

INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORP

Form 10-K

January 28, 2014

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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 November 30, 2013

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 000-02384

INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

FLORIDA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

ONE DAYTONA BOULEVARD,

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (386) 254-2700

59-0709342

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

32114

(Zip code)

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

Title of each class

Class A Common Stock — \$.01 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered
NASDAQ/National Market System

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

Common Stock — \$.10 par value

Class B Common Stock — \$.01 par value

(Title of Class)

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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and

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post such files). YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES ☐ NO ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant as of May 31, 2013 was \$968,850,113.50 based upon the last reported sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the NASDAQ National Market System on Thursday, May 31, 2013 and the assumption that all directors and executive officers of the Company, and their families, are affiliates.

At December 31, 2013, there were outstanding: No shares of Common Stock, \$.10 par value per share, 26,524,018 shares of Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, and 19,991,313 shares of Class B Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE. The information required by Part III is to be incorporated by reference from the definitive information statement which involves the election of directors at our April 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and which is to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after November 30, 2013.

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY INDICATED OR UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES, "ISC," "WE," "OUR," "COMPANY," "US," OR "INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY" MEAN INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION, A FLORIDA CORPORATION, AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES.

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FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2013

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

We are a leading owner of major motorsports entertainment facilities and promoter of motorsports themed entertainment activities in the United States. Our motorsports themed event operations consist principally of racing events at our major motorsports entertainment facilities. We currently own and/or operate 13 of the nation's major motorsports entertainment facilities:

- Daytona International Speedway® in Florida;
- Talladega Superspeedway® in Alabama;
- Kansas Speedway® in Kansas;
- Richmond International Raceway® in Virginia;
- Michigan International Speedway® in Michigan;
- Auto Club Speedway of Southern CaliforniaSM in California;
- Darlington Raceway® in South Carolina;
- Chicagoland Speedway® in Illinois;
- Martinsville Speedway® in Virginia;
- Phoenix International Raceway® in Arizona;
- Homestead-Miami SpeedwaySM in Florida;
- Watkins Glen International® in New York; and
- Route 66 RacewaySM in Illinois.

In 2013, these motorsports entertainment facilities promoted well over 100 stock car, open wheel, sports car, truck, motorcycle and other racing events, including:

- 21 National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing ("NASCAR") Sprint Cup Series events;
- 15 NASCAR Nationwide Series events;
- 9 NASCAR Camping World Truck Series events;
- 3 International Motor Sports Association ("IMSA") Tudor United SportsCar Championship Series events including the premier sports car endurance event in the United States, the Rolex 24 at Daytona;
- One National Hot Rod Association ("NHRA") Mellow Yellow drag racing series event;
- One IndyCar ("IndyCar") Series event; and
- A number of other prestigious stock car, sports car, open wheel and motorcycle events.

Our business consists principally of promoting racing events at these major motorsports entertainment facilities, which, in total, currently have approximately 831,500 grandstand seats and 525 suites. We earn revenues and generate substantial cash flows primarily from admissions, television media rights fees, promotion and sponsorship fees, hospitality rentals (including luxury suites, chalets and the hospitality portion of club seating), advertising revenues, royalties from licenses of our trademarks, parking and camping, and track rentals. We own Americrown Service Corporation ("Americrown"), which provides catering, concessions and merchandise sales and services at certain of our motorsports entertainment facilities. We also own and operate the Motor Racing Network, Inc. ("MRN") radio network, also doing business under the name "MRN Radio", the nation's largest independent motorsports radio network in terms of event programming. We also have an equity investment in a Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway that has generated substantial equity earnings and cash distributions to us since its opening in fiscal year 2012.

INCORPORATION

We were incorporated in 1953 under the laws of the State of Florida under the name "Bill France Racing, Inc." and changed our name to "Daytona International Speedway Corporation" in 1957. With the groundbreaking for Talladega Superspeedway in 1968, we changed our name to "International Speedway Corporation." Our principal executive offices are located at One Daytona Boulevard, Daytona Beach, Florida 32114, and our telephone number is (386) 254-2700. We maintain a website at <http://www.internationalspeedwaycorporation.com/>. The information on our website is not part of this report.

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OPERATIONS

The general nature of our business is a motorsports themed amusement enterprise, furnishing amusement to the public in the form of motorsports themed entertainment. Our motorsports themed event operations consist principally of racing events at our major motorsports entertainment facilities, which include providing catering, merchandise and food and beverage concessions at our motorsports entertainment facilities that host NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events except for catering and food and beverage concessions at Chicagoland Speedway (“Chicagoland”) and Route 66 Raceway (“Route 66”). Our other operations include MRN; our 50.0 percent equity investments in the joint ventures Kansas Entertainment, LLC (“Kansas Entertainment”), which operates the Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway, and SMISC, LLC (“SMISC”), which conducts business through a wholly owned subsidiary Motorsports Authentics, LLC; and certain other activities. We derived approximately 90.6 percent of our 2013 revenues from NASCAR-sanctioned racing events at our wholly owned motorsports entertainment facilities. In addition to events sanctioned by NASCAR, in fiscal 2013, we promoted other stock car, sports car, open wheel, motorcycle and go-kart racing events.

Americrown — Food, Beverage and Merchandise Operations

We conduct, either through operations of the particular facility or through our wholly owned subsidiary operating under the name “Americrown,” souvenir merchandising operations, food and beverage concession operations and catering services, both in suites and chalets, for customers at each of our motorsports entertainment facilities with the exception of food and beverage concessions and catering services at Chicagoland and Route 66.

Motor Racing Network, Inc.

Our wholly owned subsidiary, MRN, also does business under the name “MRN Radio”. While not a radio station, MRN creates motorsports-related programming content carried on radio stations around the country, as well as a national satellite radio service, Sirius XM Radio. MRN produces and syndicates to radio stations live coverage of the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series races and certain other races conducted at our motorsports entertainment facilities, as well as some races conducted at motorsports entertainment facilities we do not own. Sirius XM Radio also compensates MRN for the contemporaneous re-airing of race broadcasts and certain other production services. MRN produces and provides unique content to its website, <http://www.motorracingnetwork.com/>, and derives revenue from the sale of advertising on such website. Each motorsports entertainment facility has the ability to separately contract for the rights to radio broadcasts of NASCAR and certain other events held at its location. In addition, MRN provides production services for Sprint Vision, the trackside large screen video display units, at NASCAR Sprint Cup Series event weekends that take place at our motorsports facilities, as well as at Dover International Speedway and Pocono Raceway. MRN also produces and syndicates daily and weekly NASCAR racing-themed programs. MRN derives revenue from the sale of national advertising contained in its syndicated programming, the sale of advertising and audio and video production services for Sprint Vision, as well as from rights fees paid by radio stations that broadcast the programming.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway

We have a 50/50 partnership with Penn Hollywood Kansas Inc. (“Penn”), a subsidiary of Penn National Gaming Inc., which operates a Hollywood-themed and branded destination entertainment facility, overlooking turn two of Kansas Speedway (“Kansas”). Penn is the managing member of Kansas Entertainment and is responsible for the operation of the casino.

Motorsports Authentics

We partnered with Speedway Motorsports, Inc. in a 50/50 joint venture, SMISC, which, through its wholly owned subsidiary Motorsports Authentics, LLC conducts business under the name Motorsports Authentics (“MA”). MA designs, promotes, markets and distributes motorsports licensed merchandise.

Other Activities

From time to time, we use our motorsports entertainment facilities for testing for teams, driving schools, riding experiences, car shows, auto fairs, concerts and settings for television commercials, print advertisements and motion pictures. We also rent “show cars” for promotional events.

Competition

We are among the largest owners of major motorsports themed entertainment facilities based on revenues, number of facilities owned and/or operated, number of motorsports themed events promoted and market capitalization. Racing events compete with other professional sports such as football, basketball, hockey and baseball, as well as other recreational events and activities. Our events also compete with other racing events sanctioned by various racing bodies such as NASCAR, the American Sportbike Racing Association — Championship Cup Series, United States Auto Club (“USAC”), Sports Car Club of America

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(“SCCA”), IMSA, Automobile Racing Club of America (“ARCA”) and others, many of which are often held on the same dates at separate motorsports entertainment facilities. We believe that the type and caliber of promoted racing events, facility location, sight lines, pricing, variety of motorsports themed amusement options and level of customer conveniences and amenities are the principal factors that distinguish competing motorsports entertainment facilities.

Employees

As of November 30, 2013 we had over 840 full-time employees. We also engage a significant number of temporary personnel to assist during periods of peak attendance at our events, some of whom are volunteers. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We believe that we enjoy a good relationship with our employees.

Company Website Access and SEC Filings

The Company’s website may be accessed at <http://www.internationalspeedwaycorporation.com/>. Through a link on the Investor Relations portion of our internet website, you can access all of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). However, in the event that the website is inaccessible our filings are available to the public over the internet at the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov/>. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC at its public reference facilities at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You can also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference facilities. You can also obtain information about us at the offices of the National Association of Securities Dealers, 1735 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. The documents incorporated into this report by reference may also contain forward-looking statements. You can identify a forward-looking statement by our use of the words “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “believe,” “objective,” “projection,” “forecast,” “goal,” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements include our statements regarding the timing of future events, our anticipated future operations and our anticipated future financial position and cash requirements.

We believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable. We do not know whether our expectations will ultimately prove correct.

In the section that follows below, in cautionary statements made elsewhere in this report, and in other filings we have made with the SEC, we list the important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our expectations. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors described below and other factors set forth in or incorporated by reference in this report.

These factors and cautionary statements apply to all future forward-looking statements we make. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Do not put undue reliance on forward-looking statements or project any future results based on such statements or on present or prior earnings levels.

Additional information concerning these or other factors, which could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in our forward-looking statements is contained from time to time in our other SEC filings. Copies of those filings are available from us and/or the SEC.

Adverse changes in our relationships with NASCAR and other motorsports sanctioning bodies, or their present sanctioning practices, could limit our future success

Our success has been, and is expected to remain, dependent on maintaining good working relationships with the organizations that sanction the races we promote at our facilities, particularly NASCAR. NASCAR-sanctioned races conducted at our wholly owned motorsports entertainment facilities accounted for approximately 90.6 percent of our total revenues in fiscal 2013. Each NASCAR sanctioning agreement (and the accompanying media rights fees revenue) is awarded on an annual basis and NASCAR is not required to continue to enter into, renew or extend sanctioning agreements with us to conduct any event. Any adverse change in the present sanctioning practices, could adversely impact our operations and revenue. Moreover, although our general growth strategy includes the possible development and/or acquisition of additional motorsports entertainment facilities, we have no assurance that any sanctioning body, including NASCAR, will enter into sanctioning agreements with us to conduct races at any newly developed or acquired motorsports entertainment facilities. Failure to obtain a sanctioning agreement for a major

NASCAR event could negatively affect us. Similarly, although NASCAR has in the past approved our requests for realignment of sanctioned events, NASCAR is not obligated to modify its race schedules to allow us to schedule our races more efficiently or profitably.

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Changes to media rights revenues could adversely affect us

Domestic broadcast and ancillary media rights fees revenues derived from NASCAR's three national touring series -- the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, Nationwide Series, and Camping World Truck Series -- are an important component of our revenue and earnings stream and any adverse changes to such rights fees revenues could adversely impact our results.

Any material changes in the media industry that could lead to differences in historical practices or decreases in the term and/or financial value of future broadcast agreements could have a material adverse affect on our revenues and financial results.

Changes, declines and delays in consumer and corporate spending as well as illiquid credit markets could adversely affect us

Our financial results depend significantly upon a number of factors relating to discretionary consumer and corporate spending, including economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income and corporate budgets such as:

• Employment;

• Business conditions;

• Interest rates; and

• Taxation rates.

These factors can impact both attendance at our events and advertising and marketing dollars available from the motorsports industry's principal sponsors and potential sponsors. Economic and other lifestyle conditions such as illiquid consumer and business credit markets adversely affect consumer and corporate spending thereby impacting our revenue, profitability and financial results. Further, changes in consumer behavior such as deferred purchasing decisions and decreased spending budgets adversely impact our cash flow visibility and revenues. The significant economic deterioration that began in fiscal 2008, for example, has impacted these areas of our business and our revenues and financial results.

Unavailability of credit on favorable terms can adversely impact our growth, development and capital spending plans. General economic conditions were significantly and negatively impacted by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and could be similarly affected by any future attacks, by a terrorist attack at any mass gathering or fear of such attacks, or by other acts or prospects of war. Any future attacks or wars or related threats could also increase our expenses related to insurance, security or other related matters. A weakened economic and business climate, as well as consumer uncertainty and the loss of consumer confidence created by such a climate, could adversely affect our financial results. Finally, our financial results could also be adversely impacted by a widespread outbreak of a severe epidemiological crisis.

Delay, postponement or cancellation of major motorsports events because of weather or other factors could adversely affect us

We promote outdoor motorsports entertainment events. Weather conditions affect sales of, among other things, tickets, food, drinks and merchandise at these events. Poor weather conditions prior to an event, or even the forecast of poor weather conditions, could have a negative impact on us, particularly for walk-up ticket sales to events which are not sold out in advance, as well as renewals for the following year. If an event scheduled for one of our facilities is delayed or postponed because of weather or other reasons such as, for example, the general postponement of all major sporting events in the United States following the September 11, 2001 terrorism attacks, we could incur increased expenses associated with conducting the rescheduled event, as well as possible decreased revenues from tickets, food, drinks and merchandise at the rescheduled event. If such an event is canceled, we would incur the expenses associated with preparing to conduct the event as well as losing the revenues, including any live broadcast revenues, associated with the event.

If a canceled event is part of the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide or Camping World Truck series, in the year of cancellation we could experience a reduction in the amount of money we expect to receive from television revenues for all of our NASCAR-sanctioned events in the series that experienced the cancellation. This would occur if, as a result of the cancellation, and without regard to whether the canceled event was scheduled for one of our facilities, NASCAR experienced a reduction in television revenues greater than the amount scheduled to be paid to the promoter of the canceled event.

France Family Group control of NASCAR creates conflicts of interest

Members of the France Family Group own and control NASCAR. James C. France, our Chairman of the Board, and Lesa France Kennedy, our Vice Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer, are both members of the France Family Group in addition to holding positions with NASCAR. Each of them, as well as our general counsel, spends part of his or her time on NASCAR's business. Because of these relationships, even though all related party transactions are approved by our Audit Committee, certain potential conflicts of interest between us and NASCAR exist with respect to, among other things:

- The terms of any sanctioning agreements that may be awarded to us by NASCAR;

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• The amount of time the employees mentioned above and certain of our other employees devote to NASCAR's affairs; and

• The amounts charged or paid to NASCAR for office rental, transportation costs, shared executives, administrative expenses and similar items.

France Family Group members, together, beneficially own approximately 39.0 percent of our capital stock and control over 72.0 percent of the combined voting power of both classes of our common stock. Historically members of the France Family Group have voted their shares of common stock in the same manner. Accordingly, they can (without the approval of our other shareholders) elect our entire Board of Directors and determine the outcome of various matters submitted to shareholders for approval, including fundamental corporate transactions and have done so in the past. If holders of class B common stock other than the France Family Group elect to convert their beneficially owned shares of class B common stock into shares of class A common stock and members of the France Family Group do not convert their shares, the relative voting power of the France Family Group will increase. Voting control by the France Family Group may discourage certain types of transactions involving an actual or potential change in control of us, including transactions in which the holders of class A common stock might receive a premium for their shares over prevailing market prices.

Our success depends on the availability and performance of key personnel

Our continued success depends upon the availability and performance of our senior management team which possesses unique and extensive industry knowledge and experience. Our inability to retain and attract key employees in the future, could have a negative effect on our operations and business plans.

Our capital allocation plan may not achieve anticipated results

Enhancing the live event experience for our guests by investing in our major motorsports facilities is a critical strategy for our growth, and our Board of Directors has endorsed a capital allocation plan for fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2017 related to this strategy, which includes DAYTONA Rising. This plan involves significant challenges and risks including that the projects do not advance our business strategy or that we do not realize a satisfactory return on our investment. It may take longer than expected to realize the full benefits from these projects, such as increased revenue, or the benefits may ultimately be smaller than anticipated or may not be realized. These events could harm our operating results or financial condition. Further, these projects may not be completed on time, which could result in a negative financial impact.

Future impairment or loss on disposal of goodwill and other intangible assets or long-lived assets by us or our equity investments and joint ventures could adversely affect our financial results

Our consolidated balance sheets include significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets and long-lived assets which could be subject to impairment or loss on retirement. During the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013 we recorded before-tax charges as losses on retirements of long-lived assets primarily attributable to the removal of certain other long-lived assets located at our motorsports facilities totaling approximately \$4.7 million, \$11.1 million and \$16.6 million, respectively.

As of November 30, 2013, goodwill and other intangible assets and property and equipment accounts for approximately \$1.6 billion, or 78.0 percent of our total assets. We account for our goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350, "Intangibles — Goodwill and Other", and for our long-lived assets in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment." Both ASC 350 and 360 require testing goodwill and other intangible assets and long-lived assets for impairment based on assumptions regarding our future business outlook. While we continue to review and analyze many factors that can impact our business prospects in the future, our analyses are subjective and are based on conditions existing at and trends leading up to the time the assumptions are made. Actual results could differ materially from these assumptions. Our judgments with regard to our future business prospects could impact whether or not an impairment is deemed to have occurred, as well as the timing of the recognition of such an impairment charge. If future testing for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets or long-lived assets results in a reduction in their carrying value, we will be required to take the amount of the reduction in such goodwill and other intangible assets or long-lived assets as a non-cash charge against operating income, which would also reduce shareholders' equity.

In addition, our growth strategy includes investing in certain joint venture opportunities. In these equity investments we exert significant influence on the investee but do not have effective control over the investee. These equity investments add an additional element of risk where they may not advance our business strategy or that we do not realize a satisfactory return on our investment. It may take longer than expected to realize the full benefits from these equity investments, or the benefits may ultimately be smaller than anticipated or may not be realized. These events could harm our operating results or financial condition. Our equity investments total approximately \$134.3 million at November 30, 2013.

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Personal injuries to spectators and participants could adversely affect financial results

Motorsports can be dangerous to participants and spectators. We maintain insurance policies that provide coverage within limits that we believe should generally be sufficient to protect us from a large financial loss due to liability for personal injuries sustained by persons on our property in the ordinary course of our business. There can be no assurance, however, that the insurance will be adequate or available at all times and in all circumstances. Our financial condition and results of operations could be affected negatively to the extent claims and expenses in connection with these injuries are greater than insurance recoveries or if insurance coverage for these exposures becomes unavailable or prohibitively expensive.

In addition, sanctioning bodies could impose more stringent rules and regulations for safety, security and operational activities. Such regulations include, for example, the improvements and additions of retaining walls at our facilities, which have increased our capital expenditures, and increased security procedures which have increased our operational expenses.

We operate in a highly competitive environment

As an entertainment company, our racing events face competition from other spectator-oriented sporting events and other leisure, entertainment and recreational activities, including professional football, basketball, hockey and baseball. As a result, our revenues are affected by the general popularity of motorsports, the availability of alternative forms of recreation and changing consumer preferences and habits, including how consumers consume entertainment. Our racing events also compete with other racing events sanctioned by various racing bodies such as NASCAR, USAC, NHRA, International Motorsports Association, SCCA, IMSA, ARCA and others. Many sports and entertainment businesses have resources that exceed ours.

We are subject to changing governmental regulations and legal standards that could increase our expenses

We believe that our operations are in material compliance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental, land use and other laws and regulations.

If it is determined that damage to persons or property or contamination of the environment has been caused or exacerbated by the operation or conduct of our business or by pollutants, substances, contaminants or wastes used, generated or disposed of by us, or if pollutants, substances, contaminants or wastes are found on property currently or previously owned or operated by us, we may be held liable for such damage and may be required to pay the cost of investigation and/or remediation of such contamination or any related damage. The amount of such liability as to which we are self-insured could be material.

State and local laws relating to the protection of the environment also can include noise abatement laws that may be applicable to our racing events.

Our existing facilities continue to be used in situations where the standards for new facilities to comply with certain laws and regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, are constantly evolving. Changes in the provisions or application of federal, state or local environmental, land use or other laws, regulations or requirements to our facilities or operations, or the discovery of previously unknown conditions, also could require us to make additional material expenditures to remediate or attain compliance.

Regulations governing the use and development of real estate may prevent us from acquiring or developing prime locations for motorsports entertainment facilities, substantially delay or complicate the process of improving existing facilities, and/or increase the costs of any of such activities.

If we do not maintain the security of customer-related information, we could damage our reputation with customers, incur substantial additional costs and become subject to litigation

In the ordinary course of our business, we collect and store certain personal information including but not limited to name, address and payment account information from individuals, such as our customers and employees, business partners. We also process customer payment card transactions. In addition, our online operations depend upon the secure transmission of confidential, personal and payment account information over public networks, including information permitting cashless payments. We devote significant resources to information security, network security, data encryption, and other security measures to protect our systems and data, but these security measures cannot provide absolute security. As with all companies, these security measures are subject to third-party security breaches, employee error or malfeasance, or other unanticipated situations. Such a compromise of our security systems that

results in personal or payment network information being obtained by unauthorized persons could adversely affect our reputation with our customers, the credit card brands (such as VISA, MasterCard and American Express) and others. Such a compromise could also adversely affect our operations, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and could result in litigation against us, the imposition of penalties, restrictions or other requirements by regulatory bodies or the credit card brands. In addition, a security breach could require that we expend significant additional resources related to our information security systems and could result in a disruption of our operations,

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particularly our sales operations. While we maintain insurance against this risk, not all losses would be covered by such insurance.

Our quarterly results are subject to seasonality and variability

We derive most of our income from a limited number of NASCAR-sanctioned races. As a result, our business has been, and is expected to remain, highly seasonal based on the timing of major racing events. Future schedule changes as determined by NASCAR or other sanctioning bodies, as well as the acquisition of additional, or divestiture of existing, motorsports entertainment facilities could impact the timing of our major events in comparison to prior or future periods.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Motorsports Entertainment Facilities

The following table sets forth current information relating to each of our motorsports entertainment facilities as of November 30, 2013:

TRACK NAME	LOCATION	2013 YEAR END CAPACITY		NASCAR SPRINT CUP EVENTS	OTHER MAJOR EVENTS(1)	MARKETS SERVED	MEDIA MARKET RANK
Daytona International Speedway	Daytona Beach, Florida	147,000	101	4	6	Orlando/Central Florida	18
Talladega Superspeedway	Talladega, Alabama	78,000	30	2	3	Atlanta/ Birmingham	9/44
Kansas Speedway	Kansas City, Kansas	74,000	56	2	3	Kansas City	31
Richmond International Raceway	Richmond, Virginia	71,000	40	2	2	Washington D.C.	8
Michigan International Speedway	Brooklyn, Michigan	71,000	46	2	3	Detroit	11
Auto Club Speedway of Southern California	Fontana, California	68,000	80	1	2	Los Angeles	2
Darlington Raceway	Darlington, South Carolina	58,000	13	1	2	Columbia	77
Chicagoland Speedway	Joliet, Illinois	55,500	24	1	4	Chicago	3
Martinsville Speedway	Martinsville, Virginia	55,000	20	2	2	Greensboro/High Point	46
Phoenix International Raceway	Phoenix, Arizona	51,000	45	2	3	Phoenix	12
Homestead-Miami Speedway	Homestead, Florida	46,000	66	1	5	Miami	16
Watkins Glen International	Watkins Glen, New York	33,000	4	1	3	Buffalo/Rochester	52/78

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Route 66 Raceway Joliet, Illinois 24,000 n/a — 1 (2) Chicago 3

(1) Other major events include NASCAR Nationwide and Camping World Truck series; ARCA; IMSA; IndyCar; and, AMA Pro Racing.

(2) Route 66's other major event includes an NHRA Mellow Yellow Drag Racing Series event, DAYTONA INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY. Daytona International Speedway ("Daytona") is a 2.5 mile high-banked, lighted, asphalt, tri-oval superspeedway that also includes a 3.6-mile road course. We lease the land on which Daytona International Speedway is located from the City of Daytona Beach. The lease on the property expires in 2054, including renewal options. The facility is situated on 440 acres and is located in Daytona Beach, Florida.

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TALLADEGA SUPERSPEEDWAY. Talladega Superspeedway (“Talladega”) is a 2.7 mile high-banked, asphalt, tri-oval superspeedway with a 1.3-mile infield road course. The facility is situated on 1,435 acres and is located about 100 miles from Atlanta, Georgia and approximately 50 miles from Birmingham, Alabama.

KANSAS SPEEDWAY. Kansas is a 1.5 mile variable-degree banked, asphalt, tri-oval superspeedway with a 0.9-mile infield road course. The facility is situated on 1,000 acres and is located in Kansas City, Kansas. Overlooking turn two of Kansas is a Hollywood-themed and branded destination entertainment facility (see Equity Investments).

RICHMOND INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY. Richmond International Raceway (“Richmond”) is a 0.8 mile moderately-banked, lighted, asphalt, oval, intermediate speedway. The facility is situated on 635 acres and is located approximately 10 miles from downtown Richmond, Virginia.

MICHIGAN INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY. Michigan International Speedway (“Michigan”) is a 2.0 mile moderately-banked, asphalt, tri-oval superspeedway. The facility is situated on 1,180 acres and is located in Brooklyn, Michigan, approximately 70 miles southwest of Detroit.

AUTO CLUB SPEEDWAY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Auto Club Speedway of Southern California (“Auto Club Speedway”) is a 2.0 mile moderately-banked, lighted, asphalt, tri-oval superspeedway. The facility is situated on 566 acres and is located approximately 40 miles east of Los Angeles in Fontana, California. The facility also includes a quarter mile drag strip and a 2.8-mile road course.

DARLINGTON RACEWAY. Darlington Raceway (“Darlington”) is a 1.3 mile high-banked, lighted, asphalt, egg-shaped superspeedway. The facility is situated on 230 acres and is located in Darlington, South Carolina.

CHICAGOLAND SPEEDWAY. Chicagoland is a 1.5 mile moderately-banked, lighted, asphalt, tri-oval superspeedway. The facility is situated on 930 acres and is located in Joliet, Illinois, approximately 35 miles from Chicago, Illinois.

MARTINSVILLE SPEEDWAY. Martinsville Speedway (“Martinsville”) is a 0.5 mile moderately-banked, asphalt and concrete, oval speedway. The facility is situated on 250 acres and is located in Martinsville, Virginia, approximately 50 miles north of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

PHOENIX INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY. Phoenix International Raceway (“Phoenix”) is a 1.0 mile low-banked, lighted, asphalt, oval superspeedway. The facility is situated on 598 acres that also includes a 1.5-mile road course located near Phoenix, Arizona.

HOMESTEAD-MIAMI SPEEDWAY. Homestead-Miami Speedway (“Homestead”) is a 1.5 mile variable-degree banked, lighted, asphalt, oval superspeedway. The facility is situated on 404 acres and is located in Homestead, Florida. Homestead is owned by the City of Homestead, however we operate Homestead under an agreement that expires in 2075, including renewal options.

WATKINS GLEN INTERNATIONAL. Watkins Glen International (“Watkins Glen”) includes 3.4-mile and 2.4-mile road course tracks. The facility is situated on 1,377 acres and is located near Watkins Glen, New York.

ROUTE 66 RACEWAY. Route 66 includes a quarter mile drag strip and dirt oval speedway. The facility, adjacent to Chicagoland, is situated on 240 acres and is located in Joliet, Illinois, approximately 35 miles from Chicago, Illinois.

OTHER FACILITIES: We own approximately 245 acres of real property near Daytona which is home to our corporate headquarters and other offices and facilities. In addition, we also own 410 acres near Daytona on which we conduct agricultural operations except during events when they are used for parking and other ancillary purposes. We lease real estate and office space in Talladega, Alabama and the property and premises at the Talladega Municipal Airport. We lease office space in Watkins Glen, New York and in Avondale, Arizona.

Intellectual Property

We have various registered and common law trademark rights, including, but not limited to, “California Speedway,” “Chicagoland Speedway,” “Darlington Raceway,” “The Great American Race,” “Southern 500,” “Too Tough to Tame,” “Daytona International Speedway,” “Daytona 500 EXperience,” the “Daytona 500,” the “24 Hours of Daytona,” “Acceleration Alley,” “Daytona Dream Laps,” “Speedweeks,” “World Center of Racing,” “Homestead-Miami Speedway,” “Kansas Speedway,” “Martinsville Speedway,” “Michigan International Speedway,” “Phoenix International Raceway,” “Richmond International Raceway,” “Route 66 Raceway,” “The Action Track,” “Talladega Superspeedway,” “Watkins Glen International,” “The Glen,” “Americrown,” “Motor Racing Network,” “MRN,” and related logos. We also have licenses from NASCAR, various drivers and other businesses to use names and logos for merchandising programs and product sales. Our policy is to

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protect our intellectual property rights vigorously, through litigation, if necessary, chiefly because of their proprietary value in merchandise and promotional sales.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are a party to routine litigation incidental to our business. We do not believe that the resolution of any or all of such litigation will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. In addition, on February 23, 2013, during the last lap of the NASCAR Nationwide Series race at Daytona International Speedway, an on-track incident resulted in debris from a race car entering the grandstands and injuring numerous spectators. We have been put on notice of a number of claims as a result of this incident; however we are confident that we have adequate insurance to cover any losses, in excess of our \$1.5 million deductible, resulting from claims surrounding this incident.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETETY DISCLOSURE

None

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

At November 30, 2013, we had two issued classes of capital stock: class A common stock, \$.01 par value per share, and class B common stock, \$.01 par value per share. The class A common stock is traded on the NASDAQ National Market System under the symbol "ISCA." The class B common stock is traded on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "ISCB.OB" and, at the option of the holder, is convertible to class A common stock at any time. As of November 30, 2013, there were approximately 2,091 record holders of class A common stock and approximately 370 record holders of class B common stock.

The reported high and low sales prices or high and low bid information, as applicable, for each quarter indicated are as follows:

		ISCA		ISCB.OB(1)	
		High	Low	High	Low
Fiscal 2012	First Quarter	\$27.50	\$23.88	\$26.69	\$23.65
	Second Quarter	28.73	23.18	27.00	23.30
	Third Quarter	28.49	23.53	26.50	22.00
	Fourth Quarter	29.30	24.22	29.00	24.11
Fiscal 2013	First Quarter	\$31.09	\$25.96	\$31.00	\$25.70
	Second Quarter	35.75	29.30	35.00	29.70
	Third Quarter	35.77	30.61	34.75	31.30
	Fourth Quarter	34.99	30.14	37.59	30.34

(1) ISCB quotations were obtained from the OTC Bulletin Board and represent prices between dealers and do not include mark-up, mark-down or commission. Such quotations do not necessarily represent actual transactions.

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Stock Purchase Plan

An important component of our capital allocation strategy is returning capital to shareholders. We have solid operating margins that generate substantial operating cash flow. Using these internally generated proceeds, we have returned a significant amount of capital to shareholders primarily through our share repurchase program.

The Company has a share repurchase program ("Stock Purchase Plan") under which it is authorized to purchase up to \$330.0 million of its outstanding Class A common shares. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased under the Stock Purchase Plan will depend on a variety of factors, including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, capital availability and other market conditions. The Stock Purchase Plan may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. No shares have been or will be knowingly purchased from Company insiders or their affiliates.

Period	(a) Total number of shares purchased	(b) Average price paid per share	(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or Programs	(d) Maximum number of shares (or approximate dollar value of shares) that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (in thousands)
December 1, 2012 — August 31, 2013				
Repurchase program(1)	—	\$—	—	\$61,741
Employee transactions(2)	7,953	32.79	—	
September 1, 2013 — September 30, 2013				
Repurchase program(1)	—	—	—	61,741
October 1, 2013 — October 31, 2013				
Repurchase program(1)	—	—	—	61,741
November 1, 2013 — November 30, 2013				
Repurchase program(1)	—	—	—	61,741
	7,953		—	

(1) Since inception of the Stock Purchase Plan through November 30, 2013, we have purchased 7,063,962 shares of our Class A common shares, for a total of approximately \$268.3 million. Included in these totals are the purchases of 1,435,811 and 405,538 shares of the Company's Class A common shares at an average cost of approximately \$25.87 and \$25.40 per share (including commissions), for a total of approximately \$37.1 million and \$10.3 million, during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively. There were no purchases, under the Stock Purchase Plan, of the Company's Class A common shares during fiscal 2013. These transactions occurred in open market purchases and pursuant to a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1. At November 30, 2013, we have approximately \$61.7 million remaining repurchase authority under the current Stock Purchase Plan.

(2) Represents shares of our common stock delivered to us in satisfaction of the minimum statutory tax withholding obligation of holders of restricted shares that vested during the period.

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Dividends

Annual dividends were declared in the quarter ended in May and paid in June in the fiscal years reported below on all common stock that was issued at the time (amount per share):

Fiscal Year:	Annual Dividend
2009	\$0.14
2010	0.16
2011	0.18
2012	0.20
2013	0.22

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	194,073	\$ 41.03	524,966
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	194,073	41.03	524,966

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected financial data as of and for each of the last five fiscal years in the period ended November 30, 2013. The income statement data for the three fiscal years in the period ended November 30, 2013, and the balance sheet data as of November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2013, have been derived from our audited historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. The balance sheet data as of November 30, 2011, and the income statement data and the balance sheet data as of and for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2010 and 2009, have been derived from our audited historical consolidated financial statements, which are available on our website. You should read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this report.

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	For the Year Ended November 30,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Income Statement Data:					
Revenues:					
Admissions, net	\$195,509	\$160,476	\$144,433	\$136,099	\$129,824
Motorsports related	432,217	420,910	425,655	416,699	425,530
Food, beverage and merchandise	56,397	52,527	47,863	45,985	44,046
Other	9,040	11,444	11,734	13,584	13,240
Total revenues	693,163	645,357	629,685	612,367	612,640
Expenses:					
Direct:					
Prize and point fund monies and NASCAR sanction fees	162,960	157,571	154,562	154,673	159,349
Motorsports related	149,826	142,603	124,861	125,072	125,928
Food, beverage and merchandise	39,134	36,949	36,744	35,642	33,150
General and administrative	103,773	102,733	98,795	102,958	104,925
Depreciation and amortization (1)	72,900	74,465	76,871	77,870	93,989
Impairments / losses on retirements of long-lived assets (2)	16,747	8,859	4,687	11,143	16,607
Total expenses	545,340	523,180	496,520	507,358	533,948
Operating income	147,823	122,177	133,165	105,009	78,692
Interest income	1,080	170	139	102	96
Interest expense	(19,203)	) (15,216)	) (14,710)	) (13,501)	) (15,221)
Interest rate swap expense (3)	(4,268)	) (23,878)) —	—	—
Loss on early redemption of debt (4)	—	(6,535)	) —	(9,144)) —
Other	426	—	—	1,008	75
Equity in net (loss) income from equity investments (5)	(77,608)	) (1,904)	) (4,177)	) 2,757	9,434
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	48,250	74,814	114,417	86,231	73,076
Income taxes (6)	41,265	20,236	44,993	31,653	27,784
Income from continuing operations	6,985	54,578	69,424	54,578	45,292
Loss from discontinued operations	(170)	) (47)) —	—	—
Net income	\$6,815	\$54,531	\$69,424	\$54,578	\$45,292
Basic and diluted earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations	\$0.14	\$1.13	\$1.46	\$1.18	\$0.97
Loss from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Net income	\$0.14	\$1.13	\$1.46	\$1.18	\$0.97
Dividends per share	\$0.14	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.22
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	48,678,517	48,242,555	47,602,574	46,386,355	46,470,647
Diluted	48,678,517	48,242,555	47,611,179	46,396,631	46,486,561
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$158,572	\$84,166	\$110,078	\$78,379	\$172,827
Working capital	104,039	58,267	75,759	50,868	153,780
Total assets	1,908,903	1,878,749	1,944,639	1,941,741	2,017,506
Long-term debt	343,793	303,074	313,888	274,419	271,680
Total debt	347,180	306,290	316,152	276,932	274,487

Total shareholders' equity	1,147,253	1,187,177	1,212,466	1,248,810	1,287,155
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- Fiscal year 2009 includes accelerated depreciation for certain office and related buildings in Daytona Beach, FL totaling approximately \$1.0 million. Fiscal year 2013 includes accelerated depreciation that was recorded due to the shortening the service lives of certain assets associated with DAYTONA Rising and capacity management initiatives totaling approximately \$15.4 million.
- (1) Fiscal 2009 impairment/losses on asset retirements is primarily attributed to the decrease in the carrying value of our Staten Island property and, to a much lesser extent, and losses on retirements of certain other long-lived assets. Fiscal 2010 impairment/losses on asset retirements is primarily attributable to the non-cash impairment of certain costs related to the Daytona Development Project and, to a much lesser extent, losses on the removal of certain other long-lived assets. Fiscal 2011 losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets is primarily attributable to the removal of certain assets in connection with the repaving of the track and grandstand enhancements at Phoenix as well as grandstand enhancements at Kansas and Talladega. Fiscal 2012 losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets is primarily attributable to the removal of certain assets in connection with the repaving of the track at Kansas, and certain other long-lived assets located at our motorsports facilities. Fiscal 2013 losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets is primarily attributable to the removal of assets not fully depreciated in connection with DAYTONA Rising, capacity management initiatives and other capital improvements.
- (2) Fiscal years 2009 and 2010 include expenses related to an interest rate swap.
- In fiscal 2010, we recorded a loss on early redemption of debt related to a cash tender offer where we purchased approximately \$63.0 million of outstanding senior notes. In fiscal 2012, we recorded a loss on early redemption of debt related to the redemption of \$87.0 million of outstanding senior notes maturing in 2014.
- (4) Fiscal year 2009 includes impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and write-down of certain inventory and related assets by MA.
- (5) Fiscal 2009 income taxes include interest income totaling approximately \$8.9 million related to the settlement with the Internal Revenue Service. Fiscal 2010 income taxes include the de-recognition of potential interest and penalties associated with certain state tax settlements of approximately \$6.3 million.
- (6)

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation

The following financial information is presented below using other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“non-GAAP”), and is reconciled to comparable information presented using GAAP. Non-GAAP net income and diluted earnings per share below are derived by adjusting amounts determined in accordance with GAAP for certain items presented in the accompanying selected operating statement data, net of taxes.

We believe such non-GAAP information is useful and meaningful, and is used by investors to assess our core operations, which consist of the ongoing promotion of racing events at our major motorsports entertainment facilities. Such non-GAAP information identifies and separately displays the equity investment earnings and losses of MA and Kansas Entertainment (prior to becoming part of our core operations in fiscal 2012) and adjusts for items that are not considered to be reflective of our continuing core operations at our motorsports entertainment facilities. We believe that such non-GAAP information improves the comparability of the operating results and provides a better understanding of the performance of our core operations for the periods presented. We use this non-GAAP information to analyze the current performance and trends and make decisions regarding future ongoing operations. This non-GAAP financial information may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income, net income or diluted earnings per share, which are determined in accordance with GAAP. The presentation of this non-GAAP financial information is not intended to be considered independent of or as a substitute for results prepared in accordance with GAAP. Management uses both GAAP and non-GAAP information in evaluating and operating the business and as such deemed it important to provide such information to investors.

The adjustments for 2009 relate to Motorsports Authentics — equity in net loss from equity investment, which includes the non-cash impairment charge, accelerated depreciation for certain office and related buildings in Daytona Beach, impairment/loss on retirements of long-lived assets primarily attributable to the decrease in the carrying value of our Staten Island property and, to a much lesser extent, losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets, interest rate swap expense, and, interest income related to our settlement with the Internal Revenue Service. The adjustments for 2010 relate to the pre-opening expenses for Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway — equity in net loss from equity investment, impairment/loss on retirements of long-lived assets primarily attributable to certain costs related to the Daytona Development Project which were capitalized and are no longer expected to benefit the future development of the project and, to a much lesser extent, losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets, interest rate swap expense, the loss on early redemption of debt, and, the de-recognition of potential interest and penalties associated with certain state tax settlements.

The adjustments for 2011 relate to the pre-opening expenses for Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway — equity in net loss from equity investment, certain carrying costs related to the Staten Island property, and losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets.

The adjustments for 2012 relate to carrying costs of our Staten Island property, settlement of litigation, marketing and consulting costs incurred associated with DAYTONA Rising, losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets, loss on early redemption of debt, and net gain on sale of certain assets.

The adjustments for 2013 relate to carrying costs of our Staten Island property, legal judgment, marketing and consulting costs incurred associated with DAYTONA Rising, accelerated depreciation associated with DAYTONA Rising and capacity management initiatives, losses associated with the retirements of certain other long-lived assets, capitalized interest associated with DAYTONA Rising and net gain on sale of certain assets.

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	For the Year Ended November 30				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Net income	\$6,815	\$54,531	\$69,424	\$54,578	\$45,292
Net loss from discontinued operations	170	47	—	—	—
Income from continuing operations	6,985	54,578	69,424	54,578	45,292
Equity in net loss from equity investments, net of tax	79,277	1,155	2,534	—	—
Consolidated income from continuing operations excluding equity in net loss from equity investments	86,262	55,733	71,958	54,578	45,292
Adjustments, net of tax:					
Carrying costs related to Staten Island	—	—	1,664	2,780	1,728
Legal settlement/judgment	—	—	—	714	310
DAYTONA Rising project costs	—	—	—	229	913
Accelerated depreciation	637	—	—	—	9,358
Impairments / losses on retirements of long-lived assets	10,081	5,373	2,845	6,775	10,097
DAYTONA Rising project capitalized interest	—	—	—	—	(467)
Interest rate swap expense	2,608	14,473	—	—	—
Loss on early redemption of debt	—	3,963	—	5,560	—
Net gain on sale of certain assets	—	—	—	(566)	(46)
IRS and state tax settlements	(8,923)	(6,338)	—	—	—
Non-GAAP net income	\$90,665	\$73,204	\$76,467	\$70,070	\$67,185
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.14	\$1.13	\$1.46	\$1.18	\$0.97
Net loss from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	0.14	1.13	1.46	1.18	0.97
Equity in net loss from equity investments, net of tax	1.63	0.03	0.05	—	—
Consolidated income from continuing operations excluding equity in net loss from equity investments	1.77	1.16	1.51	1.18	0.97
Adjustments, net of tax:					
Carrying costs related to Staten Island	—	—	0.04	0.06	0.04
Legal settlement/judgment	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
DAYTONA Rising project costs	—	—	—	—	0.02
Accelerated depreciation	0.01	—	—	—	0.20
Impairments / losses on retirements of long-lived assets	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.15	0.21
DAYTONA Rising project capitalized interest	—	—	—	—	(0.01)
Interest rate swap expense	0.05	0.30	—	—	—
Loss on early redemption of debt	—	0.08	—	0.12	—
Net gain on sale of certain assets	—	—	—	(0.01)	—
IRS and state tax settlements	(0.18)	(0.13)	—	—	—
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$1.86	\$1.52	\$1.61	\$1.51	\$1.44

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

Results of Operations

General

The general nature of our business is a motorsports themed amusement enterprise, furnishing amusement to the public in the form of motorsports themed entertainment. We derive revenues primarily from (i) admissions to motorsports events and motorsports themed amusement activities held at our facilities, (ii) revenue generated in conjunction with or as a result of

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motorsports events and motorsports themed amusement activities conducted at our facilities, and (iii) catering, concession and merchandising services during or as a result of these events and amusement activities.

“Admissions, net” revenue includes ticket sales for all of our racing events and other motorsports activities and amusements, net of any applicable taxes.

“Motorsports related” revenue primarily includes television and ancillary media rights fees, promotion and sponsorship fees, hospitality rentals (including luxury suites, chalets and the hospitality portion of club seating), advertising revenues, royalties from licenses of our trademarks, parking and camping revenues, and track rental fees.

“Food, beverage and merchandise” revenue includes revenues from concession stands, direct sales of souvenirs, hospitality catering, programs and other merchandise and fees paid by third party vendors for the right to occupy space to sell souvenirs and concessions at our motorsports entertainment facilities.

Direct expenses include (i) prize and point fund monies and NASCAR sanction fees, (ii) motorsports related expenses, which include labor, advertising, costs of competition paid to sanctioning bodies other than NASCAR and other expenses associated with the promotion of all of our motorsports events and activities, and (iii) food, beverage and merchandise expenses, consisting primarily of labor and costs of goods sold.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, 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. While our estimates and assumptions are based on conditions existing at and trends leading up to the time the estimates and assumptions are made, actual results could differ materially from those estimates and assumptions. We continually review our accounting policies, how they are applied and how they are reported and disclosed in the financial statements.

The following is a summary of our critical accounting policies and estimates and how they are applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation. We consolidate all entities we control by ownership of a majority voting interest and variable interest entities for which we have the power to direct activities and the obligation to absorb losses. Our judgment in determining if we consolidate a variable interest entity includes assessing which party, if any, has the power and benefits. Therefore, we evaluate which activities most significantly affect the variable interest entities economic performance and determine whether we, or another party, have the power to direct these activities. We apply the equity method of accounting for our investments in joint ventures and other investees whenever we can exert significant influence on the investee but do not have effective control over the investee. Our consolidated net income includes our share of the net earnings or losses from these investees. Our judgment regarding the level of influence over each equity method investee includes considering factors such as our ownership interest, board representation and policy making decisions. We periodically evaluate these equity investments for potential impairment where a decline in value is determined to be other than temporary. We eliminate all significant intercompany transactions from financial results.

Revenue Recognition. Advance ticket sales and event-related revenues for future events are deferred until earned, which is generally once the events are conducted. The recognition of event-related expenses is matched with the recognition of event-related revenues.

NASCAR contracts directly with certain network providers for television rights to the entire NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series schedules. Event promoters share in the television rights fees in accordance with the provision of the sanction agreement for each NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series event. Under the terms of this arrangement, NASCAR retains 10.0 percent of the gross broadcast rights fees allocated to each NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series event as a component of its sanction fees. The promoter records 90.0 percent of the gross broadcast rights fees as revenue and then records 25.0 percent of the gross broadcast rights fees as part of its awards to the competitors. Ultimately, the promoter retains 65.0 percent of the net cash proceeds from the gross broadcast rights fees allocated to the event. Our revenues from marketing partnerships are paid in accordance with negotiated contracts, with the identities of partners and the terms of sponsorship changing from time to time. Some of our marketing partnership agreements are

for multiple facilities and/or events and include multiple specified elements, such as tickets, hospitality chalets, suites, display space and signage for each included event. The allocation of such marketing partnership revenues between the multiple elements, events and facilities is based on relative selling price. The sponsorship revenue allocated to an event is recognized when the event is conducted.

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Revenues and related costs from the sale of merchandise to retail customers, internet sales and direct sales to dealers are recognized at the time of sale.

Business Combinations. All business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method. Whether net assets or common stock is acquired, fair values are determined and assigned to the purchased assets and assumed liabilities of the acquired entity. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Business combinations involving existing motorsports entertainment facilities commonly result in a significant portion of the purchase price being allocated to the fair value of the contract-based intangible asset associated with long-term relationships manifest in the sanction agreements with sanctioning bodies, such as NASCAR and IMSA series. The continuity of sanction agreements with these bodies has historically enabled the facility operator to host motorsports events year after year. While individual sanction agreements may be of terms as short as one year, a significant portion of the purchase price in excess of the fair value of acquired tangible assets is commonly paid to acquire anticipated future cash flows from events promoted pursuant to these agreements which are expected to continue for the foreseeable future and therefore, in accordance with ASC 805-50, "Business Combinations," are recorded as indefinite-lived intangible assets recognized apart from goodwill.

Capitalization and Depreciation Policies. Property and equipment are stated at cost. Maintenance and repairs that neither materially add to the value of the property nor appreciably prolong its life are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation and amortization for financial statement purposes are provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. When we construct assets, we capitalize costs of the project, including, but not limited to, certain pre-acquisition costs, permitting costs, fees paid to architects and contractors, certain costs of our design and construction subsidiary, property taxes and interest. We must make estimates and assumptions when accounting for capital expenditures. Whether an expenditure is considered an operating expense or a capital asset is a matter of judgment. When constructing or purchasing assets, we must determine whether existing assets are being replaced or otherwise impaired, which also is a matter of judgment. Our depreciation expense for financial statement purposes is highly dependent on the assumptions we make about our assets' estimated useful lives. We determine the estimated useful lives based upon our experience with similar assets, industry, legal and regulatory factors, and our expectations of the usage of the asset. Whenever events or circumstances occur which change the estimated useful life of an asset, we account for the change prospectively.

Interest costs associated with major development and construction projects are capitalized as part of the cost of the project. Interest is typically capitalized on amounts expended using the weighted-average cost of our outstanding borrowings, since we typically do not borrow funds directly related to a development or construction project. We capitalize interest on a project when development or construction activities begin, and cease when such activities are substantially complete or are suspended for more than a brief period.

Impairments / Losses on Retirements of Long-Lived Assets, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Our consolidated balance sheets include significant amounts of long-lived assets, goodwill and other intangible assets, which could be subject to impairments / losses on retirements. During the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013 we recorded before-tax charges as losses on retirements of long-lived assets primarily attributable to the removal of certain other long-lived assets located at our motorsports facilities totaling approximately \$4.7 million, \$11.1 million and \$16.6 million, respectively.

As of November 30, 2013, goodwill and other intangible assets and property and equipment accounts for approximately \$1.6 billion, or 78.0 percent of our total assets. We account for our goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350 and for our long-lived assets in accordance with ASC 360.

We follow applicable authoritative guidance on accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets which specifies, among other things, non-amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and requires testing for possible impairment, either upon the occurrence of an impairment indicator or at least annually. We complete our annual testing in our fiscal fourth quarter, based on assumptions regarding our future business outlook and expected future discounted cash flows attributable to such assets (using the fair value assessment provision of applicable authoritative guidance), supported by quoted market prices or comparable transactions where available or applicable.

While we continue to review and analyze many factors that can impact our business prospects in the future (as further described in “Risk Factors”), our analysis is subjective and is based on conditions existing at, and trends leading up to, the time the estimates and assumptions are made. Different conditions or assumptions, or changes in cash flows or profitability, if significant, could have a material adverse effect on the outcome of the impairment evaluation and our future condition or results of operations. Despite the current adverse economic trends, the decline in consumer confidence and the levels of unemployment, which have contributed to the decrease in attendance related as well as corporate partner revenues for certain of our motorsports entertainment events since fiscal 2008, we believe there has been no significant change in the long-term fundamentals of our ongoing motorsports event business. We believe our present operational and cash flow outlook further support our conclusion.

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In connection with our fiscal 2013 assessment of goodwill and intangible assets for possible impairment we used the methodology described above. We believe our methods used to determine fair value and evaluate possible impairment were appropriate, relevant, and represent methods customarily available and used for such purposes. Our latest annual assessment of goodwill and other intangible assets in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 indicated there had been no impairment and the fair value substantially exceeded the carrying value for the respective reporting units.

In addition, our growth strategy includes investing in certain joint venture opportunities. In these equity investments we exert significant influence on the investee but do not have effective control over the investee, which adds an additional element of risk that could harm our operating results or financial condition. The carrying value of our equity investments was \$134.3 million at November 30, 2013.

Income Taxes. The tax law requires that certain items be included in our tax return at different times than when these items are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses not deductible on our tax return. However, some differences reverse over time, such as depreciation expense, and these temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Our estimates of deferred income taxes and the significant items giving rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect our assessment of actual future taxes to be paid on items reflected in our financial statements, giving consideration to both timing and probability of realization. Actual income taxes could vary significantly from these estimates due to future changes in income tax law or changes or adjustments resulting from final review of our tax returns by taxing authorities, which could also adversely impact our cash flow.

In the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Accruals for uncertain tax positions are provided for in accordance with the requirements of ASC 740, "Income Taxes." Under this guidance, we may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50.0 percent likelihood of being realized upon the ultimate settlement. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition of income tax assets and liabilities, classification of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, and income tax disclosures. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. Although we believe the estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final outcome of these matters will not be different than what is reflected in the historical income tax provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material impact on the income tax provision and operating results in the period in which such determination is made.

Contingent Liabilities. Our determination of the treatment of contingent liabilities in the financial statements is based on our view of the expected outcome of the applicable contingency. In the ordinary course of business, we consult with legal counsel on matters related to litigation and other experts both within and outside our Company. We accrue a liability if the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable. We disclose the matter but do not accrue a liability if the likelihood of an adverse outcome is reasonably possible and an estimate of loss is not determinable. Legal and other costs incurred in conjunction with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Equity and Other Investments

Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway

In February 2012, Kansas Entertainment a 50/50 joint venture of Penn, a subsidiary of Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Kansas Speedway Development Corporation ("KSDC"), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of ISC, opened the Hollywood-themed and branded destination entertainment facility, overlooking turn two of Kansas Speedway. Penn is the managing member of Kansas Entertainment and is responsible for the operations of the casino.

We have accounted for Kansas Entertainment as an equity investment in our financial statements as of November 30, 2013. Start up and related costs through opening were expensed through equity in net loss from equity investments. Our 50.0 percent portion of Kansas Entertainment's net loss was approximately \$4.2 million for fiscal year 2011 and net income of approximately \$2.8 million and \$9.4 million for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively, and is included in equity in net (loss) income from equity investments in our consolidated statements of operations. The net

income from the equity investment in fiscal 2013 includes a property tax credit received in June 2013 as a result of the casino successfully negotiating a resolution to its property tax appeal. Our share of the resolution of the appeal attributable to prior years' property taxes contributed approximately \$1.1 million to the fiscal 2013 equity income amount.

Increased visibility on property taxes for the existing facility has led our casino joint venture to re-open consideration of the next phase, which is hotel and meeting space construction. Per the development agreement with the Unified Government of Wyandotte County, Kansas, the casino is subject to a 1 percent of gross gaming revenue penalty if it has not commenced

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construction on a hotel development within two years of the February 2012 opening. Penn National Gaming is currently evaluating construction costs, financing options and project returns for the hotel. A decision on additional construction will be market-based and decided by the joint venture board. Recently, the Unified Government agreed to extend the construction commencement date until October 2014 if the casino joint venture commits to a timetable in May.

Distributions from Kansas Entertainment, for the year ended November 30, 2013, totaling \$21.5 million, consist of \$8.2 million received as a distribution from its profits included in net cash provided by operating activities on our statement of cash flows; the remaining \$13.3 million received was recognized as a return of capital from investing activities on our statement of cash flows. Subsequent to November 30, 2013, we received an additional \$4.5 million distribution from Kansas Entertainment.

Staten Island Property

On August 5, 2013, we announced that we sold our 676 acre parcel of property located in Staten Island, New York, to Staten Island Marine Development, LLC ("Marine Development"). Marine Development purchased 100 percent of the outstanding equity membership interests of 380 Development LLC ("380 Development"), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of ISC and owner of the Staten Island property, for a total sales price of \$80.0 million. In addition, we previously received approximately \$4.2 million for an option provided to the purchaser that is nonrefundable and does not apply to the \$80.0 million sales price.

We received \$7.5 million, less closing and other administrative costs, of the sales price at closing. The remaining sales price was financed with us holding a secured mortgage interest in 380 Development as well as the underlying property. The mortgage balance bears interest at an annual rate of 7.0 percent. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, we will receive the remaining purchase price of \$72.5 million in payments of approximately \$6.1 million plus interest on this mortgage balance, due February 3, 2014, and \$66.4 million due March 5, 2016. Interest on the latter mortgage balance will be paid 12 months after closing and then quarterly, in arrears. Based on the level of Marine Development's initial investment at closing and continuing investment, we have accounted for the transaction using the cost recovery method and have deferred recognition of any profits, which include the option proceeds, and interest income until the carrying amount of the property is recovered, which will not be until the final payment is made.

As a result of the sale, we expect to receive a cash tax benefit of approximately \$41.9 million, based on our current corporate tax rate. This cash tax benefit, when combined with the net proceeds from the sale, will provide us with approximately \$118.0 million in incremental cash flow over the next several years.

Motorsports Authentics

We are a partner with Speedway Motorsports, Inc. in a 50/50 joint venture, SMISC, LLC, which, through its wholly owned subsidiary MA. MA designs, promotes, markets and distributes motorsports licensed merchandise. Our investment in MA was previously reduced to zero and we did not recognize any net income or loss from operations of MA during fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively.

Stock Purchase Plan

An important component of our capital allocation strategy is returning capital to shareholders. We have solid operating margins that generate substantial operating cash flow. Using these internally generated proceeds, we have returned a significant amount of capital to shareholders primarily through our share repurchase program.

Under our Stock Purchase Plan we are authorized to purchase up to \$330.0 million of our outstanding Class A common shares. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased under the Stock Purchase Plan will depend on a variety of factors, including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, capital availability and other market conditions. The Stock Purchase Plan may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. No shares have been or will be knowingly purchased from Company insiders or their affiliates.

Since inception of the Stock Purchase Plan through November 30, 2013, we have purchased 7,063,962 shares of our Class A common shares, for a total of approximately \$268.3 million. Included in these totals are the purchases of 1,435,811 and 405,538 shares of the Company's Class A common shares at an average cost of approximately \$25.87 and \$25.40 per share (including commissions), for a total of approximately \$37.1 million and \$10.3 million, during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively. There were no purchases, under the Stock Purchase

Plan, of our Class A common shares during fiscal 2013. Transactions occur in open market purchases and pursuant to a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1. At November 30, 2013, we had approximately \$61.7 million remaining repurchase authority under the current Stock Purchase Plan.

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Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for fiscal year ended November 30, 2011 approximated the statutory income tax rate. The reduction in the valuation allowance associated with the wind-up of certain Canadian business operations is the principal cause of the decreased effective income tax rate as compared to the statutory income tax rate, for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012. Certain state settlements are the principal cause of the decreased effective income tax rate as compared to the statutory income tax rate, for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013.

As a result of the above items, our effective income tax rate decreased from the statutory income rate to approximately 36.7 percent and 38.0 percent for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Current Litigation

From time to time, we are a party to routine litigation incidental to our business. We do not believe that the resolution of any or all of such litigation will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. In addition, on February 23, 2013, during the last lap of the NASCAR Nationwide Series race at Daytona International Speedway, an on-track incident resulted in debris from a race car entering the grandstands and injuring numerous spectators. We have been put on notice of a number of claims as a result of this incident; however we are confident that we have adequate insurance to cover any losses, in excess of our \$1.5 million deductible, resulting from claims surrounding this incident.

Future Trends in Operating Results

International Speedway Corporation is the leading owner of major motorsports entertainment facilities and promoter of motorsports-themed entertainment activities in the United States. We compete for discretionary spending and leisure time with many other entertainment alternatives and are subject to factors that generally affect the recreation, leisure and sports industry, including general economic conditions. Our operations are also sensitive to factors that affect corporate budgets. Such factors include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, employment levels, business conditions, interest and taxation rates, relative commodity prices, and changes in consumer tastes and spending habits.

The unprecedented adverse economic trends, which significantly impacted consumer confidence and disproportionately affected different demographics of our target customers, have influenced the frequency with which guests attended our major motorsports entertainment events. Recurring uncertainty in regional economic conditions and further weakening in the economy may adversely impact attendance levels, guest spending levels, and our ability to secure corporate marketing partnerships in the future. Reductions in any of these categories can directly and negatively affect revenues and profitability. Beginning in 2009 we mitigated the decline of certain revenue categories with sustainable cost containment initiatives. Beginning in 2012, we re-instituted merit pay increases to more normalized levels. Certain non-controllable costs, such as NASCAR sanction fees, have increased this year and we may continue to experience incremental increases. While we are sustaining the significant cost reductions previously implemented, we do not expect further significant cost reductions.

Looking ahead, we expect to benefit from the continuing, albeit uneven, recovery in the overall U.S. economy, which we anticipate will improve attendance-related and corporate partnership revenues. Our industry will further benefit from NASCAR having recently secured its broadcast rights through the 2024 season with the largest broadcast rights deal in the sport's 65-year history. Broadcast rights represent our largest revenue segment and having this contracted revenue will provide us unparalleled long-term cash flow visibility. Also we believe the initiatives we and the motorsports industry are undertaking to grow the sport will ensure the long-term health of our company.

Admissions

Achieving event sellouts and creating excess demand are crucial to the optimal performance of our major motorsports facilities that host NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events. An important component of our operating strategy has been our long-standing practice of focusing on supply and demand when evaluating ticket pricing and adjusting capacity at our facilities. By effectively managing both ticket prices and seating capacity, we have historically shown the ability to stimulate ticket renewals and advance ticket sales.

Advance ticket sales result in earlier cash flow and reduce the potential negative impact of actual, as well as forecasted, inclement weather. With any ticketing initiative, we first examine our ticket pricing structure for each segmented area within our major motorsports entertainment facilities to ensure prices are on target with market

demand. When determined necessary, we adjust ticket pricing. We believe our ticket pricing is consistent with current demand, providing attractive price points for all income levels.

It is important that we maintain the integrity of our ticket pricing model by ensuring our customers who purchase tickets during the renewal period get preferential pricing. We do not adjust pricing downward inside of the sales cycle to avoid rewarding last-minute ticket buyers by discounting tickets. Further, we closely monitor and manage the availability of promotional tickets. All of these factors could have a detrimental effect on our ticket pricing model and long-term value of our business. We believe it is

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more important to encourage advance ticket sales and maintain price integrity to achieve long-term growth than to capture short-term incremental revenue at the expense of our customers who purchased tickets during the renewal period. We continue to implement innovative ticket pricing strategies whereby prices increase over time as well as price increases week of/day of races to capture incremental revenues.

Adjusting seating capacity is another strategy to promote sellouts, create excess demand and in turn increase capacity utilization at our major motorsports facilities. Over the past few years, we have reduced capacity at our major motorsports facilities. A significant portion of the capacity reduction was a result of providing improved fan amenities such as wider seating and creating social zones that provide sufficient engagement for our guests, while removing sections that do not provide adequate site lines. Based on experience and the evolution of modern sports facilities, ticket demand depends, in part, on creating a more personal experience for the fans. Enhancing the live event experience for our fans is a critical strategy for our future growth. Other benefits of creating stronger fan engagement that may come from capacity management include better pricing power for our events; increasing tickets sold in the renewal cycle; increasing customer retention; driving attendance to our lead-in events, such as NASCAR's Nationwide and Camping World Truck series events; driving stronger interest from corporate sponsors; and a more visually compelling event for the television audience.

Other areas of focus to build fan engagement include providing enhanced audio and visual experiences, additional concession and merchandise points-of-sale, more social zones and greater social connectivity. We will continue to monitor market demand and sports entertainment best-in-class amenities, which could further impact how we manage capacity and spend capital at our major motorsports facilities.

The industry and its stakeholders are committed to growing the sport and have aligned with NASCAR as it executes its five-year Industry Action Plan ("IAP") to connect with existing fans, as well as engage Gen Y, youth and multicultural consumers in motorsports. Additional areas of focus within the IAP, supported by all stakeholders to enhance the appeal of NASCAR racing, include building product relevance, cultivating driver star power, growing social media activities and enhancing the event experience.

As part of the IAP, NASCAR and FOX Deportes, the number one U.S. Latino Sports network, joined together to provide the sport's most expansive Spanish-language broadcast offering with coverage of 15 Sprint Cup Series races, including for the first time, a Spanish-language broadcast of the 2013 Daytona 500. As a result, Hispanic viewership of the NASCAR Sprint Cup series grew approximately +40 percent in 2013 versus 2012, with an even stronger +87percent increase over prior year during the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup.

We are supporting the IAP on a number of fronts. As referenced above, we are committed to improving our major motorsports facilities to create stronger fan engagement. In particular and one of the most important projects in our history is the redevelopment of the frontstretch of Daytona, the Company's 54-year-old flagship motorsports facility, to enhance the event experience for our fans, marketing partners, broadcasters and the motorsports industry (See "DAYTONA Rising: Reimagining an American Icon"). We are confident that elevating the experience at the most important motorsports facility in North America will grow the Daytona 500 brand, our 12 other major motorsports facilities' brands and NASCAR's brand. And, ultimately it will positively influence attendance trends as well as corporate involvement in the sport and the long-term strength of future broadcast media rights revenues

Corporate Partnerships

The number of Fortune 500 companies invested in NASCAR remains higher than any other sport. Nearly one-in-four Fortune 500 companies use NASCAR as part of their marketing mix. For the second consecutive year, the number of Fortune 500 companies involved in NASCAR increased; and is an eight percent improvement over 2008.

We believe that our presence in key metropolitan statistical areas, year-round event schedule, impressive portfolio of major motorsports events and attractive fan demographics are beneficial as we continue to pursue renewal and expansion of existing corporate marketing partnerships and establish new corporate relationships.

From an entitlement perspective, we had secured all NASCAR Sprint Cup and Nationwide and Camping World Truck series event entitlements for the 2013 fiscal year, which allowed the sales team to focus more resources on media advertising, prospecting and growing official status categories. As a result, for our 2013 fiscal year, we were within just over one percentage point of our 2013 target.

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Television Broadcast and Ancillary Media Rights

Domestic broadcast and ancillary media rights fees revenues are ISC's largest revenue segment, accounting for approximately 47.7 percent of 2013 total revenues. Starting in 2007, NASCAR entered into combined eight-year agreements with FOX, ABC/ESPN, TNT and SPEED for the domestic broadcast and related rights for its three national touring series - Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck. The agreements total approximately \$4.5 billion over the eight-year period from 2007 through 2014, representing an approximate \$560.0 million gross average annual rights fee for the industry. The industry rights fees were approximately \$530.0 million, \$545.0 million, \$565.0 million, \$585.0 million and \$605.0 million for fiscal 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 respectively, and will be approximately \$630.0 million for 2014.

In August 2013, NASCAR finalized multi-platform broadcast rights agreements with NBCUniversal ("NBC") and Fox Sports Group ("FOX") for 10 years, beginning in 2015 through the 2024 season, for the broadcast and related rights for NASCAR's three national touring series. Financial terms were not disclosed but leading industry sources value the combined agreements at approximately \$8.2 billion over the 10 years. The agreements include Spanish-language rights and 'TV Everywhere rights', which will allow NASCAR content to stream over the broadcasters-affiliated websites.

FOX has exclusive rights to the first 16 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series point races beginning each year with the prestigious Daytona 500. In addition, FOX retains the rights to the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race, The Sprint Unlimited, Budweiser Duel, 14 NASCAR Nationwide Series events and the entire NASCAR Camping World Truck Series. NBC has exclusive rights to the final 20 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series points races, final 19 NASCAR Nationwide Series events, select NASCAR Regional & Touring Series events and other live content beginning in 2015. In total, NASCAR will have the same number of Sprint Cup races on network television, 16; 9 on FOX and 7 on NBC; as it does in the current television package.

While the media landscape continues to evolve, we believe NASCAR's position in the sports and entertainment industry remains strong. The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series remains the second highest rated regular season sport on television. Fan engagement for the sport is at its highest in three years, according the Nielsen, with viewers tuning in for 46 percent of all minutes, on average, across all Sprint Cup races in 2013.

For the 2013 season, NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events ranked among the top 2 sports of the weekend on television 22 out of 36 point event weekends. An average of 5.8 million viewers tuned into each NASCAR Sprint Cup Series event resulting in nearly 70 million unique viewers of the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series during the 2013 season. In addition, the NASCAR Nationwide Series ranked as the second-highest rated motorsports series on television with over 32 million unique viewers during 2013 season. The NASCAR Camping World Truck Series was the third-highest rated motorsports series on cable television behind NASCAR Sprint Cup and NASCAR Nationwide series'. The inaugural NASCAR Camping World Truck event at the Eldora Speedway in 2013 ranked among the top 10 most-viewed NASCAR Camping World Truck events in SPEED history.

NASCAR's solid ratings as well as other factors such as the strong demand for live broadcasting and the proliferation of digital video recorders ("DVR") and on-demand content were significant factors for NASCAR signing the largest broadcast rights deal in the sport's 65-year history. According to Nielsen (December 2013), nearly half (49 percent) of homes with a television have a DVR growing from 42 percent in 2011 and 33 percent in 2009.

In August 2013, FOX debuted its 24-hour Fox Sports 1 network to compete with ESPN. Fox Sports 1 is available in approximately 90.0 million TV households. In addition to NASCAR (beginning in 2015), Fox Sports 1 has new or renewed deals for Major League Baseball, college football and basketball, Ultimate Fighting Championship as well as other sports. Fox Sports 1 represents the latest in the long migration of marquee sports from broadcast TV to cable/satellite, who generally can support a higher investment due to subscriber fees that are not available to traditional networks.

NBC Sports Network is in approximately 78.0 million homes, and in addition to NASCAR (beginning in 2015) serves sports fans by airing coverage of the Olympic Games and Trials as well as the National Hockey League (NHL), Major League Soccer (MLS), IndyCar Series, Tour de France, major college football and basketball, and horse racing surrounding the Triple Crown, among other events.

Domestic broadcast media rights fees provide significant cash flow visibility to us, race teams and NASCAR over the contract term. Television broadcast and ancillary rights fees received from NASCAR for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series events conducted at our facilities under these agreements, and recorded as part of motorsports related revenue, were approximately \$278.8 million, \$281.2 million and \$292.5 million for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Operating income generated by these media rights were approximately \$204.5 million, \$204.4 million and \$213.0 million for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

As media rights revenues fluctuate so do the variable costs tied to the percentage of broadcast rights fees required to be paid to competitors as part of NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series sanction agreements. NASCAR prize and point fund monies, as well as sanction fees ("NASCAR direct expenses"), are outlined in the sanction agreement for

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each event and are negotiated in advance of an event. As previously discussed, included in these NASCAR direct expenses are amounts equal to 25.0 percent of the gross domestic television broadcast rights fees allocated to our NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series events, as part of prize and point fund money (See "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Revenue Recognition"). These annually negotiated contractual amounts paid to NASCAR contribute to the support and growth of the sport of NASCAR stock car racing through payments to the teams and sanction fees paid to NASCAR. As such, we do not expect these costs to materially decrease in the future as a percentage of admissions and motorsports related income.

Sanctioning Bodies

Our success has been, and is expected to remain, dependent on maintaining good working relationships with the organizations that sanction events at our facilities, particularly with NASCAR, whose sanctioned events at our wholly owned facilities accounted for approximately 90.6 percent of our revenues in fiscal 2013. NASCAR continues to entertain and discuss proposals from track operators regarding potential realignment of their portfolio of NASCAR Sprint Cup Series dates to more geographically diverse and potentially more desirable markets where there may be greater demand, resulting in an opportunity for increased revenues to the track operators. We believe that realignments have provided, and will continue to provide, incremental net positive revenue and earnings as well as further enhance the sport's exposure in highly desirable markets, which we believe benefits the sport's fans, teams, sponsors and television broadcast partners as well as promoters.

Capital Improvements

Enhancing the live event experience for our guests is a critical strategy for our future growth. We compete for the consumers' discretionary dollar with other entertainment options such as concerts and other major sporting events not just motorsports events. We remain convinced that our focus on driving incremental earnings by improving the fan experience will, in time, lead to increased ticket sales with better pricing power, growth in sponsorship and hospitality sales, better prospects for continued growth in broadcast media rights fees agreements, and greater potential to capture market share.

Today's consumer wants improved traffic flow, comfortable and wider seating, clean and available facilities, more points of sale, enhanced audio and visual engagement, social zones and greater connectivity. Providing these enhancements often requires capital spending. We also anticipate modest capital spending on other projects for maintenance, safety and regulatory requirements. We are confident that by delivering memorable guest experiences, along with attractive pricing and fantastic racing, we will generate increased revenues as well as bottom-line results. While we focus on allocating our capital to generate returns in excess of our cost of capital, certain of our capital improvement investments may not provide immediate, directly traceable near term positive returns on invested capital but over the longer term will better enable us to effectively compete with other entertainment venues for consumer and corporate spending.

We recently announced that we are redeveloping the frontstretch of Daytona, the Company's 54-year-old flagship motorsports facility, to enhance the event experience for our fans, marketing partners, broadcasters and the motorsports industry. It is vital that we continue to elevate our Daytona brand to ensure that it remains the pinnacle of motorsports facilities, which will generate further profitability and cash flow to the Company. The redevelopment of Daytona has been branded DAYTONA Rising (See "DAYTONA Rising: Reimagining an American Icon").

Growth Strategies

Our growth strategies also include exploring ways to grow our businesses through acquisitions and external developments that offer attractive financial returns. This has been demonstrated through our joint venture to develop and operate a Hollywood-themed and branded entertainment destination facility overlooking turn two of Kansas Speedway (see "Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway").

The Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway provided positive cash flow to us and included positive equity income in our consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2012 and 2013. We expect for our 2014 fiscal year that our share of the cash flow from the casino's operations will be approximately \$18.0 million to \$20.0 million dollars.

More recently, we entered in to a 50/50 joint venture with Atlanta-based Jacoby Development, Inc. ("Jacoby") to develop a mixed-use and entertainment destination located directly across from the legendary Daytona International Speedway. This potential landmark development, named ONE DAYTONA, encompasses 189 acres ISC already

owns. The preliminary conceptual designs for the first phase of ONE DAYTONA include 1.1 million square feet of world-class shopping, fine dining, upscale residential, hotels, offices, theater and other entertainment just steps from the “World Center of Racing.” Bass Pro Shops® America's most popular outdoor store, and Cobb Theatres, the highly respected Southeastern-based exhibitor, have both signed letters of intent to anchor ONE DAYTONA (see “ONE DAYTONA”).

We remain interested in pursuing further ancillary developments at certain of our other motorsports facilities.

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Current Operations Comparison

The following table sets forth, for each of the indicated periods, certain selected statement of operations data as a percentage of total revenues:

	For the Year Ended				
	2011	2012	2013		
Revenues:					
Admissions, net	22.9	% 22.2	% 21.2		%
Motorsports related	67.6	68.1	69.5		
Food, beverage and merchandise	7.6	7.5	7.2		
Other	1.9	2.2	2.1		
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Expenses:					
Direct:					
Prize and point fund monies and NASCAR sanction fees	24.6	25.3	26.0		
Motorsports related	19.8	20.5	20.6		
Food, beverage and merchandise	5.8	5.8	5.4		
General and administrative	15.7	16.8	17.1		
Depreciation and amortization	12.2	12.7	15.3		
Losses on retirements of long-lived assets	0.7	1.8	2.7		
Total expenses	78.8	82.9	87.1		
Operating income	21.2	17.1	12.9		
Interest expense, net	(2.3	) (2.2	) (2.5)	
Loss on early redemption of debt	—	(1.5) —		
Other	—	0.2	—		
Equity in net (loss) income from equity investments	(0.7	) 0.5	1.5		
Income before income taxes	18.2	14.1	11.9		
Income taxes	7.2	5.2	4.5		
Net income	11.0	% 8.9	% 7.4		%

Comparison of Fiscal 2013 to Fiscal 2012

The comparison of fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2012 is impacted by the following factors:

Economic conditions, including those affecting disposable consumer income and corporate budgets such as employment, business conditions, interest rates and taxation rates, continued to impact our ability to sell tickets to our events and to secure revenues from corporate marketing partnerships. We believe that unprecedented adverse economic trends, particularly the decline in consumer confidence and the level of unemployment, contributed to the decrease in attendance related as well as corporate partner revenues for certain of our motorsports entertainment events beginning in mid-2008;

In fiscal 2013, we expensed approximately \$2.8 million, or \$0.04 per diluted share, of certain ongoing carrying costs related to our Staten Island property. During fiscal 2012, we expensed approximately \$4.6 million of similar costs; During fiscal 2013, we recognized a charge relating to a legal judgment of litigation involving certain ancillary facility operations of approximately \$0.5 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share. During fiscal 2012, we recognized a charge relating to a settlement of a litigation involving certain ancillary facility operations of approximately \$1.2 million;

In fiscal 2013, we recognized approximately \$1.5 million, or \$0.02 per diluted share, in marketing and consulting costs that are included in general and administrative expense related to DAYTONA Rising. During fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$0.4 million of similar costs;

During fiscal 2013, we recognized approximately \$15.4 million, or \$0.20 per diluted share, of accelerated depreciation that was recorded due to the shortening the service lives of certain assets associated with DAYTONA Rising and capacity management initiatives. There were no comparable amounts in fiscal 2012;

In fiscal 2013, we recognized approximately \$16.6 million, or \$0.21 per diluted share, of losses associated with asset retirements primarily attributable to the removal of assets not fully depreciated in connection with DAYTONA Rising, capacity management initiatives and other capital improvements. Included in these losses were approximately

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\$6.6 million of expenditures related to demolition and/or asset relocation costs, the remaining charges were non-cash. During fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$11.1 million of similar charges;

In fiscal 2013, we recognized approximately \$0.8 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share, in capitalized interest related to DAYTONA Rising. There was no comparable amounts related to DAYTONA Rising in fiscal 2012;

During fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$9.1 million in expenses, or \$0.12 per diluted share, related to the redemption of the remaining \$87.0 million principal 5.40 percent Senior Notes maturing in 2014;

In fiscal 2013, we recorded approximately \$0.1 million, or less than \$0.01 per diluted share, net gain on the sale of certain assets. In fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$0.9 million of similar net gains; and

During fiscal 2013, we recognized approximately \$9.4 million of income from equity investments associated with our Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway, which included a \$1.1 million credit for previously paid property taxes related to resolution of amounts under appeal. During fiscal 2012, we recognized income of approximately \$2.8 million from this equity investment, which included results of operations beginning in February 2012, net of charges related to certain start up costs through the opening.

Admissions revenue decreased approximately \$6.3 million, or 4.6 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

The decrease is largely attributable to decreased attendance for certain events held during fiscal 2013, including certain events held during Speedweeks at Daytona and the impact of inclement weather at Talladega and Chicagoland. To a lesser extent, a lower weighted average ticket price for certain of the events contributed to the decline. The 2012 Daytona 500 was postponed for a day due to inclement weather. Historically, rain delayed or postponed events due to inclement weather have a negative impact on the following year's ticket renewals for those events. As a result of the postponement in 2012, we believe the 2013 Daytona 500 renewals were negatively impacted, which contributed to a significant portion of the fiscal 2013 decline.

Motorsports related revenue increased approximately \$8.8 million, or 2.1 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase is largely attributable to increases in television broadcast revenue for certain events held during fiscal 2013 and, specifically, during Speedweeks at Daytona. Also contributing to the increase was an increase in the payout of fiscal 2012 ancillary rights fees during fiscal 2013. Partially offsetting the increases were lower Motor Racing Network advertising and Sprint Vision revenues.

Food, beverage and merchandise revenue decreased approximately \$1.9 million, or 4.2 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The decrease is largely due to attendance decreases and lower catering revenues for certain events. To a lesser extent, higher sales in fiscal 2012 driven by an extra day of selling opportunity as a result of the aforementioned rain delayed and rescheduled Daytona 500 contributed to the decrease in the current year.

Prize and point fund monies and NASCAR sanction fees increased by approximately \$4.7 million, or 3.0 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase is due to increases in television broadcast rights fees for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series events held during the periods as standard NASCAR sanctioning agreements require a specific percentage of television broadcast rights fees to be paid to competitors. Higher sanction fees paid to NASCAR also contributed to the increases.

Motorsports related expense increased slightly by approximately \$0.9 million, or 0.7 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The slight increase is related to aforementioned merit pay increases as well as advertising costs, maintenance costs and other purchased services as well as a net increase in costs for certain non-comparable events year over year. Motorsports related expenses as a percentage of combined admissions and motorsports related revenue remained consistent at approximately 22.7 percent for fiscal 2013, as compared to 22.6 percent for the same period in the prior year.

Food, beverage and merchandise expense decreased approximately \$2.5 million, or 7.0 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The decrease is substantially attributable to lower catering and merchandise sales as well as improved margin on catering and concession sales for events held during the periods. Food, beverage and merchandise expense as a percentage of food, beverage and merchandise revenue decreased to approximately 75.3 percent for fiscal 2013, as compared to 77.5 percent for the same period in the prior year. The increase in margin is a result of streamlined menus throughout our facilities aimed at reducing overall food costs by leveraging purchasing power while elevating quality and delivery.

General and administrative expense increased approximately \$2.0 million, or 1.9 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase is primarily attributable to certain costs related to DAYTONA Rising, the loss accrual associated with the incident at Daytona (see "Legal Proceedings"), a judgment in litigation involving certain ancillary facility operations, and certain administrative costs including the aforementioned merit pay increases. Slightly offsetting the increases were reductions in property taxes at certain facilities and the settlement of litigation involving certain ancillary facility operations in fiscal 2012. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues increased negligibly to approximately 17.1 percent for fiscal 2013, as compared to 16.8 percent for fiscal 2012.

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Depreciation and amortization expense increased approximately \$16.1 million, or 20.7 percent, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase was primarily attributable accelerated depreciation resulting from shortening the service lives of certain assets associated with DAYTONA Rising and the aforementioned capacity management initiatives at certain of our facilities.

Losses on retirements of long-lived assets of approximately \$16.6 million during fiscal 2013 is primarily attributable to the aforementioned capacity management initiatives at certain of our facilities, removal of certain assets related to DAYTONA Rising, as well as guest enhancements at our other facilities. The losses on retirements of long-lived assets of approximately \$11.1 million in fiscal 2012 is primarily attributable to the removal of certain assets not fully depreciated in connection with the repaving of the track at Kansas, as well as guest enhancements at our other facilities.

Interest income during fiscal 2013 was comparable to fiscal 2012.

Interest expense increased approximately \$1.7 million, or 12.7 percent, in fiscal 2013, as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase is due to lower capitalized interest, as well as interest on the \$100.0 million principal 3.95 percent Senior Notes, issued in September 2012. Significantly offsetting the increase was the redemption of the remaining \$87.0 million principal 5.40 percent Senior Notes in March 2012 as well as there being no borrowings outstanding on our \$300.0 million revolving credit facility during fiscal 2013.

Equity in net income from equity investments in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively, represents our 50.0 percent equity investments in Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway (see "Equity and Other Investments"). We did not recognize any net income or loss from our equity investment in MA in fiscal 2013 or in fiscal 2012.

Our effective income tax rate increased from approximately 36.7 percent to approximately 38.0 percent during fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 (see "Income Taxes").

As a result of the foregoing, net income decreased approximately \$9.3 million, or \$0.21 per diluted share, for fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

Comparison of Fiscal 2012 to Fiscal 2011

The comparison of fiscal 2012 to fiscal 2011 is impacted by the following factors:

- Economic conditions, including those affecting disposable consumer income and corporate budgets such as employment, business conditions, interest rates and taxation rates, impacted our ability to sell tickets to our events and to secure revenues from corporate marketing partnerships. We believe that unprecedented adverse economic trends, particularly the decline in consumer confidence and the rise in unemployment, contributed to the decrease in attendance related as well as corporate partner revenues for certain of our motorsports entertainment events beginning in mid-2008;

• The NASCAR Camping World Truck Series event held at Darlington Raceway in fiscal 2011 was not held in fiscal 2012;

• The NASCAR Nationwide Series event held at Stock Car Montreal in fiscal 2011 was no longer held starting in fiscal 2012;

• Auto Club Speedway held an IndyCar Series event in fiscal 2012, for which there was no comparable event in fiscal 2011

• Lower ancillary revenues in 2012 as compared to prior years primarily resulting from the expiration of a NASCAR licensing agreement for satellite radio rights;

• In fiscal 2012, we expensed approximately \$4.6 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share, of certain ongoing carrying costs related to our Staten Island property. During fiscal 2011, we expensed approximately \$2.7 million of similar costs;

• During fiscal 2012, we recognized a charge relating to a settlement of a litigation involving certain ancillary facility operations of approximately \$1.2 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share;

• In fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$11.1 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share, losses on retirement of long-lived assets primarily attributable to the removal of assets not fully depreciated in connection with certain capital improvements. In fiscal 2011, we recognized losses on retirement of long-lived assets totaling approximately \$4.7 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share, primarily attributable to the removal of assets not fully depreciated in connection with certain capital improvements;

•

During fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$9.1 million in expenses, or \$0.12 per diluted share, related to the redemption of \$87.0 million principal 5.40 percent Senior Notes maturing in 2014.

During fiscal 2012, we recorded approximately \$0.9 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share, net gain on the sale of certain assets; and

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In fiscal 2012, we recognized approximately \$2.8 million of income from equity investments associated with our Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway, which included results of operations beginning in February 2012, net of charges related to certain start up costs through the opening. In fiscal 2011, we recognized a loss of approximately \$4.2 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, from this equity investment consisting of start up costs prior to opening in fiscal 2012.

Admissions revenue decreased approximately \$8.3 million, or 5.8 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The decrease is largely attributable to the previously discussed NASCAR Nationwide event at Stock Car Montreal, as well as decreases in attendance at certain other events held during the fiscal year. Partially offsetting the decrease was the previously discussed IndyCar Series event held at Auto Club Speedway in fiscal 2012, for which there was no comparable event in fiscal 2011, as well as increased attendance for certain events conducted during Speedweeks at Daytona.

Motorsports related revenue decreased approximately \$9.0 million, or 2.1 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The decrease is largely attributable to the previously discussed NASCAR Nationwide event at Stock Car Montreal, as well as the previously discussed reduction in ancillary rights and decreases in sponsorship, suite and hospitality revenue for certain events held during the periods. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases in television broadcast revenue for events held during fiscal 2012, as well as the previously discussed IndyCar Series event held at Auto Club Speedway in fiscal 2012, for which there was no comparable event in the prior year.

Food, beverage and merchandise revenue decreased approximately \$1.9 million, or 3.9 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The decrease is predominately due to concession sales related to non-motorsports events held in fiscal 2011 that were not held in fiscal 2012. Partially offsetting the decrease was higher catering, merchandise and concession revenues for events held during Speedweeks at Daytona.

Prize and point fund monies and NASCAR sanction fees increased slightly by approximately \$0.1 million, or 0.1 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The slight increase is due to increased television broadcast rights fees for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series events as standard NASCAR sanctioning agreements require a specific percentage of television broadcast rights fees to be paid to competitors. Substantially offsetting the increase was prize, point and sanction fees related to the previously discussed NASCAR Nationwide event at Stock Car Montreal.

Motorsports related expense increased slightly by approximately \$0.2 million, or 0.2 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The slight increase is related to the previously discussed IndyCar Series event held at Auto Club Speedway in fiscal 2012, for which there was no comparable event, as well as increases in expenses related to the certain non-event operations and other events conducted during the period. Largely offsetting the increases was the previously discussed NASCAR Nationwide event at Stock Car Montreal. Sustaining cost containment initiatives implemented through fiscal 2011 helped to hold down expense growth. Motorsports related expenses as a percentage of combined admissions and motorsports related revenue increased to approximately 22.6 percent for fiscal 2012, as compared to 21.9 percent for the same period in the prior year. The margin decrease was primarily due to lower admissions and motorsports related revenue coupled with the previously mentioned increase in expenses.

Food, beverage and merchandise expense decreased approximately \$1.1 million, or 3.0 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The decrease is substantially attributable to expenses related to concession sales for non-motorsports events held in fiscal 2011, that were not held in fiscal 2012. Food, beverage and merchandise expense as a percentage of food, beverage and merchandise revenue increased to approximately 77.5 percent for fiscal 2012, as compared to 76.8 percent for the same period in the prior year. This decreased margin was attributable to one time organizational restructuring efforts related to strategic realignment of the food and beverage operations.

General and administrative expense increased approximately \$4.2 million, or 4.2 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The increase is primarily attributable to certain carrying costs of our Staten Island property, the aforementioned legal settlement, and certain administrative costs. Partially offsetting these increases was a reduction in property taxes. Sustaining cost containment initiatives implemented through fiscal 2011 helped to hold down expense growth. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues increased to approximately 16.8 percent for fiscal 2012, as compared to 15.7 percent for fiscal 2011. The margin decrease is primarily due to the lower total revenues combined with the previously mentioned net increase in general and administrative expenses.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased approximately \$1.0 million, or 1.3 percent, in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011. The overall increase was attributable to capital expenditures for our ongoing facility enhancements and related initiatives.

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The losses on retirements of long-lived assets of approximately \$11.1 million during fiscal 2012 is primarily attributable to the removal of certain assets not fully depreciated in connection with the repaving of the track at Kansas, as well as guest enhancements at Talladega, Richmond, and our other facilities.

Interest income during fiscal 2012 was comparable to fiscal 2011.

Interest expense decreased approximately \$1.2 million, or 8.2 percent, in fiscal 2012, as compared to fiscal 2011. The decrease is primarily due to the redemption of the remaining \$87.0 million principal 5.40 percent Senior Notes in March 2012. Partially offsetting the decrease were higher borrowings on our Credit Facilities, as well as interest on the private placements issued in January 2011 and September 2012 (see “Future Liquidity”).

Loss on early redemption of debt of approximately \$9.1 million in fiscal 2012 is attributable to the aforementioned redemption of \$87.0 million principal 5.40 percent Senior Notes maturing in 2014. There was no comparable amount in fiscal 2011.

Equity in net income (loss) from equity investments in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively, represents our 50.0 percent equity investments in Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway (see “Equity and Other Investments”). We did not recognize any net income or loss from our equity investment in MA in fiscal 2012 or in fiscal 2011.

Our effective income tax rate decreased from approximately 39.3 percent to approximately 36.7 percent during fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 (see “Income Taxes”).

As a result of the foregoing, net income decreased approximately \$14.8 million, or \$0.28 per diluted share, for fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

We have historically generated sufficient cash flow from operations to fund our working capital needs, capital expenditures at existing facilities, and return of capital through payments of an annual cash dividend and repurchase of our shares under our Stock Purchase Plan. In addition, we have used the proceeds from offerings of our Class A Common Stock, the net proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt, borrowings under our credit facilities and state and local mechanisms to fund acquisitions and development projects. The following table sets forth certain selected financial information as of November 30, (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,078	\$ 78,379	\$ 172,827
Working capital	75,759	50,868	153,780
Total debt	316,152	276,932	274,487

At November 30, 2013, our working capital was primarily supported by our cash and cash equivalents totaling approximately \$172.8 million, an increase of approximately \$94.4 million from November 30, 2012. Significant cash flow items during fiscal the fiscal years ended November 30 are as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 199,032	\$ 150,925	\$ 173,395
Capital expenditures	(76,848)	) (82,872	) (85,539
Distribution from equity investee and affiliate	—	11,000	21,500
Proceeds from sale of Staten Island property	—	—	5,322
Equity investments and advances to affiliate	(60,625	) (51,984) —
Net payments related to our credit facility	(52,000	) (50,000) —
Net proceeds (payments) related to long-term debt	61,784	10,694	(2,513
Dividends paid and reacquisitions of previously issued common stock	(45,989	) (19,839	) (10,488

Distributions from equity investee and affiliates for fiscal 2013, totaling \$21.5 million, include \$8.2 million received as a distribution from its profits included in net cash provided by operating activities on our statement of cash flows. The remaining \$13.3 million received was recognized as a return of capital from investing activities on our statement of cash flows.

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Our liquidity is primarily generated from our ongoing motorsports operations, and we expect our strong operating cash flow to continue in the future. In addition, as of November 30, 2013, we have approximately \$296.0 million available to draw upon under our 2012 Credit Facility, if needed. See “Future Liquidity” for additional disclosures relating to our credit facility and certain risks that may affect our near term operating results and liquidity. Allocation of capital is driven by our long-term strategic planning and initiatives that encompass our mission, vision and values. Our primary uses of capital are to maintain modest debt levels that are consistent with our current investment grade debt rating from Standard and Poor’s. We will invest in our facilities to improve the guest experience and we will make investments in strategic projects that complement our core business and provide value for our shareholders, all of which is balanced with returning capital to our shareholders through share repurchases and dividends.

Capital Expenditures

As discussed in “Future Trends in Operating Results,” an important strategy for our future growth will come from investing in our major motorsports facilities to enhance the live event experience and better enable us to effectively compete with other entertainment venues for consumer and corporate spending.

In June 2013, ISC's board of directors endorsed a capital allocation plan for fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2017 to not exceed \$600.0 million in capital expenditures over that period. The five-year capital allocation plan encompasses all the capital expenditures for ISC's 13 major motorsports facilities, including DAYTONA Rising, as well as any equity commitments to undertake including ONE DAYTONA. Of the endorsed five-year capital allocation plan, DAYTONA Rising will account for between \$375.0 million to \$400.0 million of the \$600.0 million.

Capital expenditures for projects at existing facilities, including those related to DAYTONA Rising, grandstand seating enhancements at Talladega; concourse improvements at Richmond; and a variety of other improvements and renovations, was approximately \$85.5 million for our 2013 fiscal year. In addition, we incurred charges of approximately \$16.6 million of losses on asset retirements, of which approximately \$6.6 million of these charges were cash expenditures related to demolition and/or asset relocation costs. In comparison, we spent approximately \$82.9 million for fiscal 2012, on capital expenditures for projects at our existing facilities.

With the majority of the capital expenditures for DAYTONA Rising occurring in fiscal 2014 and 2015, we estimate capital expenditures, exclusive of capitalized interest, across all of ISC's existing facilities will be approximately \$200.0 million for fiscal 2014 and approximately \$180.0 million for fiscal 2015. With a target completion date of DAYTONA Rising in January 2016, capital expenditures will then decrease significantly with an expectation of capital expenditures for projects at all of ISC's existing facilities, exclusive of capitalized interest, to be between \$60.0 to \$70.0 million in fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2017.

At November 30, 2013, we have approximately \$330.7 million remaining in capital allocation projects currently approved for our existing facilities. These projects include DAYTONA Rising; grandstand improvements associated with capacity management at Chicagoland, Michigan, Richmond and Talladega; facility infrastructure improvements at Phoenix; improvements to the dragway at Auto Club Speedway; and a variety of other improvements and renovations to our facilities that enable us to effectively compete with other sports venues for consumer and corporate spending.

We review the capital expenditure program periodically and modify it as required to meet current business needs.

Future Liquidity

General

As discussed in “Future Trends in Operating Results,” we compete for discretionary spending and leisure time with many other entertainment alternatives and are subject to factors that generally affect the recreation, leisure and sports industry, including general economic conditions. Our operations are also sensitive to factors that affect corporate budgets. Such factors include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, employment levels, business conditions, interest and taxation rates, relative commodity prices, and changes in consumer tastes and spending habits. The unprecedented adverse economic trends, which significantly impacted consumer confidence and disproportionately affected different demographics of our target customers, have influenced the frequency with which guests attended our major motorsports entertainment events. Continued uncertainty regarding regional economic conditions and further deterioration in the economy may adversely impact attendance levels, guest spending levels,

and our ability to secure corporate marketing partnerships in the future. Reductions in any of these categories can directly and negatively affect revenues and profitability. This may negatively impact year-over-year comparability for our revenue categories for the full year, with the exception of domestic broadcast media rights fees.

Our cash flow from operations consists primarily of ticket, hospitality, merchandise, catering and concession sales and contracted revenues arising from television broadcast rights and marketing partnerships. We believe that cash flows from

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operations, along with existing cash, cash equivalents, distributions from our equity investees and available borrowings under our credit facility, will be sufficient to fund:

- operations of our major motorsports facilities for the foreseeable future;
- the previously discussed five-year capital expenditures plan at our existing facilities, which includes DAYTONA Rising as well as any future fan and competitor safety, critical maintenance and regulatory compliance spending;
- payments required in connection with the funding of the Unified Government's debt service requirements related to the TIF bonds;
- payments related to our existing debt service commitments;
- equity contributions in connection with ONE DAYTONA and any future expansion of the Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway; and
- our annual dividend payment and share repurchases under our Stock Purchase Plan.

We remain interested in pursuing acquisition and/or development opportunities that would increase shareholder value, of which the timing, size, success and associated potential capital commitments, are unknown at this time.

Accordingly, a material acceleration of our growth strategy could require us to obtain additional capital through debt and/or equity financings. Although there can be no assurance, we believe that adequate debt and equity financing will be available on satisfactory terms.

While we expect our strong operating cash flow to continue in the future, our financial results depend significantly on a number of factors. In addition to local, national, and global economic and financial market conditions, consumer and corporate spending could be adversely affected by security and other lifestyle conditions resulting in lower than expected future operating cash flows. General economic conditions were significantly and negatively impacted by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and could be similarly affected by any future attacks or fear of such attacks, or by conditions resulting from other acts or prospects of war. Any future attacks or wars or related threats could also increase our expenses related to insurance, security or other related matters. Also, our financial results could be adversely impacted by a widespread outbreak of a severe epidemiological crisis. The items discussed above could have a singular or compounded material adverse affect on our financial success and future cash flow.

Long-Term Obligations and Commitments

Our \$65.0 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes ("4.63 percent Senior Notes") bear interest at 4.63 percent and are due January 2021, require semi-annual interest payments on January 18 and July 18 through their maturity.

The 4.63 percent Senior Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part, at our option, at any time or from time to time at redemption prices as defined in the indenture. Certain of our wholly owned domestic subsidiaries are guarantors of the 4.63 percent Senior Notes. The 4.63 percent Senior Notes also contain various restrictive covenants. At November 30, 2013, outstanding principal on the 4.63 percent Senior Notes was approximately \$65.0 million.

Our \$100.0 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes ("3.95 percent Senior Notes") bear interest at 3.95 percent and are due September 2024. The 3.95 percent Senior Notes require semi-annual interest payments on March 13 and September 13 through their maturity. The 3.95 percent Senior Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part, at our option, at any time or from time to time at redemption prices as defined in the indenture. Certain of our wholly owned domestic subsidiaries are guarantors of the 3.95 percent Senior Notes. The 3.95 percent Senior Notes also contain various restrictive covenants. At November 30, 2013, outstanding principal on the 3.95 percent Senior Notes was approximately \$100.0 million.

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Chicagoland Speedway Corporation, which owns and operates Chicagoland and Route 66, has debt outstanding in the form of revenue bonds payable ("4.82 percent Revenue Bonds"), consisting of economic development revenue bonds issued by the City of Joliet, Illinois to finance certain land improvements. The 4.82 percent Revenue Bonds have an interest rate of 4.82 percent and a monthly payment of approximately \$29,000 principal and interest. At November 30, 2013, outstanding principal on the 4.82 percent Revenue Bonds was approximately \$0.7 million.

The term loan ("6.25 percent Term Loan"), related to our International Motorsports Center, has a 25 year term due October 2034, an interest rate of 6.25 percent, and a current monthly payment of approximately \$292,000 principal and interest. At November 30, 2013, the outstanding principal on the 6.25 percent Term Loan was approximately

\$49.9 million.

In January 1999, the Unified Government issued approximately \$71.3 million in TIF bonds in connection with the financing of construction of Kansas Speedway. At November 30, 2013, outstanding TIF bonds totaled approximately \$58.9 million, net of the unamortized discount, which is comprised of a \$9.8 million principal amount, 6.15 percent term bond due December 1, 2017 and a \$49.7 million principal amount, 6.75 percent term bond due December 1, 2027. The TIF bonds are repaid by the Unified Government with payments made in lieu of property taxes ("Funding Commitment") by our wholly owned subsidiary, Kansas Speedway Corporation ("KSC"). Principal (mandatory redemption) payments per the Funding Commitment are payable by KSC on October 1 of each year. The semi-annual interest component of the Funding Commitment is payable on A

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April 1 and October 1 of each year. KSC granted a mortgage and security interest in the Kansas project for its Funding Commitment obligation.

In October 2002, the Unified Government issued subordinate sales tax special obligation revenue bonds ("2002 STAR Bonds") totaling approximately \$6.3 million to reimburse us for certain construction already completed on the second phase of the Kansas Speedway project and to fund certain additional construction. The 2002 STAR Bonds, which require annual debt service payments and are due December 1, 2022, will be retired with state and local taxes generated within the Kansas Speedway's boundaries and are not our obligation. KSC has agreed to guarantee the payment of principal, any required premium and interest on the 2002 STAR Bonds. At November 30, 2013, the Unified Government had approximately \$1.7 million in 2002 STAR Bonds outstanding. Under a keepwell agreement, we have agreed to provide financial assistance to KSC, if necessary, to support its guarantee of the 2002 STAR Bonds.

The 2012 Credit Facility contains a feature that allows us to increase the credit facility from \$300.0 million to a total of \$500.0 million, subject to certain conditions. The 2012 Credit Facility is scheduled to mature in November 2017, and accrues interest at LIBOR plus 100.0 — 162.5 basis points, depending on the better of our debt rating as determined by specified rating agencies or our leverage ratio. The 2012 Credit Facility contains various restrictive covenants. At November 30, 2013, we had no outstanding borrowings under the 2012 Credit Facility.

At November 30, 2013 we had contractual cash obligations to repay debt and to make payments under operating agreements, leases and commercial commitments in the form of guarantees and unused lines of credit. Payments due under these long-term obligations are as follows as of November 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Total	Obligations Due by Period			
		Less Than One Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$275,070	\$2,807	\$6,844	\$7,829	\$257,590
Interest	147,269	14,051	27,538	26,854	78,826
Motorsports entertainment facility operating agreement	22,560	2,220	3,372	2,110	14,858
Other operating leases	43,505	3,674	4,570	2,714	32,547
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$488,404	\$22,752	\$42,324	\$39,507	\$383,821

Commercial commitment expirations are as follows as of November 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Total	Commitment Expiration by Period			
		Less Than One Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Guarantees	\$1,660	\$250	\$470	\$355	\$585
Unused credit facilities	300,000	—	—	300,000	—
Total Commercial Commitments	\$301,660	\$250	\$470	\$300,355	\$585

DAYTONA Rising: Reimagining an American Icon

DAYTONA Rising is the redevelopment of the frontstretch of Daytona, ISC's 54-year-old flagship motorsports facility, to enhance the event experience for our fans, marketing partners, broadcasters and the motorsports industry. We currently anticipate DAYTONA Rising to cost between \$375.0 million to \$400.0 million, excluding capitalized interest, which we expect to fund from cash on hand, cash from our operations, and we may use borrowings on our credit facility for a limited period of time.

Total spending incurred for DAYTONA Rising was approximately \$51.4 million for fiscal 2013. Based on our current expectations of DAYTONA Rising, we have identified existing assets that are expected to be impacted by the redevelopment and that those assets will require accelerated depreciation or losses on asset retirements, totaling approximately \$50.0 million over the approximate 26-month project time span. During fiscal 2013, we recognized accelerated depreciation and losses on retirements of assets totaling approximately \$12.3 million.

As part of DAYTONA Rising, we entered into a Design-Build Agreement with Barton Malow Company ("Barton Malow"), which obligates us to pay Barton Malow approximately \$316.0 million for the completion of the work

described in the Design-Build Agreement. The amount is a stipulated sum to be paid for the work, which may not change unless we request a change in the scope of work. The Design-Build Agreement contains certain provisions and representations usual and customary for agreements of this type, including, among others, provisions regarding liquidated damages to be assessed for work that is not

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completed according to the agreed upon schedule, provisions regarding payment schedules, and provisions regarding bonding and liability insurance policies applicable to the work. In addition, the Design-Build Agreement contains customary provisions regarding termination, review and inspection of the work, warranties and the use of subcontractors.

Despite not anticipating the need for additional long-term debt to fund this project, accounting rules dictate that we capitalize a portion of the interest on existing outstanding debt during the construction period. We estimate that we will record approximately \$22.0 million of capitalized interest from fiscal 2014 through fiscal 2016, with roughly half of the capitalized interest will be recorded in fiscal 2015. In addition our depreciation expense will increase between \$12.0 million to \$17.0 million beginning in fiscal 2016 to approximately \$90.0 million to \$100.0 million annually and then decrease due to lower capital spending to approximately \$85.0 million to \$90.0 million beginning in fiscal 2019. The vision for DAYTONA Rising places an emphasis on enhancing the complete fan experience, beginning with five expanded and redesigned fan entrances, or injectors. Each injector will lead directly to a series of escalators and elevators - over 40 escalators and 14 elevators total - that will transport fans to any of the three different concourse levels. Each concourse level will feature spacious and strategically-placed social "neighborhoods" along the nearly mile-long frontstretch.

A total of 11 neighborhoods, each measuring the size of a football field, will enable fans to meet and socialize during events without ever missing any on-track action, thanks to dozens of strategically-placed video screens in every neighborhood. The central neighborhood, dubbed the "World Center of Racing," features open sight-lines enabling fans to catch all the on-track action while celebrating the history of Daytona International Speedway and its many unforgettable moments throughout more than 50 years of racing.

Every seat in the Speedway frontstretch will be replaced with wider, more comfortable seating that will provide pristine sight-lines. There will also be more restrooms and concession stands per customer throughout the facility. In addition to enhancing the fan experience, the corporate entertainment platform will be completely transformed with DAYTONA Rising. Corporate hospitality will be moved into permanent structures inside the new grandstand, providing premier facilities for corporate entertaining throughout our events. In addition, over 60 trackside suites will provide our premium guests with breathtaking views and first-class amenities befitting the "World Center of Racing." We expect that by providing our fans with a better experience as well as an expansive platform for our marketing partners upon completion in 2016, will provide an immediate incremental lift in Daytona International Speedway's revenues of approximately \$20.0 million, and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") lift of approximately \$15.0 million with a mid-single-digit growth rate. We also currently anticipate the project to be accretive to our net income per share within three years of completion.

ONE DAYTONA

We entered into a 50/50 joint venture with Atlanta-based Jacoby to develop a mixed-use and entertainment destination, named ONE DAYTONA, located adjacent to our 188,000 square foot office building, the International Motorsports Center, on 189 acres we own located directly across from our Daytona motorsports entertainment facility.

The preliminary conceptual designs for the first phase of ONE DAYTONA includes 1.1 million square feet of world-class shopping, fine dining, upscale residential, hotels, offices, theater and other entertainment just steps from the "World Center of Racing." Bass Pro Shops®, America's most popular outdoor store, and Cobb Theatres, the highly respected Southeastern-based exhibitor, have both signed letters of intent to anchor ONE DAYTONA. We are in active discussions with other potential anchor tenants for ONE DAYTONA.

We have approved land use entitlements for ONE DAYTONA to allow for up to 1.4 million square feet of retail/dining/entertainment, 2,500 seats in a movie theater, 660 hotel rooms, 1,350 units of residential, 567,000 square feet of additional office space and 500,000 square feet of commercial/industrial space.

Final designs are being completed for ONE DAYTONA, and the joint venture will incorporate the results of market studies, project costs and financing structures. Assuming favorable results, appropriate leasing considerations and potential local and state support, the joint venture expects to move forward with ONE DAYTONA within the next six to 12 months. We believe that a mixed-use retail/dining/entertainment development located across from our Daytona motorsports entertainment facility will be a successful project.

Speedway Developments

In light of NASCAR's publicly announced position regarding additional potential realignment of the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series schedule, we believe there are still potential development opportunities for public/private partnerships in new, underserved markets across the country that would create value for our shareholders. However, we are not currently pursuing any new speedway development opportunities.

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Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our operating costs and earnings.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income". The objective of this Update is to set requirements for presentation for significant items reclassified to net income in their entirety during the period and for items not reclassified to net income in their entirety during the period. For public entities, the amended requirements are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. This statement only impacts disclosures of reclassification adjustments and is not material to our financial statement presentation. We will adopt the amendments of this statement in fiscal 2014.

Factors That May Affect Operating Results

This report and the documents incorporated by reference may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. You can identify a forward-looking statement by our use of the words "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "may," "believe," "objective," "projection," "forecast," "goal," and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include our statements regarding the timing of future events, our anticipated future operations and our anticipated future financial position and cash requirements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we do not know whether our expectations will prove correct. We disclose the important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our expectations in cautionary statements made in this report and in other filings we have made with the SEC. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or to persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors described in this report and other factors set forth in or incorporated by reference in this report.

Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. We caution you not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements or to project any future results based on such statements or on present or prior earnings levels. Additional information concerning these, or other factors, which could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained from time to time in our other SEC filings.

Copies of those filings are available from us and/or the SEC.

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

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates in the normal course of business. Our interest income and expense are most sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates and the LIBOR rate. In order to manage this exposure, from time to time we use a combination of debt instruments, including the use of derivatives in the form of interest rate swap and lock agreements. We do not enter into any derivatives for trading purposes.

The objective of our asset management activities is to provide an adequate level of interest income and liquidity to fund operations and capital expansion, while minimizing market risk. We utilize overnight sweep accounts and short-term investments to minimize the interest rate risk. We do not believe that our interest rate risk related to our cash equivalents and short-term investments is material due to the nature of the investments.

Our objective in managing our interest rate risk on our debt is to negotiate the most favorable interest rate structures that we can and, as market conditions evolve, adjust our balance of fixed and variable rate debt to optimize our overall borrowing costs within reasonable risk parameters. Interest rate swaps and locks are used from time to time to convert a portion of our debt portfolio from a variable rate to a fixed rate or from a fixed rate to a variable rate as well as to lock in certain rates for future debt issuances.

The following analysis provides quantitative information regarding our exposure to interest rate risk. We utilize valuation models to evaluate the sensitivity of the fair value of financial instruments with exposure to market risk that assume instantaneous, parallel shifts in interest rate yield curves. There are certain limitations inherent in the sensitivity analyses presented, primarily due to the assumption that interest rates change instantaneously. In addition, the analyses are unable to reflect the complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled.

We have various debt instruments that are issued at fixed rates. These financial instruments, which have a fixed rate of interest, are exposed to fluctuations in fair value resulting from changes in market interest rates. The fair values of long-term debt are based on quoted market prices at the date of measurement. Our credit facilities approximate fair value as they bear interest rates that approximate market. At November 30, 2013, we had no variable debt outstanding.

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At November 30, 2013, the fair value of our total long-term debt as determined by quotes from financial institutions was approximately \$293.0 million. The potential decrease in fair value resulting from a hypothetical 10.0 percent shift in interest rates would be approximately \$5.2 million at November 30, 2013.

Credit risk arises from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts on a net basis. However, we minimize such risk exposures for these instruments by limiting counterparties to large banks and financial institutions that meet established credit guidelines. We do not expect to incur any losses as a result of counterparty default.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

International Speedway Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of International Speedway Corporation (the Company) as of November 30, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended November 30, 2013. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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 and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of International Speedway Corporation at November 30, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended November 30, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), International Speedway Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated January 28, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Certified Public Accountants

Jacksonville, Florida

January 28, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
International Speedway Corporation

We have audited International Speedway Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). International Speedway Corporation's 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 Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, International Speedway Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of International Speedway Corporation as of November 30, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended November 30, 2013 of International Speedway Corporation and our report dated January 28, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Jacksonville, Florida
January 28, 2014

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INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	November 30,	
	2012	2013
	(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$78,379	\$172,827
Receivables, less allowance of \$1,000 in 2012 and 2013, respectively	30,830	25,910
Inventories	3,020	2,619
Income taxes receivable	6,202	17,399
Deferred income taxes	2,029	3,122
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,159	13,965
Total Current Assets	127,619	235,842
Property and Equipment, net	1,362,186	1,276,976
Other Assets:		
Equity investments	146,378	134,327
Intangible assets, net	178,649	178,628
Goodwill	118,791	118,791
Other	8,118	72,942
	451,936	504,688
Total Assets	\$1,941,741	\$2,017,506
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$2,513	\$2,807
Accounts payable	12,630	27,669
Deferred income	42,818	35,679
Income taxes payable	1,941	—
Other current liabilities	16,849	15,907
Total Current Liabilities	76,751	82,062
Long-Term Debt	274,419	271,680
Deferred Income Taxes	328,223	366,531
Long-Term Deferred Income	10,455	8,604
Other Long-Term Liabilities	3,083	1,474
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Shareholders' Equity:		
Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 80,000,000 shares authorized; 26,081,558 and 26,182,518 issued and outstanding in 2012 and 2013, respectively	260	261
Class B Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; 20,050,277 and 19,994,663 issued and outstanding in 2012 and 2013, respectively	200	200
Additional paid-in capital	442,474	445,097
Retained earnings	811,172	846,235
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,296)	) (4,638)
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,248,810	1,287,155
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$1,941,741	\$2,017,506
See accompanying notes		

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INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended November 30,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)		
REVENUES:			
Admissions, net	\$144,433	\$136,099	\$129,824
Motorsports related	425,655	416,699	425,530
Food, beverage and merchandise	47,863	45,985	44,046
Other	11,734	13,584	13,240
	629,685	612,367	612,640
EXPENSES:			
Direct:			
Prize and point fund monies and NASCAR sanction fees	154,562	154,673	159,349
Motorsports related	124,861	125,072	125,928
Food, beverage and merchandise	36,744	35,642	33,150
General and administrative	98,795	102,958	104,925
Depreciation and amortization	76,871	77,870	93,989
Losses on retirements of long-lived assets	4,687	11,143	16,607
	496,520	507,358	533,948
Operating income	133,165	105,009	78,692
Interest income	139	102	96
Interest expense	(14,710)	) (13,501	) (15,221)
Loss on early redemption of debt	—	(9,144) —
Other	—	1,008	75
Equity in net (loss) income from equity investments	(4,177	) 2,757	9,434
Income before income taxes	114,417	86,231	73,076
Income taxes	44,993	31,653	27,784
Net income	\$69,424	\$54,578	\$45,292
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted	\$1.46	\$1.18	\$0.97
Dividends per share	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.22
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	47,602,574	46,386,355	46,470,647
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	47,611,179	46,396,631	46,486,561
See accompanying notes			

Table of ContentsINTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended November 30,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands)		
Net income	\$69,424	\$54,578	\$45,292
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$12, (\$8) and \$0, respectively	19	(13) —
Amortization of interest rate swap, net of tax benefit of \$397, \$424 and \$424, respectively	594	658	658
Comprehensive income	\$70,037	\$55,223	\$45,950
See accompanying notes			

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INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(in thousands)

	Class A Common Stock \$.01 Par Value	Class B Common Stock \$.01 Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at November 30, 2010	\$275	\$203	\$481,154	\$712,099	\$ (6,554)	\$1,187,177
Net income	—	—	—	69,424	—	69,424
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	613	613
Exercise of stock options	—	—	51	—	—	51
Cash dividends (\$.18 per share)	—	—	—	(8,585)	—	(8,585)
Reacquisition of previously issued common stock	(14)	—	(37,390)	—	—	(37,404)
Conversion of Class B Common Stock to Class A Common Stock	3	(3)	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	(276)	—	—	(276)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,466	—	—	1,466
Balance at November 30, 2011	264	200	445,005	772,938	(5,941)	1,212,466
Net income	—	—	—	54,578	—	54,578
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	645	645
Cash dividends (\$.20 per share)	—	—	—	(9,283)	—	(9,283)
Reacquisition of previously issued common stock	(4)	—	(3,491)	(7,061)	—	(10,556)
Other	—	—	(914)	—	—	(914)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,874	—	—	1,874
Balance at November 30, 2012	260	200	442,474	811,172	(5,296)	1,248,810
Net income	—	—	—	45,292	—	45,292
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	658	658
Exercise of stock options	1	—	340	—	—	341
Cash dividends (\$.22 per share)	—	—	—	(10,229)	—	(10,229)
Reacquisition of previously issued common stock	—	—	(259)	—	—	(259)
Other	—	—	9	—	—	9
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,533	—	—	2,533
Balance at November 30, 2013	\$261	\$200	\$445,097	\$846,235	\$ (4,638)	\$1,287,155
See accompanying notes						

Table of ContentsINTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended November 30,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$69,424	\$54,578	\$45,292
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	76,871	77,870	93,989
Stock-based compensation	1,466	1,874	2,533
Amortization of financing costs	1,398	1,605	1,397
Deferred income taxes	35,688	12,184	36,012
Loss (income) from equity investments	4,177	(2,757)	(9,434)
Distribution from equity investee	—	—	8,216
Losses on retirements of long-lived assets, non-cash	4,687	8,055	10,023
Other, net	551	(829)	(26)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Receivables, net	(2,163)	) 5,268	4,920
Inventories, prepaid expenses and other assets	(601)	) 966	(479)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(649)	) (2,521)	) 3,658
Deferred income	(4,955)	) (3,023)	) (8,990)
Income taxes	13,138	(2,345)	) (13,716)
Net cash provided by operating activities	199,032	150,925	173,395
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(76,848)	) (82,872)	) (85,539)
Decrease in restricted cash	1,002	—	—
Distribution from equity investee and affiliate	—	11,000	13,284
Equity investments and advances to affiliate	(60,625)	) (51,984)) —
Proceeds from sale of Staten Island property	—	—	5,322
Other, net	(56)	) 1,423	646
Net cash used in investing activities	(136,527)	) (122,433)	) (66,287)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds under credit facility	30,000	130,000	—
Payments under credit facility	(82,000)	) (180,000)) —
Proceeds from long-term debt	65,000	100,000	—
Payment of long-term debt	(3,216)	) (89,306)	) (2,513)
Deferred financing fees	(439)	) (1,046)) —
Exercise of Class A common stock options	51	—	341
Cash dividends paid	(8,585)	) (9,283)	) (10,229)
Reacquisition of previously issued common stock	(37,404)	) (10,556)	) (259)
Net cash used in financing activities	(36,593)	) (60,191)	) (12,660)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	25,912	(31,699)	) 94,448
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	84,166	110,078	78,379
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$110,078	\$78,379	\$172,827
See accompanying notes			

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INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 NOVEMBER 30, 2013

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS: International Speedway Corporation (“ISC”), including its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively the “Company”), is a leading promoter of motorsports themed entertainment activities in the United States. As of November 30, 2013, the Company owned and/or operated 13 of the nation’s major motorsports entertainment facilities as follows:

Track Name	Location	Track Length
Daytona International Speedway	Daytona Beach, Florida	2.5 miles
Talladega Superspeedway	Talladega, Alabama	2.7 miles
Kansas Speedway	Kansas City, Kansas	1.5 miles
Richmond International Raceway	Richmond, Virginia	0.8 miles
Michigan International Speedway	Brooklyn, Michigan	2.0 miles
Auto Club Speedway of Southern California	Fontana, California	2.0 miles
Darlington Raceway	Darlington, South Carolina	1.3 miles
Chicagoland Speedway	Joliet, Illinois	1.5 miles
Martinsville Speedway	Martinsville, Virginia	0.5 miles
Phoenix International Raceway	Phoenix, Arizona	1.0 miles
Homestead-Miami Speedway	Homestead, Florida	1.5 miles
Watkins Glen International	Watkins Glen, New York	3.4 miles
Route 66 Raceway	Joliet, Illinois	0.25 miles

In 2013, these motorsports entertainment facilities promoted well over 100 stock car, open wheel, sports car, truck, motorcycle and other racing events, including:

21 National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (“NASCAR”) Sprint Cup Series events;

15 NASCAR Nationwide Series events;

9 NASCAR Camping World Truck Series events;

3 International Motor Sports Association (“IMSA”) Tudor United SportsCar Championship Series events including the premier sports car endurance event in the United States, the Rolex 24 at Daytona;

• One National Hot Rod Association (“NHRA”) Mellow Yellow drag racing series event;

• One IndyCar (“IndyCar”) Series event; and

• A number of other prestigious stock car, sports car, open wheel and motorcycle events.

The general nature of the Company’s business is a motorsports themed amusement enterprise, furnishing amusement to the public in the form of motorsports themed entertainment. The Company’s motorsports themed event operations consist principally of racing events at these major motorsports entertainment facilities, which, in total, currently have approximately 831,500 grandstand seats and 525 suites. The Company also conducts, either through operations of the particular facility or through certain wholly owned subsidiaries operating under the name “Americrown,” souvenir merchandising operations, food and beverage concession operations and catering services, both in suites and chalets, for customers at its motorsports entertainment facilities.

Motor Racing Network, Inc. (“MRN”), the Company’s proprietary radio network, produces and syndicates to radio stations live coverage of the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series races and certain other races conducted at the Company’s motorsports entertainment facilities, as well as some races from motorsports entertainment facilities the Company does not own. In addition, MRN provides production services for Sprint Vision, the trackside large screen video display units, at NASCAR Sprint Cup Series event weekends that take place at the Company’s motorsports facilities, as well as at Dover International Speedway and Pocono Raceway. MRN also produces and syndicates daily and weekly NASCAR racing-themed programs.

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of International Speedway Corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank demand deposit accounts and overnight sweep accounts used in the Company's cash management program. All highly liquid investments with stated maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents.

The Company maintained its cash and cash equivalents with a limited number of financial institutions at November 30, 2013.

RECEIVABLES: Receivables are stated at their estimated collectible amounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on historical experience of write offs and current expectations of conditions that might impact the collectability of accounts.

INVENTORIES: Inventories, consisting of finished goods, are stated at the lower of cost, determined on the first-in, first-out basis, or market.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT: Property and equipment, including improvements to existing facilities, are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings, grandstands and motorsports entertainment facilities	10-30 years
Furniture and equipment	3-8 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the related lease term or their estimated useful lives. The carrying values of property and equipment are evaluated for impairment upon the occurrence of an impairment indicator based upon expected future undiscounted cash flows. If events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, an impairment loss would be recognized equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and its fair value.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS: The Company's investments in joint ventures and other investees where it can exert significant influence on the investee, but does not have effective control over the investee, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The Company's equity in the net income (loss) from equity method investments is recorded as income (loss) with a corresponding increase (decrease) in the investment. Distributions received from the equity investees reduce the investment. Distributions from equity investees representing the Company's share of the equity investee's earnings are treated as cash proceeds from operations while distributions in excess of the equity investee's earnings are considered a return of capital and treated as cash proceeds from investing activities in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows. The Company recognizes the effects of transactions involving the sale or distribution by an equity investee of its common stock as capital transactions.

GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS: All business combinations are accounted for under the purchase method. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over fair value of the net assets acquired (including recognized intangibles) is recorded as goodwill. Business combinations involving existing motorsports entertainment facilities commonly result in a significant portion of the purchase price being allocated to the fair value of the contract-based intangible asset associated with long-term relationships manifest in the sanction agreements with sanctioning bodies, such as NASCAR and IMSA. The continuity of sanction agreements with these bodies has historically enabled the Company to host these motorsports events year after year. While individual sanction agreements may be of terms as short as one year, a significant portion of the purchase price in excess of the fair value of acquired tangible assets is commonly paid to acquire anticipated future cash flows from events promoted pursuant to these agreements which are expected to continue for the foreseeable future and therefore, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, are recorded as indefinite-lived intangible assets recognized apart from goodwill. The Company's goodwill and other intangible assets are all associated with our Motorsports Event segment.

The Company follows applicable authoritative guidance on accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets which specifies, among other things, non-amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and requires testing for possible impairment, either upon the occurrence of an impairment indicator or at least annually.

The Company completes its annual testing in its fiscal fourth quarter, based on assumptions regarding the Company's future business outlook and expected future discounted cash flows attributable to such assets (using the fair value assessment provision of applicable authoritative guidance), supported by quoted market prices or comparable transactions where available or applicable.

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In connection with the Company's fiscal 2013 assessment of goodwill and intangible assets for possible impairment, the Company used the methodology described above. The Company believes its methods used to determine fair value and evaluate possible impairment were appropriate, relevant, and represent methods customarily available and used for such purposes. The Company's latest annual assessment of goodwill and other intangible assets in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 indicated there had been no impairment and the fair value substantially exceeded the carrying value for the respective reporting units.

The Company believes its methods used to determine fair value and evaluate possible impairment were appropriate, relevant, and represent methods customarily available and most used for such purposes. Despite the current adverse economic trends, particularly the decline in consumer confidence and the level of unemployment, which have contributed to the decrease in attendance related as well as corporate partner revenues for certain of the Company's motorsports events during fiscal 2013, the Company believes there has been no significant change in the long-term fundamentals of its ongoing motorsports event business. The Company believes its present operational and cash flow outlook further support its conclusion. While the Company continues to review and analyze many factors that can impact its business prospects in the future, its analysis is subjective and is based on conditions existing at, and trends leading up to, the time the estimates and assumptions are made. Different conditions or assumptions, or changes in cash flows or profitability, if significant, could have a material adverse effect on the outcome of the impairment evaluation and the Company's future condition or results of operations.

DEFERRED FINANCING FEES: Deferred financing fees are amortized over the term of the related debt and are included in other non-current assets.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: Comprehensive income is the changes in equity of an enterprise except those resulting from shareholder transactions. Accumulated other comprehensive income consists of the following as of November 30, (in thousands):

	2012	2013
Interest rate swap, net of tax benefit of \$3,449 and \$3,025, respectively	\$(5,296	) \$(4,638

INCOME TAXES: Income taxes have been provided using the liability method. Under this method the Company's estimates of deferred income taxes and the significant items giving rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect its assessment of actual future taxes to be paid on items reflected in its financial statements, giving consideration to both timing and probability of realization.

The Company establishes tax reserves related to certain matters, including penalties and interest, in the period when it is determined that it is probable that additional taxes, penalties and interest will be paid, and the amount is reasonably estimable. Such tax reserves are adjusted, as needed, in light of changing circumstances, such as statute of limitations expirations and other developments relating to uncertain tax positions and current tax items under examination, appeal or litigation.

REVENUE RECOGNITION: Advance ticket sales and event-related revenues for future events are deferred until earned, which is generally once the events are conducted. The recognition of event-related expenses is matched with the recognition of event-related revenues. Revenues and related expenses from the sale of merchandise to retail customers, internet sales and direct sales to dealers are recognized at the time of the sale. Revenues are presented net of any applicable taxes collected and remitted to governmental agencies.

Kansas Speedway ("Kansas") and Chicagoland Speedway ("Chicagoland") offer Preferred Access Speedway Seating ("PASS") agreements, which give purchasers the exclusive right and obligation to purchase season-ticket packages for certain sanctioned racing events annually, under specified terms and conditions. Among the conditions, licensees are required to purchase all season-ticket packages when and as offered each year. PASS agreements automatically terminate without refund should owners not purchase any offered season tickets.

Net fees received under PASS agreements are deferred and are amortized into income over the term of the agreements. Long-term deferred income under the PASS agreements totals approximately \$7.8 million and \$6.5 million at November 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

ADVERTISING EXPENSE: Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$15.2 million, \$15.3 million and \$15.1 million for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

LOSS CONTINGENCIES: Legal and other costs incurred in conjunction with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

USE OF ESTIMATES: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities,

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disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

RECLASSIFICATIONS: Certain prior year amounts in the Consolidated Statements of Operations have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS: In February 2013, FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income". The objective of this Update is to set requirements for presentation for significant items reclassified to net income in their entirety during the period and for items not reclassified to net income in their entirety during the period. For public entities, the amended requirements are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. This statement only impacts disclosures of reclassification adjustments and is not material to the Company's financial statement presentation. The Company will adopt the amendments of this statement in fiscal 2014.

NOTE 2 — EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended November 30, (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	2011	2012	2013
Numerator:			
Net income	\$69,424	\$54,578	\$45,292
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding	47,602,574	46,386,355	46,470,647
Common stock options	8,605	10,276	15,914
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	47,611,179	46,396,631	46,486,561
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$1.46	\$1.18	\$0.97
Anti-dilutive shares excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share	254,945	231,496	143,656

NOTE 3 — PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following as of November 30, (in thousands):

	2012	2013
Land and leasehold improvements	\$241,393	\$246,138
Buildings, grandstands and motorsports entertainment facilities	1,541,276	1,520,405
Furniture and equipment	175,443	169,979
Construction in progress	105,128	87,318
	2,063,240	2,023,840
Less accumulated depreciation	701,054	746,864
	\$1,362,186	\$1,276,976

Depreciation expense was approximately \$76.9 million, \$77.8 million and \$94.0 million for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The depreciation expense for the year ended November 30, 2013 includes approximately \$15.4 million, or \$0.20 per diluted share, net of tax, of accelerated depreciation that was recorded due to the shortening the service lives of certain assets associated with DAYTONA Rising and capacity management initiatives.

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The Company recorded before-tax charges relating to retirements of long-lived assets during the fiscal years ending November 30, as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Losses on retirements of long-lived assets	\$4,687	\$11,143	\$16,607
Less: cash portion of losses on asset retirements	—	3,088	6,584
Non-cash losses on retirements of long-lived assets	\$4,687	\$8,055	\$10,023

The fiscal 2011 retirements are primarily attributable to the ongoing removal of certain assets in connection with the repaving of the track and grandstand enhancements at Phoenix International Raceway (“Phoenix”) and the grandstand enhancements at Kansas and Talladega Superspeedway (“Talladega”).

The fiscal 2012 retirements are primarily attributable to the ongoing removal of certain assets in connection with the track repaving at Kansas, as well as guest enhancements at Talladega, Richmond International Raceway (“Richmond”) and certain of the Company's other facilities.

The fiscal 2013 retirements are primarily attributable to the removal of assets not fully depreciated in connection with DAYTONA Rising, capacity management initiatives and other capital improvements.

NOTE 5 — EQUITY AND OTHER INVESTMENTS**Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway**

In February 2012, Kansas Entertainment, LLC, (“Kansas Entertainment”) a 50/50 joint venture of Penn Hollywood Kansas, Inc. (“Penn”), a subsidiary of Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Kansas Speedway Development Corporation (“KSDC”), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of ISC, opened the Hollywood-themed and branded destination entertainment facility, overlooking turn two of Kansas Speedway. Penn is the managing member of Kansas Entertainment and is responsible for the operations of the casino.

The Company has accounted for Kansas Entertainment as an equity investment in its financial statements as of November 30, 2013. Start up and related costs through opening were expensed through equity in net loss from equity investments. The Company’s 50.0 percent portion of Kansas Entertainment’s net loss was approximately \$4.2 million for fiscal year 2011, and net income of approximately \$2.8 million and \$9.4 million for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively, and is included in equity in net (loss) income from equity investments in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The net income from the equity investment in fiscal 2013 includes a property tax credit received in June 2013 as a result of the casino successfully negotiating a resolution to its property tax appeal. The Company's share of the resolution of the appeal attributable to prior years' property taxes contributed approximately \$1.1 million to the fiscal 2013 equity income amount.

Distributions from Kansas Entertainment, for the years ended November 30, are as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Distribution from profits	\$—	\$—	\$8,216
Distribution in excess of profits	—	11,000	13,284
Total Distributions	\$—	\$11,000	\$21,500

Subsequent to November 30, 2013, the Company received an additional \$4.5 million from Kansas Entertainment.

Staten Island Property

On August 5, 2013, the Company announced that it sold its 676 acre parcel of property located in Staten Island, New York, to Staten Island Marine Development, LLC (“Marine Development”). Marine Development purchased 100 percent of the outstanding equity membership interests of 380 Development LLC (“380 Development”), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of ISC and owner of the Staten Island property, for a total sales price of \$80.0 million. In addition, the Company previously received approximately \$4.2 million for an option provided to the purchaser that is nonrefundable and does not apply to the \$80.0 million sales price.

The Company received \$7.5 million, less closing and other administrative costs, of the sales price at closing. The remaining sales price was financed with the Company holding a secured mortgage interest in 380 Development as well as the underlying

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property. The mortgage balance bears interest at an annual rate of 7.0 percent. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Company will receive the remaining purchase price of \$72.5 million in payments of approximately \$6.1 million plus interest on this mortgage balance, due February 3, 2014, and \$66.4 million, due March 5, 2016. Interest on the latter mortgage balance will be paid 12 months after closing and then quarterly, in arrears. Based on the level of Marine Development's initial investment at closing and continuing investment, the Company has accounted for the transaction using the cost recovery method and has deferred recognition of any profits, which include the option proceeds and interest income until the carrying amount of the property is recovered, which will not be until the final payment is made.

As a result of the sale, the Company expects to receive a cash tax benefit of approximately \$41.9 million, based on its current corporate tax rate. This cash tax benefit, when combined with the net proceeds from the sale, will provide the Company with approximately \$118.0 million in incremental cash flow over the next several years.

Motorsports Authentics

The Company is a partner with Speedway Motorsports, Inc. in a 50/50 joint venture, SMISC, LLC, which, through its wholly owned subsidiary Motorsports Authentics, LLC conducts business under the name Motorsports Authentics ("MA"). MA designs, promotes, markets and distributes motorsports licensed merchandise. The Company's 50.0 percent investment in MA was previously reduced to zero and they Company did not recognize any net income or loss from operations of MA during fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively.

Summarized financial information of the Company's equity investments as of and for the years ended November 30, are as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Current assets	\$48,564	\$46,054	\$43,062
Noncurrent assets	173,393	258,239	238,772
Current liabilities	16,573	22,379	21,510
Noncurrent liabilities	4,065	1,819	1,242
Net sales	34,788	144,715	170,721
Gross profit	19,781	63,516	82,838
Operating (loss) income	(9,080)	) 8,914	21,770
Net (loss) income	(9,374)	) 9,266	21,986

NOTE 6 — GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The gross carrying value and accumulated amortization of the major classes of intangible assets relating to the Motorsports Event segment as of November 30, are as follows (in thousands):

	2012 Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangible assets:			
Food, beverage and merchandise contracts	\$10	\$8	\$2
Other	92	51	41
Total amortized intangible assets	102	59	43
Non-amortized intangible assets:			
NASCAR — sanction agreements	177,813	—	177,813
Other	793	—	793
Total non-amortized intangible assets	178,606	—	178,606
Total intangible assets	\$178,708	\$59	\$178,649

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	2013 Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangible assets:			
Food, beverage and merchandise contracts	\$10	\$8	\$2
Other	92	72	20
Total amortized intangible assets	102	80	22
Non-amortized intangible assets:			
NASCAR — sanction agreements	177,813	—	177,813
Other	793	—	793
Total non-amortized intangible assets	178,606	—	178,606
Total intangible assets	\$178,708	\$80	\$178,628

The following table presents current and expected amortization expense of the existing intangible assets as of November 30, for each of the following periods (in thousands):

Amortization expense for the year ended November 30, 2013	\$21
Estimated amortization expense for the year ending November 30:	
2014	16
2015	6
2016	—
2017	—
2018	—

There were no changes in the carrying value of goodwill during fiscal 2012 and 2013.

NOTE 7 — LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following as of November 30, (in thousands):

	2012	2013
4.63 percent Senior Notes	\$65,000	\$65,000
3.95 percent Senior Notes	100,000	100,000
4.82 percent Revenue Bonds	970	662
6.25 percent Term Loan	50,318	49,948
TIF bond debt service funding commitment	60,644	58,877
Revolving Credit Facility	—	—
	276,932	274,487
Less: current portion	2,513	2,807
	\$274,419	\$271,680

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Schedule of Payments (in thousands)

For the year ending November 30:

2014	\$2,807
2015	3,436
2016	3,408
2017	3,738
2018	4,091
Thereafter	257,590
	275,070
Net premium	(583)
Total	\$274,487

The Company's \$65.0 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes ("4.63 percent Senior Notes") bear interest at 4.63 percent and are due January 2021, require semi-annual interest payments on January 18 and July 18 through their maturity. The 4.63 percent Senior Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part, at the Company's option, at any time or from time to time at redemption prices as defined in the indenture. Certain of the Company's wholly owned domestic subsidiaries are guarantors of the 4.63 percent Senior Notes. The 4.63 percent Senior Notes also contain various restrictive covenants. At November 30, 2013, outstanding principal on the 4.63 percent Senior Notes was approximately \$65.0 million.

The Company's \$100.0 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes ("3.95 percent Senior Notes") bear interest at 3.95 percent and are due September 2024. The 3.95 percent Senior Notes require semi-annual interest payments on March 13 and September 13 through their maturity. The 3.95 percent Senior Notes may be redeemed in whole or in part, at our option, at any time or from time to time at redemption prices as defined in the indenture. Certain of the Company's wholly owned domestic subsidiaries are guarantors of the 3.95 percent Senior Notes. The 3.95 percent Senior Notes also contain various restrictive covenants. At November 30, 2013, outstanding principal on the 3.95 percent Senior Notes was approximately \$100.0 million.

Debt associated with the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Chicagoland Speedway Corporation, which owns and operates Chicagoland and Route 66 Raceway, consists of Revenue bonds payable ("4.82 percent Revenue Bonds") consisting of economic development revenue bonds issued by the City of Joliet, Illinois to finance certain land improvements. The 4.82 percent Revenue Bonds have an interest rate of 4.82 percent and a monthly payment of approximately \$29,000 principal and interest. At November 30, 2013, outstanding principal on the 4.82 percent Revenue Bonds was approximately \$0.7 million.

The term loan ("6.25 percent Term Loan"), related to the Company's International Motorsports Center, has a 25 year term due October 2034, an interest rate of 6.25 percent, and a current monthly payment of approximately \$292,000 principal and interest. At November 30, 2013, the outstanding principal on the 6.25 percent Term Loan was approximately \$49.9 million.

In January 1999, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas ("Unified Government"), issued approximately \$71.3 million in taxable special obligation revenue ("TIF") bonds in connection with the financing of construction of Kansas Speedway. At November 30, 2013, outstanding TIF bonds totaled approximately \$58.9 million, net of the unamortized discount, which is comprised of a \$9.8 million principal amount, 6.15 percent term bond due December 1, 2017 and a \$49.7 million principal amount, 6.75 percent term bond due December 1, 2027. The TIF bonds are repaid by the Unified Government with payments made in lieu of property taxes ("Funding Commitment") by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Kansas Speedway Corporation ("KSC"). Principal (mandatory redemption) payments per the Funding Commitment are payable by KSC on October 1 of each year. The semi-annual interest component of the Funding Commitment is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year. KSC granted a mortgage and security interest in the Kansas project for its Funding Commitment obligation.

The Company's \$300.0 million revolving credit facility ("2012 Credit Facility") contains a feature that allows the Company to increase the credit facility to a total of \$500.0 million, subject to certain conditions. The 2012 Credit Facility is scheduled to mature in November 2017 and accrues interest at LIBOR plus 100.0 — 162.5 basis points,

depending on the better of its debt rating as determined by specified rating agencies or the Company's leverage ratio. The 2012 Credit Facility contains various restrictive covenants. At November 30, 2013, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the 2012 Credit Facility.

At November 30, 2013, the Company has approximately \$4.6 million, net of tax, deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with a terminated interest rate swap which is being amortized as interest expense over life of the 4.63 percent

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Senior Notes (see above). The Company expects to recognize approximately \$0.7 million, net of tax, of this balance during the next 12 months in the consolidated statement of operations.

Total interest expense incurred by the Company for the years ended November 30, are as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Interest expense	\$18,486	\$17,220	\$16,576
Less: capitalized interest	3,776	3,719	1,355
Net interest expense	\$14,710	\$13,501	\$15,221

Financing costs of approximately \$5.0 million and \$4.4 million, net of accumulated amortization, have been deferred and are included in other assets at November 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively. These costs are being amortized on a straight line method, which approximates the effective yield method, over the life of the related financing.

NOTE 8 — FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of the provision for income taxes for the years ended November 30, are as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$7,941	\$18,466	\$(8,008)
State	1,386	1,003	(220)
Foreign	(22)) —	—
Deferred tax expense:			
Federal	32,815	8,608	33,235
State	2,873	3,881	2,777
Foreign	—	(305)) —
Provision for income taxes	\$44,993	\$31,653	\$27,784

The reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the federal statutory tax rates to income tax expense from continuing operations for the years ended November 30, is as follows (percent of pre-tax income):

	2011	2012	2013
Income tax computed at federal statutory rates	35.0	% 35.0	% 35.0
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	3.9	4.5	4.2
Valuation Allowance	—	(2.7)) —
State tax credits, net of federal tax benefit	(0.4)) (0.6)) —
Other, net	0.8	0.5	(1.2)
	39.3	% 36.7	% 38.0

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The components of the net deferred tax assets (liabilities) at November 30, are as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2013	
Impaired long-lived assets	\$37,756	\$—	
Unrecognized tax benefits	778	—	
Amortization and depreciation	917	895	
Loss carryforwards	6,236	9,919	
Deferred revenues	2,110	3,684	
Accruals	3,876	3,754	
Compensation related	2,543	3,075	
Deferred expenses	1,791	—	
Interest	5,416	4,749	
Equity investment	1,495	—	
Other	6	6	
Deferred tax assets	62,924	26,082	
Valuation allowance	(1,361)	(1,363))
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	61,563	24,719	
Amortization and depreciation	(387,549)	(381,144))
Equity investment	—	(6,620))
Other	(208)	(364))
Deferred tax liabilities	(387,757)	(388,128))
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$(326,194)	\$(363,409))
Deferred tax assets — current	\$2,029	\$3,122	
Deferred tax liabilities — noncurrent	(328,223)	(366,531))
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$(326,194)	\$(363,409))

The Company has recorded deferred tax assets related to various state loss carryforwards totaling approximately \$9.9 million that expire in varying amounts beginning in fiscal 2019. The valuation allowance has been provided due to the uncertainty regarding the realization of state deferred tax assets associated with these loss carryforwards. In evaluating the Company's ability to recover its deferred income tax assets it considers all available positive and negative evidence, including operating results, ongoing tax planning and forecasts of future taxable income on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis.

Federal returns for fiscal years 2010 through 2013 remain open and subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company files and remits state income taxes in various states where the Company has determined it is required to file state income taxes. The Company's filings with those states remain open for audit for the fiscal years 2009 through 2013.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax liability is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 1, 2012	\$457
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	14
Additions for tax positions of prior years	—
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(41)
Balance at November 30, 2013	\$430

The effective income tax rate for fiscal year ended November 30, 2011 approximated the statutory income tax rate. The reduction in the valuation allowance associated with the wind-up of certain Canadian business operations is the principal cause of the decreased effective income tax rate as compared to the statutory income tax rate, for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012. Certain state settlements are the principal cause of the decreased effective income tax rate as compared to the statutory income tax rate, for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013.

As a result of the above items, the Company's effective income tax rate decreased from the statutory income rate to approximately 36.7 percent and 38.0 percent for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

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NOTE 9 — CAPITAL STOCK

The Company's authorized capital includes 80.0 million shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$.01 ("Class A Common Stock"), 40.0 million shares of Class B Common Stock, par value \$.01 ("Class B Common Stock"), and 1.0 million shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$.01 ("Preferred Stock"). The shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock are identical in all respects, except for voting rights and conversion rights as described below. Each share of Class A Common Stock entitles the holder to one-fifth (1/5) vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the Company's shareholders and each share of Class B Common Stock entitles the holder to one (1) vote on each such matter, in each case including the election of directors. Holders of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends at the same rate if and when declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available there from, subject to the dividend and liquidation rights of any Preferred Stock that may be issued and outstanding. Class A Common Stock has no conversion rights. Class B Common Stock is convertible into Class A Common Stock, in whole or in part, at any time at the option of the holder on the basis of one share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class B Common Stock converted. Each share of Class B Common Stock will also automatically convert into one share of Class A Common Stock if, on the record date of any meeting of the shareholders, the number of shares of Class B Common Stock then outstanding is less than 10.0 percent of the aggregate number of shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock then outstanding.

The Board of Directors of the Company is authorized, without further shareholder action, to divide any or all shares of the authorized Preferred Stock into series and fix and determine the designations, preferences and relative rights and qualifications, limitations, or restrictions thereon of any series so established, including voting powers, dividend rights, liquidation preferences, redemption rights and conversion privileges. No shares of Preferred Stock are outstanding. The Board of Directors has not authorized any series of Preferred Stock, and there are no plans, agreements or understandings for the authorization or issuance of any shares of Preferred Stock.

Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has a share repurchase program ("Stock Purchase Plan") under which it is authorized to purchase up to \$330.0 million of its outstanding Class A common shares. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased under the Stock Purchase Plan will depend on a variety of factors, including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, capital availability and other market conditions. The Stock Purchase Plan may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. No shares have been or will be knowingly purchased from Company insiders or their affiliates.

Since inception of the Stock Purchase Plan through November 30, 2013, the Company has purchased 7,063,962 shares of its Class A common shares, for a total of approximately \$268.3 million. Included in these totals are the purchases of 1,435,811 and 405,538 shares of the Company's Class A common shares at an average cost of approximately \$25.87 and \$25.40 per share (including commissions), for a total of approximately \$37.1 million and \$10.3 million, during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011 and 2012, respectively. There were no purchases of the Company's Class A shares during fiscal 2013. These transactions occurred in open market purchases and pursuant to a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1. At November 30, 2013, the Company has approximately \$61.7 million remaining repurchase authority under the current Stock Purchase Plan.

NOTE 10 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

International Speedway Corporation has a salary incentive plan (the "ISC Plan") designed to qualify under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Employees of International Speedway Corporation and certain participating subsidiaries who have completed one month of continuous service are eligible to participate in the ISC Plan. After twelve months of continuous service, matching contributions are made to a savings trust (subject to certain limits) concurrent with employees' contributions. The level of the matching contribution depends upon the amount of the employee contribution. Employees become 100 percent vested upon entrance to the ISC Plan. The contribution expense for the ISC Plan was approximately \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

The estimated cost to complete approved projects and current construction in progress at November 30, 2013 at the Company's existing facilities is approximately \$330.7 million.

In October 2002, the Unified Government issued subordinate sales tax special obligation revenue bonds (“2002 STAR Bonds”) totaling approximately \$6.3 million to reimburse the Company for certain construction already completed on the second phase of the Kansas Speedway project and to fund certain additional construction. The 2002 STAR Bonds, which require annual debt service payments and are due December 1, 2022, will be retired with state and local taxes generated within the speedway’s boundaries and are not the Company’s obligation. KSC has agreed to guarantee the payment of principal, any required premium and interest on the 2002 STAR Bonds. At November 30, 2013, the Unified Government had approximately

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\$1.7 million outstanding on 2002 STAR Bonds. Under a keepwell agreement, the Company has agreed to provide financial assistance to KSC, if necessary, to support KSC's guarantee of the 2002 STAR Bonds.

The Company operates Homestead-Miami Speedway under an operating agreement which expires December 31, 2032 and provides for subsequent renewal terms through December 31, 2075. The Company operates Daytona under an operating lease agreement which expires November 7, 2054. The Company also has various operating leases for office space and equipment. The future minimum payments under the operating agreement and leases utilized by the Company having initial or remaining non-cancelable terms in excess of one year at November 30, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

For the year ending November 30:	Operating Agreement	Operating Leases
2014	\$2,220	\$3,674
2015	2,220	2,695
2016	1,152	1,875
2017	1,055	1,403
2018	1,055	1,311
Thereafter	14,858	32,547
Total	\$22,560	\$43,505

Total expenses incurred under the track operating agreement, these operating leases and all other short-term rentals during the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were approximately \$14.0 million, \$13.5 million, and \$13.5 million, respectively.

In connection with the Company's automobile and workers' compensation insurance coverages and certain construction contracts, the Company has standby letter of credit agreements in favor of third parties totaling approximately \$4.0 million at November 30, 2013. At November 30, 2013, there were no amounts drawn on the standby letters of credit.

Current Litigation

The Company is from time to time a party to routine litigation incidental to its business. Management does not believe that the resolution of any or all of such litigation will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. In addition, on February 23, 2013, during the last lap of the NASCAR Nationwide Series race at Daytona International Speedway, an on-track incident resulted in debris from a race car entering the grandstands and injuring numerous spectators. The Company has been put on notice of a number of claims as a result of this incident; however it is confident that it has adequate insurance to cover any losses, in excess of our \$1.5 million deductible, resulting from claims surrounding this incident.

NOTE 11 — RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES AND TRANSACTIONS

All of the racing events that take place during the Company's fiscal year are sanctioned by various racing organizations such as the American Historic Racing Motorcycle Association, the American Motorcyclist Association, the Automobile Racing Club of America, the American Sportbike Racing Association — Championship Cup Series, the Federation Internationale de L'Automobile, the Federation Internationale Motocycliste, IMSA, Historic Sportscar Racing, IndyCar Series, NASCAR, NHRA, the Porsche Club of America, the Sports Car Club of America, the Sportscar Vintage Racing Association, the United States Auto Club and the World Karting Association. NASCAR, which sanctions many of the Company's principal racing events, is a member of the France Family Group which controls over 72.0 percent of the combined voting power of the outstanding stock of the Company, as of November 30, 2013, and some members of which serve as directors and officers of the Company. Standard NASCAR sanction agreements require racetrack operators to pay sanction fees and prize and point fund monies for each sanctioned event conducted. The prize and point fund monies are distributed by NASCAR to participants in the events. Prize and point fund monies paid by the Company to NASCAR for disbursement to competitors, which are exclusive of NASCAR sanction fees, totaled approximately \$127.7 million, \$128.7 million and \$132.2 million, for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The Company has outstanding receivables related to NASCAR and its affiliates of approximately \$17.9 million and \$18.5 million at November 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Under current agreements, NASCAR contracts directly with certain network providers for television rights to the entire NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series schedules. Under the terms of this arrangement, NASCAR retains 10.0 percent of the gross broadcast rights fees allocated to each NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series event as a component of its sanction fees. The promoter records 90.0 percent of the gross broadcast rights fees as revenue and then records 25.0 percent of the gross broadcast rights fees as part of its awards to the competitors. Ultimately, the

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promoter retains 65.0 percent of the net cash proceeds from the gross broadcast rights fees allocated to the event. The Company's television broadcast and ancillary rights fees received from NASCAR for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, Nationwide and Camping World Truck series events conducted at its wholly owned facilities were approximately \$278.8 million, \$281.2 million and \$292.5 million in fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

In addition, NASCAR and the Company share a variety of expenses in the ordinary course of business. NASCAR pays rent, as well as a related maintenance fee (allocated based on square footage), to the Company for office space in Daytona Beach, Florida. NASCAR pays the Company for radio, program and strategic initiative advertising, hospitality and suite rentals, various tickets and credentials, catering services, participation in a NASCAR racing event banquet, and track and other equipment rentals based on similar prices paid by unrelated, third party purchasers of similar items. The Company pays NASCAR for certain advertising, participation in NASCAR racing series banquets, the use of NASCAR trademarks and intellectual images and production space for Sprint Vision based on similar prices paid by unrelated, third party purchasers of similar items. The Company's payments to NASCAR for MRN's broadcast rights to NASCAR Camping World Truck races represent an agreed-upon percentage of the Company's advertising revenues attributable to such race broadcasts. NASCAR also reimburses the Company for 50.0 percent of the compensation paid to certain personnel working in the Company's legal, risk management and transportation departments, as well as 50.0 percent of the compensation expense associated with certain receptionists. The Company reimburses NASCAR for 50.0 percent of the compensation paid to certain personnel working in NASCAR's legal department. NASCAR's reimbursement for use of the Company's mailroom, janitorial services, security services, catering, graphic arts, photo and publishing services, telephone system and the Company's reimbursement of NASCAR for use of corporate aircraft is based on actual usage or an allocation of total actual usage. The aggregate amount received from NASCAR by the Company for shared expenses, net of amounts paid by the Company for shared expenses, totaled approximately \$9.3 million, \$8.6 million and \$9.3 million during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

IMSA, a wholly owned subsidiary of NASCAR, sanctions various events at certain of the Company's facilities. Standard IMSA sanction agreements require racetrack operators to pay sanction fees and prize and point fund monies for each sanctioned event conducted. The prize and point fund monies are distributed by IMSA to participants in the events. Sanction fees paid by the Company to IMSA totaled approximately \$1.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

AMA Pro Racing, an entity controlled by a member of the France Family Group, sanctions various events at certain of the Company's facilities. Standard AMA Pro Racing sanction agreements require racetrack operators to pay sanction fees and prize and point fund monies for each sanctioned event conducted. The prize and point fund monies are distributed by AMA Pro Racing to participants in the events. Sanction fees paid by the Company to AMA Pro Racing totaled approximately \$0.6 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The Company strives to ensure, and management believes that, the terms of the Company's transactions with NASCAR, IMSA and AMA Pro Racing are no less favorable to the Company than could be obtained in arms-length negotiations.

Certain members of the France Family Group paid the Company for the utilization of security services, event planning, event tickets, purchase of catering services, maintenance services, and certain equipment. The amounts paid for these items were based on actual costs incurred, similar prices paid by unrelated third party purchasers of similar items or estimated fair market values. The net amount received by the Company for these items, totaled approximately \$321,000, \$318,000 and \$398,000 during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Crotty, Bartlett & Kelly, P.A. ("Crotty, Bartlett & Kelly"), is a law firm controlled by family members of W. Garrett Crotty, one of the Company's executive officers. The Company engages Crotty, Bartlett & Kelly for certain legal and consulting services. The aggregate amount paid to Crotty, Bartlett & Kelly by the Company for legal and consulting services totaled approximately \$28,000, \$30,000 and \$31,000 during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

J. Hyatt Brown, one of the Company's directors, serves as Chairman of Brown & Brown, Inc. ("Brown & Brown"). Brown & Brown has received commissions for serving as the Company's insurance broker for several of the Company's insurance policies, including the Company's property and casualty policy and certain employee benefit programs. The aggregate commissions received by Brown & Brown in connection with the Company's policies were

approximately \$457,000, \$466,000 and \$487,000 during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. In fiscal 2013, Brown & Brown paid the Company approximately \$122,000 for the purchase of tickets and track rental fees. The amounts paid for these items were based on actual costs incurred, similar prices paid by unrelated third party purchasers of similar items or estimated fair market values.

One of the Company's directors, Christy F. Harris, is Of Counsel to Kinsey, Vincent Pyle, L.C., a law firm that provided legal services to the Company during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013. The Company paid approximately \$76,000, \$83,000 and \$114,000 for these services in fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, which were charged to the Company on the same basis as those provided other clients.

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NOTE 12 — SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for income taxes and interest for the years ended November 30, is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Income taxes paid	\$2,733	\$20,923	\$18,141
Interest paid	\$15,403	\$15,099	\$14,731

NOTE 13 — LONG-TERM STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

On November 30, 2013, the Company has two share-based compensation plans, which are described below. Compensation cost included in operating expenses in the accompanying statement of operations for those plans was \$1.5 million, \$1.9 million, and \$2.5 million for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for share-based compensation arrangements was approximately \$576,000, \$735,000 and \$992,000 for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

The Company's 1996 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan (the "1996 Plan") authorized the grant of stock options (incentive and nonqualified), stock appreciation rights and restricted stock. The Company reserved an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares (subject to adjustment for stock splits and similar capital changes) of the Company's Class A Common Stock for grants under the 1996 Plan. The 1996 Plan terminated in September 2006. All unvested stock options and restricted stock granted prior to the termination will continue to vest and will continue to be exercisable in accordance with their original terms.

In April, 2006, the Company's shareholders' approved the 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan") which authorizes the grant of stock options (incentive and non-qualified), stock appreciation rights, restricted and unrestricted stock, cash awards and Performance Units (as defined in the 2006 Plan) to employees, consultants and advisors of the Company capable of contributing to the Company's performance. The Company has reserved an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares (subject to adjustment for stock splits and similar capital changes) of the Company's Class A Common Stock for grants under the 2006 Plan. Incentive Stock Options may be granted only to employees eligible to receive them under the Internal Revenue Code of 1996, as amended. The 2006 Plan approved by the shareholders appoints the Compensation Committee (the "Committee") to administer the 2006 Plan. Awards under the 2006 Plan will contain such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the 2006 Plan as the Committee in its discretion approves. The Committee has discretion to administer the 2006 Plan in the manner which it determines, from time to time, is in the best interest of the Company.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awarded under the 1996 Plan and 2006 Plan (collectively the "Plans") generally is subject to forfeiture in the event of termination of employment prior to vesting dates. Prior to vesting, the Plans participants own the shares and may vote and receive dividends, but are subject to certain restrictions. Restrictions include the prohibition of the sale or transfer of the shares during the period prior to vesting of the shares. The Company also has the right of first refusal to purchase any shares of stock issued under the Plans which are offered for sale subsequent to vesting. In accordance with ASC 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation" the Company is recognizing stock-based compensation on these restricted shares awarded on the accelerated method over the requisite service period. The fair value of nonvested restricted stock is determined based on the opening trading price of the Company's Class A Common Stock on the grant date.

The Company granted 50,798, 171,802 and 80,514 shares of restricted stock awards of the Company's Class A Common Stock during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, to certain officers, managers, and other employees under the Plans. The shares of restricted stock awarded vest at the rate of 50.0 percent on the third anniversary of the award date and the remaining 50.0 percent on the fifth anniversary of the award date. The weighted average grant date fair value of these restricted stock awards was \$30.60, \$26.69 and \$32.87 per share, respectively.

The Company granted 10,560, 9,168 and 9,540 shares of restricted stock awards of the Company's Class A Common Stock during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, to non-employee directors as

partial compensation for their service as a director. The shares of restricted stock awarded vest at the rate of 100.0 percent on the one year anniversary after the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value of these restricted share awards was \$28.41, \$26.18 and \$31.47 per share, respectively.

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A summary of the status of the Company's restricted stock as of November 30, 2013, and changes during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013, is presented as follows:

	Restricted Shares	Weighted- Average Grant- Date Fair Value (Per Share)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)
Unvested at November 30, 2012	291,587	\$28.24	
Granted	90,054	32.72	
Vested	(39,810)	) 33.06	
Forfeited	(3,442)	) 26.69	
Unvested at November 30, 2013	338,389	28.88	3.6

As of November 30, 2013, there was approximately \$5.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards granted under the Stock Plans. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.6 years. The total fair value of restricted stock awards vested during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, was approximately \$1.2 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Nonqualified and Incentive Stock Options

In fiscal 2010 a portion of each non-employee director's compensation for their service as a director is through awards of options to acquire shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock under the Plans. These options become exercisable one year after the date of grant and expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant. The Company also grants options to certain non-officer managers to purchase the Company's Class A Common Stock under the Plans. These options generally vest over a two and one-half year period and expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant. The Company records stock-based compensation cost on its stock options awarded on the straight-line method over the requisite service period.

The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatilities are based on implied volatilities from historical volatility of the Company's stock and other factors. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model. Separate groups of employees that have similar historical exercise behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. The expected term of options granted is estimated based on historical exercise behavior and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

A summary of option activity under the Stock Plan as of November 30, 2013, and changes during the year then ended is presented as follows:

Options	Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at November 30, 2012	224,252	\$40.25		
Expired	(16,929)) 42.80		
Exercised	(13,250)) 25.64		
Forfeited	—	—		

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Outstanding at November 30, 2013	194,073	41.03	3.89	\$499,933
Vested and Exercisable at November 30, 2013	194,073	\$41.03	3.89	\$499,933

There were no options granted in fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013. There were 2,000, zero, and 13,250 options exercised during fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively were approximately \$7,000, zero and \$102,000, respectively. The actual tax

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benefit realized for the tax deductions from exercise of the stock options totaled approximately \$3,000, zero and \$40,000 for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

As of November 30, 2013, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options granted under the Stock Plan.

NOTE 14 — FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In accordance with the “Financial Instruments” Topic, ASC 825-10 and in accordance with the “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” Topic, ASC 820-10, these topics discuss key considerations in determining fair value in such markets, and expanding disclosures on recurring fair value measurements using unobservable inputs (Level 3), clarification and additional disclosure is required about the use of fair value measurements.

Various inputs are considered when determining the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities. These items approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below:

Level 1 — observable market inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2 — other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, credit risk, etc.)

Level 3 — significant unobservable inputs (including the Company’s own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

At November 30, 2013, the Company had money market funds totaling approximately \$62.3 million and are included in cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets. All inputs used to determine fair value are considered level 1 inputs.

Fair values of long-term debt are based on quoted market prices at the date of measurement. The Company’s credit facilities approximate fair value as they bear interest rates that approximate market. These inputs used to determine fair value are considered level 2 inputs. At November 30, 2013, the fair value of the long-term debt, as determined by quotes from financial institutions, was approximately \$293.0 million compared to the carrying amount of approximately \$274.5 million.

The Company had no level 3 inputs as of November 30, 2013.

NOTE 15 — QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)

The Company derives most of its income from a limited number of NASCAR-sanctioned races. As a result, the Company’s business has been, and is expected to remain, highly seasonal based on the timing of major events.

The following table presents certain unaudited financial data for each quarter of fiscal 2012 and 2013 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Quarter Ended			
	February 29, 2012	May 31, 2012	August 31, 2012	November 30, 2012
Total revenue	\$127,398	\$179,595	\$115,926	\$189,448
Operating income	29,699	33,169	696	41,445
Net income (loss)	17,139	13,740	(1,037)	) 24,736
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.37	0.30	(0.02)	) 0.53
	Fiscal Quarter Ended			
	February 28, 2013	May 31, 2013	August 31, 2013	November 30, 2013
Total revenue	\$128,552	\$178,374	\$117,046	\$188,668
Operating income (loss)	25,147	37,080	(13,067)	) 29,532
Net income (loss)	13,513	22,440	(7,866)) 17,205
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.29	0.48	(0.17)) 0.37

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NOTE 16 — SEGMENT REPORTING

The general nature of the Company's business is a motorsports themed amusement enterprise, furnishing amusement to the public in the form of motorsports themed entertainment. The Company's motorsports event operations consist principally of racing events at its major motorsports entertainment facilities. The reporting units within the motorsports segment portfolio are reviewed together as the nature of the products and services, the production processes used, the type or class of customer using our products and services, and the methods used to distribute our products or provide their services are consistent in objectives and principles, and predominately uniform and centralized throughout the Company. The Company's remaining business units, which are comprised of the radio network production and syndication of numerous racing events and programs, certain souvenir merchandising operations not associated with the promotion of motorsports events at the Company's facilities, construction management services, leasing operations, and financing and licensing operations are included in the "All Other" segment. The Company evaluates financial performance of the business units on operating profit after allocation of corporate general and administrative ("G&A") expenses. Corporate G&A expenses are allocated to business units based on each business unit's net revenues to total net revenues.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Intersegment sales are accounted for at prices comparable to unaffiliated customers. Intersegment revenues were approximately \$2.4 million, \$2.1 million and \$2.4 million for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The following table shows information by operating segment (in thousands):

	For the Year Ended November 30, 2011		
	Motorsports Event	All Other	Total
Revenues	\$599,565	\$32,497	\$632,062
Depreciation and amortization	69,651	7,220	76,871
Operating income (loss)	133,806	(641)	) 133,165
Equity investments loss	—	(4,177)	) (4,177)
Capital expenditures	65,301	11,547	76,848
Total assets	1,616,738	327,901	1,944,639
Equity investments	—	100,137	100,137
	For the Year Ended November 30, 2012		
	Motorsports Event	All Other	Total
Revenues	\$585,097	\$29,338	\$614,435
Depreciation and amortization	71,781	6,089	77,870
Operating income (loss)	107,118	(2,109)	) 105,009
Equity investments income	—	2,757	2,757
Capital expenditures	79,334	3,538	82,872
Total assets	1,598,551	343,190	1,941,741
Equity investments	—	146,378	146,378
	For the Year Ended November 30, 2013		
	Motorsports Event	All Other	Total
Revenues	\$589,435	\$25,618	\$615,053
Depreciation and amortization	88,499	5,490	93,989
Operating income (loss)	82,500	(3,808)	) 78,692
Equity investments income	—	9,434	9,434
Capital expenditures	81,938	3,601	85,539
Total assets	1,520,069	497,437	2,017,506

Equity investments	—	134,327	134,327
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Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (in thousands)

Description	Balance beginning of period	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Deductions (A)	Balance at end of period
For the year ended November 30, 2011 Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,200	\$ 132	\$ 332	\$ 1,000
For the year ended November 30, 2012 Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,000	341	341	1,000
For the year ended November 30, 2013 Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,000	382	382	1,000

(A) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

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

None.

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ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, subject to limitations as noted below, were effective at November 30, 2013, and during the period prior to and including the date of this report.

Because of its inherent limitations, our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect misstatements. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

January 28, 2014

We, as members of management of International Speedway Corporation, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f). 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. 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 our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect misstatements. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. 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 and procedures may deteriorate.

We, under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework). Based on this assessment, we concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on the specified criteria. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended November 30, 2013, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item is set forth under the headings "Directors, Nominees, and Officers" and under the subheading "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Company's 2014 Proxy Statement to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") within 120 days after November 30, 2013 in

connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Company's 2014 annual meeting of shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is set forth under the heading “Executive Compensation” and under the heading “Directors, Nominees and Officers” in the Company’s 2014 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after November 30, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item is set forth under the headings “Voting Securities and Principal Holders” and under the heading “Directors, Nominees and Officers” in the Company’s 2014 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after November 30, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item is set forth under the heading under the subheading "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" under the heading "Executive Compensation" and under the subheadings "Directors Holding Office Until 2015 Annual Meeting", "Board Leadership" and “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” under the heading “Directors, Nominees and Officers” in the Company’s 2014 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after November 30, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is set forth under the heading "Registered Independent Public Accounting Firm" and subheading “Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures” under the heading “Registered Independent Public Accounting Firm” in the Company’s 2014 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after November 30, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents filed as a part of this report

1. Consolidated Financial Statements listed below:

International Speedway Corporation

Consolidated Balance Sheets

— November 30, 2012 and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Operations

— Years ended November 30, 2011, 2012, and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

— Years ended November 30, 2011, 2012, and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity

— Years ended November 30, 2011, 2012, and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

— Years ended November 30, 2011, 2012, and 2013

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules listed below:

II — Valuation and qualifying accounts

All other schedules are omitted since the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the financial statements and notes thereto.

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3. Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	— Articles of Amendment of the Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as filed with the Florida Department of State on July 26, 1999. (3.1)*
3.2	— Conformed Copy of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended as of July 26, 1999. (3.2)*
3.3	— Conformed Copy of Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company. (3)(ii)**
4.1	— Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 13, 2012, among the Company and purchasers party thereto. (4.2)***
4.2	— Form of Series 2012A Note due 2024 (included in Exhibit 4.1). (4.2)***
4.3	— Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2012, among the Company, certain subsidiaries and the lenders party thereto. (10.1)****
4.4	— Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 18, 2011, among the Company and purchasers party thereto. (10.1)*****
4.5	— Form of Series 2011A Note due 2021 (included in Exhibit 10.1). (10.1)*****
10.1	— Daytona Property Lease. (10.4)*****
10.2	— 1996 Long-Term Incentive Plan. (10.6)*****
10.3	— 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan. (4)*****
10.4	— Design-Build Agreement. (10.1) *****
21	— Subsidiaries of the Registrant — filed herewith.
23.1	— Consent of Ernst & Young LLP — filed herewith.
31.1	— Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer — filed herewith
31.2	— Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer — filed herewith.
32	— Section 1350 Certification — filed herewith.
101.INS	— XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	— XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	— XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	— XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	— XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	— XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
*	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated July 26, 1999.
**	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2003.
***	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on September 18, 2012.
****	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2012.
*****	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on January 20, 2011.
*****	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 1998.
*****	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed on February 11, 2010.
*****	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit shown in parentheses and filed with the Company's Amended Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2013.

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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.

International Speedway Corporation

By: /s/ Daniel W. Houser
Daniel W. Houser
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer

Dated: January 28, 2014

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Lesa France Kennedy Lesa France Kennedy	Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)	January 28, 2014
/s/ Daniel W. Houser Daniel W. Houser	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	January 28, 2014
/s/ James C. France James C. France	Chairman of the Board	January 28, 2014
/s/ Brian Z. France Brian Z. France	Director	January 28, 2014
/s/ Larry Aiello, Jr. Larry Aiello, Jr.	Director	January 28, 2014
/s/ J. Hyatt Brown J. Hyatt Brown	Director	January 28, 2014
/s/ William P. Graves William P. Graves	Director	January 28, 2014
/s/ Christy F. Harris Christy F. Harris	Director	January 28, 2014
/s/ Morteza Hosseini – Kargar Morteza Hosseini – Kargar	Director	January 28, 2014