
2013	138
Thereafter	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$2,050</u>

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Land and land improvements	\$ 2,582	\$ 2,582
Building and improvements	11,926	11,175
Data processing equipment and software	37,381	35,073
Office furniture and equipment	3,472	2,525
Leasehold improvements	<u>344</u>	<u>344</u>
Total property and equipment	55,705	51,699
Less:		
Accumulated depreciation on property and equipment	(32,574)	(30,302)
Accumulated depreciation on capital leased assets	<u>(2,082)</u>	<u>(1,273)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(34,656)</u>	<u>(31,575)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,049</u>	<u>\$ 20,124</u>

Property and equipment included capital leased assets of \$2.7 million and \$2.4 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Depreciation expense on property and equipment, including capital leased assets, was \$5.3 million, \$4.1 million and \$4.6 million in 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT — (Concluded)

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, we capitalized software developed for internal use of \$3.4 million, \$1.5 million, and \$0.7 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, capitalized software costs, net of accumulated depreciation, totaled \$4.8 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

7. DEBT

We currently use four primary sources of debt financing: (1) a revolving secured line of credit with a commercial bank syndicate; (2) revolving secured warehouse facilities with institutional investors; (3) SEC Rule 144A asset-backed secured financings (“Term ABS 144A”) with qualified institutional investors; and (4) a residual credit facility with an institutional investor. General information for each of the Company’s financing transactions in place as of December 31, 2008 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Financings	Wholly-owned Subsidiary (1)	Issue Number	Close Date	Revolving Maturity Date	Financing Amount	Interest Rate at December 31, 2008
Revolving Line of Credit	n/a	n/a	January 25, 2008	June 22, 2010	\$153,500	At the Company’s option, either Eurodollar rate plus 125 basis points (1.70%) or the prime rate minus 60 basis points (2.65)%
Revolving Secured Warehouse Facility (1)	CAC Warehouse Funding Corp. II	2003-2	August 27, 2008	August 26, 2009	\$325,000	Commercial paper rate plus 100 basis points (3.33%) or LIBOR plus 200 basis points (2.44%) (4) (5)
Revolving Secured Warehouse Facility (1)	CAC Warehouse Funding III, LLC	2008-2	May 27, 2008	May 23, 2010	\$ 50,000	Commercial paper rate plus 77.5 basis points (3.10%) or LIBOR plus 177.5 basis points (2.21%)(4)
Term ABS 144A 2006-2(1)	Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2	2006-2	November 21, 2006	November 15, 2007 (2)	\$100,000	Fixed rate (5.38)%
Term ABS 144A 2007-1(1)	Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1	2007-1	April 12, 2007	April 15, 2008 (2)	\$100,000	Fixed rate (5.32)%
Term ABS 144A 2007-2(1)	Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2	2007-2	October 29, 2007	October 15, 2008 (2)	\$100,000	Fixed rate (6.22%) (3)
Term ABS 144A 2008-1(1)	Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1	2008-1	April 18, 2008	April 15, 2009 (2)	\$150,000	Fixed rate (6.37%) (3)
Residual Credit Facility(1)	Credit Acceptance Residual Funding LLC	2006-3	August 27, 2008	August 26, 2009	\$ 50,000	LIBOR plus 350 basis points (3.94%) or the commercial paper rate plus 250 basis points (4.83%) (4) (5)

(1) Financing made available only to a specified subsidiary of the Company.

(2) Loans will amortize after the revolving maturity date based on the cash flows of the contributed assets.

(3) Includes a floating rate obligation that has been converted to a fixed rate via an interest rate swap.

(4) The LIBOR rate is used if funding is not available from the commercial paper market.

(5) Includes a floating rate obligation that has been converted to a fixed rate via interest rate caps.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. DEBT — (Continued)

Additional information related to the amounts outstanding on each facility is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Revolving Line of Credit		
Maximum outstanding balance	\$128,400	\$ 73,400
Average outstanding balance	59,991	40,874
Revolving Secured Warehouse Facility (2003-2) (1)		
Maximum outstanding balance	\$320,000	\$293,500
Average outstanding balance	262,884	216,984
Revolving Secured Warehouse Facility (2008-2)		
Maximum outstanding balance	\$ 50,000	\$ —
Average outstanding balance	50,000	—

(1) Includes amounts owing after February 12, 2008 to an institutional investor that did not renew their participation in the facility. The amount due did not reduce the amount available on the Warehouse Facility. See “Revolving Secured Warehouse Facilities” for additional information.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. DEBT — (Continued)

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2007
Revolving Line of Credit		
Balance outstanding	\$ 61,300	\$ 36,300
Letter(s) of credit	555	173
Amount available for borrowing	91,645	38,527
Interest rate	1.70%	5.60%
Revolving Secured Warehouse Facility (2003-2)		
Balance outstanding	\$256,000	\$198,100
Amount available for borrowing	69,000	226,900
Contributed eligible Loans	344,111	254,294
Interest rate	3.33%	5.76%
Revolving Secured Warehouse Facility (2008-2)		
Balance outstanding	\$ 50,000	\$ —
Amount available for borrowing	—	—
Contributed eligible Loans	62,562	—
Interest rate	2.21%	—
Term ABS 144A 2006-2		
Balance outstanding	\$ —	\$ 89,965
Contributed eligible Dealer Loans	—	129,950
Interest rate	—	5.38%
Term ABS 144A 2007-1		
Balance outstanding	\$ 33,915	\$100,000
Contributed eligible Dealer Loans	87,155	130,841
Interest rate	5.32%	5.32%
Term ABS 144A 2007-2		
Balance outstanding	\$ 84,260	\$100,000
Contributed eligible Dealer Loans	114,054	132,695
Interest rate	6.22%	6.22%
Term ABS 144A 2008-1		
Balance outstanding	\$150,000	\$ —
Contributed eligible Loans	184,595	—
Interest rate	6.37%	—
Residual Credit Facility		
Balance outstanding	\$ —	\$ —
Certificate Pledged	52,944	28,513
Interest rate	4.83%	6.56%
Line of Credit Facility		

During the first quarter of 2008, we increased the amount of our line of credit facility with a commercial bank syndicate from \$75.0 million to \$153.5 million. In addition, the maturity of the line of credit facility was extended from June 20, 2009 to June 22, 2010. There were no other material changes to the terms of the line of credit facility.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. DEBT — (Continued)

Borrowings under the line of credit facility are subject to a borrowing-base limitation. This limitation equals 80% of the net book value of Loans, less a hedging reserve (not exceeding \$1.0 million), the amount of letters of credit issued under the line of credit, and the amount of other debt secured by the collateral which secures the line of credit. Borrowings under the line of credit agreement are secured by a lien on most of our assets. We must pay annual and quarterly fees on the amount of the facility.

Revolving Secured Warehouse Facilities

We have two revolving secured warehouse facilities that are provided to wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. One is a \$325.0 million facility with an institutional investor and the other is a \$50.0 million facility with another institutional investor.

During the first quarter of 2008, we extended the maturity of the \$325.0 million facility from February 13, 2008 to February 11, 2009. The amount of the facility was reduced from \$425.0 million to \$325.0 million. The reduction in the amount of the facility is due to one of the two institutional investors (the “Nonextending Investor”) not renewing their participation in the facility. The amount owing to the Nonextending Investor has been reduced to zero. During the third quarter of 2008, we extended the maturity of the \$325.0 million facility from February 11, 2009 to August 26, 2009 and agreed to an increase in the interest rate on borrowings under the facility from a floating rate equal to the commercial paper rate plus 65 basis points, to the commercial paper rate plus 100 basis points.

The \$325.0 million facility requires that certain amounts outstanding under the facility be refinanced within 360 days of the most recent refinancing. The most recent refinancing occurred in October of 2008. If such refinancing does not occur, the facility will cease to revolve, will amortize as collections are received and, at the option of the institutional investor, may be subject to acceleration and foreclosure.

During the second quarter of 2008, we entered into a \$50.0 million revolving warehouse facility with an institutional investor. This facility was fully drawn as of December 31, 2008.

Under these facilities we can contribute Loans to our wholly-owned subsidiaries in return for cash and equity in each subsidiary. In turn, each subsidiary pledges the Loans as collateral to institutional investors to secure financing that will fund the cash portion of the purchase price of the Loans. The financing provided to each subsidiary under the applicable facility is limited to the lesser of 80% of the net book value of the contributed Loans or the facility limit.

The subsidiaries are liable for any amounts due under the applicable facility. Even though the subsidiaries and the Company are consolidated for financial reporting purposes, the financing is non-recourse to us. As the subsidiaries are organized as separate legal entities from the Company, assets of the subsidiaries (including the conveyed Loans) will not be available to satisfy the general obligations of the Company. All of each subsidiary’s assets have been encumbered to secure its obligations to its respective creditors.

Interest on borrowings under the facilities has been limited to a maximum rate of 6.75% through interest rate cap agreements. The subsidiaries pay us a monthly servicing fee equal to 6% of the collections received with respect to the conveyed Loans. The fee is paid out of the collections. Except for the servicing fee and holdback payments due to dealer-partners, we do not have any rights in any portion of such collections until all outstanding principal, accrued and unpaid interest, fees and other related costs are paid in full.

Term ABS 144A Financings

In 2007 and 2008, three of our wholly-owned subsidiaries (the “Funding LLCs”), each completed a secured financing transaction. In connection with these transactions, we conveyed Loans on an arms-length basis to each Funding LLC for cash and the sole membership interest in that Funding LLC. In turn, each Funding LLC conveyed the Loans to a respective trust that issued notes to qualified institutional investors. Financial insurance policies were

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. DEBT — (Continued)

issued in connection with the 2007 transactions. The policies guarantee the timely payment of interest and ultimate repayment of principal on the final scheduled distribution date. In the 2007 transactions, the notes were initially rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investor Service (“Moody’s”) and “AAA” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (“S&P”) based upon the financial insurance policy. As of December 31, 2008, due to downgrades in the debt ratings of the insurers, the 2007 transactions were rated “A3” by Moody’s. The Term ABS 114A 2007-1 transaction continued to be rated as “AAA” by S&P and the Term ABS 114A 2007-2 transaction was rated as “A–” by S&P. The 2008 transaction was rated “A” by S&P.

Each financing has a specified revolving period during which we may be required, and are likely, to convey additional Loans to each Funding LLC. Each Funding LLC will then convey the Loans to their respective trust. At the end of the revolving period, the debt outstanding under each financing will begin to amortize.

The financings create loans for which the trusts are liable and which are secured by all the assets of each trust. Such loans are non-recourse to us, even though the trusts, the Funding LLCs and the Company are consolidated for financial reporting purposes. Because the Funding LLCs are organized as separate legal entities from the Company, their assets (including the conveyed Loans) are not available to satisfy our general obligations. We receive a monthly servicing fee on each financing equal to 6% of the collections received with respect to the conveyed Loans. The fee is paid out of the collections. Aside from the servicing fee and payments due to dealer-partners, we do not receive, or have any rights in the collections. However, in our capacity as Servicer of the Loans, we do have a limited right to exercise a “clean-up call” option to purchase Loans from the Funding LLCs under certain specified circumstances. Alternatively, when a trust’s underlying indebtedness is paid in full, either through collections or through a prepayment of the indebtedness, the trust is to pay any remaining collections over to its Funding LLC as the sole beneficiary of the trust. The collections will then be available to be distributed to us as the sole member of the respective Funding LLC.

The table below sets forth certain additional details regarding the outstanding Term ABS 144A Financings (dollars in thousands):

<u>Term ABS 144A Financing</u>	<u>Issue Number</u>	<u>Close Date</u>	<u>Net Book Value of Dealer Loans Conveyed at Closing</u>	<u>Revolving Period</u>	<u>Expected Annualized Rates (1)</u>
Term ABS 144A 2007-1	2007-1	April 12, 2007	\$125,700	12 months (Through April 15, 2008)	7.2%
Term ABS 144A 2007-2	2007-2	October 29, 2007	\$125,000	12 months (Through October 15, 2008)	8.0%
Term ABS 144A 2008-1	2008-1	April 18, 2008	\$ 86,615	12 months (Through April 15, 2009)	6.9%

(1) Includes underwriter’s fees, insurance premiums and other costs.

Residual Credit Facility

Another wholly-owned subsidiary, Credit Acceptance Residual Funding LLC (“Residual Funding”), has a \$50.0 million secured credit facility with an institutional investor. This facility allows Residual Funding to finance its purchase of trust certificates from special-purpose entities (the “Term SPEs”) that have purchased Dealer Loans under our term securitization transactions. Historically, the Term SPEs’ residual interests in Dealer Loans, represented by their trust certificates, have proven to have value that increases as their term securitization obligations amortize. This facility enables the Term SPEs to realize and distribute to us up to 70% of that increase in value prior to the time the related term securitization senior notes are paid in full.

Residual Funding’s interests in Dealer Loans, represented by its purchased trust certificates, are subordinated to the interests of term securitization senior noteholders. However, the entire arrangement is non-recourse to us. Residual Funding is organized as a separate legal entity from the Company. Therefore its assets, including

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. DEBT — (Continued)

purchased trust certificates, are not available to satisfy our general obligations, even though Residual Funding and the Company are consolidated for financial reporting purposes.

During the third quarter of 2008, we extended the maturity of the facility from September 9, 2008 to August 26, 2009 and agreed to an increase in the interest rate on borrowings under the facility from a floating rate equal to the commercial paper rate plus 145 basis points, to the commercial paper rate plus 250 basis points.

Mortgage Loan

We have a mortgage loan from a commercial bank that is secured by a first mortgage lien on our headquarters building and an assignment of all leases, rents, revenues and profits under all present and future leases of the building. There was \$5.3 million and \$6.1 million outstanding on this loan as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The loan matures on June 9, 2009, bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.35%, and requires monthly payments of \$92,156 and a balloon payment at maturity for the balance of the loan.

Capital Lease Obligations

As of December 31, 2008, we had various capital lease obligations outstanding for computer equipment, with monthly payments totaling \$63,000. The total amount of capital lease obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$1.0 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. These capital lease obligations bear interest at rates ranging from 6.41% to 8.71% and have maturity dates between April 2009 and October 2010.

Letters of Credit

Letters of credit are issued by a commercial bank syndicate and reduce amounts available under our revolving line of credit. As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, we had letters of credit outstanding of \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The letters of credit relate to reinsurance agreements. The letters of credit expire on May 26, 2009 and October 31, 2009, at which time they will be automatically extended for a period of one year unless we are notified otherwise by the commercial bank syndicate.

Principal Debt Maturities

The scheduled principal maturities of our debt at December 31, 2008 are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Line of Credit Facility	Revolving Secured Warehouse Facilities	Term ABS 144A Financings (1)	Mortgage Note and Capital Lease Obligations	Total
2009	\$ —	\$256,000	\$172,926	\$5,900	\$434,826
2010	61,300	25,461	95,249	339	182,349
2011	—	24,539	—	—	24,539
2012	—	—	—	—	—
2013	—	—	—	—	—
Thereafter	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$61,300</u>	<u>\$306,000</u>	<u>\$268,175</u>	<u>\$6,239</u>	<u>\$641,714</u>

(1) The principal maturities of the Term ABS 144A transactions are estimated based on forecasted collections.

Debt Covenants

As of December 31, 2008, we are in compliance with our restrictive debt covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios and other financial conditions. The most restrictive covenants require a minimum ratio of our assets to debt and a minimum ratio of our earnings before interest, taxes and non-cash expenses to fixed charges. The covenants also limit the maximum ratio of our funded debt to tangible net worth.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

7. DEBT — (Concluded)

Additionally, we must maintain consolidated net income of not less than \$1 for the two most recently ended fiscal quarters. Some of the debt covenants may indirectly limit the payment of dividends on common stock.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of our business, we have Dealer Loans with affiliated dealer-partners owned or controlled by: (1) our majority shareholder and Chairman; (2) a member of the Chairman’s immediate family; and (3) our former President, Keith McCluskey. Mr. McCluskey resigned from his position with the Company effective September 1, 2006. Transactions with Mr. McCluskey are reported below through December 31, 2006. Our Dealer Loans to affiliated dealer-partners and non-affiliated dealer-partners are on the same terms.

Affiliated Dealer Loan balances were \$15.4 million and \$16.1 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Affiliated Dealer Loans balances were 1.9% and 2.0% of total consolidated Dealer Loan balances as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. A summary of related party Dealer Loan activity is as follows (in thousands):

	For The Years Ended December 31,					
	2008		2007		2006	
	<u>Affiliated dealer-partner activity</u>	<u>% of consolidated</u>	<u>Affiliated dealer-partner activity</u>	<u>% of consolidated</u>	<u>Affiliated dealer-partner activity</u>	<u>% of consolidated</u>
New Loans	\$10,325	2.0%	\$10,111	1.8%	\$17,851	3.3%
Affiliated dealer-partner revenue	\$ 4,045	1.9%	\$ 4,529	2.4%	\$ 6,347	3.6%
Dealer holdback payments . . .	\$ 2,121	3.6%	\$ 1,801	2.5%	\$ 2,355	3.4%

Beginning in 2002, entities owned by our majority shareholder and Chairman began offering secured lines of credit to third parties in a manner similar to a program previously offered by us. In December of 2004, our majority shareholder and Chairman sold his ownership interest in these entities; however, he continues to have indirect control over these entities and has the right or obligation to reacquire the entities under certain circumstances until December 31, 2014 or the repayment of the related purchase money note.

Pursuant to an employment agreement with the Company’s former President, Mr. McCluskey, dated April 19, 2001, we loaned Mr. McCluskey’s dealerships \$0.9 million. Obligations under this note, including all principal and interest, were paid in full on August 16, 2006. In addition, pursuant to the employment agreement, we loaned Mr. McCluskey approximately \$0.5 million. The note, including all principal and interest, is due on April 19, 2011, bears interest at 5.22% and is unsecured. The balance of the note including accrued but unpaid interest was approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

9. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision, excluding the results of the discontinued United Kingdom operations, consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision for income taxes:			
Domestic	\$107,319	\$82,966	\$90,506
Foreign	<u>(307)</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>134</u>
	<u>\$107,012</u>	<u>\$83,181</u>	<u>\$90,640</u>
Current provision (benefit) for income taxes:			
Federal	\$ 23,800	\$ 8,446	\$30,902
State	3,333	93	687
Foreign	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(41)</u>	<u>(435)</u>
	<u>27,106</u>	<u>8,498</u>	<u>31,154</u>
Deferred provision (benefit) for income taxes:			
Federal	13,541	19,201	166
State	(1,783)	1,159	232
Foreign	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>241</u>
	<u>11,763</u>	<u>20,371</u>	<u>639</u>
Interest and penalties expense (benefit):			
Interest	1,227	749	—
Penalties	<u>(152)</u>	<u>(51)</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>1,075</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>—</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 39,944</u>	<u>\$29,567</u>	<u>\$31,793</u>

Effective January 1, 2007, we began to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in provision for income taxes expense.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

9. INCOME TAXES — (Continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 47,330	\$ 49,148
Deferred state net operating loss	995	297
Stock-based compensation	3,395	2,058
Other, net	<u>4,537</u>	<u>1,044</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>56,257</u>	<u>52,547</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Valuation of receivables	126,606	113,407
Depreciable assets	1,382	873
Deferred origination costs	1,817	1,756
Other, net	<u>1,512</u>	<u>1,279</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>131,317</u>	<u>117,315</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ 75,060</u>	<u>\$ 64,768</u>

The deferred state net operating loss tax asset arising from the operating loss carry forward for state income tax purposes is expected to be fully realized by 2012.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to the Company's effective tax rate, excluding the results of the discontinued United Kingdom operations, is as follows:

	<u>Years Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes	0.9	1.0	0.7
Foreign income taxes	0.1	(0.1)	(0.3)
Distributed foreign earnings	(0.1)	0.7	0.1
Interest and penalties	1.0	0.8	—
Other	<u>0.4</u>	<u>(1.8)</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u>37.3%</u>	<u>35.6%</u>	<u>35.1%</u>

The effective tax rates for 2008, 2007, and 2006 differed from the federal statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to state income taxes and reserves for uncertain tax positions and related interest and penalties that are included in the provision for income taxes. The provision for 2008 state income taxes was reduced by \$1.1 million as a result of an adjustment to the deferred tax liability arising from changes in the effective state income tax rate.

We adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation, we recognized a \$0.1 million increase to reserves for uncertain tax positions. This increase was accounted for as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings on the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2008, changes to our tax contingencies that

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

9. INCOME TAXES — (Concluded)

are reasonably possible in the next twelve months are not material. The following table is a summary of changes of the reserve for unrecognized gross tax benefits (in thousands):

	<u>Years Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Gross tax contingencies balance at January 1,	\$ 9,451	\$ 9,974
Additions based on tax position related to current year	1,897	2,162
Additions for tax positions of prior years	1,081	59
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	—	(2,518)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of the statute of limitations	<u>(155)</u>	<u>(226)</u>
Gross tax contingencies balance at December 31,	<u>\$12,274</u>	<u>\$ 9,451</u>

As of January 1, 2007, upon the FIN 48 implementation, we had approximately \$3.0 million of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had approximately \$5.1 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

We are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax in multiple state jurisdictions. We have substantially concluded all U.S. federal income tax matters for years through 2003. Substantially all material state and local tax matters have been concluded for years through 2003 and foreign tax matters have been concluded through 2003. The federal income tax returns for 2004, 2005 and 2006 have been under examination by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) since February 2007.

In February 2009, we received a notice of proposed adjustment (“NOPA”) from the IRS disputing the tax valuation of our loan portfolio. We disagree with the NOPA and believe that the valuation of our loan portfolio, which was performed by an independent valuation firm, is appropriate. We intend to vigorously defend our position. If the IRS were to prevail with their current position without compromise, we would owe \$55.3 million of additional taxes and \$18.3 million of additional interest related to 2004, 2005, and 2006. The \$55.3 million of additional taxes is an acceleration of taxes already provided for and recorded as a deferred income tax liability in our balance sheet and therefore would have no effect on our income statement. As we believe our position will be sustained, we have not recorded a reserve for the interest amounts under FIN 48 at December 31, 2008. If the IRS were to prevail, the payments for interest would reduce our net income by \$11.5 million after tax. We would likely also owe additional amounts for 2007 and 2008; however, we are not able to estimate these amounts at this time as the IRS has not provided their valuation assumptions for these periods as these periods are not under audit.

During 2008, 2007 and 2006, we remitted substantially all of our accumulated earnings from foreign subsidiaries as profits to the U.S. and accrued or paid U.S. income taxes accordingly.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share has been computed by dividing net income by the basic number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share has been computed by dividing net income by the diluted number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding using the treasury stock method. The share effect is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding:			
Basic number of common shares outstanding	30,249,783	30,053,129	33,035,693
Dilutive effect of stock options	596,541	1,040,575	2,238,255
Dilutive effect of restricted stock and restricted stock units	258,719	59,984	9,530
Dilutive number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding	<u>31,105,043</u>	<u>31,153,688</u>	<u>35,283,478</u>

There were no stock options or restricted stock that would be anti-dilutive for the years presented.

Stock Repurchase Program

In 1999, our board of directors approved a stock repurchase program which authorizes us to purchase common shares in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions at price levels we deem attractive. As of December 31, 2008, we have repurchased approximately 20.4 million shares under the stock repurchase program at a cost of \$399.2 million. Included in the stock repurchases to date are 12.5 million shares of common stock purchased through four modified Dutch auction tender offers at a cost of \$304.4 million. As of December 31, 2008, we have authorization to repurchase an additional \$29.1 million of our common stock.

Stock Compensation Plans

Pursuant to our Incentive Compensation Plan (the “Incentive Plan”), which was approved by shareholders on May 13, 2004, we reserved 1.0 million shares of our common stock for the future granting of restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options, and performance awards to employees, officers, and directors at any time prior to April 1, 2014. All of the terms and conditions relating to grants will be included in an agreement between the recipient and us and will be determined by our compensation committee. Options granted under the Incentive Plan may be either incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. The exercise price will not be less than the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant and, for incentive stock options, the exercise price must be at least 110% of fair market value if the recipient is the holder of more than 10% of our common stock. Through December 31, 2008, we have only granted restricted stock and awards of restricted stock units under the Incentive Plan. Shares available for future grants under the Incentive Plan totaled 33,464 at December 31, 2008.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS — (Continued)

A summary of the restricted stock activity under the Incentive Plan for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is presented below:

<u>Restricted Stock</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share</u>
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	98,879	\$19.83
Granted	117,264	24.10
Forfeited	<u>(70,115)</u>	22.19
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	<u>146,028</u>	\$22.34
Granted	56,669	26.29
Vested	(808)	20.28
Forfeited	<u>(17)</u>	23.14
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	<u>201,872</u>	\$23.25
Granted	80,123	16.54
Vested	(20,399)	25.71
Forfeited	<u>(16,267)</u>	21.37
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	<u>245,329</u>	\$21.65

The shares of restricted stock are part of the annual incentive compensation program and are granted annually based on attaining certain individual and company performance criteria. Based on the terms of individual restricted stock grants, time-based shares generally vest over a period of three to five years, based on continuous employment, while performance-based shares generally vest based on the increase in adjusted net income, a non-US GAAP financial measure.

A summary of the restricted stock unit activity under the Incentive Plan for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 is presented below:

<u>Restricted Stock Units</u>	<u>Nonvested</u>		<u>Vested</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Distribution Date of Vested Restricted Stock Units</u>
	<u>Number of Restricted Stock Units</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share</u>	<u>Number of Restricted Stock Units</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share</u>	<u>Number of Restricted Stock Units</u>	
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	
Granted	300,000	26.30	—	—	300,000	February 22, 2014
Vested	<u>—</u>	—	<u>—</u>	—	<u>—</u>	
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	<u>300,000</u>	\$26.30	<u>—</u>	\$ —	<u>300,000</u>	
Granted	400,000	14.61	—	—	400,000	February 22, 2016
Vested	<u>(60,000)</u>	26.30	<u>60,000</u>	26.30	<u>—</u>	
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	<u>640,000</u>	\$18.99	<u>60,000</u>	\$26.30	<u>700,000</u>	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS — (Continued)

The restricted stock units are part of a long-term incentive compensation program. Each restricted stock unit represents and has a value equal to one share of common stock. The restricted stock units will be earned over a five year period based upon the annual increase in our adjusted economic profit, a non-US GAAP financial measure.

Pursuant to our 1992 Stock Option Plan (the “1992 Plan”), we had reserved 8.0 million shares of our common stock for the future granting of options to officers and other employees. Pursuant to our Director Stock Option Plan (the “Director Plan”), we had reserved 200,000 shares of our common stock for future granting of options to members of our Board of Directors. The exercise price of the options is no less than the fair market value on the date of the grant. Options expire ten years from the date of grant. The 1992 Plan and the Director Plan were terminated as to future grants on May 13, 2004, with shareholder approval of the Incentive Plan. All options outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007 are vested.

Additional stock option information relating to the 1992 Plan and the Director Plan is as follows:

	1992 Plan			Director Plan		
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	3,457,694	\$6.97		200,000	\$12.13	
Options granted	—	—		—	—	
Options exercised	(1,801,943)	6.32	\$39,611	(100,000)	7.00	\$2,174
Options forfeited	<u>(2,710)</u>	8.04		<u>—</u>	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2006. . .	<u>1,653,041</u>	\$7.68		<u>100,000</u>	\$17.25	
Options granted	—	—		—	—	
Options exercised	(374,985)	6.90	\$ 6,933	—	—	\$ —
Options forfeited	<u>(1,000)</u>	6.46		<u>—</u>	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2007. . .	<u>1,277,056</u>	\$7.91		<u>100,000</u>	\$17.25	
Options granted	—	—		—	—	
Options exercised	(306,047)	7.76	\$ 3,004	—	—	\$ —
Options forfeited	<u>(1,500)</u>	7.79		<u>—</u>	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2008. . .	<u>969,509</u>	\$8.14		<u>100,000</u>	\$17.25	
Exercisable at December 31:						
2006	1,641,672	\$7.67	\$12,587	40,000	\$17.25	\$ 690
2007	1,277,056	\$7.91	\$17,115	100,000	\$17.25	\$ 407
2008	969,509	\$8.14	\$ 5,630	100,000	\$17.25	\$ —

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS — (Concluded)

The following tables summarize information about options outstanding under the 1992 Plan and the Director Plan at December 31, 2008:

<u>Range of Exercisable Prices</u>	<u>Options Outstanding and Exercisable</u>		
	<u>Options as of 12/31/2008</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share</u>
<u>1992 Plan</u>			
\$ 3.63 - \$ 6.64	280,960	1.0 Years	\$ 3.93
\$ 6.64 - \$ 9.95	573,969	3.0	\$ 9.62
\$ 9.95 - \$13.27	104,580	4.0	\$10.46
\$16.59 - \$17.05	<u>10,000</u>	5.2	\$17.05
Totals	<u>969,509</u>	2.6	\$ 8.14
<u>Director Plan</u>			
\$17.25	100,000	5.2 Years	\$17.25

All outstanding options were fully vested as of December 31, 2007. The total fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

We account for compensation costs related to grants under our stock compensation plans in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, which was adopted on January 1, 2006 under the modified prospective application method. We had previously accounted for these costs under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123.

Stock compensation expense consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Restricted stock	\$2,138	\$1,216	\$ 608
Restricted stock units	2,171	3,374	—
Stock options	<u>—</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>(521)</u>
	<u>\$4,309</u>	<u>\$4,659</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>

The following table details how the expenses associated with restricted stock and restricted stock units, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.4 years, will be recorded assuming performance targets are achieved in the periods currently estimated (in thousands):

<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Restricted Stock Unit Award</u>	<u>Restricted Stock Awards</u>	<u>Total Projected Expense (pre-tax)</u>
2009	\$3,954	\$1,201	\$5,155
2010	2,233	209	2,442
2011	1,240	25	1,265
2012	527	—	527
2013	<u>234</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>234</u>
	<u>\$8,188</u>	<u>\$1,435</u>	<u>\$9,623</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

11. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

Reportable Segment Overview

We have two reportable business segments: United States and Other. The United States segment primarily consists of the United States automobile financing business. The Other segment consists of businesses in liquidation, primarily represented by the discontinued United Kingdom automobile financing business. We are currently liquidating all businesses classified in the Other segment.

Measurement

The table below presents information for each reportable segment (in thousands):

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Company</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2008			
Finance charges	\$ 286,791	\$ 32	\$ 286,823
Premiums earned	3,967	—	3,967
Program fees	193	—	193
Other income	21,198	5	21,203
Provision for credit losses	45,883	146	46,029
Interest expense (income)	43,248	(59)	43,189
Depreciation expense	5,342	—	5,342
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	39,966	(22)	39,944
Income (loss) from continuing operations	67,354	(286)	67,068
Segment assets	1,139,214	140	1,139,354
Year Ended December 31, 2007			
Finance charges	\$ 220,386	\$ 87	\$ 220,473
Premiums earned	361	—	361
Program fees	283	—	283
Other income	18,772	38	18,810
Provision for credit losses	19,807	140	19,947
Interest expense (income)	36,716	(47)	36,669
Depreciation expense	4,105	—	4,105
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	29,596	(29)	29,567
Income from continuing operations	53,370	244	53,614
Segment assets	940,307	1,875	942,182
Year Ended December 31, 2006			
Finance charges	\$ 188,508	\$ 97	\$ 188,605
Premiums earned	1,043	—	1,043
Program fees	13,589	—	13,589
Other income	15,937	158	16,095
Provision (credit) for credit losses	11,171	(165)	11,006
Interest expense	23,157	173	23,330
Depreciation expense	4,620	3	4,623
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	31,977	(184)	31,793
Income from continuing operations	58,508	339	58,847
Segment assets	724,008	1,205	725,213

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

11. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION — (Concluded)

Information About Geographic Locations

We operate primarily in the United States. As such, our revenues from continuing operations and long-lived assets are evaluated primarily through the above reportable segments. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 131, “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information”, no enterprise-wide disclosures of information about geographic locations are necessary.

Information About Products and Services

We manage our product and service offerings primarily through the above reportable segments. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 131, no enterprise-wide disclosures of information about products and services are necessary.

Major Customers

We did not have any dealer-partners that provided 10% or more of our revenue during 2008, 2007, or 2006. Additionally, no single dealer-partner’s Loan receivable balance accounted for more than 10% of total Loans as of December 31, 2008 or 2007.

12. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business and as a result of the customer-oriented nature of the industry in which the Company operates, industry participants are frequently subject to various customer claims and litigation seeking damages and statutory penalties. The claims allege, among other theories of liability, violations of state, federal and foreign truth-in-lending, credit availability, credit reporting, customer protection, warranty, debt collection, insurance and other customer-oriented laws and regulations, including claims seeking damages for physical and mental damages relating to the Company’s repossession and sale of the customer’s vehicle and other debt collection activities. The Company, as the assignee of Consumer Loans originated by dealer-partners, may also be named as a co-defendant in lawsuits filed by customers principally against dealer-partners. The Company may also have disputes and litigation with dealer-partners. The claims may allege, among other theories of liability, that the Company breached its dealer servicing agreement. Many of these cases are filed as purported class actions and seek damages in large dollar amounts. An adverse ultimate disposition in any such action could have a material adverse impact on the Company’s financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

The Company was a defendant in a class action pending in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri. On December 5, 2007, the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri entered an Order and Final Judgment approving a Memorandum of Understanding executed on February 9, 2007 whereby the parties agreed to settle the lawsuit. The Company, without any admission of liability, agreed to pay \$12.5 million in full and final settlement of all claims against the Company. Pursuant to an adjustment mechanism in the Memorandum of Understanding, the Company agreed to pay an additional \$0.6 million. The Order and Final Judgment became final thirty days after the entry date of December 5, 2007, and the appeal period lapsed on January 19, 2008. The entire settlement amount was accrued and was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2007, and was paid in full during the first quarter of 2008.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

13. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (unaudited)

The following is a summary of the quarterly financial position and results of operations as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	2008			
	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Balance Sheets				
Loans receivable, net	\$ 934,568	\$ 1,012,150	\$ 1,036,407	\$ 1,017,917
All other assets	145,210	139,951	133,949	121,437
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,079,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,170,356</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,354</u>
Total debt	\$ 638,814	\$ 703,359	\$ 691,937	\$ 641,714
Other liabilities	155,069	151,012	158,693	159,889
Total liabilities	793,883	854,371	850,630	801,603
Shareholders' equity (1)	285,895	297,730	319,726	337,751
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,079,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,170,356</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,354</u>
Income Statements				
Revenue	\$ 70,778	\$ 75,005	\$ 80,107	\$ 86,296
Costs and expenses	43,053	58,535	47,168	56,393
Operating income	27,725	16,470	32,939	29,903
Foreign exchange loss	(13)	—	(2)	(10)
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	27,712	16,470	32,937	29,893
Provision for income taxes	10,131	6,091	12,606	11,116
Income from continuing operations	17,581	10,379	20,331	18,777
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	39	(35)	326	(221)
Net income	<u>\$ 17,620</u>	<u>\$ 10,344</u>	<u>\$ 20,657</u>	<u>\$ 18,556</u>
Net income per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.59</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.68</u>	<u>\$ 0.61</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.57</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.67</u>	<u>\$ 0.60</u>
Income from continuing operations per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.67</u>	<u>\$ 0.62</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.57</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.60</u>
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	30,106,881	30,252,873	30,310,053	30,327,802
Diluted	30,891,227	31,088,428	31,024,455	31,038,088

(1) No dividends were paid during the periods presented.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Concluded)

13. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (unaudited) — (Concluded)

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	2007			
	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Balance Sheets				
Loans receivable, net	\$ 707,601	\$ 744,159	\$ 755,996	\$ 810,553
All other assets	105,270	112,438	115,198	131,629
Total assets	<u>\$ 812,871</u>	<u>\$ 856,597</u>	<u>\$ 871,194</u>	<u>\$ 942,182</u>
Total debt	\$ 446,998	\$ 485,148	\$ 490,510	\$ 532,130
Other liabilities	139,016	131,592	130,858	144,602
Total liabilities	586,014	616,740	621,368	676,732
Shareholders' equity (1)	226,857	239,857	249,826	265,450
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 812,871</u>	<u>\$ 856,597</u>	<u>\$ 871,194</u>	<u>\$ 942,182</u>
Income Statements				
Revenue	\$ 57,351	\$ 58,286	\$ 61,058	\$ 63,232
Costs and expenses (2)	34,436	37,889	39,698	44,792
Operating income	22,915	20,397	21,360	18,440
Foreign exchange gain	4	34	26	5
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	22,919	20,431	21,386	18,445
Provision for income taxes (2)	7,532	7,938	7,917	6,180
Income from continuing operations	15,387	12,493	13,469	12,265
(Loss) gain from discontinued operations, net of tax	(27)	(163)	1,273	219
Net income	<u>\$ 15,360</u>	<u>\$ 12,330</u>	<u>\$ 14,742</u>	<u>\$ 12,484</u>
Net income per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.51</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.49</u>	<u>\$ 0.42</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.49</u>	<u>\$ 0.39</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>
Income from continuing operations per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.51</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.49</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>
(Loss) gain from discontinued operations per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	30,054,349	30,140,590	30,015,048	30,007,476
Diluted	31,283,695	31,312,139	31,139,612	30,897,546

(1) No dividends were paid during the periods presented.

(2) The first quarter 2007 figures differ from those previously reported in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007. Interest and penalties related to tax for the quarter were reclassified to provision for income taxes.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

(a) *Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act and are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) *Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.* There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is 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. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment, we believe that as of December 31, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Credit Acceptance Corporation

We have audited Credit Acceptance Corporation (a Michigan Corporation) and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Credit Acceptance Corporation 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 Credit Acceptance Corporation and subsidiaries' 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, Credit Acceptance Corporation and subsidiaries' maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Credit Acceptance Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 and our report dated February 27, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Southfield, Michigan
February 27, 2009

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information is contained under the captions “Matters to Come Before the Meeting — Election of Directors” (excluding the Report of the Audit Committee) and “Section 16 (a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information is contained under the caption “Compensation of Executive Officers” (excluding the Report of the Executive Compensation Committee) in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information is contained under the caption “Common Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Our Incentive Compensation Plan (the “Incentive Plan”), which was approved by shareholders on May 13, 2004, provides for the granting of restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options, and performance awards to employees, officers, and directors. We also have two stock option plans pursuant to which we have granted stock options with time or performance-based vesting requirements to employees, officers, and directors. Our 1992 Stock Option Plan (the “1992 Plan”) was approved by shareholders in 1992 prior to our initial public offering and was terminated as to future grants on May 13, 2004, when shareholders approved the Incentive Plan. Our Director Stock Option Plan (the “Director Plan”) was approved by shareholders in 2002 and was terminated as to future grants on May 13, 2004, with shareholder approval of the Incentive Plan.

The following table sets forth, with respect to each of the equity compensation plans, (1) the number of shares of common stock to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or restricted stock units, (2) the weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, and (3) the number of shares remaining available for future issuance, as of December 31, 2008:

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options</u>	<u>Number of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans(a)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders:			
1992 Plan	969,509	\$ 8.14	—
Director Plan	100,000	17.25	—
Incentive Plan	<u>700,000</u>		<u>33,464</u>
Total	<u>1,769,509</u>	\$ 8.99	<u>33,464</u>

(a) For additional information regarding our equity compensation plans, see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

Information is contained under the caption “Certain Relationships and Transactions” and “Election of Directors — Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors” in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information is contained under the caption “Independent Accountants” in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a)(1) The following consolidated financial statements of the Company and Report of Independent Public Accountants are contained in “Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

Report of Independent Public Accountants

Consolidated Financial Statements:

— Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007

— Consolidated Income Statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

— Consolidated Statements of Shareholders’ Equity for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

— Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (2) Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or are not required or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.
- (3) The Exhibits filed in response to Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Exhibit Index, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

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

CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

By: /s/ BRETT A. ROBERTS

Brett A. Roberts
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: February 27, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on February 27, 2009 on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ BRETT A. ROBERTS</u> Brett A. Roberts	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ KENNETH S. BOOTH</u> Kenneth S. Booth	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ GLENDA J. CHAMBERLAIN</u> Glenda J. Chamberlain	Director
<u>/s/ DONALD A. FOSS</u> Donald A. Foss	Director and Chairman of the Board
<u>/s/ THOMAS N. TRYFOROS</u> Thomas N. Tryforos	Director
<u>/s/ SCOTT J. VASSALLUZZO</u> Scott J. Vassalluzzo	Director

EXHIBIT INDEX

The following documents are filed as part of this report. Those exhibits previously filed and incorporated herein by reference are identified below. Exhibits not required for this report have been omitted. The Company's commission file number is 000-20202.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3(a)(1)	1 Articles of Incorporation, as amended July 1, 1997.
3(b)	2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, as amended, February 24, 2005.
4(c)(19)	3 Amendment No. 1, dated September 20, 2006, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement as of February 7, 2006, among the Company, the Lenders which are parties thereto from time to time and Comerica Bank as administrative agent.
4(c)(20)	3 Amendment No. 2, dated January 19, 2007, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement as of February 7, 2006, among the Company, the Lenders which are parties thereto from time to time and Comerica Bank as administrative agent.
4(c)(21)	3 Amendment No. 3, dated June 14, 2007, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement as of February 7, 2006, among the Company, the Lenders which are parties thereto from time to time and Comerica Bank as administrative agent.
4(c)(22)	4 Amendment No. 4, dated January 25, 2008, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement as of February 7, 2006, among the Company, the Lenders which are parties thereto from time to time and Comerica Bank as administrative agent.
4(f)(40)	5 Second Amendment, dated as of June 10, 2002, to the Intercreditor Agreement dated as of December 15, 1998, among Comerica Bank, as collateral agent, and various lenders and note holders.
4(f)(53)	6 Contribution Agreement, dated September 30, 2003, between the Company and CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II.
4(f)(55)	6 Back-Up Servicing Agreement, dated September 30, 2003, among the Company, Systems & Services Technologies, Inc., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, and CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II.
4(f)(67)	7 The Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 7, 2006, between the Company, the Lenders which are parties thereto from time to time, Comerica Bank, as administrative agent, and Banc of America Securities LLC as sole lead arranger and sole book manager.
4(f)(68)	7 Third Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated February 7, 2006, between the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company and Comerica Bank, as agent.
4(f)(77)	8 Certificate Funding Agreement, dated September 20, 2006, between the Company, Credit Acceptance Residual Funding LLC, Wachovia Bank, National Association, Variable Funding Capital Company LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC.
4(f)(78)	9 Indenture, dated November 21, 2006, between Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2006-2 and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
4(f)(79)	9 Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated November 21, 2006, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2006-2, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, N.A., and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(80)	9 Backup Servicing Agreement, dated November 21, 2006, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2006-2, Systems & Services Technologies, Inc., Radian Asset Assurance Inc., XL Capital Assurance Inc. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
4(f)(81)	9 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated November 21, 2006, between Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2 and U.S. Bank Trust National Association.
4(f)(82)	9 Contribution Agreement, dated November 21, 2006, between the Company and Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4(f)(87)	10 Indenture, dated April 12, 2007, between Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-1 and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
4(f)(88)	10 Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated April 12, 2007, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-1, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1 and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
4(f)(89)	10 Backup Servicing Agreement, dated April 12, 2007, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-1, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and XL Capital Assurance Inc.
4(f)(90)	10 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated April 12, 2007, between Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1 and U.S. Bank Trust National Association.
4(f)(91)	10 Contribution Agreement, dated April 12, 2007, between the Company and Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1.
4(f)(93)	11 Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated August 31, 2007, between the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II, Wachovia Bank, National Association, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Variable Funding Capital Company, LLC, Park Avenue Receivables Company, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(94)	12 Amendment No. 1, dated September 11, 2007, to the Certificate Funding Agreement dated as of September 20, 2006, between the Company, Credit Acceptance Residual Funding LLC, Wachovia Bank, National Association, Variable Funding Capital Company LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC.
4(f)(95)	13 Indenture, dated October 29, 2007, between Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-2 and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
4(f)(96)	13 Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated October 29, 2007, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-2, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2 and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
4(f)(97)	13 Backup Servicing Agreement, dated October 29, 2007, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-2, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and XL Capital Assurance Inc.
4(f)(98)	13 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated October 29, 2007, between Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2 and U.S. Bank Trust National Association.
4(f)(99)	13 Contribution Agreement, dated October 29, 2007, between the Company and Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2.
4(f)(100)	14 Amendment No. 1, dated December 21, 2007, to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated as of August 31, 2007, between the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II, Wachovia Bank, National Association, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Variable Funding Capital Company, LLC, Park Avenue Receivables Company, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(101)	15 Amendment No. 2 dated as of February 13, 2008, to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2007, among the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II, Wachovia Bank, National Association, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Variable Funding Capital Company, LLC, Park Avenue Receivables Company LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(102)	16 New Bank Addendum, dated as of February 26, 2008, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 7, 2006, by and among the Company, the Banks and Comerica Bank, as Agent for the Banks.
4(f)(103)	17 Indenture dated April 18, 2008 between Credit Acceptance Auto Loan Trust 2008-1 and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
4(f)(104)	17 Sale and Servicing Agreement dated April 18, 2008 among the Company, Credit Acceptance Auto Loan Trust 2008-1, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4(f)(105)	17 Backup Servicing Agreement dated April 18, 2008 among the Company, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1, Credit Acceptance Auto Loan Trust 2008-1, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
4(f)(106)	17 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement dated April 18, 2008 between Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1 and U.S. Bank Trust National Association.
4(f)(107)	17 Contribution Agreement dated April 18, 2008 between the Company and Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1.
4(f)(109)	18 Loan and Security Agreement dated May 23, 2008 among the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding III, LLC, Fifth Third Bank, Relationship Funding Company, LLC and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(110)	18 Backup Servicing Agreement dated May 23, 2008 among the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding III, LLC, Fifth Third Bank and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(111)	18 Contribution Agreement dated May 23, 2008 between the Company and CAC Warehouse Funding III, LLC.
4(f)(112)	18 Intercreditor Agreement dated May 23, 2008 among the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2006-2, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2006-2, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-1, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-1, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2007-2, Credit Acceptance Auto Dealer Loan Trust 2007-2, Credit Acceptance Funding LLC 2008-1, Credit Acceptance Auto Loan Trust 2008-1, CAC Warehouse Funding III, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, as agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as agent, Comerica Bank, as agent, and Fifth Third Bank, as agent.
4(f)(113)	19 Amendment No. 4 as of August 27, 2008, to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2007 among the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II, Wachovia Bank, National Association, Variable Funding Capital Company, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(114)	19 Second Amendment dated as of August 27, 2008, to the Certificate Funding Agreement dated September 20, 2006, among the Company, Credit Acceptance Residual Funding LLC, Wachovia Bank, National Association, Variable Funding Capital Company LLC, and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC.
4(f)(115)	20 Amendment No. 3 dated as of July 10, 2008, to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2007, among the Company, CAC Warehouse Funding Corporation II, Wachovia Bank, National Association, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Variable Funding Capital Company, LLC, Park Avenue Receivables Company LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and Systems & Services Technologies, Inc.
4(f)(116)	20 Third Amendment, dated as of July 31, 2008, to Intercreditor Agreement dated as of December 15, 1998, among Comerica Bank, as collateral agent, and various lenders and note holders.
4(f)(117)	20 Fifth Amendment, dated as of July 31, 2008, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 7, 2006, between Credit Acceptance Corporation, the Banks which are parties thereto from time to time, and Comerica Bank as Administrative Agent for the Banks.
4(f)(118)	21 First Amendment, dated as of November 21, 2008, to the Third Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated February 7, 2006, between the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company and Comerica Bank, as agent.
4(f)(119)	21 Sixth Amendment, dated as of December 9, 2008, to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 7, 2006, between Credit Acceptance Corporation, the Banks which are parties thereto from time to time, and Comerica Bank as Administrative Agent for the Banks.
4(g)(2)	22 Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of December 15, 1998, among Comerica Bank, as collateral agent, and various lenders and note holders.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4(g)(5)	23 First Amendment, dated as of March 30, 2001, to the Intercreditor Agreement dated as of December 15, 1998, among Comerica Bank, as collateral agent, and various lenders and note holders.
Note:	Other instruments, notes or extracts from agreements defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Company or its subsidiaries have not been filed because (i) in each case the total amount of long-term debt permitted there under does not exceed 10% of the Company's consolidated assets and (ii) the Company hereby agrees that it will furnish such instruments, notes and extracts to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon its request.
10(d)(9)	24 Form of Servicing Agreement, as of April 2003.
10(d)(10)	25 Purchase Program Agreement Recitals, as of April 2007.
10(f)(4)*	26 Credit Acceptance Corporation 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated May 1999.
10(g)(2)*	23 Employment agreement for Keith P. McCluskey, Chief Marketing Officer, dated April 19, 2001.
10(p)	27 Credit Acceptance Corporation Director Stock Option Plan.
10(q)*	28 Credit Acceptance Corporation Incentive Compensation Plan, effective April 1, 2004.
10(q)(2)*	29 Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement.
10(q)(3)*	30 Incentive Compensation Bonus Formula for 2005.
10(q)(4)*	31 Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement, dated February 22, 2007.
10(q)(5)*	31 Credit Acceptance Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated February 22, 2007.
10(q)(6)*	32 Credit Acceptance Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated October 2, 2008.
10(q)(7)*	33 Credit Acceptance Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated November 13, 2008.
10(q)(8)*	33 Credit Acceptance Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated November 13, 2008.
21(1)(a)	21 Schedule of Credit Acceptance Corporation Subsidiaries.
23(a)	21 Consent of Grant Thornton LLP.
31(a)	21 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act.
31(b)	21 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act.
32(a)	21 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32(b)	21 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Management compensatory contracts and arrangements.

- 1 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 19, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 5 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.

- 6 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 7 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 10, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 8 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated September 22, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 9 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 27, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated April 18, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 11 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated September 7, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 12 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated September 13, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 13 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 2, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 14 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 27, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 15 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated February 15, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 16 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 3, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 17 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated April 24, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 18 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 2, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 19 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated August 29, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 20 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 21 Filed herewith.
- 22 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 23 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 24 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 25 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 26 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 27 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 28 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 29 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

- 30 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 31 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated February 28, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 32 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated October 7, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 33 Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 19, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.

Board of Directors

Donald A. Foss

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Credit Acceptance Corporation

Glenda J. Chamberlain

Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
Whole Foods Market, Inc.

Brett A. Roberts

Chief Executive Officer
Credit Acceptance Corporation

Thomas N. Tryforos

Private Investor

Scott J. Vassalluzzo

General Partner
Prescott Investors, Inc.



Other Information

Corporate Headquarters

25505 West Twelve Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48034
(248) 353-2700

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Investor Services, LLC
2 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60602
(312) 588-4990

Corporate Counsel

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Chicago, IL

Certified Public Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP
Southfield, MI

Stock Listing

CACC

Investor Relations

Information requests should be forwarded to:
Douglas W. Busk
(248) 353-2700 Ext. 4432

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

May 21, 2009
8:00 a.m.
Corporate Headquarters
25505 West Twelve Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48034

Shareholders may obtain, without charge, a copy of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, by writing the Investor Relations Department at the corporate headquarters address or by accessing our investor information on the Company's website at creditacceptance.com.



25505 West Twelve Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48034
(248) 353-2700

Visit us at creditacceptance.com