

UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE INC
Form 10-Q
May 01, 2015

U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q
(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

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

Commission File Number 1-31923

UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
16220 North Scottsdale Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, Arizona 85254
(Address of principal executive offices)
(623) 445-9500

86-0226984
(IRS Employer Identification
No.)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

At April 24, 2015, there were 24,137,317 shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock.

UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC.
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FOR THE QUARTER ENDED March 31, 2015

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Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act) and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), which include information relating to future events, future financial performance, strategies, expectations, competitive environment, regulation and availability of resources. From time to time, we also provide forward-looking statements in other materials we release to the public as well as verbal forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding: proposed new programs; scheduled openings of new campuses and campus expansions; expectations that regulatory developments, or agency interpretations of such regulatory developments or other matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity and anticipated timing for ongoing regulatory initiatives; statements concerning projections, predictions, expectations, estimates or forecasts as to our business, financial and operational results and future economic performance; and statements of management’s goals and objectives and other similar expressions. Such statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events; they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” “expect,” “anticipates,” “future,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense identify forward-looking statements. However, not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

We cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be realized, although we believe we have been prudent in our plans and assumptions. Achievement of future results is subject to risks, uncertainties and potentially inaccurate assumptions. Many events beyond our control may determine whether results we anticipate will be achieved. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could differ materially from past results and those anticipated, estimated or projected. You should bear this in mind as you consider forward-looking statements.

Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our Form 10-Q, 8-K and 10-K reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Annual Report on Form 10-K that we filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014 listed various important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. We note these factors for investors within the meaning of Section 21E of the Exchange Act and Section 27A of the Securities Act. Readers can find them under the heading “Risk Factors” in the Form 10-K and in this Form 10-Q, and investors should refer to them. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. Consequently, you should not consider any such list to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties. Our filings with the SEC may be accessed at the SEC’s web site at www.sec.gov.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
	(In thousands)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,367	\$ 38,985
Restricted cash	8,199	6,544
Investments, current portion	48,244	45,906
Receivables, net	9,864	12,118
Deferred tax assets, net	4,485	7,470
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	17,521	16,509
Total current assets	104,680	127,532
Investments, less current portion	10,006	11,257
Property and equipment, net	113,376	106,927
Goodwill	20,579	20,579
Deferred tax assets, net	12,694	11,923
Other assets	10,533	9,851
Total assets	\$ 271,868	\$ 288,069
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 37,335	\$ 38,827
Deferred revenue	40,680	46,365
Accrued tool sets	3,810	3,806
Construction liability, current	6,172	1,252
Financing obligation, current	648	5,234
Income tax payable	—	4,336
Other current liabilities	2,362	2,515
Total current liabilities	91,007	102,335
Deferred rent liability	11,633	10,323
Financing obligation	32,138	32,478
Other liabilities	9,085	9,741
Total liabilities	143,863	154,877
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 30,897,896 shares issued and 24,137,317 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2015 and 30,838,460 shares issued and 24,825,881 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2014	3	3
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Paid-in capital	176,538	174,376
Treasury stock, at cost, 6,760,579 shares as of March 31, 2015 and 6,012,579 as of September 30, 2014	(96,888	) (90,769
Retained earnings	48,335	49,582
Accumulated other comprehensive income	17	—
Total shareholders' equity	128,005	133,192
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 271,868	\$ 288,069

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

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Table of ContentsUNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues	\$91,235	\$94,711	\$186,915	\$191,751
Operating expenses:				
Educational services and facilities	48,143	50,777	95,973	101,851
Selling, general and administrative	40,690	45,546	82,940	88,454
Total operating expenses	88,833	96,323	178,913	190,305
Income (loss) from operations	2,402	(1,612)	) 8,002	1,446
Other (expense) income:				
Interest expense, net	(481)	) (491)	) (980)	) (623)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	136	127	254	208
Other income	133	105	245	379
Total other expense, net	(212)	) (259)	) (481)	) (36)
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,190	(1,871)	) 7,521	1,410
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,635	(251)	) 3,872	1,323
Net income (loss)	\$555	\$(1,620)	) \$3,649	\$87
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):				
Equity interest in investee's unrealized gains on hedging derivatives, net of taxes ⁽¹⁾	\$6	\$—	\$17	\$—
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$561	\$(1,620)	) \$3,666	\$87
Earnings per share:				
Net income (loss) per share - basic	\$0.02	\$(0.07)	) \$0.15	\$—
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	\$0.02	\$(0.07)	) \$0.15	\$—
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	24,463	24,661	24,647	24,653
Diluted	24,551	24,661	24,741	24,888
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.20

⁽¹⁾The tax effect during the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 was not significant.

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

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity	
	Shares	Paid-in Amount	Shares	Amount				
	(In thousands)							
Balance as of September 30, 2014	30,838	\$ 3	\$ 174,376	6,013	\$(90,769)	\$ 49,582	\$ —	\$ 133,192
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	3,649	—	3,649
Issuance of common stock under employee plans	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld for payroll taxes	(3)	—	(36)	—	—	—	—	(36)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,198	—	—	—	—	2,198
Shares repurchased	—	—	—	748	(6,119)	—	—	(6,119)
Cash dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(4,896)	—	(4,896)
Equity interest in investee's unrealized gains on hedging derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Balance as of March 31, 2015	30,898	\$ 3	\$ 176,538	6,761	\$(96,888)	\$ 48,335	\$ 17	\$ 128,005

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

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$3,649	\$87
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,859	9,861
Amortization of assets subject to financing obligation	931	620
Amortization of held-to-maturity investments	931	1,235
Bad debt expense	307	1,974
Stock-based compensation	2,198	3,106
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	(7)
Deferred income taxes	2,214	(157)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	(254)	(208)
Training equipment credits earned, net	(697)	(601)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment	(41)	150
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash: Title IV credit balances	242	284
Receivables	2,616	128
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(214)	(1,230)
Other assets	(640)	(190)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(742)	(1,147)
Deferred revenue	(5,685)	3,617
Income tax payable/receivable	(5,005)	(1,292)
Accrued tool sets and other current liabilities	(150)	242
Deferred rent liability	58	(725)
Other liabilities	158	400
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,735	16,147
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(16,215)	(5,488)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	3	5
Purchase of investments	(24,425)	(33,132)
Proceeds received upon maturity of investments	22,407	26,057
Return of capital contribution from unconsolidated affiliate	228	—
Restricted cash: proprietary loan program	(1,950)	944
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,952)	(11,614)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment of cash dividend	(4,896)	(4,934)
Payment of financing obligation	(350)	(167)
Payment of payroll taxes on stock-based compensation through shares withheld	(36)	(58)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	7
Purchase of treasury stock	(6,119)	(410)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,401)	(5,562)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(22,618)	(1,029)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	38,985	34,596
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$16,367	\$33,567

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

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UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED), continued

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(In thousands)	
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Taxes paid	\$6,662	\$2,772
Interest paid	\$1,121	\$757
Training equipment obtained in exchange for services	\$220	\$1,937
Depreciation of training equipment obtained in exchange for services	\$600	\$580
Change in accrued capital expenditures during the period	\$(890)	) \$112
Construction period construction liability - construction in progress	\$6,172	\$5,868
Construction period financing obligation - building	\$(4,825)) \$—
Construction liability recognized as financing obligation	\$—	\$33,500

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

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UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
(\$'s in thousands, except per share amounts)

1. Nature of the Business

We are the leading provider of postsecondary education for students seeking careers as professional automotive, diesel, collision repair, motorcycle and marine technicians as measured by total average undergraduate full-time student enrollment and graduates. We offer undergraduate degree and diploma programs at 11 campuses across the United States under the banner of several well-known brands, including Universal Technical Institute, Motorcycle Mechanics Institute and Marine Mechanics Institute and NASCAR Technical Institute. We also offer manufacturer specific training (MSAT) programs, including student paid electives, at our campuses and manufacturer or dealer sponsored training at certain campuses and dedicated training centers.

We work closely with leading original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in the automotive, diesel, motorcycle and marine industries to understand their needs for qualified service professionals. Revenues generated from our schools consist primarily of tuition and fees paid by students. To pay for a substantial portion of their tuition, the majority of students rely on funds received from federal financial aid programs under Title IV Programs of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), as well as from various veterans benefits programs. For further discussion, see Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Concentration of Risk" and Note 19 "Government Regulation and Financial Aid" included in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 3, 2014.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, our condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all normal and recurring adjustments considered necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods have been included. Operating results for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2015. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Universal Technical Institute, Inc. and our wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Historically, we have calculated income tax expense for interim periods based on estimated annual effective tax rates. These rates have been derived, in part, from expected income before taxes for the year. However, authoritative accounting guidance indicates that companies should not apply the estimated annual tax rate to interim financial results if the estimated annual tax rate is not reliably predictable. We are not able to reasonably estimate the annual effective tax rate for the year ending September 30, 2015 because small fluctuations in our earnings before taxes could result in a material change in the estimated annual effective tax rate based on our current projections. Therefore, for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, we calculated income taxes using the actual income tax rate for the respective periods.

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UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
 (\$'s in thousands, except per share amounts)

Revision of Previously Issued Financial Statements

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we identified approximately \$0.5 million (pre-tax) of retake revenue and \$0.2 million (pre-tax) of bad debt expense reduction related to fees for student retakes for the periods from October 1, 2008 through June 30, 2014 which were not recorded. Additionally, we identified approximately \$0.2 million (pre-tax) of contract services expense related to the outsourcing of certain financial aid processes that should have been recognized during the quarterly periods from October 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

We evaluated the impact of the items on prior periods under the materiality guidance and determined that the amounts were not material. We also evaluated the impact of correcting these items through a cumulative adjustment to our 2014 financial statements and concluded that it was appropriate to revise our previously issued financial statements to reflect the cumulative impact of this correction.

Additionally, we recorded an immaterial balance sheet correction between cash and restricted cash related to funds held for students from Title IV financial program funds that result in credit balances on student accounts.

The following tables present the impact of this revision on our condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2014 and our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended March 31, 2014:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014		
	As Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Data:			
Revenues	\$94,702	\$9	\$94,711
Educational services and facilities	\$50,652	\$125	\$50,777
Selling, general and administrative	\$45,554	\$(8)	\$45,546
Total operating expenses	\$96,206	\$117	\$96,323
Income (loss) from operations	\$(1,504)	\$(108)	\$(1,612)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(1,764)	\$(107)	\$(1,871)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$(259)	\$8	\$(251)
Net income (loss)	\$(1,505)	\$(115)	\$(1,620)
Six Months Ended March 31, 2014			
Data:			
Revenues	\$191,731	\$20	\$191,751
Educational services and facilities	\$101,763	\$88	\$101,851
Selling, general and administrative	\$88,469	\$(15)	\$88,454
Total operating expenses	\$190,232	\$73	\$190,305
Income (loss) from operations	\$1,499	\$(53)	\$1,446
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$1,463	\$(53)	\$1,410
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$1,308	\$15	\$1,323
Net income (loss)	\$155	\$(68)	\$87

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UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
 (\$'s in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2014			
	As Reported	Adjustment	As Revised	
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Data:				
Net income	\$155	\$(68)	) \$87
Bad debt expense	\$1,990	\$(16)	) \$1,974
Deferred income taxes	\$(158)) \$1	\$(157))
Restricted cash: Title IV credit balances	\$—	\$284	\$284	
Receivables	\$174	\$(46)	) \$128
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$(1,318)) \$88	\$(1,230))
Other assets	\$(189)) \$(1)) \$(190))
Deferred revenue	\$3,592	\$25	\$3,617	
Income tax payable (receivable)	\$(1,307)) \$15	\$(1,292))
Other liabilities	\$397	\$3	\$400	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$15,862	\$285	\$16,147	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(1,314)) \$285	\$(1,029))
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	\$35,657	\$(1,061)	) \$34,596
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$34,343	\$(776)	) \$33,567

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance related to customer's accounting for fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement. The guidance provides clarification on whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If an arrangement includes a software license, then the software license element is accounted for consistent with the acquisition of other such licenses. If the arrangement does not include a software license, the arrangement is accounted for as a service contract. Entities have the option of adopting the guidance retrospectively or prospectively. The guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating both the adoption method and the impact that the update will have on our results of operations, financial condition and the financial statement disclosures.

In February 2015, the FASB issued guidance which changes the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. Specifically, the amendments (1) modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships with similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities, (2) eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, (3) affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships and (4) provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. Entities have the option of using a full or modified retrospective approach to adopt the guidance. This guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015 with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating both the adoption method and the impact that the update will have on our results of operations, financial condition and the financial

statement disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance which outlines a single comprehensive revenue model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The guidance supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, and requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Entities have the option of using either a full retrospective or modified approach to adopt the guidance. This guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods

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UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
 (\$'s in thousands, except per share amounts)

beginning after December 15, 2016; early adoption is not permitted. Accordingly, the standard will be effective for us starting with our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2017. We are currently evaluating the adoption methods and the impact that the update will have on our results of operations, financial condition and financial statement disclosures.

4. Postemployment Benefits

In October 2014, we completed a restructuring and provided postemployment benefits totaling approximately \$1.2 million to approximately 50 additional impacted employees. Additionally, we periodically enter into agreements which provide postemployment benefits to personnel whose employment is terminated. The postemployment benefit liability, which is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets, is generally paid out ratably over the terms of the agreements, which range from 1 month to 24 months, with the final agreement expiring in December 2015.

The postemployment benefit accrual activity for the six months ended March 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Liability Balance at September 30, 2014	Postemployment Benefit Charges	Cash Paid	Other Non-cash (1)	Liability Balance at March 31, 2015
Severance	\$2,150	\$1,127	\$(2,402)	\$(179)	\$696
Other	16	205	(140)	(78)	3
Total	\$2,166	\$1,332	\$(2,542)	\$(257)	\$699

(1) Primarily relates to the expiration of benefits not used within the time offered under the separation agreement and non-cash severance.

5. Investments

We invest in pre-funded municipal bonds which are generally secured by escrowed-to-maturity U.S. Treasury notes. Municipal bonds represent debt obligations issued by states, cities, counties and other governmental entities, which earn interest that is exempt from federal income taxes. Additionally, we invest in certificates of deposit issued by financial institutions and corporate bonds from large cap industrial and selected financial companies with a minimum credit rating of A. We have the ability and intention to hold our investments until maturity and therefore classify these investments as held-to-maturity and report them at amortized cost.

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UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
 (\$'s in thousands, except per share amounts)

Amortized cost and fair value for investments classified as held-to-maturity at March 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	Estimated Fair Market Value
Due in less than 1 year:				
Municipal bonds	\$24,420	\$16	\$—	\$24,436
Corporate bonds	19,152	—	(22	) 19,130
Certificates of deposit	4,672	—	—	4,672
Due in 1 - 2 years:				
Municipal bonds	4,608	9	—	4,617
Corporate bonds	4,107	1	(7	) 4,101
Certificates of deposit	1,291	—	—	1,291
	\$58,250	\$26	\$(29	) \$58,247

Amortized cost and fair value for investments classified as held-to-maturity at September 30, 2014 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	Estimated Fair Market Value
Due in less than 1 year:				
Municipal bonds	\$26,894	\$20	\$—	\$26,914
Corporate bonds	16,836	1	(24	) 16,813
Certificates of deposit	2,176	—	—	2,176
Due in 1 - 2 years:				
Municipal bonds	4,230	7	—	4,237
Corporate bonds	4,054	—	(13	) 4,041
Certificates of deposit	2,973	—	—	2,973
	\$57,163	\$28	\$(37	) \$57,154

Investments are exposed to various risks, including interest rate, market and credit risk, and as a result, it is possible that changes in the values of these investments may occur and that such changes could affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

6. Fair Value Measurements

The accounting framework for determining fair value includes a hierarchy for ranking the quality and reliability of the information used to measure fair value, which enables the reader of the financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop those measurements. The fair value hierarchy consists of three tiers: Level 1, defined as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2, defined as inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions

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are observable in the market or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data. Any transfers of investments between levels occurs at the end of the reporting period. Assets measured or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis consisted of the following:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	March 31, 2015			
Money market funds	\$4,036	\$4,036	\$—	\$—
Corporate bonds	23,231	23,231	—	—
Municipal bonds	29,053	—	29,053	—
Commercial paper	6,753	—	6,753	—
Certificates of deposit	5,963	—	5,963	—
Total assets at fair value on a recurring basis	\$69,036	\$27,267	\$41,769	\$—

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	September 30, 2014			
Money market funds	\$29,995	\$29,995	\$—	\$—
Corporate bonds	20,854	20,854	—	—
Municipal bonds	31,151	—	31,151	—
Certificates of deposit	5,149	—	5,149	—
Total assets at fair value on a recurring basis	\$87,149	\$50,849	\$36,300	\$—

Our Level 2 investments are valued using readily available pricing sources which utilize market observable inputs, including the current interest rate for similar types of instruments.

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7. Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	Depreciable Lives (in years)	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
Land	—	\$3,189	\$1,456
Buildings and building improvements	30-35	58,831	50,306
Leasehold improvements	1-28	38,890	38,906
Training equipment	3-10	85,893	85,673
Office and computer equipment	3-10	38,281	37,271
Software developed for internal use	3-5	11,874	11,888
Curriculum development	5	18,716	18,716
Vehicles	5	1,225	1,207
Construction in progress	—	10,203	10,746
		267,102	256,169
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		(153,726	) (149,242
		\$113,376	\$106,927

In March 2015, we purchased the majority of the buildings and land for our Houston, Texas campus. The purchase price of \$9.4 million, excluding fees, was allocated between buildings (\$7.7 million) and land (\$1.7 million) based on the ratio of appraised values. At the time of purchase, we had leasehold improvements related to the purchased building recorded at \$5.0 million in historical cost and \$4.3 million of accumulated depreciation. The historical cost and accumulated depreciation for these assets were removed from the related classification and the net book value was recorded into building and building improvements. The buildings and building improvements will be depreciated over a useful life of 30 years.

Additionally, we entered into amended lease agreements for the buildings and land we did not acquire at our Houston, Texas campus, which extended the lease terms through December 31, 2018 and amended the payment schedule.

At March 31, 2015, construction in progress included \$7.9 million related primarily to the design and construction of our Long Beach, California campus. See Note 8 for further discussion.

The following amounts, which are included in the above table, represent assets financed by financing obligations:

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
Buildings and building improvements	\$33,500	\$33,500
Construction in progress	—	4,638
Assets financed by financing obligations, gross	33,500	38,138
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,482) (1,551
Assets financed by financing obligations, net	\$31,018	\$36,587

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As previously disclosed, in 2014 we entered into amended lease agreements for certain buildings on our Orlando, Florida campus, which extended the lease terms to August 31, 2022 and modified the scheduled rental payments. Additionally, one of the amendments included a provision which allowed us to expand the square footage at one building by approximately 13,500 square feet. Construction occurred during June through October 2014. For accounting purposes, we were considered the owner during the construction period, and during that period, the existing building and the addition were considered one unit of account.

Accordingly, as of September 30, 2014, we recorded the existing building and a corresponding short-term financing obligation of approximately \$4.6 million on our condensed consolidated balance sheet. The facility was placed into service effective November 1, 2014. We determined that we do not have continuing involvement after the construction period was complete, and that the lease will be accounted for as an operating lease. Accordingly, the asset and the corresponding short-term financing obligation were derecognized from our December 31, 2014 condensed consolidated balance sheet.

8. Build-to-Suit Lease

On October 3, 2014, we entered into a 15-year lease agreement for a build-to-suit facility related to the design and construction of a new campus in Long Beach, California. Under the agreement, we have retained substantially all of the construction risk. Therefore, for accounting purposes, we are considered the owner during the construction period and establish assets and liabilities for the estimated construction costs incurred to the extent we are involved in the construction of structural improvements or take construction risk prior to the lease commencement. Although we are the owner during the construction period, we do not own the underlying land. Therefore, we have an imputed operating lease expense related to our use of the land that will be recognized from the time we entered into the agreement through the initial lease term.

9. Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliate

During the year ended September 30, 2012, we invested \$4.0 million to acquire an equity interest of approximately 28% in a joint venture (JV) related to the lease of our Lisle, Illinois campus facility. In connection with this investment, we do not possess a controlling financial interest as we do not hold a majority of the equity interest, nor do we have the power to make major decisions without approval from the other equity member. Therefore, we do not qualify as the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, this investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting and is included in other assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. We recognize our proportionate share of the JV's net income or loss during each accounting period as a change in our investment.

Currently, the JV uses an interest rate cap to manage interest rate risk associated with its floating rate debt. This derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge based on the nature of the risk being hedged. As such, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is initially reported as a component of the JV's accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, net of tax, and is subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognized in the JV's current

earnings. Due to our equity method investment in the JV, when the JV reports a current year component of other comprehensive income (OCI), we, as an investor, likewise adjust our investment account for the change in investee equity. In addition, we adjust our OCI for our share of the JV's currently reported OCI item. For the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, our share of the JV's OCI was less than \$0.1 million.

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Investment in unconsolidated affiliate consists of the following:

	March 31, 2015		September 30, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage
Investment in unconsolidated affiliate	\$3,946	27.972	% \$3,903	27.972 %

Investment in unconsolidated affiliate included the following activity during the period:

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$3,903	\$4,000
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	254	208
Return of capital contribution from unconsolidated affiliate	(228) —
Equity interest in investee's unrealized gains on hedging derivatives, net of taxes	17	—
Balance at end of period	\$3,946	\$4,208

10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
Accounts payable	\$14,137	\$12,990
Accrued compensation and benefits	17,833	17,963
Other accrued expenses	5,365	7,874
	\$37,335	\$38,827

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal

In the ordinary conduct of our business, we are periodically subject to lawsuits, demands in arbitration, investigations, regulatory proceedings or other claims, including, but not limited to, claims involving current or former students, routine employment matters, business disputes and regulatory demands. When we are aware of a claim or potential claim, we assess the likelihood of any loss or exposure. If it is probable that a loss will result and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for the loss. When a loss is not both probable and estimable, we do not accrue a liability. Where a loss is not probable but is reasonably possible, including if a loss in excess of an accrued liability is reasonably possible, we determine whether it is possible to provide an estimate of the amount of the loss or range of possible losses for the claim. Because we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of the legal proceedings (including lawsuits, investigations, regulatory proceedings or claims) asserted against us, it is not currently possible to provide such an estimate. The ultimate outcome of pending legal proceedings to which we are a party may have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flows, results of operations or financial condition.

In September 2012, we received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts related to a pending investigation in connection with allegations that we caused

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false claims to be submitted to the Commonwealth relating to student loans, guarantees and grants provided to students at our Norwood, Massachusetts campus. The CID required us to produce documents and provide written testimony regarding a broad range of our business activities from September 2006 to the present. We responded timely to the request. The Attorney General made a follow-up request for documents, and we complied with this request in February 2013. In response to a status update request from us, the Attorney General has requested and we have provided additional documents and information related to graduate employment at our Norwood, Massachusetts campus and our policies and practices for determining graduate employment. At this time, we cannot predict the eventual scope, duration, outcome or associated costs or operational impact of this inquiry, and accordingly we have not recorded any liability in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Proprietary Loan Program

In order to provide funding for students who are not able to fully finance the cost of their education under traditional governmental financial aid programs, commercial loan programs or other alternative sources, we established a private loan program with a bank.

Under terms of the proprietary loan program, the bank originates loans for our students who meet our specific credit criteria with the related proceeds used exclusively to fund a portion of their tuition. We then purchase all such loans from the bank at least monthly and assume all of the related credit risk. The loans bear interest at market rates; however, principal and interest payments are not required until six months after the student completes or withdraws from his or her program. After the deferral period, monthly principal and interest payments are required over the related term of the loan.

The bank provides these services in exchange for a fee at a percentage of the principal balance of each loan and related fees. Under the terms of the related agreement, we transfer funds for loan purchases to a deposit account with the bank in advance of the bank funding the loan, which secures our related loan purchase obligation. Such funds are classified as restricted cash in our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

In substance, we provide the students who participate in this program with extended payment terms for a portion of their tuition and as a result, we account for the underlying transactions in accordance with our tuition revenue recognition policy. However, due to the nature of the program coupled with the extended payment terms required under the student loan agreements, collectability is not reasonably assured. Accordingly, we recognize tuition and loan origination fees financed by the loan and any related interest income required under the loan when such amounts are collected. All related expenses incurred with the bank or other service providers are expensed as incurred within educational services and facilities expense and were approximately \$0.4 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, and \$0.8 million for each of the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. Since loan collectability is not reasonably assured, the loans and related deferred tuition revenue are not recognized in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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The following table summarizes the impact of the proprietary loan program on our tuition revenue and interest income during the period as well as on a cumulative basis at the end of each period in our condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Tuition revenue and interest income excluded represents amounts which would have been recognized during the period had collectability of the related amounts been assured. Amounts collected and recognized represent actual cash receipts during the period. Amounts written off represent amounts which have been turned over to third party collectors; such amounts are not included within bad debt expense in our condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,		Inception to date
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Tuition and interest income excluded	\$6,377	\$7,252	\$12,777	\$14,253	\$108,678
Amounts collected and recognized	(1,454)	(846)	(2,511)	(1,546)	(10,990)
Amounts written off	(3,081)	(2,468)	(6,248)	(4,263)	(37,803)
Net amount excluded during the period	\$1,842	\$3,938	\$4,018	\$8,444	\$59,885

As of March 31, 2015, we had committed to provide loans to our students for approximately \$111.5 million since inception.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the balances outstanding under our proprietary loan program, including loans outstanding, interest and origination fees, which are not recognized in our condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$70,759	\$59,767
Loans extended	11,244	16,125
Interest accrued	1,421	1,427
Amounts collected and recognized	(2,511)	(1,546)
Amounts written off	(6,248)	(4,263)
Balance at end of period	\$74,665	\$71,510

Licensing Agreements

In April 2015, we entered into a licensing agreement that gives us the right to use certain trademarks in connection with the operation of our campuses and courses. The agreement has an initial term of four years, with options for three annual renewals totaling a seven year term. The maximum license fee over seven years is \$2.3 million.

12. Common Shareholders' Equity

Common Stock

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by our Board of Directors and have the right to one vote per share on all matters requiring shareholder approval. On December 19, 2014 and March

31, 2015, we paid cash dividends of \$0.10 per share to common stockholders of record as of December 8, 2014 and March 20, 2015, respectively, totaling approximately \$4.9 million.

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Share Repurchase Program

On December 20, 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$25.0 million of our common stock in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The timing and actual number of shares purchased will depend on a variety of factors such as price, corporate and regulatory requirements and prevailing market conditions. We may terminate or limit the share repurchase program at any time without prior notice. During the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, we purchased 748,000 shares at an average price per share of \$8.15 and a total cost of approximately \$6.1 million. As of March 31, 2015, we have purchased 1,573,252 shares at an average price per share of \$9.38 and a total cost of approximately \$14.8 million under this program.

13. Earnings per Share

Basic net income per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities, if any. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, 678,481 shares which could be issued under outstanding stock-based grants, were not included in the determination of our diluted shares outstanding as they were anti-dilutive. For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, 715,458 shares and 576,837 shares, respectively, which could be issued under outstanding stock-based grants, were not included in the determination of our diluted shares outstanding as they were anti-dilutive. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, diluted loss per share equaled basic loss per share as the assumed activity related to outstanding stock-based grants would have an anti-dilutive effect.

The calculation of the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computing basic and diluted net income per share was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Weighted average number of shares	(In thousands)			
Basic shares outstanding	24,463	24,661	24,647	24,653
Dilutive effect related to employee stock plans	88	—	94	235
Diluted shares outstanding	24,551	24,661	24,741	24,888

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14. Segment Information

Our principal business is providing postsecondary education. We also provide manufacturer-specific training and these operations are managed separately from our campus operations. These operations do not currently meet the quantitative criteria for segments and therefore are reflected in the Other category. Corporate expenses are allocated to Postsecondary Education and the Other category based on compensation expense. Depreciation and amortization includes amortization of assets subject to financing obligation.

Summary information by reportable segment is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues				
Postsecondary education	\$88,101	\$91,900	\$181,003	\$186,204
Other	3,134	2,811	5,912	5,547
Consolidated	\$91,235	\$94,711	\$186,915	\$191,751
Income (loss) from operations				
Postsecondary education	\$2,902	\$(1,023)	) \$9,351	\$2,617
Other	(500)	) (589)	) (1,349)	) (1,171)
Consolidated	\$2,402	\$(1,612)	) \$8,002	\$1,446
Depreciation and amortization				
Postsecondary education	\$4,774	\$5,148	\$9,649	\$10,293
Other	66	87	141	188
Consolidated	\$4,840	\$5,235	\$9,790	\$10,481
Net income (loss)				
Postsecondary education	\$761	\$(1,360)	) \$4,262	\$606
Other	(206)	) (260)	) (613)	) (519)
Consolidated	\$555	\$(1,620)	) \$3,649	\$87

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
Goodwill		
Postsecondary education	\$20,579	\$20,579
Other	—	—
Consolidated	\$20,579	\$20,579
Total assets		
Postsecondary education	\$265,761	\$282,501
Other	6,107	5,568
Consolidated	\$271,868	\$288,069

15. Government Regulation and Financial Aid

In April 2014, the U.S. Department of Education commenced an ordinary course program review of our administration of the Title IV programs in which we participate for our Avondale, Arizona campus and additional

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locations of that campus. The site visit related to the review was completed the week of April 20, 2015 and covered the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 award years. We anticipate receiving the initial report in approximately 75 days.

16. Subsequent Event

In April 2015, we entered into an agreement with Roush & Yates Racing Engines, LLC (Roush Yates) to purchase performance engine machining and building curriculum, related materials and guides and the name Roush Yates School of Technology and variants thereof. The purchase price for the agreement is \$0.3 million upon execution with an additional \$0.5 million payable if certain co-development milestones are met. Additionally, there is an earn-out fee of up to \$0.3 million over the final four years of a seven-year term if revenues exceed a certain threshold. Under the agreement, Roush Yates will donate up to \$0.1 million in consumable raw materials to support courses under the curriculum, assist us in modifying the existing curriculum and assist us in locating and training instructors. The agreement also includes a two-year non-compete clause following the seven-year term of the agreement.

We also entered into a commercial lease agreement and an equipment lease agreement. The commercial lease is for approximately 8,000 square feet within Roush Yates' existing space and has an initial four-year term commencing on October 28, 2015, with annual renewals following the initial term. The total commercial lease payment over the four year term is approximately \$0.2 million. The equipment lease has a four year term, but may be extended beyond such expiration by mutual negotiation. We have the option to purchase all or any portion of the leased equipment at any time during the term at a purchase price equal to the then fair market value. The total lease payment over four years is approximately \$0.2 million. We have access to the leased space and equipment immediately.

Due to the recent timing of the acquisition, we have not yet finalized our purchase price allocation.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report and those in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to those described under "Risk Factors" in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and included in Part II, Item 1A of this report. See also "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" on page ii of this report.

Overview

We are the leading provider of postsecondary education for students seeking careers as professional automotive, diesel, collision repair, motorcycle and marine technicians as measured by total average undergraduate enrollment and graduates. We offer undergraduate degree or diploma programs at 11 campuses across the United States. We also offer advanced training programs, including both student paid electives at our campuses and manufacturer or dealer sponsored training at certain campuses and dedicated training centers. We have provided technical education for 50 years.

We work closely with leading OEMs in the automotive, diesel, motorcycle and marine industries to understand their needs for qualified service professionals. Through our relationships with OEMs, we are able to continuously refine and expand our programs and curricula. We believe our industry-oriented educational philosophy and national presence have enabled us to develop valuable industry relationships which provide us with significant competitive strength and support our market leadership. We are a primary, and often the sole, provider of MSAT programs, and we have relationships with over 25 OEMs.

Participating manufacturers typically assist us in the development of course content and curricula, while providing us with vehicles, equipment, specialty tools and parts at reduced prices or at no charge. In some instances they pay for students' tuition. Our collaboration with OEMs enables us to provide highly specialized education to our students, resulting in enhanced employment opportunities and the potential for higher wages for our graduates. Our industry partners and their dealers benefit from a supply of technicians who are certified or credentialed by the manufacturer as graduates of the MSAT programs. The MSAT programs offer a cost-effective alternative for sourcing and developing technicians for both OEMs and their dealers. These relationships also support the development of incremental revenue opportunities from training the OEMs' existing employees.

2015 Overview

Operations

Lower student population levels as we began 2015 resulted in declines of 8.8% and 6.7% in our average undergraduate full-time student enrollment to approximately 13,400 and 14,000 students for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. We started approximately 2,700 students during the three months ended March 31, 2015, which represents a decrease of 12.9% as compared to the prior year comparable period. For the six months ended March 31, 2015, we started approximately 4,500 students, which represents a decrease of 15.1% as compared to the prior year comparable period.

Several factors continue to challenge our ability to start new students, including the following:

- The amount of Title IV financial aid available decreased during 2012, which increased the difference between the amount of Title IV financial aid our students are eligible for and the cost of education; this difference requires students and their families to obtain additional financing;

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- Incentive compensation changes which became effective July 1, 2011 limited the means by which we may compensate our admissions representatives and required significant changes to our compensation and performance management processes. We are continuing to adapt to those changes within the organization;
 - Competition for prospective students continues to increase from within our sector and from market employers, as well as with traditional post-secondary educational institutions;
 - The state of the general macro-economic environment and its impact on price sensitivity and the ability and willingness of students and their families to incur debt;
 - Unemployment; during periods when the unemployment rate declines or remains stable as it has in recent years, prospective students have more employment options; and
- Adverse media coverage, legislative hearings, regulatory actions and investigations by attorneys general and various agencies related to allegations of wrongdoing on the part of other companies within the education and training services industry, which have cast the industry in a negative light.

Our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 were \$91.2 million, a decline of \$3.5 million, or 3.7%, from the comparable period in the prior year. Revenues were negatively impacted by the decline in our average undergraduate full-time student enrollment, which was partially offset by tuition rate increases. Offsetting the decrease in revenues were decreases in compensation costs, advertising expense and bad debt expense. Operating income increased to \$2.4 million from an operating loss of \$1.6 million, and net income increased to \$0.6 million from a net loss of \$1.6 million, as a result of the overall decline in operating costs for the period.

Our revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2015 were \$186.9 million, a decline of \$4.9 million, or 2.5%, from the comparable period in the prior year. Revenues were negatively impacted by the decline in our average undergraduate full-time student enrollment, which was partially offset by tuition rate increases. Additionally, our results of operations were impacted by an increase in advertising expenses, as we continue to invest in efforts to optimize our media mix. Offsetting the increase in advertising expenses were decreases in compensation costs, contract services expense and bad debt expense. Operating income increased to \$8.0 million from \$1.4 million and net income increased to \$3.6 million from \$0.1 million as a result of the overall decline in operating costs for the period.

In response to these challenges, we continue to manage discretionary operating costs, to develop our strong industry relationships and to provide alternative financial solutions to help students achieve their educational goals. During 2013 and 2014, we increased our need-based scholarships offerings as compared to previous years. We continue to work to help students choose course and program structures that make getting an education more affordable and to balance our scholarship offerings with increased financial support from employers of our graduates. Additionally, we have taken steps to optimize our advertising spend, balancing the quality and quantity of inquiries, and we have implemented programs to improve the effectiveness of our admissions processes.

Transactions

Houston, Texas

In March 2015, we purchased the majority of the buildings and land for our Houston, Texas campus. The purchase price of \$9.4 million, excluding fees, was allocated between the buildings (\$7.7 million) and land (\$1.7 million) based on the ratio of appraised values. Additionally, we entered into amended lease agreements for the buildings and land we did not acquire at our Houston, Texas campus, which extended the lease terms through December 31, 2018 and amended the payment schedule. See Note 7 of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements within this Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion.

Long Beach, California

In October 2014, we entered into a 15-year lease agreement for a build-to-suit facility related to the design and construction of a new campus in Long Beach, California. Under the agreement, we have retained substantially all of the construction period risk and therefore, for accounting purposes, are considered the owner during the construction period. Although we are the owner during the construction period, we do not own the underlying land. Therefore, we have an imputed operating lease expense related to our use of the land that will be recognized from the time we entered into the agreement through the initial lease term. See Note 8 of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements within this Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion.

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During the six months ended March 31, 2015, we have incurred approximately \$0.7 million in operating expenses related to opening our new campus and we anticipate we will incur an additional \$3.9 million to \$4.3 million during the year ending September 31, 2015. We anticipate this new campus will become profitable in 2016.

Orlando, Florida

As previously disclosed, in 2014 we entered into amended lease agreements for certain buildings on our Orlando, Florida campus, which extended the lease terms to August 31, 2022 and modified the scheduled rental payments. Additionally, one of the amendments included a provision which allowed us to expand the square footage at one building by approximately 13,500 square feet.

Construction was completed in October 2014 and we began teaching our diesel and industrial programs at this campus in January 2015. We determined that we do not have continuing involvement after the construction period was complete and that the lease will be accounted for as an operating lease. See Note 7 of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements within this Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion.

Roush & Yates

In April 2015, we entered into an agreement with Roush & Yates Racing Engines, LLC (Roush Yates) to purchase performance engine machining and building curriculum, related materials and guides and the name Roush Yates School of Technology and variants thereof. The purchase price for the agreement is \$0.3 million upon execution with an additional \$0.5 million payable if certain co-development milestones are met. Additionally, there is an earn-out fee of up to \$0.3 million over the final four years of a seven-year term if revenues exceed a certain threshold. Under the agreement, Roush Yates will donate up to \$0.1 million in consumable raw materials to support courses under the curriculum, assist us in modifying the existing curriculum and assist us in locating and training instructors. The agreement also includes a two-year non-compete clause following the seven-year term of the agreement.

We also entered into a commercial lease agreement and an equipment lease agreement. The commercial lease is for approximately 8,000 square feet within Roush Yates' existing space and has an initial four-year term commencing on October 28, 2015, with annual renewals following the initial term. The total commercial lease payment over the four year term is approximately \$0.2 million. The equipment lease has a four year term, but may be extended beyond such expiration by mutual negotiation. We have the option to purchase all or any portion of the leased equipment at any time during the term at a purchase price equal to the then fair market value. The total lease payment over four years is approximately \$0.2 million. We have access to the leased space and equipment immediately.

Automotive Technology and Diesel Technology II Integration

We began teaching the Automotive Technology and Diesel Technology II curricula at our Orlando, Florida campus in January 2015. We anticipate incurring approximately \$1.0 million to \$1.2 million in operating expenses related to these integration activities during the year ending September 30, 2015. Additionally, we anticipate offering this curricula at our Long Beach, California campus at the time of opening.

As discussed in "Business - Regulatory Environment - Other Federal and State Programs - Veterans' Benefits" included in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) shares responsibility for VA benefit approval and oversight with designated State Approving Agencies (SAAs). SAAs play a critical role in evaluating institutions and their programs to determine if they meet VA benefit eligibility requirements. Processes and approval criterion as well as interpretation of applicable requirements can vary from state to state. Therefore, approval in one state does not necessarily result in approval in all states.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we received approval from the California SAA to use veterans' benefits to fund courses under this curricula in California under the alternative method we proposed. Additionally, we received approval from the Florida SAA to use veterans' benefits to fund all course combinations under this curricula in Florida under the alternative methodology. While we are currently approved to teach this curricula at our Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas campus under our original delivery methodology, we have recently been in contact with the Texas SAA, and believe that we may be required to transition to the alternative delivery methodology at this campus.

Graduate Employment

Our consolidated graduate employment rate for our 2014 graduates during the six months ended March 31, 2015 is above the rate at the same time in the prior year. The rate has improved for our Automotive and Diesel Technology, Marine and Motorcycle programs while the rate has declined for our Collision Repair program.

Regulatory Environment

In April 2014, the U.S. Department of Education commenced an ordinary course program review of our administration of the Title IV programs in which we participate for our Avondale, Arizona campus and additional locations of that campus. The site visit related to the review was completed the week of April 20, 2015 and covered the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 award years. We anticipate receiving the initial report in approximately 75 days.

2015 Outlook

Although we have had a strong first half, our guidance for the full year ending September 30, 2015 remains relatively unchanged. We expect revenue to decline approximately 3 to 4%, however, excluding the impact of pre-opening costs of our new campus, we expect to see year over year growth in operating income. We expect new student starts as well as our average student population to be down for the full year in the mid-single digits. We expect to see year over year growth in both new student applications and starts in the second half with all of that growth occurring in the fourth quarter. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$35.0 million in 2015. Due to the seasonality of our business and normal fluctuations in student populations, we would expect volatility in our quarterly results.

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Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected statements of operations data as a percentage of revenues for each of the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015		Six Months Ended March 31,			
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	%
Operating expenses:						
Educational services and facilities	52.8	% 53.6	% 51.3	% 53.1	%	%
Selling, general and administrative	44.6	% 48.1	% 44.3	% 46.2	%	%
Total operating expenses	97.4	% 101.7	% 95.6	% 99.3	%	%
Income (loss) from operations	2.6	% (1.7)	)% 4.4	% 0.7	%	%
Interest expense, net	(0.5)	)% (0.5)	)% (0.5)	)% (0.3))%)%
Other income	0.3	% 0.2	% 0.2	% 0.3	%	%
Total other expense, net	(0.2)	)% (0.3)	)% (0.3))% —)%	%
Income (loss) before income taxes	2.4	% (2.0)	)% 4.1	% 0.7	%	%
Income tax expense (benefit)	1.8	% (0.3)	)% 2.1	% 0.7	%	%
Net income (loss)	0.6	% (1.7)	)% 2.0	% —	%	%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2014, and Six Months Ended March 31, 2015 Compared to Six Months Ended March 31, 2014

Revenues. Our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 were \$91.2 million, a decrease of \$3.5 million, or 3.7%, as compared to revenues of \$94.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The 8.8% decrease in our average undergraduate full-time student enrollment resulted in a decrease in revenues of approximately \$8.0 million. The decrease was partially offset by tuition rate increases between 2% and 4%, depending on the program. Our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 excluded \$5.7 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, of tuition related to students participating in our proprietary loan program. We recognized \$1.5 million and \$0.8 million of revenues and interest under the proprietary loan program for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Our revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2015 were \$186.9 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million, or 2.5%, as compared to revenues of \$191.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2014. The 6.7% decrease in our average undergraduate full-time student enrollment resulted in a decrease in revenues of approximately \$13.2 million. The decrease was partially offset by tuition rate increases between 2% and 4%, depending on the program. Our revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 excluded \$11.4 million and \$12.8 million, respectively, of tuition related to students participating in our proprietary loan program. We recognized \$2.5 million and \$1.5 million of revenues and interest under the proprietary loan program for the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During 2013 and 2014, we had increased the amount of scholarships granted to our students to assist those who have a financial need in funding a portion of their education. Because scholarships are recognized ratably over the term of the student's course or program in accordance with our revenue recognition policy, an increase in scholarships does not immediately impact revenues. Discounts to revenues related to scholarships applied for students currently attending our programs increased approximately \$0.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year.

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Educational services and facilities expenses. Our educational services and facilities expenses for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 were \$48.1 million and \$96.0 million, respectively. This represents decreases of \$2.7 million and \$5.9 million, as compared to \$50.8 million and \$101.9 million, respectively, for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2014.

The following table sets forth the significant components of our educational services and facilities expenses:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(In thousands)			
Salaries expense	\$21,452	\$22,499	\$42,485	\$44,164
Employee benefits and tax	3,874	4,454	7,930	8,495
Bonus expense	386	(87	) 801	271
Stock-based compensation	72	149	145	301
Compensation and related costs	25,784	27,015	51,361	53,231
Occupancy costs	9,006	9,035	17,965	18,546
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,526	4,697	9,166	9,317
Other educational services and facilities expense	3,386	3,635	6,659	7,553
Supplies and maintenance	2,463	2,643	4,503	4,939
Tools and training aids expense	1,891	2,367	4,066	4,855
Contract services expense	1,087	1,385	2,253	3,410
	\$48,143	\$50,777	\$95,973	\$101,851

The following factors contributed to the decreases in compensation and related costs of \$1.2 million and \$1.8 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year:

- Salaries expense decreased approximately \$1.0 million and \$1.7 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, due to the restructuring undertaken in September and October 2014 and planned employee attrition over the last year resulting from our focus on controlling costs. The decrease was partially offset by normal salary merit increases.
- Bonus expense increased \$0.5 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 due to higher attainment during both periods, as well as expense for long-term incentive cash awards granted during September 2014 in lieu of stock compensation for certain employees.
- Employee benefits and tax decreased \$0.6 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 as a result of the decrease in the number of employees as well as a decrease in self-insurance medical claims.

Contract services expense decreased \$1.1 million during the six months ended March 31, 2015, as compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to expenses incurred in the prior year comparable period in support of the relocation of our Glendale Heights, Illinois campus to Lisle, Illinois as well as expenses associated with outsourcing certain financial aid processes.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 were \$40.7 million and \$82.9 million, respectively. This represents decreases of \$4.8 million and \$5.6 million, as compared to \$45.5 million and \$88.5 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2014.

The following table sets forth the significant components of our selling, general and administrative expenses:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(In thousands)			
Salaries expense	\$16,141	\$18,076	\$33,305	\$36,179
Employee benefits and tax	3,293	3,854	6,911	7,548
Bonus expense	1,369	(408)	) 3,093	820
Stock-based compensation	1,253	1,614	2,053	2,805
Compensation and related costs	22,056	23,136	45,362	47,352
Advertising expense	11,664	12,368	21,762	21,095
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	6,001	7,342	12,072	13,691
Contract services expense	989	1,213	2,213	2,598
Bad debt expense	(627)	) 641	307	1,974
Depreciation and amortization expense	607	846	1,224	1,744
	\$40,690	\$45,546	\$82,940	\$88,454

The following factors contributed to the decreases in compensation and related costs of \$1.0 million and \$2.0 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year:

- Salaries expense decreased approximately \$1.9 million and \$2.9 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, due to the restructuring undertaken in October 2014 and planned employee attrition over the last year resulting from our focus on controlling costs. The decrease was partially offset by normal salary merit increases. Additionally, severance charges increased approximately \$0.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2015, as compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily related to charges for the October 2014 restructuring.
- Bonus expense increased \$1.8 million and \$2.3 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, due to higher attainment during both periods, as well as expense for long-term incentive cash awards granted during September 2014 in lieu of stock compensation for certain employees.
- Stock compensation decreased \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, primarily due to a reduction in overall grant levels over the past several years, including the cash incentive awards discussed above.
- Employee benefits and tax decreased \$0.6 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, as a result of the decrease in the number of employees as well as a decrease in self-insurance medical claims.

Advertising expense decreased \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, as compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower production costs due to certain

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commercial and direct mail campaigns completed in the prior year. Advertising expense increased \$0.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2015, as compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily attributable to higher inquiry generation expenses; competitive pressures led to price increases and a tighter market for television and internet advertising. Partially offsetting this increase was the decrease in production costs. We continue to focus on identifying the optimal balance between quality and quantity of inquiries from potential students.

Advertising expense as a percentage of revenues for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 was approximately 12.8% and 11.6%, respectively. We anticipate that our advertising expense will be approximately 12% of revenue for the year ending September 30, 2015 and approximately 13% of revenue for the six months ending September 30, 2015.

Bad debt expense decreased \$1.2 million and \$1.7 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we reversed approximately \$1.0 million of bad debt expense recorded in 2011 and 2012 for processing issues related to student funds received from a non-Title IV federal funding agency. Based on communication with the agency, we determined it was no longer probable that we will be required to return such funds.

Income taxes. Our provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$1.6 million, or 74.7% of pre-tax income, compared to an income tax benefit of \$0.3 million, or 13.4% of pre-tax loss, for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Our provision for income taxes for the six months ended March 31, 2015 was \$3.9 million, or 51.5% of pre-tax income, compared to \$1.3 million, or 93.8% of pre-tax income, for the six months ended March 31, 2014. The effective income tax rate in each period differed from the federal statutory tax rate of 35% primarily as a result of state income taxes, net of related federal income tax benefits, and due to tax expense related to share-based compensation.

At the time of our initial public offering in December 2003 we began awarding stock-based compensation in the form of stock options with a contractual life of 10 years. In subsequent years, we have awarded other forms of stock-based compensation with varying terms. In 2006, we adopted the authoritative guidance on accounting for stock-based compensation, which gave rise to deferred tax assets related to stock-based compensation timing differences between book expense and tax deductions, as well as a pro forma pool of windfall tax benefits. When tax deductions from stock-based compensation awards are less than the cumulative book compensation expense, the tax effect of the resulting difference (shortfall) is charged first to additional paid-in capital to the extent of our pro forma pool of windfall tax benefits, with any remainder written off to income tax expense. Such write-offs may be the result of expiration, exercise or vesting of prior stock-based compensation awards. The write-off of the deferred tax asset is a non-cash charge and is not a result of current operations.

The write-off of the deferred tax asset resulted in income tax expense of approximately \$0.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2015. Although we cannot predict the price of our stock, if our stock price remains relatively consistent with the last quarter's average price, the impact of any adjustments to the deferred tax asset and related income tax expense for the year ending September 30, 2015 is expected to be in the range of \$0.9 million to \$1.4 million.

In future periods, we may experience variability in our income tax expense and our pro forma pool of windfall tax benefits may fluctuate, both of which depend on the price of our common stock and the timing of expiration, exercise and vesting of stock-based compensation awards. This could result in variable income tax rates that are substantially different from the federal statutory tax rate, including the potential for recording income tax expense during periods incurring a loss before income taxes. While we will continue to experience an impact to our deferred tax asset in all future periods with stock-based compensation activity, the most significant impact to income tax expense is expected to occur through 2016, as stock options, which are currently underwater, expire.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015 were \$7.8 million and \$18.9 million, respectively, as compared to \$4.2 million and \$13.1 million for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2014, respectively.

EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which is provided to supplement, but not substitute for, the most directly comparable GAAP measure. We choose to disclose this non-GAAP financial measure because it provides an additional analytical tool to clarify our results from operations and helps to identify underlying trends. Additionally, this measure helps compare our performance on a consistent basis across time periods. To obtain a complete understanding of our performance, this measure should be examined in connection with net income determined in accordance with GAAP. Since the items excluded from this measure should be examined in connection with net income in determining financial performance under GAAP, this measure should not be considered to be an alternative to net income as a measure of our operating performance or profitability. Exclusion of items in our non-GAAP presentation should not be construed as an inference that these items are unusual, infrequent or non-recurring. Other companies, including other companies in the education industry, may calculate EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure across companies. Investors are encouraged to use GAAP measures when evaluating our financial performance.

EBITDA reconciles to net income as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(In thousands)			
Net income (loss)	\$555	\$(1,620)	) \$3,649	\$87
Interest expense, net	481	491	980	623
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,635	(251)	) 3,872	1,323
Depreciation and amortization	5,133	5,543	10,390	11,061
EBITDA	\$7,804	\$4,163	\$18,891	\$13,094

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe that our cash flows from operations, cash on hand and investments will satisfy our working capital needs, capital expenditures, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with our existing operations as well as our investment in capital expenditures related to the new campus we plan to open through the next 12 months.

We believe that the strategic use of our cash resources includes funding our new campus as well as subsidizing funding alternatives for our students. Additionally, we evaluate the repurchase of our common stock, payment of dividends, consideration of strategic acquisitions, expansion of programs at existing campuses, opening additional campus locations and other potential uses of cash. In December 2014 and March 2015, we paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share on our common stock. To the extent that potential acquisitions are large enough to require financing beyond cash from operations, we may issue debt resulting in increased interest expense. Additionally, to the extent that we enter into leasing transactions that result in financing obligations or capital leases, our interest expense would increase. Our aggregate cash and cash equivalents and current investments were \$64.6 million as of March 31, 2015.

Our principal source of liquidity is operating cash flows. A majority of our revenues are derived from Title IV Programs and various veterans benefits programs. Federal regulations dictate the timing of disbursements

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of funds under Title IV Programs. Students must apply for new funding for each academic year consisting of thirty-week periods. Loan funds are generally provided by lenders in two disbursements for each academic year. The first disbursement for first-time borrowers is usually received 30 days after the start of a student's academic year and the second disbursement is typically received at the beginning of the sixteenth week from the start of the student's academic year. Under our proprietary loan program, we bear all credit and collection risk and students are not required to begin repayment until six months after the student completes or withdraws from his or her program. These factors, together with the timing of when our students begin their programs, affect our operating cash flow.

Operating Activities

Our cash provided by operating activities was \$8.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$16.1 million for the six months ended March 31, 2014. For the six months ended March 31, 2015, changes in our operating assets and liabilities resulted in cash outflows of \$9.4 million and were primarily attributable to changes in deferred revenue, income tax payable and receivables. The decrease in deferred revenue resulted in a cash outflow of \$5.7 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to the timing of student starts, the number of students in school and where they were at period end in relation to the completion of their program at March 31, 2015 compared to September 30, 2014. The change in income tax from a payable position to a receivable position resulted in cash used of \$5.0 million and was primarily due to the timing of tax payments. The decrease in accounts receivable resulted in an inflow of \$2.6 million and was primarily due to the release of the remaining \$1.0 million reserve and receivable associated with prior year processing issues related to student funds received from a non-Title IV federal funding agency, as well as the receipt of \$1.3 million in outstanding tenant improvement allowances related to the expansion of our Orlando, Florida campus.

For the six months ended March 31, 2014, changes in our operating assets and liabilities resulted in cash inflows of \$0.1 million and were primarily attributable to changes in deferred revenue, prepaid expenses and other assets, income tax receivable and accounts payable and accrued expenses. The increase in deferred revenue resulted in a cash inflow of \$3.6 million. The increase was primarily attributable to the timing of student starts, the number of students in school and where they were at period end in relation to the completion of their program at March 31, 2014 compared to September 30, 2013. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets resulted in a net cash outflow of \$1.2 million and was primarily attributable to prepayments made for software maintenance and financial aid processing services. The change in income tax from a payable position to a receivable position resulted in cash used of \$1.3 million and was primarily due to the timing of tax payments. The decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses resulted in a cash outflow of \$1.1 million and was primarily due to the timing of our payroll cycle.

Investing Activities

During the six months ended March 31, 2015, cash used in investing activities was \$20.0 million. We had cash outflows of \$24.4 million to purchase investments and cash inflows of \$22.4 million from proceeds received upon maturity of investments. We had cash outflows for the purchase of property and equipment of \$16.2 million, with \$9.7 million related to the purchase of our Houston, Texas campus facility, \$2.0 million related to the construction of our new Long Beach, California campus and the remainder related to the purchases of new and replacement training equipment for our ongoing operations. We anticipate investing an additional \$13.0 million to \$14.0 million in capital expenditures during the remainder of the year ending September 30, 2015, primarily related to the construction of our new Long Beach, California campus, the continued integration of our Automotive Technology & Diesel Technology II curriculum and purchases of new and replacement equipment for our ongoing operations.

During the six months ended March 31, 2014, cash used in investing activities was \$11.6 million. We had cash outflows of \$33.1 million to purchase investments and cash inflows of \$26.1 million from proceeds received

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upon maturity of investments. We had cash outflows of \$5.5 million related to the purchase of new and replacement training equipment for our ongoing operations.

Financing Activities

During the six months ended March 31, 2015, cash used in financing activities was \$11.4 million and was primarily attributable to the repurchase of \$6.1 million of our common stock in combination with the payment of cash dividends on December 19, 2014 and March 31, 2015 of \$0.10 per share, totaling approximately \$4.9 million.

During the six months ended March 31, 2014, cash used in financing activities was \$5.6 million and was primarily attributable to the payment of cash dividends on December 20, 2013 and March 31, 2014 of \$0.10 per share, totaling approximately \$4.9 million.

Share Repurchase Program

On December 20, 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$25.0 million of our common stock in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The timing and actual number of shares purchased will depend on a variety of factors such as price, corporate and regulatory requirements, and prevailing market conditions. We may terminate or limit the share repurchase program at any time without prior notice. During the three months and six months ended March 31, 2015, we purchased 748,000 shares at an average price per share of \$8.15 and a total cost of approximately \$6.1 million. As of March 31, 2015, we have purchased 1,573,252 shares at an average price per share of \$9.38 and a total cost of approximately \$14.8 million under this program.

Seasonality and Trends

Our revenues and operating results normally fluctuate as a result of seasonal variations in our business, principally due to changes in total student population and costs associated with opening or expanding our campuses. Our student population varies as a result of new student enrollments, graduations and student attrition. Historically, we have had lower student populations in our third quarter than in the remainder of our year because fewer students are enrolled during the summer months. Additionally, we have had higher student populations in our fourth quarter than in the remainder of the year because more students enroll during this period. Our expenses, however, do not vary significantly with changes in student population and revenues and, as a result, such expenses do not fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis. We expect quarterly fluctuations in operating results to continue as a result of seasonal enrollment patterns. Such patterns may change, however, as a result of new school openings, new program introductions, increased enrollments of adult students or acquisitions. Furthermore, our revenues for the first quarter ending December 31 are impacted by the closure of our campuses for a week in December for a holiday break and during which we do not earn revenue.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our critical accounting policies are disclosed in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014. During the six months ended March 31, 2015, there have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For information regarding recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 3 to our condensed consolidated financial statements within Part I, Item 1 of this report.

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Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes to our market risk since September 30, 2014. For a discussion of our exposure to market risk, refer to our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and our President and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15 as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and our President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2015 were effective in ensuring that (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and President and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. 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. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, misstatements, errors and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been or will be prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls also can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks that internal controls may become inadequate as a result of changes in conditions, or through the deterioration of the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the ordinary conduct of our business, we are periodically subject to lawsuits, demands in arbitrations, investigations, regulatory proceedings or other claims, including, but not limited to, claims involving current and former students, routine employment matters, business disputes and regulatory demands. When we are aware of a claim or potential claim, we assess the likelihood of any loss or exposure. If it is probable that a loss will result and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for the loss. When a loss is not both probable and estimable, we do not accrue a liability. Where a loss is not probable but is reasonably possible, including if a loss in excess of an accrued liability is reasonably possible, we determine whether it is possible to provide an estimate of the amount of the loss or range of possible losses for the claim. Because we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of the legal proceedings (including lawsuits, investigations, regulatory proceedings or claims) asserted against us, it is not currently possible to provide such an estimate. The ultimate outcome of pending legal proceedings to which we are a party may have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flows, results of operations or financial condition.

In September 2012, we received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts related to a pending investigation in connection with allegations that we caused false claims to be submitted to the Commonwealth relating to student loans, guarantees and grants provided to students at our Norwood, Massachusetts campus. The CID required us to produce documents and provide written testimony regarding a broad range of our business activities from September 2006 to the present. We responded timely to the request. The Attorney General made a follow-up request for documents, and we complied with this request in February 2013. In response to a status update request from us, the Attorney General has requested and we have provided additional documents and information related to graduate employment at our Norwood, Massachusetts campus and our policies and practices for determining graduate employment. At this time, we cannot predict the eventual scope, duration, outcome or associated costs or operational impact of this inquiry, and accordingly we have not recorded any liability in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are no other material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on December 3, 2014, except as noted below. The risks described in this report and in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

Competition could decrease our market share and create tuition pricing concerns.

The postsecondary education market is highly competitive. The elimination of ability-to-benefit options for establishing general student eligibility for Title IV Program funds beginning July 1, 2012 has increased competition for higher quality students. Some traditional public and private colleges and universities and community colleges, as well as other private career-oriented schools, offer programs that may be perceived by students to be similar to ours. Most public institutions are able to charge lower tuition than our schools, due in part to government subsidies and other financial sources not available to for-profit schools. Additionally, recent executive branch proposals have included two years of free tuition at community colleges for certain students, who must attend school at least half time, maintain a grade point average of 2.5 or higher and make steady progress toward a degree or transferring to a four-year institution. Some other for-profit education providers have greater financial and other resources which may, among other things, allow them to secure industry relationships with some or all of the OEMs with which we have relationships, develop other high profile industry relationships or devote more resources to expanding their programs and their school network, all of which could affect the success of our marketing programs.

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Additionally, some other for-profit education providers already have a more extended or dense network of schools and campuses than we do, thus enabling them to recruit students more effectively from a wider geographic area.

We may limit tuition increases or increase spending in response to competition in order to retain or attract students or pursue new market opportunities; however, if we cannot effectively respond to competitor changes, it could reduce our enrollments and our student populations. We cannot be sure that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competitive pressures faced by us will not adversely affect our market share, revenues and operating margin.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table summarizes the purchase of equity securities for the three months ended March 31, 2015:
ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans Or Programs (In thousands) ⁽²⁾
January 1-31, 2015	—	\$—	—	\$16,339
February 1-28, 2015	749,988	\$8.15	748,000	\$10,243
March 1-31, 2015	1,124	\$9.62	—	\$10,243
Total	751,112	\$8.16	748,000	\$10,243

(1) 1,988 shares purchased in February and all shares purchased in March represent shares of common stock withheld by us as payment of the individual's tax obligations on the vesting of shares of our common stock, which were granted subject to forfeiture restrictions under our 2003 Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2003 Plan). Such shares are returned to the pool of shares issuable under the 2003 Plan.

(2) On December 20, 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$25.0 million of our common stock in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions.

Item 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K which are filed or furnished with this report, as applicable, are set forth in the Exhibit Index.

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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.

Date: May 1, 2015

UNIVERSAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INC.

By: /s/ Eugene S. Putnam, Jr
Eugene S. Putnam, Jr.
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Number	Description
10.1	Lease Agreement, dated July 2, 2001, as amended February 27, 2015, between Delegates LLC, as landlord, and The Clinton Harley Corporation, as tenant. (Filed herewith.)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
101	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity; (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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