

ITT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES INC

Form 10-K

October 16, 2014

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-13144

ITT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-2061311
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

13000 North Meridian Street

Carmel, Indiana
(Address of principal executive offices)

46032-1404
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (317) 706-9200

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
COMMON STOCK, \$.01 PAR VALUE	NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

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

NONE

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

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

\$566,443,560

Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant based on the last sale price for such stock at June 28, 2013 (assuming solely for the purposes of this calculation that all Directors and executive officers of the registrant are affiliates).

23,449,175

Number of shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value, outstanding at September 30, 2014.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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ITT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, INC.

Carmel, Indiana

Annual Report to Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2013

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Forward-Looking Statements: All statements, trend analyses and other information contained in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Forward-looking statements are made based on our management s current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects on us. You can identify those statements by the use of words such as could, should, would, may, will, project, believe, anticipate, expect, plan, estimate, forecast, potential, intend, continue, and contemplate, as well as similar words and expressions. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and do not guarantee future performance. We cannot assure you that future developments affecting us will be those anticipated by our management. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the following:

the impact of the adverse actions by the U.S. Department of Education related to our failure to submit our 2013 audited financial statements and compliance audits to it by the due date;

the impact of our consolidation of a variable interest entity on us and the regulations, requirements and obligations that we are subject to;

our inability to obtain further required amendments or waivers of noncompliance with covenants under our credit agreement;

actions by the New York Stock Exchange to delist our common stock;

our inability to remediate material weaknesses, or the discovery of additional material weaknesses, in our internal control over financial reporting;

issues related to the restatement of our financial statements for the first three quarters of 2013;

our exposure under our guarantees related to private education loan programs;

the outcome of litigation, investigations and claims against us;

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changes in federal and state governmental laws and regulations with respect to education and accreditation standards, or the interpretation or enforcement of those laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the level of government funding for, and our eligibility to participate in, student financial aid programs utilized by our students;

business conditions in the postsecondary education industry and in the general economy;

our failure to comply with the extensive education laws and regulations and accreditation standards that we are subject to;

effects of any change in our ownership resulting in a change in control, including, but not limited to, the consequences of such changes on the accreditation and federal and state regulation of our campuses;

our ability to implement our growth strategies;

our failure to maintain or renew required federal or state authorizations or accreditations of our campuses or programs of study;

receptivity of students and employers to our existing program offerings and new curricula; and

our ability to collect internal student financing from our students.

Readers are also directed to other risks and uncertainties discussed in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Annual Report and those detailed from time to time in other documents we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

You should keep in mind the following points as you read this report:

References in this document to we, us, our and ITT/ESI refer to ITT Educational Services, Inc., its subsidiaries and the variable interest entity (VIE) of which it is the primary beneficiary, unless the context requires or indicates otherwise.

The terms ITT Technical Institute or Daniel Webster College (in singular or plural form) refer to an individual school or campus owned and operated by ITT/ESI, including its learning sites, if any. The term institution (in singular or plural form) means a main campus and its additional locations, branch campuses and/or learning sites, if any.

References in this document to education programs refer to degree or diploma programs of study that have been, or may be, offered by an ITT Technical Institute or by Daniel Webster College; and references in this document to training programs refer to the non-degree, short-term programs that have been, or may

be, offered through the Center for Professional Development @ ITT Technical Institute.

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Background

We are a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1946. Our principal executive offices are located at 13000 North Meridian Street, Carmel, Indiana 46032-1404, and our telephone number is (317) 706-9200. From 1966 until our initial public offering on December 27, 1994, we were wholly owned by ITT Corporation, an Indiana corporation, formerly a Delaware corporation and formerly known as ITT Industries, Inc. (Old ITT). On September 29, 1995, ITT Corporation, a Nevada corporation (ITT), succeeded to the interests of Old ITT in the beneficial ownership of 83.3% of our common stock. ITT's beneficial ownership of our common stock ended in February 1999.

Overview

We are a leading proprietary provider of postsecondary degree programs in the United States based on revenue and student enrollment. As of December 31, 2013, we were offering:

master, bachelor and associate degree programs to approximately 57,000 students; and

short-term information technology and business learning solutions for career advancers and other professionals.

As of December 31, 2013, we had 149 college locations (including 147 campuses and two learning sites) in 39 states and one training facility. In addition, during 2013 we offered one or more of our online programs to students who are located in all 50 states. All of our college locations are authorized by the applicable education authorities of the states in which they operate, and are accredited by an accrediting commission recognized by the U.S. Department of Education (ED). We design our education programs, after consultation with employers and other constituents, to help graduates prepare for careers in various fields involving their areas of study. We have provided career-oriented education programs since 1969 under the ITT Technical Institute name and since June 2009 under the Daniel Webster College (DWC) name.

In August 2013, we acquired all of the membership interests of Cable Holdings, LLC (Cable Holdings), an education company that offers short-term information technology and business learning solutions for career advancers and other professionals. The acquisition of Cable Holdings allowed us to immediately begin operating in the short-term learning solutions market, which we hope to expand upon by:

leveraging our relationships with employers of our ITT Technical Institute and DWC graduates, the ITT Technical Institute and DWC alumni and our facilities; and

integrating Cable Holdings operations into the Center for Professional Development @ ITT Technical Institute (the CPD).

In 2013, we did not begin operations at any new ITT Technical Institute campuses or learning sites. As part of our efforts to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of our current campus locations, during 2013, we:

relocated five of our campuses into existing facilities of other ITT Technical Institute campuses; and

suspended the enrollment of new students at two other ITT Technical Institute campuses and, subsequently, determined to discontinue operations at those campuses after the students who are currently attending those campuses have had an opportunity to complete their education programs at those campuses.

In 2013, we also continued our efforts to diversify our program offerings by developing education programs at different credential levels in technology and non-technology fields of study that we intend to offer at our campuses and deliver entirely in residence, entirely online over the Internet or partially in residence and partially online.

In June 2014, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors determined that, beginning on February 28, 2013, we should have consolidated the trust (the PEAKS Trust) that purchased, owns and collects private education loans made under the PEAKS Private Student Loan Program (the PEAKS Program) in our consolidated financial statements (the Consolidation). As a result of the Consolidation, we have restated our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013. Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 contained in this report reflect the Consolidation. The Consolidation has resulted in a significantly different presentation in our consolidated financial statements of our transactions with the PEAKS Trust. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about the Consolidation.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is to pursue multiple opportunities for growth. We are implementing a growth strategy designed to:

improve the academic outcomes of our students;

increase the value proposition of our education programs for our students; and

increase access to high-quality, career-based education.

We intend to pursue this strategy by:

increasing student enrollment in existing programs at existing campuses;

increasing the number and types of program and other educational offerings that are delivered in residence and/or online;

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increasing our students' engagement in their programs of study;

enhancing the relevancy of our educational offerings;

assessing student achievement and learning;

improving the flexibility and convenience of how our institutions deliver their educational offerings;

helping our graduates obtain entry-level employment involving their fields of study at higher starting annual salaries;

operating new campuses across the United States; and

investing in other education-related opportunities.

The principal elements of this strategy include the following:

Enhance Results at Each Institution.

Increase Enrollments at Existing Campuses. We intend to increase recruiting efforts that are primarily aimed at delivering high-quality, career-based education to multiple adult-learner audiences.

Develop and Deliver Different Education Program Offerings. We intend to develop and deliver different education program offerings that we believe offer graduates attractive returns on their educational investments.

As part of this strategy, we intend to further diversify our offerings by developing new education programs in both technology and non-technology fields, but primarily in technology- and healthcare-related disciplines. We believe that those programs of study will be at different education levels and delivered in a variety of formats, including entirely in residence, entirely online or partially in residence and partially online. In 2013, we began offering two new education programs and increased the number of our campuses that offer bachelor degree programs from 133 to 134.

We also believe that we should increase the number of education programs that we offer to our students across our campuses. In 2013, we added a total of 348 associate and bachelor degree programs among 104 campuses.

We believe that developing new programs of study, delivering programs in different formats and increasing the number of programs from which prospective students may choose, can:

attract more, and a broader base of, students to our institutions;

motivate current students to extend their studies;

help improve student outcomes;

increase the value proposition of our programs of study to our students;

increase access to high-quality, career-based education; and

improve the utilization of our facilities.

Improve Student Outcomes. We strive to improve the graduation and graduate employment rates of our ITT Technical Institute and DWC students by:

providing academic and career services;

dedicating administrative resources to those services;

increasing our students' engagement in their programs of study;

enhancing the relevancy of our educational offerings;

assessing student achievement and learning; and

increasing our students' access to financial aid.

Provide Education-Related Services. We plan to continue to develop and provide education-related services to students and other constituencies. These services may involve a variety of activities. Through the CPD, we are offering training programs to career advancers and other professionals. We are delivering assessments, consulting and authorized and customized training programs and curricula in the areas of information technology (IT), information technology infrastructure library (ITIL), development, business analysis, project management and leadership development. On January 31, 2014, we acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Great Equalizer, Inc. and CompetenC Solutions, Inc., two companies that offered short-term IT and business learning solutions for career advancers and other professionals, primarily under the name of Ascolta. We are integrating these acquired operations in the CPD.

In August 2014, we became the education management organizer (EMO) for a public charter high school in Michigan, which will offer high school students an opportunity to concurrently earn both a high school diploma and an associate degree. These services are being offered under The Early Career Academy @ ITT Technical Institute (Early Career Academy) name.

Programs of Study

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As of December 31, 2013, the ITT Technical Institutes were offering 52 education programs in various fields of study across the following schools of study:

Business;

Drafting and Design;

Electronics Technology;

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Criminal Justice;

IT; and

Breckinridge School of Nursing and Health Sciences.

We design our education programs to help graduates prepare for careers in various fields by offering students a broad-based foundation in a variety of skills used in those fields. The following table sets forth examples of various fields involving the subject matter of education programs within a particular school of study in which graduates have obtained entry-level positions:

School of Study	Fields
Business	accounting business administration financial services manufacturing marketing and advertising sales
Drafting and Design	architectural and construction drafting civil drafting computer-aided drafting electrical and electronics drafting industrial engineering technology interior design landscape architecture mechanical drafting multimedia communications
Electronics Technology	communications computer technology electronics product design and fabrication industrial electronics instrumentation telecommunications
Criminal Justice	corrections cyber security investigations security and policing
IT	communications network administration network technology software development systems technology technical support

Breckinridge School of Nursing and Health Sciences

health information technology

medical assisting and administration

nursing

At the vast majority of our campuses, we generally organize the academic schedule for education programs of study on the basis of four 12-week academic quarters in a calendar year, with new students beginning at the start of each academic quarter. At these campuses, students taking a full-time course load can complete our associate degree programs in seven or eight academic quarters, bachelor degree programs in 14 or 15 academic quarters and a master degree program in seven academic quarters. We typically offer classes in most residence education programs in:

3.5- to 5.5-hour sessions three days a week, Monday through Saturday, with all program courses taught entirely or partially in residence; or

sessions that are scheduled two to three days a week, Monday through Saturday, with certain program courses taught entirely or partially online over the Internet most academic quarters.

Depending on student enrollment, class sessions at the vast majority of our ITT Technical Institute campuses are generally available during the day and evening. The courses for education programs that are taught online over the Internet are delivered through an asynchronous learning network and have a prescribed schedule for completion of the coursework. At the vast majority of our ITT Technical Institute campuses, the class schedule for our education program residence courses and the coursework completion schedule for our education program online courses generally provide students with the flexibility to maintain employment concurrently with their studies. Based on student surveys, we believe that a majority of our ITT Technical Institute students work at least part-time during their programs of study.

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Most of our education programs of study blend traditional academic content with applied learning concepts and have the objective of helping graduates prepare for a changing economic and/or technological environment. A significant portion of most education programs offered at our campuses involves practical study in a lab environment.

The learning objectives of most courses in each education program are substantially the same among the vast majority of our campuses to provide greater uniformity and to better enable students to transfer, if necessary, to other ITT Technical Institute campuses offering the same programs with less disruption to their education. We regularly review each curriculum to respond to changes in technology and industry needs. Each of the ITT Technical Institutes establishes an advisory committee for each field of study for education programs taught at that campus, which is comprised of representatives of local employers and other constituents. These advisory committees assist the ITT Technical Institutes in assessing curricula, equipment and laboratory design, and updating the curricula. In addition to courses directly related to a student's program of study, our education programs also include general education courses in the humanities, composition, mathematics, the sciences and the social sciences.

Gross tuition for a student entering an undergraduate residence education program at an ITT Technical Institute in December 2013 for 36 quarter credit hours (the minimum course load for a full-time student for an academic year consisting of three academic quarters) was \$17,748 for all ITT Technical Institute undergraduate residence education programs, except as adjusted in one state to reflect applicable taxes and fees. Gross tuition for a student entering an undergraduate residence education program at DWC in September 2013 for 24 semester credit hours (the minimum course load for a full-time student for an academic year consisting of two academic semesters) was \$15,630 for all DWC undergraduate residence education programs. The gross tuition amounts discussed above do not reflect institutional scholarships and awards, which reduce the amount of gross tuition that students pay to attend our institutions. In the academic year beginning in December 2013 and ending in September 2014, we believe that institutional scholarships and awards for ITT Technical Institute students will average approximately \$3,282 per student, based on the number of students enrolled in education programs in each of the three months ended March 31, 2014, June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014. We have not increased gross tuition rates for our ITT Technical Institute education programs of study since 2010, and we do not intend to increase gross tuition rates for our ITT Technical Institute education programs of study in 2014. The majority of students attending residence programs at our campuses lived in that campus metropolitan area prior to enrollment. The only student housing that we provide is at the Nashua, New Hampshire campus of DWC.

As of December 31, 2013, the CPD was offering 293 training programs in the following areas:

IT	Leadership development
ITIL	Professional development
Development	Business software application
Business analysis	Process and productivity
Project management	Graphic design and media

The length of these programs ranges from four hours to 40 hours. These programs are taught primarily through instructor-led sessions delivered in person and virtually.

Student Recruitment

With respect to education programs offered at the ITT Technical Institute and DWC, we strive to attract students with the motivation and ability to complete the career-oriented educational programs. To generate interest among potential students, we engage in a broad range of activities to inform potential students and their parents about our campuses and the programs they offer. These activities include television, Internet and other media advertising, social media, direct mailings and high school presentations. As of December 31, 2013, we employed approximately 1,400 full- and part-time recruiting representatives to assist in recruiting efforts.

Recruiting representatives pursue expressions of interest from potential students for our residence education programs by contacting prospective students and arranging for interviews at the campus or any learning site of that campus. Occasionally, we also pursue expressions of interest from students for our residence education programs by contacting them and arranging for their attendance at a seminar providing information about the campus and its programs. We pursue expressions of interest from potential students for our online education programs by providing program and resource information on our websites and through telephone calls, electronic mail, social media and postal delivery.

Student recruitment activities are subject to substantial regulation at both the state and federal level and by our accrediting commissions. Certain states have bonding and licensing requirements that apply to many of our representatives and other employees involved in student recruitment. Our National Director of Recruitment and Regional Directors of Recruitment oversee the implementation of recruitment policies and procedures. In addition, our compliance department reviews student recruiting practices at each of our campuses on at least an annual basis.

Representatives of the CPD periodically communicate with national and local employers, primarily through face-to-face meetings, phone calls and emails, to identify their training needs. These needs arise through new IT systems implementations,

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employee turnover, and a desire by employers and employees to expand their skills. The CPD also hosts informational webinars and conferences that help identify training opportunities. Additionally, individuals and employers contact the CPD through information found on its website.

Student Admission and Retention

We require all applicants for admission to any of our campus education programs to have a high school diploma or a recognized equivalent. Depending on the program of study and the campus, applicants may also be required to:

pass an admission examination;

possess a designated number of credit hours or degree with a specified overall cumulative grade point average from an accredited postsecondary educational institution;

complete the Scholastic Assessment Test or American College Testing examination; and

tour the campus.

The following table sets forth the demographics of students at the ITT Technical Institutes as of the dates indicated:

Student Demographics	Approximate Percent of Student Census	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Age		
19 or less	3%	4%
20 through 24	25%	27%
25 through 30	29%	29%
31 or over	43%	40%
Gender		
Male	72%	72%
Female	28%	28%
Race		
Caucasian	43%	45%
Other (1)	57%	55%

(1) Based on applicable federal classifications.

The faculty and staff at each of our campuses strive to help students overcome obstacles to the completion of their education programs. As is the case in other postsecondary institutions, however, students often fail to complete their education programs for a variety of personal, financial or academic reasons. Student withdrawals prior to education program completion not only affect the students, they also have a negative regulatory and financial effect on the campus and the entire institution. To minimize these student withdrawals, each of our campuses devotes staff

resources to assist and advise students regarding academic and financial matters. We encourage academic advising and tutoring in the case of students experiencing academic difficulties. We also offer assistance and advice to students in our residence education programs who are looking for part-time employment and housing.

The CPD assesses a prospective student's skill set and goals to determine the program that would best meet the individual's objectives and experience before enrolling a student in a program.

Graduate Employment

We believe that the success of our ITT Technical Institute and DWC graduates who begin their careers in fields involving their education programs is critical to the ability of our campuses to continue to recruit students for our education programs. We try to obtain data on the number of students employed following graduation from an ITT Technical Institute or DWC. The reliability of such data depends largely on information that students and employers report to us. Based on this information, we believe that approximately 70% of the Employable Graduates (as defined below) in 2013 had obtained employment by April 30, 2014 in positions that required the direct or indirect use of skills taught in their education programs, compared to approximately 66% of the Employable Graduates in 2012 who had obtained employment by April 30, 2013.

Employable Graduates are defined in accordance with the graduate employment metrics that we are required to report by one of the accrediting commissions that accredits our institutions and include all of the graduates from the ITT Technical Institutes' education programs in the applicable year, except for those graduates who:

were pregnant, died or suffered other health-related conditions that prevented them from working;

continued their education;

were engaged in active U.S. military service;

moved out of the United States with a spouse or parent who was engaged in active U.S. military service;

were incarcerated in a correctional institution (other than a half-way house) for more than 30 consecutive days; or

possessed visas that did not permit them to work in the United States following graduation.

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Each of our campuses employs personnel to offer career services to students and graduates from our education programs. These persons assist in job searches, solicit employment opportunities from employers and provide information on job search techniques, where to access employer information, writing resumes and how to prepare for, appear at and conduct oneself during job interviews.

Based on information from graduates and employers who responded to our inquiries, the reported annualized salaries initially following graduation averaged approximately \$33,398 for the Employable Graduates in 2013 who, as of April 30, 2014, had obtained employment in positions that required the direct or indirect use of skills taught in their education programs, compared to approximately \$32,612 for the Employable Graduates in 2012 who, as of April 30, 2013, had obtained employment in positions that required the direct or indirect use of skills taught in their education programs. The average annual salary initially following graduation for our Employable Graduates may vary significantly among the ITT Technical Institutes depending on local employment conditions and each Employable Graduate's particular education program, background, prior work experience and willingness to relocate. Initial employers of Employable Graduates from education programs at the ITT Technical Institutes include small, medium and large companies and governmental agencies.

Faculty

We hire faculty members for our education programs in accordance with criteria established by us, the accrediting commissions that accredit our campuses and the state education authorities that regulate our campuses. We hire faculty with relevant work experience and/or academic credentials to teach most technical subjects. Faculty members for our education programs at each campus typically include the chairperson for each school or education program and various categories of instructors, including full-time and adjunct.

Administration and Employees

Each of our campuses is managed by a person who has overall responsibility for the operation of the campus. The administrative staff of each campus also includes managers in the major functional areas of that campus, including recruitment, finance, registration, academics and career services. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 4,900 full-time and 4,600 part-time employees. None of our employees are represented by labor unions.

Our headquarters provides centralized services to all of our campuses in the following areas:

accounting	legal
marketing	regulatory
public relations	legislative affairs
curricula development	real estate
management information systems	human resources
purchasing	compliance/internal audit

In addition, national managers of each of the following major campus functions reside at our headquarters and develop policies and procedures to guide these functions at our ITT Technical Institute campuses:

recruiting

career services

financial aid

learning resources

academic affairs

registration

Managers located at our headquarters monitor the operating results of each of our campuses and regularly conduct on-site reviews.

Competition

The postsecondary education and professional training markets in the United States are highly fragmented and competitive, with no single private or public institution enjoying a significant market share. Our campuses compete for students with associate, bachelor and graduate degree-granting institutions, which include public and nonprofit private colleges and proprietary institutions, as well as with alternatives to higher education such as military service or immediate employment. We believe competition among educational institutions is based on the:

quality and reliability of the institution's programs and student services;

reputation of the institution and its programs and student services;

type and cost of the institution's programs;

employability of the institution's graduates;

ability to provide easy and convenient access to the institution's programs and courses;

quality and experience of the institution's faculty; and

time required to complete the institution's programs.

Certain public and private colleges may offer programs similar to those offered by our campuses at a lower tuition cost due in part to government subsidies, foundation grants, tax deductible contributions, tax-exempt status or other financial resources not available to proprietary institutions. Other proprietary institutions offer programs that compete with those offered by our campuses. Certain of our competitors in both the public and private sectors have greater financial and other resources than we do.

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The CPD competes primarily with local and national providers of IT and business skills training. We believe competition among training providers is based on the:

quality and reliability of the training provider's programs;

reputation of the training provider and its programs;

type and cost of the training provider's programs;

ability to provide easy and convenient access to the training provider's courses;

quality and experience of the training provider's instructors; and

time required to complete the training provider's programs.

Federal and Other Financial Aid Programs

In 2013, approximately 82% of our revenue determined on a cash accounting basis under the 90/10 Rule calculation was from the federal student financial aid programs under Title IV (the Title IV Programs) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (the HEA). See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry *One or more of our institutions may lose its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, if the percentage of its revenue derived from those programs is too high* for a description of the 90/10 Rule. Our institutions' students also rely on scholarships and awards, family contributions, personal savings, employment, state financial aid programs, veterans' and military benefits, internal student financing offered by us, private education loan programs and other resources to pay their educational expenses associated with their education programs. The primary Title IV Programs from which the students at our campuses received grants, loans and other aid to fund the cost of their education programs in 2013 included:

the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (the FDL) program, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 58% of our cash receipts; and

the Federal Pell Grant (the Pell) program, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 24% of our cash receipts.

Other sources of financial aid used by our students to help pay the cost of their education in 2013 associated with their education programs included:

state financial aid programs, veterans and military service member benefit programs and other sources, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 15% of our cash receipts;

employment, personal savings and family contributions, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 3% of our cash receipts; and

private education loan programs, which represented an insignificant amount of our cash receipts.

Institutional scholarships and awards, which our students use to help reduce their educational expenses, amounted to, in aggregate, approximately \$171.2 million in 2013. Institutional scholarships and awards for ITT Technical Institute students averaged approximately \$2,836 per student in the year ended December 31, 2013, based on the number of students enrolled in education programs in each of the three months ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013, September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2013. We also provided internal student financing to our students in 2013, which consists of non-interest bearing, unsecured credit extended to our students. The amount of internal student financing that we have provided has decreased and will continue to decrease significantly, as the amount of institutional scholarships and awards that our students receive increases.

We believe that the employers of the vast majority of individuals enrolled in the training programs offered through the CPD pay for the individuals costs of those programs either directly to the CPD or through employee reimbursements.

Highly Regulated Industry

The training programs offered through the CPD require approval from certain state education agencies and the accrediting commission that accredits our ITT Technical Institutes. Individuals who enroll in the training programs offered by the CPD are not eligible to receive funds under the Title IV Programs for those training programs. The discussion in the remainder of this section applies to the ITT Technical Institutes and DWC, and the education programs offered by those institutions.

Our institutions are subject to extensive regulation by the ED, the state education and professional licensing authorities (collectively, the SAs) and the accrediting commissions that accredit our institutions (the ACs). The statutes, regulations and standards applied by the ED, SAs and ACs are periodically revised and the interpretations of existing requirements are periodically modified. We cannot predict how any of the statutes, regulations and standards applied by the ED, SAs and ACs will be interpreted and implemented.

At the federal level, the HEA and the regulations promulgated under the HEA by the ED set forth numerous, complex standards that institutions must satisfy in order to participate in Title IV Programs. To participate in Title IV Programs, an institution must:

receive and maintain authorization by the appropriate SAs;

be accredited by an accrediting commission recognized by the ED; and

be certified as an eligible institution by the ED.

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The purposes of these standards are to, among other things:

limit institutional dependence on Title IV Program funds;

prevent institutions with unacceptable student loan default rates from participating in Title IV Programs; and

in general, require institutions to satisfy certain criteria related to educational value, administrative capability and financial responsibility.

Most of the ED's requirements are applied on an institutional basis, with an institution defined by the ED as a main campus and its additional locations, if any. Under the ED's definition, we had three institutions as of December 31, 2013, comprised of two ITT Technical Institute main campuses and one DWC main campus. All of the remaining ITT Technical Institute campuses and the two learning sites are additional locations of the ITT Technical Institute main campuses under the ED's regulations. As of December 31, 2013, one ITT Technical Institute institution had 142 additional locations and two learning sites and the second ITT Technical Institute institution had two additional locations. The HEA requires each institution to periodically renew its certification by the ED to continue its participation in Title IV Programs. As of December 31, 2013, all 147 of our campuses and both learning sites participated in Title IV Programs.

One of the ED's regulations applicable to our institutions is that each institution must submit to the ED its audited, consolidated financial statements and a compliance audit of the institution's administration of the Title IV Programs in which it participates (Compliance Audit), in each case with respect to a fiscal year within six months of the following year. Our institutions did not submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by June 30, 2014 and, as a result, the ED determined that our institutions are not financially responsible, which resulted in, among other things, our institutions being:

required to submit a letter of credit payable to the ED;

placed on heightened cash monitoring by the ED, instead of the ED's standard advance payment method; and

provisionally certified by the ED to participate in Title IV Programs.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Highly Regulated Industry Our institutions' failure to submit their audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by the due date resulted in sanctions imposed by the ED on our institutions that include, among other things, our institutions having to post a letter of credit, being placed on heightened cash monitoring and being provisionally certified.

Any one or more of the sanctions or actions described above could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Further, we cannot assure you that we will be able to submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in the amount and for the term required by the ED, or that we will be able to provide the cash collateral required to maintain the letter of credit throughout the required term.

As of December 31, 2013, we operated one or more campuses in 39 states and our campuses recruited students in all 50 states. Each of our campuses must be authorized by the applicable SAs to operate. The state laws and regulations that we must comply with in order to obtain authorization from the SAs are numerous and complex. As of December 31, 2013, each of our campuses had received authorization from one or more SAs.

Campuses that confer bachelor or master degrees must, in most cases, meet additional regulatory standards. Raising the curricula of our existing campuses to the bachelor and/or master degree level requires the approval of the applicable SAs and the ACs.

State education laws and regulations affect our operations and may limit our ability to introduce programs or obtain authorization to operate in some states. If any one of our campuses lost its state authorization to operate in the state in which it is physically located, the campus would be unable to offer postsecondary education and we would be forced to close the campus. Closing multiple campuses for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Most of the states in which our institutions are authorized to operate have laws or regulations that require institutions to demonstrate annually that they are financially stable. As a result of the delay in the submission of our 2013 audited consolidated financial statements to our Florida SA, our Florida SA determined on August 5, 2014 that our 13 campuses in Florida are not financially stable. Based on this determination, our Florida SA:

changed the authorization to operate for each of our Florida campuses from an annual license to a provisional license;

will conduct an on-site visit of each of our Florida campuses to determine the campus compliance with the Florida SA's regulations;

will require each of our Florida campuses to correct any deficiencies noted during our Florida SA's on-site visit of the campus;

required us to submit to our Florida SA any correspondence that we or any of our institutions have with the ED or the AC of our Florida campuses, within 15 days of the submission or receipt of that correspondence;

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required each of our Florida campuses to submit a train-out plan to our Florida SA on or before September 4, 2014; and

required us to report to our Florida SA, at its September 2014 meeting, on the stability of our Florida campuses and any changes that may further affect our stability or operations.

Each campus provisional license extends through July 31, 2015. Upon the satisfaction of all of the requirements specified above, however, each campus may apply to our Florida SA to have the campus authorization changed back to an annual license. We cannot assure you, however, that our Florida campuses will be able to satisfy all of the requirements specified above, or that our Florida SA will change any of the campuses back to an annual license. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry *Failure of our campuses to comply with the extensive regulatory requirements for school operations could result in financial penalties, restrictions on our operations, loss of federal and state financial aid funding for our students or loss of our authorization to operate our campuses.*

State authorization and accreditation by an accrediting commission recognized by the ED are required for an institution to become and remain eligible to participate in Title IV Programs. In addition, some states require institutions operating in the state to be accredited as a condition of state authorization. Both of our ITT Technical Institute institutions are accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools (the ACICS). DWC is accredited by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges (the NEASC). Both the ACICS and the NEASC are accrediting commissions recognized by the ED. The HEA specifies a series of criteria that each recognized accrediting commission must use in reviewing institutions. For example, accrediting commissions must assess the length of each academic program offered by an institution in relation to the objectives of the degrees or diplomas offered. Further, accrediting commissions must evaluate each institution's success with respect to student achievement.

Under the ACICS standards, if the student retention or graduate placement rates:

of a campus fall below the ACICS benchmark standards, the campus must develop and implement a campus improvement plan and periodically report its results to the ACICS;

of a campus fall below the ACICS compliance standards, the campus must come into compliance within a specified time period, or the ACICS may withdraw the campus inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation;

of a program offering at a campus fall below the ACICS benchmark standards, the campus must develop and implement a program improvement plan for that program offering; or

of a program offering at a campus fall below the ACICS compliance standards, the program offering must come into compliance within a specified time period, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of that program offering.

Under the ACICS standards, if the Licensure Examination Pass Rate (as defined below) of a program offering that is subject to that standard at a campus falls below the ACICS:

benchmark standards, the campus is required to develop and implement a program improvement plan for that program offering; or

compliance standards, the program offering is required to come into compliance within a specified time period, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of that program offering.

A program offering is subject to the Licensure Examination Pass Rate standard, if graduates of the program of study who seek employment are required to have a certificate, licensure or registration based on an industry-sponsored examination in the applicable field.

A campus that falls below the ACICS:

benchmark standards is not required to obtain permission from the ACICS prior to applying to add a new program offering; or

compliance standards is required to obtain permission from the ACICS prior to applying to add a new program offering.

The ACICS has classified one of our ITT Technical Institute institutions, which consists of a main campus and 142 additional locations and two learning sites, as a centrally controlled institution under the ACICS criteria (the Centrally Controlled Institution). During 2013, the ACICS evaluated the Centrally Controlled Institution for a renewal grant of accreditation. In April 2013, the ACICS extended the Centrally Controlled Institution's current grant of accreditation through December 31, 2017. In 2013, the ACICS also approved 15 ITT Technical Institute locations for inclusion in the Centrally Controlled Institution's grant of accreditation. Neither of our two ITT Technical Institute institutions are on probation with the ACICS, but:

49 ITT Technical Institute locations are subject to a campus improvement plan and reporting requirements with respect to the locations' Student Retention Rates (as defined below) by the ACICS;

63 ITT Technical Institute locations are subject to a campus improvement plan and reporting requirements with respect to the locations' Graduate Placement Rates (as defined below) by the ACICS;

one ITT Technical Institute location needs to raise its Student Retention Rate to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw that location's inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation;

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five ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Graduate Placement Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw those locations' inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation;

a total of 351 program offerings at 124 ITT Technical Institute locations are subject to a program improvement plan with respect to the Student Retention Rates of those program offerings by the ACICS;

a total of 476 program offerings at 129 ITT Technical Institute locations are subject to a program improvement plan with respect to the Graduate Placement Rates of those program offerings by the ACICS;

a total of eight program offerings at eight ITT Technical Institute locations are subject to a program improvement plan with respect to the Licensure Examination Pass Rates of those program offerings by the ACICS;

a total of 87 program offerings at 61 ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Student Retention Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of those program offerings (although we have discontinued and are no longer enrolling new students in 18 of those program offerings);

a total of 158 program offerings at 86 ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Graduate Placement Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of those program offerings (although we have discontinued and are no longer enrolling new students in 141 of those program offerings); and

a total of four program offerings at four ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Licensure Examination Pass Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of those program offerings.

In November 2013, the ACICS began considering mitigating circumstances when applying its Student Retention Rate, Graduate Placement Rate and the Licensure Examination Pass Rate compliance standards to its accredited institutions' campuses and programs ("Mitigating Circumstances"). The Mitigating Circumstances include, among others:

the impact on the Student Retention Rate of certain demographics of more than 50% of the students attending the campus or program;

the impact on the Student Retention Rate of withdrawing students who re-enroll in the affected campus or program within a certain period of time;

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at least 30% of the graduates of the campus or program having less than six months from their date of graduation or licensure receipt, until the ACICS reporting date for the Graduate Placement Rate; and

the three-year average (weighted based on student enrollment) of the campus or program's Student Retention Rate, Graduate Placement Rate or Licensure Examination Pass Rate being above that rate's compliance standard percentage.

If the ACICS determines that its Mitigating Circumstances apply to an institution's campus or program, the ACICS waives the application of the compliance standard to the institution's campus or program. The ACICS has granted Mitigating Circumstances waivers to a total of:

one ITT Technical Institute location with respect to the Student Retention Rate compliance standard;

nine ITT Technical Institute locations with respect to the Graduate Placement Rate compliance standard;

six program offerings at six ITT Technical Institute locations with respect to the Student Retention Rate compliance standard; and

four program offerings at three ITT Technical Institute locations with respect to the Graduate Placement Rate compliance standard.

The number of ITT Technical Institute locations and program offerings that received Mitigating Circumstances waivers from the ACICS are not included in the number of ITT Technical Institute locations and program offerings specified above that are subject to having the locations' inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation withdrawn or the program offerings' authorizations withdrawn for failure to comply with the Student Retention Rate and Graduate Placement Rate compliance standards.

Student Retention Rate is defined by the ACICS as Adjusted Total Enrollment (as defined below), less All Other Withdrawals (as defined below), divided by Adjusted Total Enrollment. Adjusted Total Enrollment is defined by the ACICS as total student enrollment in the program of study during the reporting period, less the number of any of those students who withdrew to enroll in another institution under common ownership. All Other Withdrawals is defined by the ACICS as the number of students enrolled in the program of study during the reporting period who withdrew from the program of study for a reason other than the student's:

call to active duty in the U.S. military;

enrollment in another institution under common ownership;

incarceration; or

death.

Graduate Placement Rate is defined by the ACICS as the number of Employable Graduates who were employed in a position that required the direct or indirect use of the skills taught in the program of study during the reporting period, divided by the total number of Employable Graduates.

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Licensure Examination Pass Rate is defined by the ACICS as the number of graduates or completers of a program of study that is subject to the Licensure Examination Pass Rate standard who attempted the examination and received a score necessary to obtain the required certificate, licensure or registration during a calendar year, divided by the number of graduates or completers of that program of study who attempted the applicable examination during that calendar year.

If any of our ITT Technical Institute locations and/or program offerings fall below the Student Retention Rate, Graduate Placement Rate or Licensure Examination Pass Rate compliance standards and we are unable to timely bring those locations and/or program offerings into compliance, we may have to close those locations and reduce the offerings of those programs, which could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

DWC was subject to a notice of concern from the NEASC with respect to DWC's financial condition from June 2009, when we acquired DWC, until April 2011. The NEASC reinstated the notice of concern with respect to DWC's financial condition in March 2013. During 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, the NEASC evaluated DWC in connection with its financial condition, but the NEASC did not remove the notice of concern.

The statutes, regulations and standards applied by the ED, SAs and ACs cover the vast majority of our operations, including our:

academic affairs;

educational programs;

facilities;

academic and administrative staff;

administrative procedures;

marketing;

student recruitment;

compensation practices; and

financial operations and financial condition.

These requirements also affect our ability to:

add new campuses and learning sites;

add new, or revise or expand our existing, educational programs; and

change our corporate structure and ownership.

Each of the campuses that we added from 2010 through 2012 constitutes an additional location under the ED's regulations. The HEA requires a proprietary institution to operate for two years before it can qualify to participate in Title IV Programs. If an institution that is certified to participate in Title IV Programs establishes an additional location and receives all of the necessary SA and AC approvals for that location, that additional location can participate in Title IV Programs immediately upon being reported to the ED, unless the institution will offer at least 50% of an entire educational program at that location and any one of the following restrictions applies, in which case the ED must approve the additional location before it can participate in Title IV Programs:

the institution is provisionally certified to participate in Title IV Programs;

the institution receives Title IV Program funds under the ED's heightened cash monitoring or reimbursement system of payment;

the institution acquired the assets of another institution that provided educational programs at that location during the preceding year and participated in Title IV Programs during that year;

the institution would be subject to loss of eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, because the additional location lost its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs as a result of high student loan cohort default rates under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) and/or the FDL programs; or

the ED previously notified the institution that it must apply for approval to establish an additional location.

Due to our institutions' failure to submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by June 30, 2014, all of our institutions are provisionally certified to participate in the Title IV Programs. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry *Our institutions' failure to submit their audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by the due date resulted in sanctions imposed by the ED on our institutions that include, among other things, our institutions having to post a letter of credit, being placed on heightened cash monitoring and being provisionally certified.* Our institutions' participation in Title IV Programs will remain provisional, until at least November 4, 2019. In August 2014, the ED determined that our institutions did not satisfy the ED's eligibility standards relating to financial responsibility, because our institutions failed to submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by June 30, 2014.

The HEA and its implementing regulations require each institution to periodically reapply to the ED for continued certification to participate in Title IV Programs. The ED recertifies each institution deemed to be in compliance with the HEA and the ED's regulations for a period of six years or less. Before that period ends, the institution must apply again for

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recertification. The current provisional certifications of our three institutions expire on June 30, 2017. If an institution successfully participates in Title IV Programs during its period of provisional certification, but fails to satisfy the full certification criteria, the ED may renew the institution's provisional certification. The ED has informed our institutions that, due to their failure to submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by June 30, 2014, the ED will not consider our institutions to have satisfied the ED's eligibility standards relating to financial responsibility before November 4, 2019. As a result, our institutions' participation in the Title IV Programs will continue to be provisional, if our institutions are recertified when their current provisional certifications expire on June 30, 2017.

The ED may revoke an institution's provisional certification without advance notice, if the ED determines that the institution is not fulfilling all material requirements. If the ED revokes an institution's provisional certification, the institution may not apply for reinstatement of its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs for at least 18 months. If the ED does not recertify the institution following the expiration of its provisional certification, the institution loses eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, until the institution reapplies to participate and the ED certifies the institution to participate.

The HEA and applicable regulations permit students to use Title IV Program funds only to pay the cost associated with enrollment in an eligible program offered by an institution participating in Title IV Programs. A proprietary institution that is eligible to participate in Title IV Programs can generally add a new educational program without the ED's approval, if that new program:

leads to an associate level or higher degree and the institution already offers programs at that level; or

prepares students for gainful employment in the same or a related occupation as an educational program that had been previously designated as an eligible program at the institution and meets minimum length requirements.

Otherwise, the proprietary institution has to obtain the ED's approval before it can disburse Title IV Program funds to students enrolled in the new program. Any institution provisionally certified by the ED, however, must apply for and receive approval by the ED for any substantial change before the institution can award, disburse or distribute Title IV Program funds based on the substantial change. Substantial changes generally include, but are not limited to:

the establishment of an additional location;

an increase in the level of academic offering beyond those listed in the institution's Eligibility and Certification Approval Report with the ED;

an addition of any eligible non-degree education program or short-term training program; or

an addition of a degree program by a proprietary institution.

If an institution applies for the ED's approval of a substantial change, the institution must demonstrate that it has the financial and administrative resources necessary to assure the institution's continued compliance with the ED's standards of financial responsibility and administrative capability.

If we are unable to obtain the required approvals from the ED for any new campuses or learning sites, or any new program offerings, or to obtain those approvals in a timely manner, our ability to operate the new campuses, add the learning sites or offer new programs as planned would be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry *We cannot operate new campuses, add learning sites or offer new programs, if they are not timely authorized by our regulators, and we may have to repay Title IV Program funds disbursed to students enrolled at any of those locations or in any of those programs, if we do not obtain prior authorization.*

The accreditation standards of our ACs generally permit an institution's main campus to establish additional campuses. Our campuses that are treated as additional locations of the main campus under the ED's regulations and the ACICS accreditation standards are treated as branch campuses under the accreditation standards of the NEASC. Our learning sites are classified as additional locations of the main campus under the ED's regulations, as campus additions under the ACICS accreditation standards, and as instructional locations of the main or branch campus under the NEASC accreditation standards.

The laws and regulations in most of the states in which our campuses are located treat each of our campuses as a separate, unaffiliated institution and do not distinguish between main campuses and additional locations or branch campuses, although many states recognize other locations within the state where educational activities are conducted and/or student services are provided as learning sites, teaching sites, satellite campuses or otherwise. In some states, the requirements to obtain state authorization limit our ability to establish new campuses, add learning sites or instructional locations, offer new programs, recruit and offer online programs.

The internal audit function of our compliance department reviews our campuses' compliance with Title IV Program requirements and conducts an annual compliance review of each of our campuses. The review addresses numerous compliance areas, including:

student tuition refunds and return of Title IV Program funds;

student academic progress;

student admission;

student attendance;

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student financial aid applications;

student financial aid awards and disbursements; and

graduate employment.

Each of our institutions' administration of Title IV Program funds must also be audited annually by an independent accounting firm, and the resulting audit report must be submitted to the ED for review.

Due to the highly regulated nature of the postsecondary education industry, we are subject to audits, reviews, inquiries, complaints, investigations, claims of non-compliance or lawsuits by federal and state governmental agencies, guaranty agencies, the ACs, present and former students and employees, shareholders and other third parties, which may allege violations of statutes, regulations or accreditation standards or common law causes of action (collectively, Claims). If the results of any Claims are unfavorable to us, we may be required to pay money damages or be subject to fines, penalties, injunctions, operational limitations, loss of eligibility to participate in federal or state financial aid programs, debarments, additional oversight and reporting, other civil and criminal penalties or other censure that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Even if we satisfactorily resolve the issues raised by a Claim, we may have to expend significant financial and management resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Adverse publicity regarding a Claim could also negatively affect our business.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry for a discussion of particular risks associated with our highly regulated industry.

Shareholder Information

We make the following materials available free of charge through our website at www.ittesi.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC under the Exchange Act:

our annual reports on Form 10-K and all amendments thereto;

our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and all amendments thereto;

our current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments thereto; and

various other filings that we make with the SEC.

You should be aware that this Annual Report on Form 10-K was filed with the SEC after the applicable filing deadline. In addition, the filing deadlines for our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended:

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March 31, 2014 (2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q), was May 12, 2014; and

June 30, 2014 (2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q), was August 11, 2014.

We have not yet filed the 2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q or 2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q with the SEC. We are working diligently to finalize and file the 2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q and 2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q as soon as practicable, but we cannot assure you as to the actual filing date. We have also amended our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, due to our restatement of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contained therein. Failure to timely file our quarterly reports with the SEC and the fact that we have restated our consolidated financial statements may have negative consequences. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Recent Developments.

We also make the following materials available free of charge through our website at www.ittesi.com:

our Corporate Governance Guidelines;

the charter for each of the Audit, Compensation, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees of our Board of Directors; and

our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code).

We will provide a copy of the following materials without charge to anyone who makes a written request to our Investor Relations Department at ITT Educational Services, Inc., 13000 North Meridian Street, Carmel, Indiana 46032-1404 or by e-mail through our website at www.ittesi.com:

our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, excluding certain of its exhibits;

our Corporate Governance Guidelines;

the charter for each of the Audit, Compensation, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees of our Board of Directors; and

the Code.

We also intend to promptly disclose on our website at www.ittesi.com any amendments that we make to, or waivers for our Directors or executive officers that we grant from, the Code.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information contained in this report, you should consider carefully the following risk factors in evaluating us and our business before making an investment decision with respect to any shares of our common stock. This report contains certain statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to, our management. All statements which are not statements of historical fact are intended to be forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this report reflect our or our management's current views and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to, those set forth in the following Risk Factors. Should one or more of those risks or uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results, performance or achievements in 2014 and beyond could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, those forward-looking statements.

Risks Related to Recent Developments

Our management has identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which could, if not remediated, result in material misstatements in our future financial statements and may adversely affect our business and stock price. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. As disclosed in Part II, Item 9A, Controls and Procedures of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our management identified material weaknesses in our ICFR related to:

the assessment of events that could affect the determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary of variable interest entities in which we hold a variable interest;

the assessment of the completeness and accuracy of the data maintained by the servicer of the private education loans that are owned by a variable interest entity that we were required to consolidate;

the review of assumptions and methodologies developed by third-party consultants to project guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA (as defined below); and

the timely identification and communication of information relevant to the private education loan programs to those members of our management who are responsible for our financial reporting processes.

A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in ICFR, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result of the material weaknesses discussed above, our management concluded that our ICFR was not effective as of December 31, 2013. We cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses in our ICFR will not be identified in the future. Although we are implementing remedial measures designed to address the identified material weaknesses, if our remedial measures are insufficient to address the material weaknesses, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our ICFR are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements. These misstatements could result in additional restatements of our consolidated financial statements, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, lead to a

default under our credit agreement, reduce our ability to obtain financing, increase the cost of any financing that we obtain or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could lead to a decline in our stock price.

Although we are working to remedy the ineffectiveness of our ICFR, there can be no assurance as to when the remediation plan will be fully implemented or the aggregate cost of implementation. Until our remediation plan is fully implemented and considered complete, our management will continue to devote significant time and attention to these efforts. If we do not complete our remediation in a timely fashion, or at all, or if our remediation plan is inadequate, there will continue to be an increased risk that we will be unable to timely file future periodic reports with the SEC and that our future consolidated financial statements could contain errors that will be undetected. For more information relating to our ICFR (and disclosure controls and procedures) and the remediation plan undertaken by us, see Part II, Item 9A, Controls and Procedures.

Matters relating to or arising from our review of accounting matters related to two third-party private education loan programs made available to our students may adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows. As previously disclosed, a number of factors, including SEC's investigation of us related to our actions and accounting associated with, among other things, two third-party private education loan programs made available to our students, have led to us conducting additional analyses and reviews with respect to accounting matters related to those programs. As a result of such additional analyses and reviews, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors concluded that the PEAKS Trust should have been consolidated in our consolidated financial statements beginning on February 28, 2013, and that our previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013 should be restated. To date, we have incurred significant expenses related to legal, accounting and other professional services in connection with the SEC's investigation of us, the accounting analyses and the restatement and related matters, and may continue to incur significant additional expenses with regard to those matters and our remediation efforts. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as senior members of our finance and accounting departments, have spent substantial amounts of time and effort with regard to all of those matters. The significant amount of time and effort spent by our management team on those matters has diverted, and is expected to continue to divert, their attention from the operation of our business. The expenses incurred, and expected to be incurred, on those matters, and the diversion of the attention of the management team which has occurred and is expected to continue, have had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

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We have restated our prior unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, which may lead to additional risks and uncertainties, including shareholder litigation, loss of investor confidence and negative impacts on our stock price.

As a result of the determination in June 2014 that the PEAKS Trust should have been consolidated in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2013, we have restated our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013. We have incurred significant costs and expenses, and our management's attention has been diverted, due to the restatements. Restatements may also increase the risk of additional shareholder litigation against us. In addition, the fact that we have restated our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements may lead to a loss of investor confidence and have negative impacts on the trading price of our common stock.

The New York Stock Exchange could commence procedures to delist our common stock. As a result of our failure to timely file this Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC, on March 19, 2014, we received a notice from the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) that we were subject to the procedures set forth in the NYSE's listing standards related to late filings. In accordance with the NYSE's procedures, we initially had six months following March 18, 2014 to file this Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC. On September 18, 2014, however, the NYSE granted our request for a listing extension, through November 15, 2014. Although we have filed this Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC within the extension period, the listing standards of the NYSE provide the NYSE with broad discretion regarding delisting matters. One of the factors described in the NYSE's listing standards that could lead to a company's delisting is the failure of the company to make timely, adequate and accurate disclosures of information to its shareholders and the investing public. We have not yet filed with the SEC our 2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q, which was due on May 12, 2014, or our 2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q, which was due on August 11, 2014, and we have restated our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013. We cannot assure you that the NYSE will not commence delisting procedures with respect to our common stock as a result of those and other factors related to us. If the NYSE were to delist our common stock, the delisting could:

decrease trading in our common stock;

adversely affect the market liquidity of our common stock;

decrease the trading price of our common stock;

increase the volatility of our common stock price;

decrease analyst coverage of our common stock;

decrease investor demand and information available concerning trading prices and volume of our common stock;

make it more difficult for investors to buy or sell our common stock; and

harm our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms.

Our failure to prepare and timely file our periodic reports with the SEC limits our access to the public markets to raise debt or equity capital, and could have negative consequences related to our credit agreement. We did not file this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our 2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q and our 2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q within the timeframe required by the SEC. As a result of our late filings, we may be limited in our ability to access the public markets to raise debt or equity capital, which could prevent us from pursuing transactions or implementing business strategies that we believe would be beneficial to our business. We are ineligible to use shorter and less costly filings, such as Form S-3, to register our securities for sale for a period of 12 months following the month in which we regain compliance with our SEC reporting obligations. Further, if we are not able to furnish to our lenders our condensed consolidated financial statements (and related certificates) as of and for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014 by November 15, 2014, or our condensed consolidated financial statements (and related certificates) as of and for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2014 by December 15, 2014, we would be in breach of our credit agreement, which could give rise to material adverse consequences to us. See *If we default under our Amended Credit Agreement, any borrowings must be repaid, we may be prevented from further borrowings and from obtaining or maintaining a letter of credit and/or the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated by the lenders, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to comply with our obligations.*

As a result of the Consolidation, our consolidated financial statements are materially different from those that we have previously issued, which could have negative implications for our credit agreement and guarantee obligations and regulatory compliance. Prior to the Consolidation, the PEAKS Trust was not included in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the Consolidation, beginning on February 28, 2013, our consolidated financial statements are substantially different from the consolidated financial statements that we would present, if we were not required to consolidate the PEAKS Trust. The Consolidation and other factors have resulted in violations of covenants under our credit agreement. Although we have obtained waivers and amendments relating to those violations, we cannot assure you that the financial impact of the Consolidation on our consolidated financial statements in future periods will not violate the covenants under our credit agreement. We may not be able to obtain additional amendments to, or waivers of, those covenants. The Consolidation also negatively impacted our compliance with the ED's financial responsibility measurements, primarily our institutions' composite score and our compliance with the financial requirements of certain SAs. The financial impact of the Consolidation on our consolidated financial statements in future periods could also negatively impact our compliance with those measurements and requirements in the future. See Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry *We may be subject to sanctions, including, without limitation, an increase in the amount of the ED Letter of Credit and other limitations in order to continue our campuses*

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participation in Title IV Programs, state authorization and accreditation, if we or our campuses do not meet the financial standards of the ED, SAs or ACs, for a discussion of the impact of the Consolidation on our consolidated financial statements. Further, the Consolidation negatively impacted the financial metrics to which we are subject under the private education loan programs under which we have provided guarantees, resulting in materially increased payment amounts. The financial impact of the Consolidation on our consolidated financial statements in future periods could negatively impact our compliance with those financial metrics in the future, resulting in materially increased payment amounts. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

We believe that we will be required to consolidate the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements and our compliance with covenants and metrics to which we are subject. In addition to the PEAKS Trust, we hold a variable interest in an unaffiliated entity (the 2009 Entity) with which we entered into a risk sharing agreement on February 20, 2009 (the 2009 RSA). Under the 2009 RSA, we guarantee the repayment of the principal amount (including capitalized origination fees) and accrued interest payable on private education loans that are charged off above a certain percentage, based on the annual dollar volume, of the private education loans made under a program that made private education loans available to our students to help pay our students' cost of education that student financial aid from federal, state or other sources did not cover (the 2009 Loan Program). We may become the primary beneficiary of the 2009 Entity and, as a result, be required to consolidate the 2009 Entity in our consolidated financial statements, if the entity that performs the servicing activities for the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program on behalf of the 2009 Entity (the 2009 Loan Program Servicer) fails to meet certain performance criteria specified in the servicing agreement that governs the servicing activities of those loans (the 2009 Servicing Agreement). If the 2009 Loan Program Servicer fails to meet those performance criteria, we have the right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement and, therefore, would be considered to have the power to direct the activities of the 2009 Entity that most significantly impact the economic performance of the 2009 Entity. If that occurs, we would be required to consolidate the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements.

Based on preliminary loan performance data as of September 30, 2014 that we have received regarding the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program, we believe that, as of September 30, 2014, the 2009 Loan Program Servicer may not have met the performance criteria specified in the 2009 Servicing Agreement. As a result, it appears likely that the 2009 Loan Program Servicer either has failed, or within the foreseeable future will fail, to meet the performance criteria in the 2009 Servicing Agreement. Once that occurs, following a cure period and that assuming that no cure occurs, we will have the right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement. As a result of that right, we will be required to consolidate the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements. We believe that our right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement will become operative in late 2014 or early 2015. At this time, we are unable to quantify the impact of the consolidation of the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements, but it could have material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements. Further, the consolidation of the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements could cause us to violate certain covenants under our credit agreement, financial standards of the ED, SAs and ACs and financial metrics under the 2009 RSA and PEAKS Program to which we are subject. Any of those violations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

If we default under our Amended Credit Agreement, any borrowings must be repaid, we may be prevented from further borrowings and from obtaining or maintaining a letter of credit and/or the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated by the lenders, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to comply with our obligations. On March 21, 2012, we entered into a credit agreement and on March 31, 2014, May 29, 2014, June 30, 2014, July 30, 2014 and September 15, 2014, we entered into amendments to the credit agreement. The credit agreement, as so amended, is referred to herein as the Amended Credit Agreement. The Amended Credit

Agreement contains, among other things, covenants, representations and warranties and events of default customary for credit facilities. We are required to maintain compliance with a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a minimum liquidity amount, and several covenants related to the ED s regulations. The Amended Credit Agreement also requires us, among other things, to timely deliver our consolidated financial statements to the lenders. In addition, we would be in default under the Amended Credit Agreement, if we default under our obligations associated with:

our guarantee of the payment of the principal, interest and, prior to February 2013, certain call premiums owed on the senior debt issued by the PEAKS Trust in the aggregate principal amount of \$300.0 million (the PEAKS Senior Debt) to investors, the administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust and a minimum required ratio of assets of the PEAKS Trust to outstanding PEAKS Senior Debt (the PEAKS Guarantee); or

the 2009 RSA.

The PEAKS Guarantee and 2009 RSA are collectively referred to herein as the RSAs. We would also be in default under the Amended Credit Agreement if, among other things, the ED imposes a delay of more than five days in our receipt of Title IV Program funds. See *Our institutions failure to submit their audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by the due date resulted in sanctions imposed by the ED on our institutions that include, among other things, our institutions having to post a letter of credit, being placed on heightened cash monitoring and, being provisionally certified.* Further, the Amended Credit Agreement reduces the amount of secured indebtedness that we are permitted to incur and further limits our ability to dispose of or encumber our assets.

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The Consolidation, restatement of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, delay in the completion of our 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and first and second quarter 2014 unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, and other factors, have required us to obtain waivers and amendments of various provisions of the Amended Credit Agreement. Although we have obtained waivers and amendments relating to those violations, we cannot assure you that the financial impact of the Consolidation in future periods, actions taken by the ED affecting us or other factors relating to recent or future events affecting us, will not violate the covenants, or constitute a default by us, under the Amended Credit Agreement. We may not be able to obtain additional amendments to, or waivers of, those covenants or events of default. If we are unable to obtain a waiver of those events of default or an amendment to the Amended Credit Agreement that would allow us to be in compliance with those covenants or otherwise not be in default under the Amended Credit Agreement, the lenders would have various remedies, including:

the lending commitments under the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated;

our ability to request the issuance of letters of credit and to obtain amendments, extensions or renewals of letters of credit already issued under the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated;

all then outstanding borrowings and other amounts owed under the Amended Credit Agreement may be declared immediately due and payable; and

we could be required to provide cash collateral (in an amount equal to 109% of the face amount of a letter of credit issued for the benefit of the ED and 103% of the face amount of all other issued letters of credit) for our obligations with respect to outstanding letters of credit, if that cash collateral has not already been posted.

We may not be able to repay outstanding borrowings or other amounts, or be able to post the required cash collateral. In the event that we, or our subsidiary guarantor, do not pay in full, upon demand, all of our outstanding borrowings and other amounts owed under the Amended Credit Agreement or do not provide, upon demand, the cash collateral for our letter of credit obligations, the lenders would be entitled to recourse against the collateral security that we and our subsidiary guarantor have provided to obtain payment of amounts we owe or are required to provide, as cash collateral. The collateral security consists of:

substantially all of our and our subsidiary guarantor's personal property; and

all of the real property owned by us (other than the real property used by DWC), which consists of 30 separate parcels of land, and all of the improvements thereto and fixtures thereon.

In addition, even if we were able to repay the outstanding borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement, the use of funds to make that repayment would have a material adverse effect on our cash position and would significantly reduce the amount of funds available to us to satisfy our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee and the 2009 RSA, which could result in a default by us under those arrangements. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, ability to meet our obligations, ability to comply with regulatory requirements, financial

condition and cash flows.

A default by us under the Amended Credit Agreement could also lead to a determination by:

the ED that our institutions are not financially responsible;

the ACs that our institutions are not financially stable; and/or

one or more of the SAs that our institutions do not satisfy the SAs' financial requirements.

If the ED, ACs and/or SAs determines that our institutions do not satisfy the applicable financial requirements, these agencies could:

impose monetary fines or penalties on our campuses;

terminate or limit our campuses' operations or ability to award credentials;

restrict or revoke our campuses' accreditation;

limit, terminate or suspend our campuses' eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs or state financial aid programs;

require our campuses to repay funds received under Title IV Programs or state financial aid programs;

require us to post a letter of credit or increase the amounts of existing letters of credit;

subject our institutions to heightened cash monitoring by the ED;

transfer our institutions from the ED's advance system of receiving Title IV Program funds to its reimbursement system, which would significantly delay our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds; and

subject us or our campuses to other penalties.

Each of these sanctions could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and impose significant operating restrictions on us. If any of our campuses lost its state authorization, the campus would be unable to offer postsecondary education and we would be forced to close the campus.

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In addition, the Amended Credit Agreement expires on March 21, 2015. We cannot assure you that we will be able to extend the term of the Amended Credit Agreement or refinance outstanding borrowings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, ability to meet our obligations, ability to comply with regulatory requirements, financial condition and cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Highly Regulated Industry

Failure of our campuses to comply with the extensive regulatory requirements for school operations could result in financial penalties, restrictions on our operations, loss of federal and state financial aid funding for our students or loss of our authorization to operate our campuses. To participate in Title IV Programs, an institution must receive and maintain authorization by the appropriate SAs, be accredited by an AC recognized by the ED and be certified as an eligible institution by the ED. As a result, our ITT Technical Institute and DWC campuses are subject to extensive regulation by the ED, SAs and ACs, which cover the vast majority of our operations. The ED, SAs and ACs periodically revise their requirements and modify their interpretations of existing requirements. We cannot predict with certainty how all of the requirements applied by these agencies will be interpreted or implemented or whether all of our campuses will be able to comply with all of the requirements in the future.

If our campuses failed to comply with any of these regulatory requirements, these agencies could:

impose monetary fines or penalties on our campuses;

terminate or limit our campuses' operations or ability to award credentials;

restrict or revoke our campuses' accreditation;

limit, terminate or suspend our campuses' eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs or state financial aid programs;

require our campuses to repay funds received under Title IV Programs or state financial aid programs;

require us to increase the amount of the letter of credit that we are required to submit to the ED;

subject our institutions to heightened cash monitoring by the ED;

transfer our institutions from the ED's advance system of receiving Title IV Program funds to its reimbursement system, which would significantly delay our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds; and

subject us or our campuses to other civil or criminal penalties.

See Business Highly Regulated Industry, for a discussion of the sanctions imposed on us by our Florida SA as a result of its determination that our 13 campuses in Florida are not financially stable. The sanctions imposed by our Florida SA or any sanctions described above that could be imposed by other agencies could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and impose significant operating restrictions on us. If any of our campuses lost its state authorization, the campus would be unable to offer postsecondary education and we would be forced to close the campus.

If any of our campuses lost its accreditation, it would lose its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs and, in some states, its ability to operate. If we could not arrange for alternative financing sources for the students attending a campus that lost its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, we could be forced to close that campus. Closing multiple campuses could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See Business Highly Regulated Industry.

The following are some of the specific risk factors related to our highly regulated industry:

Our institutions' failure to submit their audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by the due date resulted in sanctions imposed by the ED on our institutions that include, among other things, our institutions having to post a letter of credit, being placed on heightened cash monitoring and being provisionally certified. Our institutions are subject to extensive regulation by the ED. One of the ED's regulations applicable to our institutions is that each institution must submit to the ED its audited, consolidated financial statements and a Compliance Audit, in each case with respect to a fiscal year within six months of the following year. Our institutions did not submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by June 30, 2014 and, as a result, the ED determined on August 21, 2014 that our institutions are not financially responsible. Based on this determination, the ED, among other things:

requires our institutions to submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in the amount of \$79.7 million (the ED Letter of Credit);

placed our institutions on heightened cash monitoring by the ED, instead of the ED's standard advance payment method;

provisionally certified our institutions to participate in Title IV Programs;

requires our institutions to provide the ED with information about certain oversight and financial events, as described further below;

requires us to be able to demonstrate to the ED that, for our two most recent fiscal years, we were current on our debt payments and our institutions have met all of their financial obligations, pursuant to the ED's standards; and

could require our institutions, in future years, to submit their audited financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED earlier than six months following the end of their fiscal year.

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We are required to submit the ED Letter of Credit on or before November 4, 2014. The term of the ED Letter of Credit must be for a period that ends on November 4, 2019. We will be required to adjust the amount of the ED Letter of Credit annually to 10% of the Title IV Program funds received by our institutions in the immediately preceding fiscal year. The ED may terminate our institutions' eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, if we fail to:

submit an irrevocable letter of credit payable to the ED in the required amount and for the appropriate term on or before November 4, 2014; or

annually adjust the amount of the letter of credit to the appropriate amount.

Under heightened cash monitoring (HCM), before any of our institutions can request or draw down Title IV Program funds from the ED, the institution must:

make disbursements to students and parents for the amount of Title IV Program funds that those students and parents are eligible to receive; and

compile borrower-level records with respect to the disbursement of Title IV Program funds to each student and parent.

Once the HCM requirements are satisfied, our institutions may request or draw down Title IV Program funds from the ED in an amount equal to the actual disbursements made by our institutions. Our institutions will be subject to HCM until at least November 4, 2019. Although we have implemented procedures to address the HCM requirements, and believe that compliance with those requirements will not impact the timing of our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds by more than one business day, we cannot assure you that there will not be future delays in our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds or that our institutions will not request or draw down Title IV Program funds from the ED before the HCM requirements are satisfied. If any of our institutions request or draw down Title IV Program funds from the ED before the HCM requirements are satisfied, the ED could impose additional sanctions on our institutions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, including, among other things:

monetary fines or penalties;

limiting, terminating or suspending our institutions' eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs; and/or

transferring our institutions from the HCM method of receiving Title IV Program funds to the ED's reimbursement system, which would significantly delay our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds.

Any significant delay in our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and could cause us to be in default of the Amended Credit Agreement. See *If we default under our Amended Credit Agreement, any borrowings must be repaid, we may be prevented from further borrowings and from obtaining or maintaining a letter of credit and/or the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated by the lenders, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to comply with our obligations.*

Our institutions will be provisionally certified by the ED to participate in Title IV Programs until at least November 4, 2019. Any institution provisionally certified by the ED must apply for and receive approval by the ED for any substantial change, before the institution can award, disburse or distribute Title IV Program funds based on the substantial change. Substantial changes generally include, but are not limited to:

the establishment of an additional location;

an increase in the level of academic offering beyond those listed in the institution's Eligibility and Certification Approval Report with the ED;

an addition of any eligible non-degree education program or short-term training program; or

an addition of a degree program by a proprietary institution.

If an institution applies for the ED's approval of a substantial change, the institution must demonstrate that it has the financial and administrative resources necessary to assure the institution's continued compliance with the ED's standards of financial responsibility and administrative capability. If we are unable to obtain the required approvals from the ED for any new campuses or learning sites, or any new program offerings, or to obtain those approvals in a timely manner, our ability to operate the new campuses, add the learning sites or offer new programs as planned would be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans. See *We cannot operate new campuses, add learning sites or offer new programs, if they are not timely authorized by our regulators, and we may have to repay Title IV Program funds disbursed to students enrolled at any of those locations or in any of those programs, if we do not obtain prior authorization.*

We are required to provide information to the ED about any of the following events within 10 days of its occurrence:

any adverse action, including probation or similar action, taken against any of our institutions by its AC, any of its SAs or any federal agency;

any event that causes us to realize any liability that was noted as a contingent liability in our most recent audited financial statements;

any violation by us of any loan agreement;

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any failure by us to make a payment in accordance with our debt obligations that results in a creditor filing suit to recover funds under those obligations;

any withdrawal of our shareholders' equity or net assets by any means, including the declaration of a dividend;

any extraordinary loss by us, as defined under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30; or

any filing of a petition by us for relief in bankruptcy court.

Our notice to the ED of the occurrence of any of the above events, must include the details of the circumstances surrounding the event and, if applicable, the steps we have taken, or plan to take, to resolve the issue.

The sanctions imposed on us by the ED described above could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to meet our contractual and regulatory obligations. Further, we cannot assure you that we will be able to submit the ED Letter of Credit in the amount and for the term required by the ED, that we will be able to provide the cash collateral required to maintain the ED Letter of Credit or that we will be able to obtain any required annual increases in the amount of the ED Letter of Credit. Our provision of the cash required under the Amended Credit Agreement to collateralize the ED Letter of Credit will have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, and will significantly reduce the amount of cash that we will have available for other purposes, including to satisfy our future payment obligations under the RSAs. The fact that a significant amount of our cash will be held in connection with the ED Letter of Credit could also negatively affect our ability to satisfy the financial metrics of the ED, SAs and ACs to which we are subject.

Action by the U.S. Congress to revise the laws governing the federal student financial aid programs or reduce funding for those programs could reduce our student population and increase our costs of operation. Political and budgetary concerns significantly affect Title IV Programs. The U.S. Congress enacted the HEA to be reauthorized on a periodic basis, which most recently occurred in 2008. If our efforts to comply with the provisions of the HEA are inconsistent with how the ED interprets the HEA or implements its regulations under the HEA, or with other regulations, we may be found to be in noncompliance with those provisions and the ED could impose monetary penalties, place limitations on our operations and/or condition or terminate our eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs.

In addition, the U.S. Congress can change the laws affecting Title IV Programs in the annual federal appropriations bills and other laws it enacts between the HEA reauthorizations. We cannot predict all of the changes that the U.S. Congress will ultimately make. Since a significant percentage of our revenue is indirectly derived from Title IV Programs, any action by the U.S. Congress that significantly reduces Title IV Program funding or the ability of our campuses or students to participate in Title IV Programs could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If one or more of our ITT Technical Institute or DWC campuses lost its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, or if the U.S. Congress significantly reduced the amount of available Title IV Program funding, we would try to arrange or provide alternative sources of financial aid for the students at the affected campuses. It is unlikely that private organizations would be willing to provide loans to students attending those campuses or that the interest rate and other terms of those loans would be as favorable as for Title IV Program loans. In addition, the private organizations could provide a discounted disbursement amount to us on the student loans and/or require us to

guarantee all or part of this assistance on unfavorable terms, and we might incur other additional costs. If we provided more direct financial assistance to our students, we would incur additional costs and assume increased credit risks.

Legislative action may also increase our administrative costs and burden and require us to modify our practices in order for our campuses to comply fully with the legislative requirements, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

One or more of our institutions may lose its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, if its federal student loan cohort default rates are too high. Under the HEA, an institution may lose its eligibility to participate in some or all Title IV Programs, if the rates at which the institution's students default on their federal student loans exceed specified percentages. The ED calculates these rates for each institution on an annual basis, based on the number of students who have defaulted, not the dollar amount of such defaults. Each institution that participated in the FFEL program and/or FDL program receives a FFEL/FDL cohort default rate for each federal fiscal year (FFY) based on defaulted FFEL and FDL program loans. A FFY is October 1 through September 30. The ED calculates an institution's annual cohort default rate as the rate at which borrowers scheduled to begin repayment on their loans in one FFY default on those loans by the end of the second succeeding FFY (Three-Year CDR).

The ED began calculating a Three-Year CDR for each institution for FFY 2009. If an institution's Three-Year CDR is:

30% or greater for three consecutive FFYs, the institution loses eligibility to participate in the FDL program and the Pell program for the remainder of the FFY in which the ED determines that the institution has lost its eligibility and for the two subsequent FFYs; or

greater than 40% for one FFY, the institution loses eligibility to participate in the FDL programs for the remainder of the FFY in which the ED determines that the institution has lost its eligibility and for the two subsequent FFYs.

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None of our institutions had a Three-Year CDR of 30% or greater for the FFYs 2010 or 2011, which are the most recent FFYs for which official Three-Year CDRs have been issued by the ED. The following table sets forth the average of our institutions' Three-Year CDRs for the FFYs indicated:

FFY	Three-Year CDR Average
2011	22.4%
2010	28.5%
2009	32.9%(a)

(a) Reduced by the ED from 34.2% as a result of an uncorrected data adjustment.

We believe that the higher Three-Year CDR average for FFYs 2010 and 2009 compared to the Three-Year CDR average for FFY 2011 was primarily due to the servicing on the FFEL program loans that were purchased by the ED from the lenders (the Purchased Loans) during 2009 and 2010. The Purchased Loans were initially serviced by the FFEL program lenders that made those loans, until the Purchased Loans were sold to the ED. Upon receipt of the Purchased Loans, the ED transferred the servicing of those loans to the servicer of the FDL program loans. Shortly thereafter, the ED replaced the servicer of the FDL program loans with four different servicers, and servicing of the Purchased Loans was distributed among the new servicers of the FDL program loans. We believe that the changes in the servicers of the Purchased Loans had a negative impact on the servicing of those loans, which could have resulted in a higher Three-Year CDR average with respect to those loans. We appealed the ITT Technical Institute institutions' official Three-Year CDRs for FFY 2009 on the basis that those Purchased Loans were improperly serviced. We have not yet received the ED's final determination of the ITT Technical Institute institutions' Three-Year CDRs for FFY 2009 in response to our loan servicing appeal. We anticipate that the result of this appeal will not significantly change the average Three-Year CDR for FFY 2009 shown above. We did not appeal the ITT Technical Institute institutions' official Three-Year CDRs for FFYs 2010 or 2011.

The ED may place an institution on provisional certification status, if the institution's official Three-Year CDR is 30% or greater for at least two of the three most recent FFYs. The ED may more closely review an institution that is provisionally certified, if it applies for approval to open a new location or offer a new program of study that requires approval, or makes some other significant change affecting its eligibility. Provisional certification does not otherwise limit an institution's participation in Title IV Programs.

An institution can appeal its loss of eligibility due to high Three-Year CDRs. During the pendency of any such appeal, the institution remains eligible to participate in the FDL and Pell programs. If an institution continues its participation in the FDL programs during the pendency of any such appeal and the appeal is unsuccessful, the institution must pay the ED the amount of interest, special allowance, reinsurance and any related payments paid by the ED (or which the ED is obligated to pay) with respect to the FDL program loans made to the institution's students or their parents that would not have been made if the institution had not continued its participation (the Direct Costs). If a substantial number of our campuses were subject to losing their eligibility to participate in the FDL and Pell programs because of our institutions' Three-Year CDRs, the potential amount of the Direct Costs for which we would be liable if our appeals were unsuccessful would prevent us from continuing some or all of the affected campuses' participation in the FDL program during the pendency of those appeals, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Current and future economic conditions in the United States could also adversely affect our institutions' Three-Year CDRs. Increases in interest rates, declines in individuals' incomes and job losses for our students and graduates or their parents have contributed to, and could continue to contribute to, higher default rates on student loans.

The servicing and collection efforts of student loan servicers help to lower our institutions' Three-Year CDRs. We supplement their efforts by attempting to contact students to advise them of their responsibilities and any deferment, forbearance or alternative repayment plans for which they may qualify.

If any of our institutions lost its eligibility to participate in FDL and Pell programs and we could not arrange for alternative financing sources for the students attending the campuses in that institution, we would probably have to close those campuses, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If the ED s proposed new gainful employment regulations are promulgated by the ED in a manner that withstands challenge, and if any of our programs of study fail to qualify as programs that lead to gainful employment in a recognized occupation under those regulations, students attending those programs of study will be unable to use funds from Title IV Programs to help pay their education costs. On June 13, 2011, the ED issued final regulations that were to become effective on July 1, 2012, specifying requirements related to a program of study that leads to gainful employment in a recognized occupation (the 2011 GE Rule). On June 30, 2012, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia vacated all of the 2011 GE Rule, except for those portions pertaining to certain institutional disclosures and reporting requirements. On March 25, 2014, the ED published proposed new gainful employment regulations (New GE Rule). If the ED publishes a final version of the New GE Rule on or before November 1, 2014, it would take effect on July 1, 2015.

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The proposed New GE Rule includes some metrics that are similar to those originally set forth in the 2011 GE Rule, as well as additional provisions and other metrics, some of which are more restrictive than the terms of the 2011 GE Rule, including:

Two debt-to-earnings rates (the D/E Rates), consisting of a debt-to-discretionary earnings (dDTE) rate and a debt-to-earnings (aDTE) rate.

The dDTE rate is the percentage that (i) the annual loan payment required on the median student loan debt incurred by students receiving funds from the Title IV Programs who completed the program represents of (ii) the higher of the mean or median of those students' discretionary earnings approximately two to three years after they graduate.

The aDTE rate is the percentage that (i) the annual loan payment required on the median student loan debt incurred by students receiving funds from the Title IV Programs who completed the program represents of (ii) the higher of the mean or median of those students' actual annual earnings approximately two to three years after they graduate.

A program must achieve an aDTE rate at or below 8%, or a dDTE rate at or below 20%, to be considered passing. A program with an aDTE rate greater than 8%, but less than or equal to 12%, or a dDTE rate greater than 20%, but less than or equal to 30%, is considered in the zone. A program with an aDTE rate greater than 12%, or a dDTE rate greater than 30%, is considered failing.

A program will cease to be eligible for students to use Title IV Program funds, if its aDTE rate and dDTE rate are failing in two out of any three consecutive award years or not passing in one out of any four consecutive award years. An award year under the Title IV Programs begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th of the immediately succeeding calendar year.

A program level Three-Year CDR (pCDR) that would be calculated in the same manner as an institution's Three-Year CDR, but based solely on the performance of former students in the particular program.

A program will cease to be eligible for students to use Title IV Program funds, if its pCDR is higher than 30% for three consecutive FFYs.

If a program could become ineligible for students to use Title IV Program funds based on its D/E Rates for the next award year or pCDR for the next FFY, the institution must:

provide a written warning to current and prospective students in that program which, among other things, states that students may not be able to use Title IV Program funds to attend the program; and

not enroll, register or enter into a financial commitment with a prospective student in the program, until three business days after (a) the written warning is provided to the prospective student, or (b) a second written warning is provided to the prospective student, if more than 30 days have passed since the written warning was first provided to the prospective student.

The proposed New GE Rule also requires institutions to make additional public disclosures and report additional information to the ED with respect to each program that leads to gainful employment in a recognized occupation. The additional disclosure and reporting requirements would be administratively burdensome, would increase our compliance costs, and could cause fewer students to enroll in our programs of study.

If a program becomes ineligible for students to use Title IV Program funds, the institution cannot seek to reestablish the eligibility of that program, or establish the eligibility of a program with a classification of instructional program (CIP) code that has the same first four digits as the CIP code of an ineligible program, until three years following the date on which the program became ineligible.

We cannot be sure of the outcome of this rulemaking, nor can we predict with any certainty which or how many of our programs of study would be ineligible or subject to student warnings under a New GE Rule. We are evaluating the potential impact of the proposed New GE Rule, which may be significantly different in its final version. We cannot predict with certainty the form or impact of a New GE Rule on our operations. Compliance with a New GE Rule could reduce our enrollments, increase our cost of doing business, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In response to the vacated 2011 GE Rule, we made significant changes to the programs of study that we offer. The vacated 2011 GE Rule also put downward pressure on tuition prices, to help prevent students from incurring debt that exceeded the levels required for a program to remain eligible under Title IV Programs. This, in turn, increased the percentage of our revenue that is derived from Title IV Programs and, therefore, could adversely impact our compliance with other ED regulations. We have also limited enrollment in certain programs of study and substantially increased our efforts to promote student loan repayment. A New GE Rule would likely result in the continuation of any or all of these factors. Any or all of these factors could reduce our enrollment and/or increase our cost of doing business, perhaps materially, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and stock price.

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We may be subject to sanctions, including, without limitation, an increase the amount of the ED Letter of Credit, and other limitations in order to continue our campuses participation in Title IV Programs, state authorization and accreditation, if we or our campuses do not meet the financial standards of the ED, SAs or ACs. The ED, SAs and ACs prescribe specific financial standards that an institution must satisfy to participate in Title IV Programs, operate in a state and be accredited. The ED evaluates institutions for compliance with its standards each year, based on the institution's annual audited financial statements, as well as following any change of control of the institution and when the institution is reviewed for recertification by the ED. In evaluating an institution's compliance with the financial responsibility standards, the ED may examine the financial statements of the individual institution, the institution's parent company or any party related to the institution. Historically, the ED has evaluated the financial condition of our institutions on a consolidated basis, based on our financial statements at the parent company level. The most significant financial responsibility measurement is the institution's composite score, which is calculated by the ED based on three ratios:

the equity ratio, which measures the institution's capital resources, ability to borrow and financial viability;

the primary reserve ratio, which measures the institution's ability to support current operations from expendable resources; and

the net income ratio, which measures the institution's ability to operate at a profit.

The ED assigns a strength factor to the results of each of these ratios on a scale from negative 1.0 to positive 3.0, with negative 1.0 reflecting financial weakness and positive 3.0 reflecting financial strength. The ED then assigns a weighting percentage to each ratio and adds the weighted scores for the three ratios together to produce a composite score for the institution (the Composite Score). The Composite Score must be at least 1.5 for the institution to be deemed financially responsible by the ED without the need for further oversight. Our institutions' Composite Score, based on our fiscal year consolidated financial statements at the parent company level, was 1.8 in 2012. In calculating our institutions' 2013 Composite Score, there are two exclusions that might be available under the ED's regulations, which would cause our 2013 Composite Score to be higher than if the exclusions were not permitted. The potential exclusions are:

the unusual, one-time charge related to the Consolidation; and

the effect of a change in accounting estimate related to the 2009 RSA.

See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a more detailed discussion of these factors. The ED may not agree with either or both of these exclusions. If the ED determines that:

both the unusual, one-time charge and the effect of a change in accounting estimate cannot be excluded from the calculation of our institutions' 2013 Composite Score, our institutions' 2013 Composite Score

would be 0.9, which could require us to post a letter of credit, or increase the amount of any existing letter of credit, payable to the ED, as discussed below;

the unusual, one-time charge can be excluded, but the effect of a change in accounting estimate cannot be excluded, from the calculation of the our institutions 2013 Composite Score, our institutions 2013 Composite Score would be 1.6;

the effect of a change in accounting estimate can be excluded, but the unusual, one-time charge cannot be excluded, from the calculation of the our institutions 2013 Composite Score, our institutions 2013 Composite Score would be 1.8; or

both the unusual, one-time charge and the effect of a change in accounting estimate can be excluded from the calculation of our institutions 2013 Composite Score, our institutions 2013 Composite Score would be 1.9.

If the ED determines that an institution does not satisfy the ED's financial responsibility standards (including, without limitation, having a Composite Score that is less than 1.5), the institution may establish its financial responsibility on one of several alternative bases, including:

a letter of credit alternative, pursuant to which the institution must submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in an amount equal to at least 50% of the Title IV Program funds received by the institution during its most recently completed fiscal year;

a provisional certification alternative for no more than three consecutive years, pursuant to which the institution:

must submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in an amount equal to at least 10% of the Title IV Program funds received by the institution during its most recently completed fiscal year;

must demonstrate to the ED that, for its two most recent fiscal years, the institution was current on its debt payments and has met all of its financial obligations to the ED;

would be placed on HCM or the reimbursement system of payment by the ED, instead of the ED's standard advance payment method;

would be subject to certain additional reporting requirements; and

could be required to submit its audited financial statements and Compliance Audit to the ED earlier than six months following the end of its fiscal year; or

a zone alternative, if the institution is not financially responsible solely because its Composite Score is in the range of 1.0 to 1.4 for no more than three consecutive years, pursuant to which the institution:

would be placed on HCM or the reimbursement system of payment by the ED, instead of the ED's standard advance payment method;

would be subject to certain additional reporting requirements; and

could be required to submit its audited financial statements and Compliance Audit to the ED earlier than six months following the end of its fiscal year.

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The letter of credit that the ED has already required us to post might be accepted to satisfy any additional letter of credit requirement, but there can be no assurance that the ED would not require us to increase the amount of any then-existing letter of credit based on our institutions' 2013 Composite Scores. Any of the alternatives to establishing financial responsibility described above could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Any significant delay in our institutions' receipt of Title IV Program funds could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and could cause us to be in default of the Amended Credit Agreement. See *If we default under our Amended Credit Agreement, any borrowings must be repaid, we may be prevented from further borrowings and from obtaining or maintaining a letter of credit and/or the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated by the lenders, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to comply with our obligations.* Further, in the event that the ED requires our institutions to submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in an amount equal to at least 10% or 50% of the Title IV Program funds received by our institutions during its most recently completed fiscal year, we cannot assure you that our institutions would be able to submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in the amount required by the ED, or that we would be able to provide the cash collateral necessary to maintain any letter of credit.

The SA's financial standards include a variety of financial metrics and ratios, including, without limitation, positive net working capital, positive net worth, operating profit, one-to-one ratio of assets to liabilities and/or one-to-one ratio of current assets to current liabilities. Our institutions violated the financial standards of the SAs in Florida, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia, due to:

the Consolidation;

our institutions' failure to submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements to the SAs by the applicable due dates; and/or

other factors.

As a result of these violations our:

Florida SA:

changed the authorization to operate for each of our 13 campuses in Florida from an annual license to a provisional license, through June 31, 2015;

will conduct an on-site visit of each of our Florida campuses to determine the campus' compliance with our Florida SA's regulations;

will require each of our Florida campuses to correct any deficiencies noted during our Florida SA's on-site visit of the campus;

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required us to submit to our Florida SA any correspondence that we or any of our institutions have with the ED or the AC of our Florida campuses, within 15 days of the submission or receipt of that correspondence;

required each of our Florida campuses to submit a train-out plan to our Florida SA on or before September 4, 2014; and

required us to report to our Florida SA, at its September 2014 meeting, on the stability of our Florida campuses and any changes that may further affect our stability or operations;

Pennsylvania SA could:

place each of our seven campuses in Pennsylvania on quarterly financial reporting;

require each of our Pennsylvania campuses to submit to our Pennsylvania SA a teach-out plan with respect to all of the campus programs;

require each of our Pennsylvania campuses to submit to our Pennsylvania SA a business plan with respect to the campus operations;

raise the required amount of the surety bond that each of our Pennsylvania campuses are required to post for the benefit of our Pennsylvania SA; and/or

suspend or revoke each of our Pennsylvania campuses authorization to operate as an educational institution in Pennsylvania;

Tennessee SA could:

assess monetary fines against each of our five campuses in Tennessee;

require each of our Tennessee campuses to submit to our Tennessee SA an audit of the campus financial stability that is conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States;

revoke or change each of our Tennessee campuses authorization to operate as an educational institution in Tennessee; and/or

suspend or terminate all or any portion of our Tennessee campuses' operations in Tennessee, including, without limitation, new student enrollment, advertising and/or teaching specific programs; and

West Virginia SA could:

raise the amount of the surety bond that our one campus in West Virginia needs is required to post for the benefit of our West Virginia SA;

call the surety bond that our West Virginia campus posted for the benefit of our West Virginia SA;

suspend, withdraw or revoke our West Virginia campus' authorization to operate or solicit students in West Virginia;

change our West Virginia campus' authorization to operate in West Virginia to a probationary authorization;

require our West Virginia campus to refund its students' tuition and fees; and/or

take any other action against our West Virginia campus that our West Virginia SA deems appropriate.

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If some or all of the sanctions described above were imposed on many of the affected campuses, those sanctions would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

One or more of our institutions may have to post a letter of credit or be subject to other sanctions if it does not correctly calculate and return within the required time frame Title IV Program funds for, or refund monies paid by or on behalf of, students who withdraw before completing their program of study. The HEA and its implementing regulations impose limits on the amount of Title IV Program funds withdrawing students can use to pay their education costs (the Return Policy). The Return Policy permits a student to use only a pro rata portion of the Title IV Program funds that the student would otherwise be eligible to use, if the student withdraws during the first 60% of any period of enrollment. For the vast majority of our campuses, a period of enrollment is generally an academic quarter. The institution must calculate and return to the ED any Title IV Program funds that the institution receives on behalf of a withdrawing student in excess of the amount the student can use for such period of enrollment. The institution must return those unearned funds in a timely manner which is generally within 45 days of the date the institution determined that the student had withdrawn. If the unearned funds are not properly calculated and timely returned, we may have to post a letter of credit in favor of the ED or be otherwise sanctioned by the ED. An institution is required to post a letter of credit with the ED in an amount equal to 25% of the total dollar amount of unearned Title IV Program funds that the institution was required to return with respect to withdrawn students during its most recently completed fiscal year, if the institution is found in an audit or program review to have untimely returned unearned Title IV Program funds with respect to 5% or more of the students in the audit or program review sample of withdrawn students, in either of its two most recently completed fiscal years. As of December 31, 2013, no audit or review had found that any of our institutions violated the ED's standard on the timely return of unearned Title IV Program funds. The requirement to post a letter of credit or other sanctions by the ED could increase our cost of regulatory compliance and adversely affect our results of operations. Further, we cannot assure you that our institutions would be able to submit a letter of credit payable to the ED in the amount required by the ED, or that we would be able to provide the cash collateral required to maintain any letter of credit.

The standards of most of the SAs and the ACs limit a student's obligation to an institution for tuition and fees, if a student withdraws from the institution (the Refund Policies). The specific standards vary among the SAs. Depending on when, during an academic term, a student withdraws and the applicable Refund Policies, in many instances the student remains obligated to the campus for some or all of the student's education costs that were paid by the Title IV Program funds returned under the Return Policy. In these instances, many withdrawing students are unable to pay all of their education costs, unless the students have access to other sources of financial aid. Our experience has been that many of our affected students do not have access to other sources of financial aid and that we have been unable to collect a significant portion of many withdrawing students' education costs that would have been paid by Title IV Program funds that were returned, which, in the aggregate, have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows.

One or more of our institutions may lose its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, if the percentage of its revenue derived from those programs is too high. Under a provision of the HEA commonly referred to as the 90/10 Rule, a proprietary institution may be sanctioned if, on a cash accounting basis, the institution derives more than 90% of its applicable revenue in a fiscal year from Title IV Programs. If an institution exceeds the 90% threshold for any single fiscal year, the ED would place that institution on provisional certification status for the institution's following two fiscal years, unless the institution's participation in Title IV Programs ends sooner. In addition, if an institution exceeds the 90% threshold for two consecutive fiscal years, it would be ineligible to participate in Title IV Programs as of the first day of the following fiscal year and would be unable to apply to regain its eligibility until the end of the second subsequent fiscal year. Furthermore, if one of our institutions exceeded the 90% threshold for two consecutive fiscal years and became ineligible to participate in Title IV Programs but continued to disburse Title IV Program funds, the ED would require the institution to repay, with limited exceptions, all Title IV Program funds disbursed by

the institution after the effective date of the loss of eligibility.

For our 2013 fiscal year, none of our institutions derived more than approximately 83% of its applicable revenue on a cash accounting basis from Title IV Programs under the 90/10 Rule calculation. Any changes in federal law that increase Title IV Program grant or loan limits, or that count funds other than Title IV Program funds toward the 90% limit, may result in an increase in the percentage of revenue that we indirectly derive from Title IV Programs, which could make it more difficult for us to satisfy the 90/10 Rule.

We regularly monitor compliance with the 90/10 Rule to minimize the risk that any of our institutions would derive more than the maximum allowable percentage of its applicable revenue from Title IV Programs for any fiscal year. If an institution appeared likely to approach the maximum percentage threshold, we would consider making changes in student financing to comply with the 90/10 Rule, but we cannot assure you that we would be able to do this in a timely manner or at all. Further, one of the components of the 90/10 Rule calculation requires us to deduct, from the amount of applicable revenue that we can apply toward the 10% portion of the rule, the principal portion of the payments that we make under the 2009 RSA, in the fiscal year in which those payments are made. This component of the 90/10 Rule calculation increases the uncertainty of whether any of our

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institutions will derive more than 90% of its applicable revenue from Title IV Programs in future fiscal years. If any of our institutions lost its eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs and we could not arrange for alternative financing sources for the students attending the campuses in that institution, we would probably have to close those campuses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure by one or more of our institutions to satisfy the ED's administrative capability requirements could result in financial penalties, limitations on the institution's participation in Title IV Programs, or loss of the institution's eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs. To participate in Title IV Programs, an institution must satisfy criteria of administrative capability prescribed by the ED. These criteria include requirements that the institution:

demonstrate a reasonable relationship between the length of its programs and the entry-level job requirements of the relevant fields of employment;

comply with all of the applicable Title IV Program regulations prescribed by the ED;

have capable and sufficient personnel to administer the institution's participation in Title IV Programs;

define and measure the satisfactory academic progress of its students within parameters specified by the ED;

provide adequate financial aid counseling to its students who receive Title IV Program funds; and

timely submit all required reports and financial statements to the ED.

If the ED determines that an institution is not capable of adequately administering its participation in any of the Title IV Programs, the ED could:

impose monetary fines or penalties on the institution;

require the institution to repay funds received under Title IV Programs;

transfer the institution from the advance method of payment of Title IV Program funds to HCM or the reimbursement system of payment; or

limit or terminate the institution's eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs.

Each of these sanctions could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and impose significant operating restrictions on us. In addition, for 2014 and subsequent years, an institution is deemed by the ED

to lack administrative capability if its Three-Year CDR equals or exceeds 30% for at least two of the three most recent federal fiscal years for which such rates have been published. If an institution's administrative capability is impaired solely because its Three-Year CDRs equal or exceed the applicable percentage, the institution can continue to participate in Title IV Programs, but the ED may place the institution on provisional certification.

We are subject to sanctions, if we pay impermissible commissions, bonuses or other incentive payments to individuals involved in certain recruiting, admission or financial aid activities. The ED's regulations prohibit an institution participating in Title IV Programs from providing any commission, bonus or other incentive payment based directly or indirectly on success in securing enrollments or financial aid to any person or entity engaged in any student recruitment or admission activity or in making decisions regarding the awarding of Title IV Program funds (the Incentive Compensation Prohibition). We believe that the Incentive Compensation Prohibition:

does not establish clear criteria for compliance in all circumstances, and the ED will not entertain a request by an institution for the ED to review and assess its individual compensation plan;

may subject us to qui tam lawsuits for alleged violations of the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729 *et seq.* (False Claims Act);

adversely affects our ability to compensate our employees based on their performance of their job responsibilities, which makes it more difficult to attract and retain highly-qualified employees; and

impairs our ability to sustain and grow our business.

We cannot be sure that the compensation that we have paid our employees will not be determined to violate the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. If the ED determines that our compensation practices violate the Incentive Compensation Prohibition, the ED could subject us to substantial monetary fines or penalties or other sanctions. We could also be subjected to qui tam lawsuits for alleged violations of the False Claims Act related to the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. Those sanctions and lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and future growth.

We cannot operate new campuses, add learning sites or offer new programs, if they are not timely authorized by our regulators, and we may have to repay Title IV Program funds disbursed to students enrolled at any of those locations or in any of those programs, if we do not obtain prior authorization. Our expansion plans assume that we will be able to continue to obtain the necessary authorization from the ED, ACs and SAs to establish new campuses, add learning sites to our existing campuses and expand or revise program offerings in a timely manner. If we are unable to obtain the required authorizations from the ED, ACs or SAs for any new campuses or learning sites, or any new or revised program offerings, or to obtain such authorizations in a timely manner, our ability to operate the new campuses, add the learning sites or offer new or revised programs as planned would be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans.

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The process of obtaining any required SA and ACs authorizations can also delay our operating new campuses, adding learning sites or offering new programs. The status of our institutions and the state laws and regulations in effect in the states where we are located or anticipate establishing a new location or the ACs standards may limit our ability to establish new campuses and learning sites and expand the programs offered at a campus, which could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans.

In addition, an institution that is eligible to participate in Title IV Programs may add a new location or education program without the ED's approval only if certain requirements are met. Otherwise, the institution must obtain the ED's approval before it may disburse Title IV Program funds to students in the new location or education program. If we were to erroneously determine that a new location or education program is eligible for Title IV Program funding, we would likely be liable for repayment of the Title IV Program funds provided to students in that location or program. See Business Highly Regulated Industry.

Due to our institutions' failure to submit their 2013 audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by June 30, 2014, all of our institutions are provisionally certified to participate in the Title IV Programs. See *Our institutions' failure to submit their audited consolidated financial statements and Compliance Audits to the ED by the due date resulted in sanctions imposed by the ED on our institutions that include, among other things, our institutions having to post a letter of credit, being placed on heightened cash monitoring and being provisionally certified.* Any institution provisionally certified by the ED must apply for and receive approval by the ED for any substantial change before the institution can award, disburse or distribute Title IV Program funds based on the substantial change. Substantial changes generally include, but are not limited to:

the establishment of an additional location;

an increase in the level of academic offering beyond those listed in the institution's Eligibility and Certification Approval Report with the ED;

an addition of any eligible non-degree education program or short-term training program; or

an addition of a degree program by a proprietary institution.

See Business Highly Regulated Industry, for a further discussion of the ED's provisional certification of an institution to participate in Title IV Programs. See also *If the ED's proposed new gainful employment regulations are promulgated by the ED in a manner that withstands challenge, and if any of our programs of study fail to qualify as programs that lead to gainful employment in a recognized occupation under those regulations, students attending those programs of study will be unable to use funds from Title IV Programs to help pay their education costs,* regarding additional program approval requirements that are contained in the draft regulations under the New GE Rule.

Failure by any of our campuses or program offerings to satisfy the ACICS compliance standards with respect to Student Retention Rates, Graduate Placement Rates or Licensure Examination Pass Rates could cause us to close those campuses and reduce the offerings of those programs. Under the ACICS standards, if the Student Retention Rate or Graduate Placement Rate:

of a campus falls below the ACICS benchmark standards, the campus is required to develop and implement a campus improvement plan and periodically report its results to the ACICS;

of a campus falls below the ACICS compliance standards, the campus is required to come into compliance within a specified time period, or the ACICS may withdraw the campus' inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation;

of a program offering at a campus falls below the ACICS benchmark standards, the campus is required to develop and implement a program improvement plan for that program offering; or

of a program offering at a campus falls below the ACICS compliance standards, the program offering is required to come into compliance within a specified time period, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of that program offering.

The ACICS has also implemented standards related to Licensure Examination Pass Rates that apply to programs of study that have graduates who, if they seek employment, are required to have a certificate, licensure or registration based on an industry-sponsored examination in the applicable field. Under the ACICS standards, if the Licensure Examination Pass Rate:

of a program offering at a campus falls below the ACICS benchmark standards, the campus is required to develop and implement a program improvement plan for that program offering; or

of a program offering at a campus falls below the ACICS compliance standards, the program offering is required to come into compliance within a specified time period, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of that program offering.

A campus that falls below the ACICS:

benchmark standards is not required to obtain permission from the ACICS prior to applying to add a new program offering; or

compliance standards is required to obtain permission from the ACICS prior to applying to add a new program offering.

One ITT Technical Institute location needs to raise its Student Retention Rate to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw that location's inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation. Five ITT Technical Institute locations

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need to raise their Graduate Placement Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw those locations' inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation. A total of 87 program offerings at 61 ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Student Retention Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of those program offerings (although we have discontinued and are no longer enrolling new students in 18 of those program offerings). A total of 158 program offerings at 86 ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Graduate Placement Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of those program offerings (although we have discontinued and are no longer enrolling new students in 141 of those program offerings). A total of four program offerings at four ITT Technical Institute locations need to raise their Licensure Examination Pass Rates to at least 60% by November 1, 2015, or the ACICS may withdraw its authorization of those program offerings.

If the ACICS determines that its Mitigating Circumstances apply to an institution's campus or program, the ACICS waives the application of the compliance standard to the institution's campus or program. The ACICS has granted Mitigating Circumstances waivers to a total of:

one ITT Technical Institute location with respect to the Student Retention Rate compliance standard;

nine ITT Technical Institute locations with respect to the Graduate Placement Rate compliance standard;

six program offerings at six ITT Technical Institute locations with respect to the Student Retention Rate compliance standard; and

four program offerings at three ITT Technical Institute locations with respect to the Graduate Placement Rate compliance standard.

The number of ITT Technical Institute locations and program offerings that received Mitigating Circumstances waivers from the ACICS are not included in the number of ITT Technical Institute locations and program offerings specified in the immediately preceding paragraph that are subject to having the locations' inclusion in the institution's grant of accreditation withdrawn or the program offerings' authorizations withdrawn for failure to comply with the Student Retention Rate and Graduate Placement Rate compliance standards.

If any of our ITT Technical Institute locations and/or program offerings fall below the Student Retention Rate, Graduate Placement Rate or Licensure Examination Pass Rate compliance standards and we were unable to timely bring those locations and/or program offerings into compliance, we may have to close those locations and reduce the offerings of those programs, which could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The failure of our programs of study offered in any state to qualify as credit hour programs, as opposed to clock hour programs, under the ED's regulations would likely result in our students, who attend those programs, receiving less funds from Title IV Programs, may result in fewer students attending those programs and could result in financial penalties. The ED's regulations related to determining when a program of study is required to measure student progress in clock hours, as opposed to credit hours, are unclear. Students attending credit hour programs of study that are required to be measured in clock hours will likely receive less funds from Title IV

Programs to pay their cost of education with respect to those programs of study. Students interested in those programs of study may have to use more expensive private financing to pay their cost of education or may be unable to enroll in those programs of study. Students may determine that they do not qualify for private financing or that the private financing costs make borrowing too expensive, which may cause students to abandon or delay their education. Any or all of these factors could reduce our enrollment, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and stock price. If we were to erroneously determine that a program of study is not required to measure student progress in clock hours, we would likely be liable for repayment of a portion of the Title IV Program funds provided to students in that program of study based on the difference between the amount of funds those students received and the amount they were eligible to receive.

Government and regulatory agencies and third parties have brought, and may bring additional, investigations, claims or actions against us based on alleged violations of the extensive regulatory requirements applicable to us, which could require us to pay monetary damages, receive other sanctions and expend significant resources to defend those claims or actions. We are subject to investigations and claims of non-compliance with regulatory standards and other actions brought by regulatory agencies, students, shareholders and other parties. Some of the more significant pending investigations, claims and actions are described below. If the results of any investigations, claims and/or actions are unfavorable to us, we may be required to pay money damages or be subject to fines, penalties, injunctions, operational limitations, loss of eligibility to participate in federal or state financial aid programs, debarments, additional oversight and reporting, or other civil and criminal sanctions. Those sanctions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, we have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant legal and other expenses in connection with investigations, claims and actions, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Investigations, claims and actions have and will continue to cause a substantial diversion of our management's attention and resources from our ongoing business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Adverse publicity regarding any of those investigations, claims and/or actions could also negatively affect our business and the market price of our common stock. Further, the fact that investigations, claims and actions are pending against us has resulted in, and could in the future result in, increased scrutiny, the withholding of authorizations and/or the imposition of other sanctions by SAs, the ACs and other regulatory agencies governing us. See Business Highly Regulated Industry.

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On May 18, 2012, we received a Civil Investigative Demand (the Original CID) from the U.S. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the CFPB). In September 2013, the CFPB withdrew the Original CID and we received a new Civil Investigative Demand (the New CID) from the CFPB. Both the Original CID and the New CID provided that the purpose of the CFPB s investigation was, in part, to determine whether for-profit post-secondary companies, student loan origination and servicing providers, or other unnamed persons have engaged or are engaging in unlawful acts or practices relating to the advertising, marketing, or origination of private student loans. Both the Original CID and the New CID contained broad requests for oral testimony, production of documents and written reports related to private education loans made to our students, internal financing provided to our students and certain other aspects of our business. We provided documentation and other information to the CFPB, while preserving our rights to object to its inquiry.

On February 26, 2014, the CFPB filed a complaint against us in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana under the following caption: *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. ITT Educational Services, Inc.* (the CFPB Litigation). The complaint alleges, among other things, that we violated:

Section 1036(a)(1) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (the CFPA), 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(1), which prohibits unfair, deceptive and abusive acts and practices, from July 21, 2011 through December 2011, by:

subjecting consumers to undue influence or coercing them into taking out private education loans through a variety of unfair acts and practices designed to interfere with the consumers ability to make informed, uncoerced choices;

taking unreasonable advantage of consumers inability to protect their interest in selecting or using private education loans; and

taking unreasonable advantage of consumers reasonable reliance on us to act in the consumers interests; and

the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 *et seq.*, and Regulation Z thereunder, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026, which require certain disclosures to be made in writing to consumers in connection with the extension of consumer credit, since March 2009, by failing to disclose a discount that constituted a finance charge.

On April 28, 2014, we filed a motion to dismiss the CFPB Litigation for, among other reasons, lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. We have defended, and intend to continue to defend, ourselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On October 30, 2012, we received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from the Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General (MAG). The MAG s CID provides that the MAG is investigating allegations that we may have violated Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 93A, Section 2(a) by engaging in unfair or deceptive practices in connection with marketing and advertising job placement and student outcomes, the recruitment of students, and the financing of education. The MAG s CID contains broad requests for production of documents related to our students in

Massachusetts, including the financial aid available to those students, our recruitment of those students, the career services that we offer to those students, our marketing and advertising, the retention and graduation rates of those students and many other aspects of our business. We are cooperating with the MAG in its investigation, and we have provided documentation, communications and other information to the MAG in response to the CID. The ultimate outcome of the MAG investigation, however, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In January, February, April and May 2014, we received subpoenas and/or CIDs from the Attorneys General of Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Washington under the authority of each state's consumer protection statutes. The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has informed us that it will serve as the point of contact for the multistate group to respond to questions relating to the subpoenas and CIDs. The subpoenas and CIDs contain broad requests for information and the production of documents related to our students and practices, including marketing and advertising, recruitment, financial aid, academic advising, career services, admissions, programs, licensure exam pass rates, accreditation, student retention, graduation rates and job placement rates, as well as many other aspects of our business. We believe that several other companies in the proprietary postsecondary education sector have received similar subpoenas and CIDs. We are cooperating with the Attorneys General of the states involved. The ultimate outcome of the state Attorneys General investigation, however, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

On February 27, 2014, the New Mexico Attorney General filed a complaint against us in the District Court of New Mexico under the following caption: *State of New Mexico, ex rel. Gary K King, Attorney General v. ITT Educational Services, Inc., et al.* (the New Mexico Litigation). On April 4, 2014, we removed the New Mexico Litigation to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. The complaint alleges, among other things, that we engaged in a pattern and practice of exploiting New Mexico consumers by using deceptive, unfair, unconscionable and unlawful business practices in the marketing, sale, provision and financing of education goods and services in violation of New Mexico's Unfair Practices Act. In particular, the complaint contains allegations that:

we misrepresented matters related to our nursing education program, including, without limitation, its programmatic accreditation status, the transferability of credits earned in the program and the curriculum of the program;

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we misrepresented the terms of the financial aid available to students and the cost of our programs;

we engaged in unfair or deceptive trade practices;

we failed to issue refunds; and

our form enrollment agreement contained unenforceable and unconscionable provisions.

The complaint seeks:

an order declaring portions of our enrollment agreement illusory, unconscionable and unenforceable;

preliminary and permanent injunctive relief;

disgorgement of unjust enrichment amounts;

unspecified civil penalty amounts;

restitution; and

reasonable costs, including investigative costs.

We have defended, and intend to continue to defend, ourselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On February 8, 2013, we received the first of many subpoenas from the SEC. In a letter accompanying each of the subpoenas, the SEC states that it is conducting an investigation of us. The SEC's subpoenas requested the production of documents and communications that, among other things, relate to our actions and accounting associated with:

agreements that we entered into with the 2009 Entity to create the 2009 Loan Program, including, without limitation, the 2009 RSA;

agreements that we entered into with unrelated parties on January 20, 2010 to create the PEAKS Program, which made private education loans available to our students to help pay the students' cost of education that student financial aid from federal, state and other sources did not cover, pursuant to which:

an unrelated lender originated private education loans to our eligible students and, subsequently, sold those loans to the PEAKS Trust;

the PEAKS Trust issued the PEAKS Senior Debt in the aggregate principal amount of \$300.0 million to investors; and

under the PEAKS Guarantee, we guarantee payment of the principal, interest and, prior to February 2013, certain call premiums owed on the PEAKS Senior Debt, the administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust and a minimum required ratio of assets of the PEAKS Trust to outstanding PEAKS Senior Debt (the Asset/Liability Ratio);

certain accounting-related documents associated with the 2009 Loan Program, the PEAKS Program and internal student financing; and

our board of directors-related materials associated with the 2009 Loan Program, the PEAKS Program and internal student financing.

We have provided the information requested, including testimony of senior employees. On August 7, 2014, we received a Wells Notice from the staff of the Division of Enforcement (the Staff) of the SEC notifying us that the Staff had made a preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC file an enforcement action against us. According to the Staff, the enforcement action would allege violations of Sections 10(b), 13(a) and 13(b)(2) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, 13a-11, 13a-13 and 13a-15 under the Exchange Act. The proposed action relates primarily to certain disclosures and accounting surrounding the two loan programs noted above. The SEC's notice said that the Staff's recommendation may:

involve a civil injunctive action, public administrative proceeding and/or cease-and-desist proceeding against us; and

seek remedies that include an injunction, a cease-and-desist order and monetary relief, including civil monetary penalties.

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A Wells Notice is neither a formal allegation nor a finding of wrongdoing. Instead, it is a preliminary determination by the Staff to recommend that the SEC file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under the SEC's procedures, a recipient of a Wells Notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the SEC that such an action should not be brought. Accordingly, we made a submission to the Staff in response to the Wells Notice setting forth why the factual record does not support the enforcement action recommended by the Staff and that any perceived shortcomings were made in good faith. Although we intend to defend ourselves vigorously should the SEC authorize any legal action that does not comport with our view of the facts, we cannot predict the outcome of any legal action or whether the matters will result in any settlement. The ultimate outcome of the SEC investigation, any legal action by the SEC or any settlement could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Investigations, claims and actions against companies in our industry could adversely affect our business and stock price. Like us, the operations of a number of companies in the postsecondary education industry have been subject to intense regulatory scrutiny. In some cases, allegations of wrongdoing have resulted in reviews or investigations by the U.S. Department of Justice, SEC, ED, CFPB, Government Accountability Office, Department of Veterans Affairs, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Defense, state education and professional licensing authorities, states attorney general offices or other state agencies. These investigations and actions have alleged, among other things, deceptive trade practices and noncompliance with regulations. These allegations have attracted adverse media coverage that may negatively affect public perceptions of proprietary education institutions, including the ITT Technical Institutes and Daniel Webster College. Adverse media coverage regarding other companies in the proprietary education sector or regarding us directly could damage our reputation, could result in lower enrollments, revenue and profit, and could have a negative impact on our stock price. These allegations, reviews, investigations and enforcement actions and the accompanying adverse publicity could also result in increased scrutiny of, and have a negative impact on, us and our industry.

Changes in the amount or availability of veterans' educational benefits or Department of Defense tuition assistance programs could materially and adversely affect our business. Certain members of the U.S. Congress and the Obama Administration have increased their focus on Department of Defense tuition assistance and veterans' educational benefits that are used for programs of study offered at proprietary education institutions, particularly distance education programs of study. On April 27, 2012, President Obama signed Executive Order 13607, Establishing Principles of Excellence for Educational Institutions Serving Service Members, Veterans, Spouses, and Other Family Members (the "EO"). The EO requires an institution to agree to comply with the principles of excellence described in the EO in order for the institution to participate in the Yellow Ribbon Program for Veterans under the Post-9/11 GI Bill or the Tuition Assistance Program for active duty service members. Among other things, the principles of excellence include a requirement that institutions implement a refund policy for veterans and service members that is aligned with the Return Policy. In addition, federal legislation has been introduced that would revise the 90/10 Rule to count Department of Defense tuition assistance and veterans' educational benefits toward the 90% limit. To the extent that any laws, regulations or other requirements are adopted that limit or condition the amount of educational benefits that veterans and active duty service members can use toward their costs of education at proprietary education institutions or in distance education programs, or that limit or condition the participation of proprietary education institutions or distance education programs in veteran or military tuition assistance programs or in Title IV Programs with respect to veteran or military tuition assistance programs, our enrollments, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

If the graduates of some of our programs are unable to obtain licensure in their chosen professional fields of study, the enrollment in and the revenue derived from those programs could decrease and claims could be made against us that could be costly to defend. Graduates of certain of our programs of study offered through our Breckinridge School of Nursing and Health Sciences seek professional licensure in their chosen field following graduation. Their

success in obtaining licensure depends on several factors, including:

the merits of the individual student; and

whether the campus and the program were authorized by the appropriate SAs and/or approved by an accrediting commission and/or professional association.

Certain SAs refuse to license students who graduate from programs that do not meet specific types of programmatic accreditation, residency or other state requirements. In the event that one or more SAs refuses to recognize our graduates for professional licensure in the future based on factors relating to our campuses or their programs, student enrollment in those programs would be negatively impacted which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, we could be exposed to claims that would force us to incur legal and other expenses that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Laws and regulations relating to marketing practices could limit our marketing activities or cause us to discontinue the marketing activities that we currently use or plan to use, and failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in statutory damages or lawsuits against us. We rely on a variety of direct-to-consumer marketing techniques, including telemarketing, email marketing and postal mailings, and we are subject to various laws and regulations which govern marketing and advertising practices. For example, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the CAN-SPAM Act of 2003 and various other federal and state laws and regulations impose requirements on the manner and extent to which we can market our programs to prospective students. A recent amendment to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act requires, among other things, that we receive prior express written consent from consumers in order to place telemarketing calls to

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wireless phones using certain technology. Efforts to comply with the new regulations may negatively affect our ability to contact prospective students and, therefore, our revenue and profitability. Newly-adopted or amended laws and regulations relating to telemarketing, and increased enforcement of such laws and regulations by governmental agencies or by private litigants, could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. Our failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our marketing activities could also result in statutory damages and class action lawsuits against us.

The Early Career Academy is highly regulated, may require significant expenditures by us and may not be a successful business endeavor. To date, we have become the EMO for only one public charter high school. As such, the Early Career Academy is in the initial stages, and we cannot assure you that it will be a successful endeavor for us in the foreseeable future or at all. The Early Career Academy business is subject to extensive regulation, and we believe that it may require significant expenditures by us. Some of the factors that could have an adverse effect on the business of the Early Career Academy include, among others:

a reduction in government funding for, or a loss of tax-exempt status or funding eligibility by, public charter high schools;

the poor performance or misconduct by the Early Career Academy or operators of other public charter high schools;

legal claims challenging various aspects of public charter high schools; and

non-compliance with applicable regulations.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our guarantee obligations under the private education loan programs have had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on us. We have entered into risk sharing and guarantee agreements with entities related to private education loans provided to our students to help pay the students' cost of education that student financial aid from federal, state and other sources does not cover. We settled all of our guarantee obligations under a risk sharing agreement that we entered into in 2007 (the 2007 RSA) through a payment of \$46.0 million in January 2013. Under the 2009 RSA, we guarantee the repayment of any private education loans that are charged off above a certain percentage of the private education loans made under the 2009 RSA, based on dollar volume. Under the PEAKS Guarantee, we guarantee:

the payment of principal (i.e., approximately \$214.5 million as of June 30, 2014) and interest on the outstanding PEAKS Senior Debt;

the payment of administrative fees and expenses to the PEAKS Trust; and

a minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio.

Our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee will remain in effect until the PEAKS Senior Debt and the PEAKS Trust's fees and expenses are paid in full. Our obligations under the 2009 RSA will remain in effect, until all private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program are paid in full or charged off. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Private Education Loan Program Obligations, for information regarding the guarantee payments, the payments on behalf of student borrowers that we made under the PEAKS Program to avoid defaults by those borrowers on their PEAKS Trust Student Loans (Payments on Behalf of Borrowers) and the payments that we made related to the RSAs in 2013. See also Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The repayment performance of the private education loans under the RSAs has been significantly worse, and the charge-off rate on those loans has been significantly higher, than we originally projected when we entered into the RSAs and our subsequent projections. Further, under the PEAKS Guarantee, due to the Consolidation and other factors, we were not in compliance with certain financial metrics under the PEAKS Program, which resulted in an increase in the required minimum Asset/Liability Ratio and a requirement that we make higher payments under the PEAKS Guarantee. As a result of the higher charge-off rates of the private education loans made under both the 2009 Loan Program and PEAKS Program and the increased Asset/Liability Ratio, we have made payments related to the RSAs that have been significantly higher than we initially anticipated, and we currently estimate that we will be required to make payments in material amounts under the RSAs in 2014 and future years. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for the amount of payments that we currently estimate we will be required to make through the remaining terms of the RSAs.

As a consequence of the restatement of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, certain quarterly reports that we were required to deliver to the indenture trustee of the PEAKS Trust under the PEAKS Guarantee were inaccurate. We delivered corrected quarterly reports to the indenture trustee on October 9, 2014. If we had delivered accurate quarterly reports, or with respect to periods in 2014 through June 30, 2014, delivered quarterly reports, to the indenture trustee of the PEAKS Trust, we believe the indenture trustee would have made payment demands beginning in April 2013, requiring us to make additional payments under the PEAKS Guarantee totaling approximately \$60.3 million in the aggregate, in order to maintain an Asset/Liability Ratio of 1.40/1.00. On October 9, 2014, we made a guarantee payment of \$50.0 million, which payment, along with other payments that we have made to the PEAKS Trust in recent months, included amounts that would have become due between April 2013 and September 2014, had we delivered accurate quarterly reports. The delivery of inaccurate quarterly reports constituted a breach of the PEAKS Guarantee and an event of default under the indenture under the PEAKS Program (the PEAKS Indenture). In the event of a default under the PEAKS Indenture, the payment of the entire amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt could be accelerated, which would trigger our obligation to pay the full amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt pursuant to our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee, additional remedies could be sought against us and there could be a cross-default under the Amended Credit Agreement, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We believe that the delivery of the corrected quarterly reports and making the additional guarantee payments satisfied our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee with respect to these matters and cured the event of default under the PEAKS Indenture. We cannot predict, however, whether the holders of the PEAKS Senior Debt will assert other breaches of the PEAKS Guarantee by us or assert that any breach of the PEAKS Guarantee or event of default under the PEAKS Indenture was not properly cured.

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We have offset approximately \$9.1 million against amounts owed to us by the 2009 Entity under a revolving promissory note (the "Revolving Note"), instead of making additional payments under the 2009 RSA in that amount. We understand the 2009 Entity's position to be that the offset was improper and, as a result, we are in default under the 2009 RSA. In the event of a default by us under the 2009 RSA related to the offset, we may be required to pay to the 2009 Entity approximately \$8.6 million, representing the amount of the offset, net of approximately \$0.5 million of recoveries from charged-off loans that are owed, but have not been paid, to us. If the 2009 Entity instead were to withdraw cash collateral in that amount from the restricted bank account maintained to hold collateral to secure our obligations under the 2009 RSA, we would be required to deposit that amount of cash in the account to maintain the required level of collateral under the 2009 RSA.

As a consequence of the restatement of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, certain quarterly compliance certificates that we were required to deliver to the 2009 Entity under the 2009 RSA were inaccurate. Those inaccuracies did not affect our compliance with the financial ratio covenants in the 2009 RSA as of March 31, 2013. We were not, however, in compliance with the financial ratio covenants in the 2009 RSA as of June 30, 2013 and subsequent measurement dates. Further, due to our failure to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014, we did not timely deliver the required compliance certificates under the 2009 RSA with respect to those periods. As a result of our noncompliance with the financial ratio covenants as of June 30, 2013 and subsequent measurement dates, the amount of collateral required to be maintained in the restricted bank account has been increased by approximately \$2.6 million. We intend to make in October 2014 a deposit in that amount to the restricted bank account to be held as additional collateral under the 2009 RSA.

In addition, at the end of each reporting period, we assess whether we should recognize a contingent liability related to the 2009 RSA and, prior to February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Program. Due to a number of factors, primarily the significant charge-off rate of the private education loans under the 2009 Loan Program, the amount of the contingent liability that we recorded related to the 2009 RSA as of December 31, 2013 increased substantially to approximately \$116.9 million. Further, the amount of the contingent liability that we record related to the 2009 RSA in periods after December 31, 2013 could further increase substantially. The amount of the contingent liability that we record related to the 2009 RSA has negatively impacted, and could continue to negatively impact, our compliance with covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement, the financial metrics under the RSAs and the requirements of the ED, SAs and ACs.

Even if the charge-off rates of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program and PEAKS Program remain at levels similar to the charge-off rates that we are currently utilizing in our estimates of future payment amounts under the RSAs and the contingent liability amount related to the 2009 RSA, those payment amounts and the contingent liability amount could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, cash flows and financial position, and could cause us to violate the requirements of the ED, SAs and ACs and/or our covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Under the 2009 RSA, we have an obligation to make the monthly payments due and unpaid on those private education loans that have been charged off above a certain percentage ("Regular Payments"). Instead of making Regular Payments, however, we may elect to:

pay the then outstanding balance (plus accrued and unpaid interest) of those private education loans that have been charged off above a certain percentage and, with respect to which, an amount equal to

at least ten monthly payments has been paid; or

pay the then outstanding balance (plus accrued and unpaid interest) of those private education loans that have been charged off above a certain percentage and, with respect to which, an amount equal to at least ten monthly payments has not been paid, plus any interest that would otherwise have been payable until ten monthly payments had been made, discounted at the rate of 10% per annum, (collectively, Discharge Payments). Our estimates of the future payment amounts under the 2009 RSA and the timing of those payments, assume, among other factors, that we make Discharge Payments to the fullest extent possible in 2018 and later years. If we do not make the Discharge Payments as assumed in 2018 and later years, due to an inability to make payments in those amounts or for any other reason, we estimate that we will have to pay significantly larger amounts under the 2009 RSA over the remaining term of that agreement.

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Our estimates of the future charge-off rates of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program and PEAKS Program and of other factors that we utilize in our projections are based on numerous assumptions which may not prove to be correct and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We would be required to pay additional material amounts under the RSAs and we could be required to make payments under the RSAs earlier than currently projected and record a higher contingent liability amount related to the 2009 RSA, in the event that:

the charge-off rates on the private education loans are higher than we are currently estimating;

other factors utilized in our projections are worse than currently estimated; and/or

other factors negatively impact our compliance with the financial metrics to which we are subject under the RSAs.

Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on us, including, among others, on our:

results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;

liquidity and ability to pay our obligations as they become due;

ability to comply with the requirements of the ED, SAs and ACs to which we are subject, resulting in significant negative consequences;

ability to comply with our covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement, resulting in a default thereunder, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows, liquidity and ability to comply with our other obligations; and

ability to make required payments under the RSAs, resulting in a default thereunder, which, in the case of a default under the PEAKS Guarantee, could result in an acceleration of the entire amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt and our obligations to pay the full amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt pursuant to the terms of the PEAKS Guarantee, additional remedies against us and there could be a cross-default under the Amended Credit Agreement, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

If we fail to effectively identify, establish and operate new campuses and learning sites, our growth may be slowed.

As part of our business strategy, we anticipate operating new campuses and adding learning sites to existing campuses at locations throughout the United States. Establishing new campuses and learning sites poses challenges and requires us to make investments in management and capital expenditures, incur marketing and advertising expenses and devote other resources that are different, and in some cases greater, than those required with respect to the operation of existing campuses. To operate a new campus or add a learning site, we would be required to obtain the appropriate authorizations from the applicable SAs and ACs, which may be conditioned or delayed in a manner that could

significantly affect our growth plans. In addition, to be eligible to participate in Title IV Programs, a new campus or learning site must be certified by the ED, either before or after it starts disbursing Title IV Program funds to its students. We cannot be sure that we will be able to identify suitable expansion opportunities to help maintain or accelerate our current geographic expansion or that we will be able to successfully integrate or profitably operate any new campuses or learning sites. Any failure by us to effectively identify, establish and manage the operations of newly established campuses or learning sites could slow our growth, make any newly established campuses or learning sites more costly to operate than we had planned and have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans and results of operations.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to effectively identify, develop, obtain approval to offer and teach new programs at different levels in a cost-effective and timely manner. Part of our business strategy also includes increasing the number, levels, lengths and disciplines of programs offered at our campuses. Developing and offering new programs pose challenges and require us to make investments in research and development, management and capital expenditures, to incur marketing and advertising expenses and to devote other resources that are in addition to, and in some cases greater than, those associated with our current program offerings. In order to offer new programs at different levels at our campuses, we may be required to obtain the appropriate authorizations from the ED, SAs, ACs and, in certain circumstances, specialized programmatic accrediting commissions, which may be conditioned or delayed in a manner that could affect the programs offered at our campuses. We cannot be sure that we will be able to identify new programs to help maintain or accelerate our current geographic expansion, that we will be able to obtain the requisite authorizations to offer new programs at different levels at our campuses or that students will enroll in any new programs that we offer at our campuses. Any failure by us to effectively identify, develop, obtain authorization to offer and teach new programs at our campuses could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans and results of operations. See Business Business Strategy *Enhance Results at Each Institution* and *If the ED s proposed new gainful employment regulations are promulgated by the ED in a manner that withstands challenge, and if any of our programs of study fail to qualify as programs that lead to gainful employment in a recognized occupation under those regulations, students attending those programs of study will be unable to use funds from Title IV Programs to help pay their education costs.*

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to keep pace with changing market needs and technology. Increasingly, prospective employers of our graduates demand that their entry-level employees possess appropriate technical skills and also appropriate soft skills, such as communication, critical thinking and teamwork skills. The skills that employees need may evolve rapidly in a changing economic and technological environment. Accordingly, it is important for our programs to evolve in

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response to those economic and technological changes. The expansion of our existing programs and the development of new programs may not be accepted by prospective students or the employers of our graduates. Even if we are able to develop acceptable new programs, we may not be able to begin offering those new programs as quickly as required by the employers we serve or as quickly as our competitors offer similar programs. If we are unable to adequately respond to changes in market requirements due to regulatory or financial constraints, technological changes or other factors, our ability to attract and retain students could be impaired and the rates at which our graduates obtain jobs involving their fields of study could suffer.

Our financial performance depends, in part, on our ability to continue to develop awareness and acceptance of our programs among working adults and recent high school graduates. The awareness of our programs among working adults and recent high school graduates is important to the success of our campuses. If we were unable to successfully market or advertise our programs, our ability to attract and enroll prospective students in our programs would be adversely affected and, consequently, our ability to increase revenue or maintain profitability would be impaired. The following are some of the factors that could prevent us from successfully marketing or advertising our programs:

student dissatisfaction with our programs and services;

employer dissatisfaction with our programs and services;

high costs of certain types of advertising media;

adverse publicity regarding us, our competitors or proprietary education generally; and

our failure to maintain or expand our brands or other factors related to our marketing or advertising practices.

Increases in institutional scholarships and internal student financing could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, revenue and student population. During the fourth quarter of 2012, we introduced an institutional scholarship program, called the Opportunity Scholarship, which is intended to help reduce the cost of an ITT Technical Institute education and increase student access to our programs of study. By June 30, 2013, the Opportunity Scholarship was being offered to students at all of the ITT Technical Institute campuses. We believe that the Opportunity Scholarship has, and will continue to, reduce our students' need and use of private education loans, as well as decrease the internal student financing that we provide to our students. As an institutional scholarship, our revenue is reduced by the amount of the Opportunity Scholarship awarded. In addition, no cash payments are received and students will not be obligated to make payments to us of the amounts awarded under the Opportunity Scholarship. Therefore, the amounts receivable from students to us, as well as our revenue, decreased in 2013 and in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and, we believe, may continue to decrease in the remainder of 2014.

The increased amount of internal student financing that we provided to our students over the last few years has negatively impacted our liquidity and exposed us to greater credit risk. The internal student financing that we provide to our students consists of non-interest bearing, unsecured credit extended to our students. Internal student financing typically provides for payment to us by our students by the end of the student's academic year or enrollment, whichever occurs first, compared to payments from private education loan programs, which we typically received at

the beginning of a student's academic year. This change in the timing of payments had a material adverse effect on our cash flows from operations in 2012 and 2013. In addition, we have the risk of collection with respect to our internal student financing, which caused us to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts in 2012 and 2013 and resulted in an increase in our bad debt expense as a percentage of revenue in 2012 and 2013. The increase in internal student financing was the primary cause of the increase in our days sales outstanding and the decrease in our deferred revenue in 2012, primarily due to the decrease in the amount of funds received from private education loans made to our students by third-party lenders.

We plan to continue to offer the Opportunity Scholarship to eligible students which we believe will reduce the amount of internal student financing that we provide to our students. The increased use of institutional scholarships and awards by our students and any additional internal student financing provided to our students could result in a continuation of the adverse factors that are described above, including a material adverse effect on our financial condition and cash flows.

If we experience losses in excess of the amounts that we have accrued with respect to the significant amount of internal student financing that we have provided to our students, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We offer internal student financing to help students pay the portion of their cost of education that is not covered by financial aid or other funds. These balances are unsecured and not typically guaranteed. These balances have increased significantly in the last few years as a result of the number of our students who did not qualify for private education loans from third parties due to their prior credit history and the limited funding available under private education loan programs for which those students could qualify. The introduction of the Opportunity Scholarship has reduced, and will continue to reduce, our students' need for internal student financing. Internal student financing adversely affects our cash flows and exposes us to greater credit risk. Although we have accrued for estimated losses related to unpaid student balances, losses in excess of the amount we have accrued for bad debts could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

High interest rates and tightening of the credit markets could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain students and could increase our risk exposure. Since much of the financing our students receive is tied to floating interest rates, higher interest rates cause a corresponding increase in the cost to our existing and prospective students of financing their education,

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which could result in a reduction in the number of students attending our campuses and, consequently, in our revenue. Higher interest rates could also contribute to higher default rates with respect to our students' repayment of Title IV Program and private education loans. High default rates may, in turn, adversely impact our eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs, trigger our guarantee obligations with respect to private education loan programs and/or negatively affect the willingness of private lenders to make private education loan programs available to our students, which could result in a reduction in the number of students attending our campuses and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As a result of those adverse effects on our students' ability to finance their cost of education, our receivables could increase and/or our student population could decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The ability of the CPD to provide education-related services depends, in large part, on obtaining authorizations from vendors and trade associations to use their content in the CPD's education-related services. Part of our business strategy includes developing and providing education-related services to students and other constituencies. Through the CPD, we are developing and providing education-related services, including training programs, curricula, assessments and consulting. The majority of the content of the education-related services provided by the CPD is authorized under agreements between the CPD and vendors or trade associations (the Content Agreements). We cannot be sure that we will be able to maintain or renew the existing Content Agreements or enter into new Content Agreements. Any failure by us to effectively identify or develop content for education-related services, or maintain, renew or obtain Content Agreements with respect to our education-related services, could have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans and results of operations.

The search for, and transition of, a new chief executive officer could adversely affect us, and our inability to attract, hire or retain key personnel could harm our business. Our success to date has depended, and will continue to depend, largely on the skills, efforts and motivation of our executive officers. As previously disclosed, Kevin M. Modany, our Chief Executive Officer, will resign from that position on February 4, 2015, subject to an extension by up to three months, or earlier termination, at our option. Our Board of Directors is conducting a search for a replacement Chief Executive Officer. The planned resignation of Mr. Modany may cause disruption in our business, strategic and employee relationships, which may significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives, and may cause a loss of key employees or declines in the productivity of existing employees. The search for a permanent Chief Executive Officer may take many months or more, further exacerbating these factors. Competition for senior management personnel is intense and we cannot assure you that we will be able to select and employ a new Chief Executive Officer in a timely manner. Identifying and hiring an experienced and qualified Chief Executive Officer is typically difficult, and may be even more difficult under the circumstances affecting us at this time. Further, we may not be able to effectively compete with compensation packages offered by other companies that are recruiting senior executive officers, due to the limitations imposed on us by the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. We may be unable to attract a suitably qualified individual for the Chief Executive Officer position, or we may be required to pay increased base salary compensation in order to do so. Any or all of these risks could adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition.

Our search for a new Chief Executive Officer may also adversely affect our business or impose additional risks, such as the following:

disruption of our business or distraction of our employees and management;

difficulty recruiting, hiring, motivating and retaining other talented and skilled personnel;

increased stock price volatility; and

difficulty in establishing, maintaining or negotiating business or strategic relationships or transactions. We cannot assure you that the transition to a new Chief Executive Officer will be smooth or successful. Leadership transitions can be inherently difficult to manage and may cause uncertainty or a disruption to our business or may increase the likelihood of turnover in other key officers and employees. Changes to strategic or operating goals with the appointment of new executives may, themselves, prove to be disruptive. Periods of transition in senior management leadership are often difficult as the new executives gain detailed knowledge of the company's operations and may result in cultural differences and friction due to changes in strategy and style. During the Chief Executive Officer transition period, there may be uncertainty among investors, employees, creditors and others concerning our future direction and performance. Any disruption or uncertainty could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and the market price of our common stock.

During our search for, and transition of, a new Chief Executive Officer, it is important that we retain key personnel. All of our officers and other employees are at-will employees, which means they can terminate their employment relationship with us at any time, and their knowledge of our business and industry would be difficult to replace. If we lose the services of key personnel, especially during this period of leadership transition, or do not hire or retain other personnel for key positions, including the Chief Executive Officer position, our business, results of operations and stock price could be adversely affected.

Our success also depends in large part on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified faculty, school administrators and corporate management. We face competition in the attraction and retention of personnel who possess the skill sets that we seek. In addition, key personnel may leave us and subsequently compete against us. Furthermore, we do not currently carry key man life insurance. The loss of the services of any of our key personnel, especially during this period of leadership transition, or our failure to attract and retain other qualified and experienced personnel on acceptable terms, could impair our ability to successfully manage our business.

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In order to support revenue growth, we need to hire, retain, develop and train employees who are responsible for student recruiting, financial aid, registration, teaching and career services. Our ability to develop a strong team of employees with these responsibilities may be affected by a number of factors, including:

our ability to timely and effectively train and motivate our employees in order for them to become productive;

restrictions imposed by regulatory bodies on the method of compensating employees, such as the Incentive Compensation Prohibition;

our ability to attract enough prospective students to our program offerings; and

our ability to effectively manage a multi-institutional and multi-location educational organization.

If we are unable to hire, retain, develop and train employees who are responsible for student recruiting, financial aid, registration, teaching and career services, our operations would be adversely affected.

Recent and ongoing adverse matters affecting us and our industry, including, without limitation, investigations, claims and lawsuits, and the negative publicity associated with those matters, may make it significantly more difficult for us to attract, motivate and retain employees at all levels of our organization. In addition, volatility or lack of performance in our stock price may also affect our ability to attract and retain key employees, including a new Chief Executive Officer. Our key executives may be more inclined to leave us, because the exercise prices of their stock options are significantly below the market price of our common stock or the perceived value of their restricted stock units continues to decline.

Competition could decrease our market share or force us to increase spending. The postsecondary education market in the United States is highly fragmented and competitive, with no single private or public institution enjoying a significant market share. Our campuses compete for students with degree- and non-degree-granting institutions, which include public and private nonprofit colleges and proprietary institutions, as well as with alternatives to higher education, such as military service or immediate employment. Certain public and private colleges offer programs similar to those offered by our campuses at a lower tuition cost due in part to government subsidies, foundation grants, tax deductible contributions or other financial resources not available to proprietary institutions. Other proprietary institutions offer programs that compete with those of our campuses. Certain of our competitors in both the public and private sectors have greater financial and other resources than we do. All of these factors could affect the success of our marketing efforts and enable our competitors to recruit prospective students more effectively.

We may be required to increase spending in response to competition in order to retain or attract students or pursue new market opportunities. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be negatively affected. 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 business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may be unable to successfully complete or integrate acquisitions. In August 2013, we acquired Cable Holdings, and in January 2014, we acquired Great Equalizer, Inc. and CompetenC Solutions, Inc. We may consider additional

selective acquisitions of schools or education-related businesses in the future. We may not be able to complete acquisitions on favorable terms or, even if we do, we may not be able to successfully integrate the acquired businesses into our business. Acquisition challenges include, among others:

regulatory approvals;

significant capital expenditures;

assumption of known and unknown liabilities;

our ability to control costs; and

our ability to integrate new personnel.

The successful integration of acquisitions may also require substantial attention from our senior management and the senior management of the acquired business, which could decrease the time that they devote to the day-to-day management of our business. If we do not successfully address risks and challenges associated with acquisitions, including integration, acquisitions could harm, rather than enhance, our operating performance.

In addition, if we consummate an acquisition, our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly. An acquisition could result in:

the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities;

an increase in interest expense, amortization expenses, goodwill and other intangible assets;

charges relating to integration costs; and

an increase in the number of shares outstanding.

These results could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition or result in dilution to current stockholders.

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Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war could have an adverse effect on our operations. Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war could disrupt our operations. Attacks or armed conflicts that directly impact our physical facilities or ability to recruit and retain students and employees could adversely affect our ability to deliver our programs of study to our students and, thereby, impair our ability to achieve our financial and operational goals. Furthermore, violent acts and threats of future attacks could adversely affect the U.S. and world economies. Finally, future terrorist acts could cause the United States to enter into a wider armed conflict that could further impact our operations and result in prospective students, as well as our current students and employees, entering military service. These factors could cause significant declines in the number of students who attend our campuses and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Natural disasters and other acts of God could have an adverse effect on our operations. Hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, tornados and other natural disasters and acts of God could disrupt our operations. Natural disasters and other acts of God that directly impact our physical facilities or ability to recruit and retain students and employees could adversely affect our ability to deliver our programs of study to our students and, thereby, impair our ability to achieve our financial and operational goals. Furthermore, natural disasters could adversely affect the economy and demographics of the affected region, which could cause significant declines in the number of students who attend our campuses in that region and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law, as well as required approvals by the ED, the ACs and most of the SAs, could make an acquisition of us more difficult. Certain provisions of Delaware law, our Restated Certificate of Incorporation and our By-Laws could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or discouraging a third party from attempting to acquire, control of us. Those provisions could:

limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock;

discourage or prevent certain types of transactions involving an actual or threatened change in control of us (including unsolicited takeover attempts), even though such a transaction may offer our stockholders the opportunity to sell their stock at a price above the prevailing market price;

make it more difficult for stockholders to take certain corporate actions; and

have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of us.

Certain of those provisions authorize us to:

issue blank check preferred stock;

divide our Board of Directors into three classes expiring in rotation;

require advance notice for stockholder proposals and nominations;

prohibit stockholders from calling a special meeting; and

prohibit stockholder action by written consent.

In addition, the ED, the ACs and most of the SAs have requirements pertaining to the change in ownership and/or control (collectively "change in control") of institutions, but these requirements do not uniformly define what constitutes a change in control and are subject to varying interpretations as to whether a particular transaction constitutes a change in control. If we or any of our campuses experience a change in control under the standards of the ED, the ACs or the SAs, we or the affected campuses must seek the approval of the relevant regulatory agencies. Transactions or events that constitute a change in control for one or more of our regulatory agencies include:

the acquisition of a school from another entity;

significant acquisitions or dispositions of our common stock; and

significant changes to the composition of our, or any campus, Board of Directors.

Some of these transactions or events may be beyond our control. Our failure to obtain, or a delay in obtaining, a required approval of any change in control from the relevant regulatory agencies could impair our ability or the ability of the affected campuses to participate in Title IV Programs, or could require us to suspend our recruitment of students in one or more states until we receive the required approval. A material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would result if we had a change in control and a material number of our campuses:

failed to timely obtain the approvals of the SAs required prior to or following a change in control;

failed to timely regain approval by the ACs for inclusion in their institution's grant of accreditation or have their inclusion in that accreditation temporarily continued or reinstated by the ACs;

failed to timely regain eligibility to participate in Title IV Programs from the ED or receive temporary certification to continue to participate in Title IV Programs pending further review by the ED; or

were subjected by the ED to restrictions that severely limited for a substantial period of time the number of new additional locations and/or new programs of study that are eligible to participate in Title IV Programs.

The fact that a change in control would require approval of the relevant regulatory agencies, and the uncertainty and potential delay related to obtaining such approvals, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or discouraging a third party from attempting to acquire, control of us.

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If we are unable to conclude successfully litigation against us, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. We are subject to various lawsuits, investigations and claims, covering a wide range of matters, including, but not limited to, alleged violations of federal and state laws, claims involving students or graduates and routine employment matters. We cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these matters and have incurred, and expect to incur, significant defense costs and other expenses in connection with these matters. Those costs and expenses have had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and the market price of our common stock. These matters have and will continue to cause substantial diversion of our management's attention and resources from our ongoing business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We may be required to pay substantial damages or settlement costs in excess of our insurance coverage related to these matters, or may be required to pay substantial fines or penalties, any of which could have a further material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. An adverse outcome in any of these matters could also materially and adversely affect our authorizations, licenses, accreditations and eligibility to participate in Title IV programs. See Legal Proceedings.

The personal information that we collect may be vulnerable to breach, theft or loss that could adversely affect our reputation and operations. Possession and use of personal information in our operations subjects us to risks and costs that could harm our business. In the ordinary course of our business, we collect, use and retain large amounts of personal information regarding prospective students, students, their families and employees. Some of this personal information is held and managed by certain of our vendors. Although we use security and business controls to limit access and use of personal information, a third party may be able to circumvent those security and business controls, which could result in a breach of student or employee privacy. In addition, errors in the storage, use or transmission of personal information could result in a breach of student or employee privacy. Possession and use of personal information in our operations also subjects us to legislative and regulatory burdens that could require notification of data breaches and restrict our use of personal information. We cannot assure you that a breach, loss or theft of personal information will not occur. A major breach, theft or loss of personal information regarding our students and their families or our employees that is held by us or our vendors could subject us to costly claims or litigation, have a material adverse effect on our reputation and results of operations and result in further regulation and oversight by federal and state authorities and increased costs of compliance. Potential new federal or state laws and regulations also may increase our costs of compliance or limit our ability to use personal information to recruit students.

Security breaches or system interruptions or delays involving our computer networks could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation, limit our ability to attract and retain students and require us to expend significant resources. The performance and reliability of our computer systems are critical to our information management, reputation and ability to attract and retain students. Any system error or failure, or a sudden and significant increase in traffic, could disrupt the provision of education to students attending our campuses. We cannot assure you that we will be able to expand the infrastructure of our computer systems on a timely basis sufficient to meet demand. Our computer systems and operations could be vulnerable to interruption or malfunction due to events beyond our control, including natural disasters and telecommunications failures. Any interruption to our computer systems could have a material adverse effect on our operations and ability to attract and retain students. These factors could affect the number of students who attend our campuses and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our computer systems may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer hackers, computer viruses and other security problems. A user who circumvents security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions or malfunctions in operations. As a result, we may be required to expend significant resources to protect against the threat of those security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by those breaches. These factors could affect the number of students who attend our campuses and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We rely on exclusive proprietary rights and intellectual property that may not be adequately protected under current laws, and we may encounter disputes from time to time relating to our use of intellectual property of third parties. Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our proprietary rights. We rely on a combination of copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade secrets, domain names and agreements to protect our proprietary rights. We rely on service mark and trademark protection in the United States to protect our rights to distinctive marks associated with our services. We rely on agreements under which we obtain rights to use the ITT and related marks and course content developed by our faculty, our other employees and third party content experts. We cannot assure you that those measures will be adequate, that we have secured, or will be able to secure, appropriate protections for all of our proprietary rights, or that third parties will not infringe upon or violate our proprietary rights. Despite our efforts to protect those rights, unauthorized third parties may attempt to duplicate or copy the proprietary aspects of our names, curricula and other content. Our management's attention may be diverted by those attempts and we may need to use funds in litigation to protect our proprietary rights against any infringement or violation.

We may encounter disputes from time to time over rights and obligations concerning intellectual property, and we may not prevail in those disputes. In certain instances, we may not have obtained sufficient rights in the content or mode of delivery of a course or a program of study. Third parties may raise a claim against us alleging an infringement or violation of the intellectual property of that third party. Some third party intellectual property rights, such as certain patent rights, may be extremely broad,

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and it may not be possible for us to conduct our operations in such a way as to avoid infringing upon those intellectual property rights. Any such intellectual property claim could subject us to costly litigation, regardless of whether the claim has merit. Our insurance coverage may not cover potential claims of this type adequately or at all, and we may be required to alter the content or mode of delivery of our courses or programs of study, or pay significant monetary damages, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Risk Related to Our Common Stock

The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially in the future. The trading price of our common stock has fluctuated, and may continue to fluctuate, substantially as a result of a number of factors, some of which are not within our control. Those factors include, among others:

our ability to meet or exceed our own forecasts or expectations of analysts or investors;

quarterly variations in our operating results;

changes in federal and state laws and regulations and accreditation standards, or changes in the way that laws, regulations and accreditation standards are interpreted and applied;

the initiation, pendency or outcome of litigation, regulatory reviews and investigations, and any adverse publicity related thereto;

the effects of financial reporting matters, such as material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, restatements and the Consolidation;

actions by the NYSE, or uncertainty related to possible actions by the NYSE, related to the continued listing of our common stock;

negative media reports with respect to us and/or our industry;

changes in our own forecasts or earnings estimates by analysts;

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market, which have affected the market prices of many companies in the proprietary, postsecondary education industry in recent periods;

the amount and availability of financing for our students;

the short interest in our stock at any point in time;

the loss of key personnel; and

general economic conditions.

Those factors could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and could prevent an investor from selling shares of our common stock at or above the price at which those shares were purchased.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

As of December 31, 2013, we:

leased 130 facilities used by our campuses and learning sites;

owned 42 facilities used by our campuses; and

leased one facility that is intended to be used by a new campus in the future.

Thirteen of the owned facilities and three of the leased facilities are used by DWC. One of the leased facilities is used by the CPD. We also own our headquarters building in Carmel, Indiana, which represents approximately 43,000 square feet of office space. Our facilities are located in 39 states.

Our obligations under the Amended Credit Agreement and for certain related bank products are secured by mortgages on 30 separate parcels of land owned by us, including all of the improvements thereto and fixtures thereon (the

Mortgaged Property). These parcels of real property consist of all of the real property owned by us, other than the 13 parcels owned by us that are used by DWC. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of the Operations Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources *Financing* and Note 13 Debt of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Amended Credit Agreement.

We generally locate our campuses in suburban areas near major population centers. We generally house our campus facilities in modern, air conditioned buildings, which include classrooms, laboratories, student break areas and administrative offices. Our campuses typically have accessible parking facilities and are generally near a major highway. The facilities at our locations range in size from approximately 10,000 to 58,000 square feet. The initial lease terms of our leased facilities range from two to 15 years. The average remaining lease term of our leased facilities is approximately three years. If desirable or necessary, a campus may be relocated to a new facility reasonably near the existing facility at the end of the lease term.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

We are subject to various claims and contingencies in the ordinary course of our business, including those related to litigation, government investigations, business transactions, employee-related matters and taxes, among others. We cannot assure you of the ultimate outcome of any litigation or investigations involving us. Any litigation alleging violations of education or consumer protection laws and/or regulations, misrepresentation, fraud or deceptive practices may also subject our affected campuses to additional regulatory scrutiny.

On December 22, 2008, we were served with a qui tam action that was filed on July 3, 2007 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana by a former employee (relator) on behalf of herself and the federal government under the following caption: *United States of America ex rel. Debra Leveski v. ITT Educational Services, Inc.* (the Leveski Litigation). We were served with the Leveski Litigation after the U.S. Department of Justice declined to intervene in the litigation. On June 3, 2008, the relator filed an amended complaint in the Leveski Litigation. On September 23, 2009, the court dismissed the Leveski Litigation without prejudice and gave the relator an opportunity to replead her complaint. On October 8, 2009, the relator filed a second amended complaint. In the second amended complaint, the relator alleges that we violated the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729, *et seq.*, and the HEA by compensating our sales representatives and financial aid administrators with commissions, bonuses or other incentive payments based directly or indirectly on success in securing enrollments or federal financial aid. The relator alleges that all of our revenue derived from the federal student financial aid programs from July 3, 2001 through July 3, 2007 was generated as a result of our violating the HEA. The relator seeks various forms of recovery on behalf of herself and the federal government, including:

treble the amount of unspecified funds paid to us for federal student grants;

treble the amount of unspecified default payments, special allowance payments and interest received by lenders with respect to federal student loans received by our students;

all civil penalties allowed by law; and

attorney s fees and costs.

A qui tam action is a civil lawsuit brought by a qui tam relator on behalf of the federal or state government for an alleged submission to the government of a false claim for payment. A qui tam action is always filed under seal and remains under seal, until the government decides whether to intervene in the litigation. Whenever a relator files a qui tam action, the government typically initiates an investigation in order to determine whether to intervene in the litigation. If the government intervenes, it has primary control over the litigation. If the government declines to intervene, the relator may pursue the litigation on behalf of the government. If the government or the relator is successful in the litigation, the relator receives a portion of the government s recovery.

On August 8, 2011, the district court granted our motion to dismiss all of the relator s claims in the Leveski Litigation for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction and issued a judgment for us. On February 16, 2012, the relator in the Leveski Litigation filed a Notice of Appeal with the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the final judgment entered by the district court dismissing all claims against us. On March 26, 2012, the district court in the Leveski Litigation awarded us approximately \$0.4 million in sanctions against the relator s attorneys for filing a frivolous lawsuit. Relator s attorneys also appealed this award to the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. On July 8, 2013, the 7th Circuit Court of

Appeals reversed the district court's dismissal of the Leveski Litigation for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction and the award of sanctions against relator's attorneys. In addition, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals remanded the Leveski Litigation back to the district court for further proceedings. We have defended, and intend to continue to defend, ourselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On March 11, 2013, a complaint in a securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and two of our current executive officers in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the caption: *William Koetsch, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. ITT Educational Services, Inc., et al.* (the Koetsch Litigation). On April 17, 2013, a second complaint in a securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and two of our current executive officers in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the caption: *Massachusetts Laborers' Annuity Fund, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. ITT Educational Services, Inc., et al.* (the MLAF Litigation). On July 25, 2013, the court consolidated the Koetsch Litigation and MLAF Litigation under the caption: *In re ITT Educational Services, Inc. Securities Litigation* (the Securities Litigation), and named the Plumbers and Pipefitters National Pension Fund and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Retirement Fund as the lead plaintiffs. On October 7, 2013, an amended complaint was filed in the Securities Litigation, and on January 15, 2014, a second amended complaint was filed in the Securities Litigation. The second amended complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by:

our failure to properly account for the 2007 RSA, 2009 RSA and PEAKS Program;

employing devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;

making untrue statements of material facts, or omitting material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;

making the above statements intentionally or with reckless disregard for the truth;

engaging in acts, practices, and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon lead plaintiffs and others similarly situated in connection with their purchases of our common stock;

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deceiving the investing public, including lead plaintiffs and the purported class, regarding, among other things, our artificially inflated statements of financial strength and understated liabilities; and

causing our common stock to trade at artificially inflated prices and causing the plaintiff and other putative class members to purchase our common stock at inflated prices.

The putative class period in this action is from April 24, 2008 through February 25, 2013. The plaintiffs seek, among other things, the designation of this action as a class action, an award of unspecified compensatory damages, interest, costs and expenses, including counsel fees and expert fees, and such equitable/injunctive and other relief as the court deems appropriate. On July 22, 2014, the district court denied most of our motion to dismiss all of the plaintiffs' claims for failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted. On August 5, 2014, we filed our answer to the second amended complaint denying all of the plaintiffs' claims. All of the defendants have defended, and intend to continue to defend, themselves vigorously against the allegations made in the second amended complaint.

On September 30, 2014, a complaint in a securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and two of our current executive officers in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana under the caption: *David Banes, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. Kevin M. Modany, et al.* (the Banes Litigation). The complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by:

misleading investors regarding the integrity of our financial reporting, including the reporting of the PEAKS Trust;

knowingly or recklessly making materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failing to disclose material adverse facts about our business operations and prospects, including that:

our financial statements contained errors related to the accounting of the PEAKS Trust and the PEAKS Program; and

we lacked adequate internal controls over financial reporting;

knowingly or recklessly engaging in acts, transactions, practices, and courses of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon the plaintiff and the purported class;

employing devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of our common stock;

deceiving the investing public, including the plaintiff and the purported class; and

artificially inflating and maintaining the market price of our common stock and causing the plaintiff and other putative class members to purchase our common stock at artificially inflated prices.

The putative class period in this action is from April 26, 2013 through September 19, 2014. The plaintiffs seek, among other things, the designation of this action as a class action, an award of unspecified damages, interest, costs and expenses, including counsel fees and expert fees, and such other relief as the court deems proper. All of the defendants intend to defend themselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On October 3, 2014, a complaint in a securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and two of our current executive officers in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana under the caption: *Babulal Tarapara, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. ITT Educational Services, Inc., et al.* (the Tarapara Litigation). The complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by knowingly or recklessly making false and/or misleading statements and failing to disclose material adverse facts about our business, operations, prospects and financial results. In particular, the complaint alleges that:

we failed to consolidate the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements;

our consolidated financial statements contained errors related to the accounting of the PEAKS Trust and PEAKS Program;

we improperly accounted for our guarantee obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee;

our financial results were overstated;

we lacked adequate internal and financial controls;

our consolidated financial statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times;

we artificially inflated and maintained the market price of our common stock, causing the plaintiff and other putative class members to purchase our common stock at artificially inflated prices;

we deceived the investing public, including the plaintiff and the purported class; and

we employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of our common stock.

The putative class period in this action is from February 26, 2013 through September 18, 2014. The plaintiffs seek, among other things:

the designation of this action as a class action;

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an award of unspecified compensatory damages, including interest;

an award of reasonable costs and expenses, including counsel fees and expert fees; and

such other relief as the court deems proper.

All of the defendants intend to defend themselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On October 9, 2014, a complaint in a securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and two of our current executive officers in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana under the caption: *Kumud Jindal, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. Kevin M. Modany, et al.* (the Jindal Litigation). The complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by knowingly or recklessly making false and/or misleading statements and failing to disclose material adverse facts about our business, operations, prospects and financial results. In particular, the complaint alleges that:

our financial statements contained errors related to the accounting of the PEAKS Trust and PEAKS Program;

we lacked adequate internal controls over financial reporting;

our financial statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times;

we engaged in acts, transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon plaintiff and the purported class;

we employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of our common stock; and

we artificially inflated and maintained the market price of our common stock, causing the plaintiff and other putative class members to purchase our common stock at artificially inflated prices.

The putative class period in this action is from April 26, 2013 through September 19, 2014. The plaintiffs seek, among other things, the designation of this action as a class action, an award of unspecified damages, interest, attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs, and such other relief as the court deems proper. All of the defendants intend to defend themselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On May 8, 2013, a complaint in a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed against two of our current executive officers and all of our current Directors in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the following caption: *Sasha Wilfred, Derivatively on Behalf of Nominal Defendant ITT Educational Services, Inc. v. Kevin M. Modany, et al.* (the Wilfred Litigation). The complaint alleges, among other things, that from

April 24, 2008 through February 25, 2013, the defendants violated state law, including breaching their fiduciary duties to us, grossly mismanaging us, wasting our corporate assets and being unjustly enriched, by:

causing or allowing us to disseminate to our shareholders materially misleading and inaccurate information relating to a series of risk-sharing agreements through SEC filings, press releases, conference calls, and other public statements and disclosures;

willfully ignoring obvious and pervasive problems with our internal controls and practices and procedures, and failing to make a good faith effort to correct these problems or prevent their recurrence;

violating and breaching fiduciary duties of care, loyalty, reasonable inquiry, oversight, good faith and supervision;

causing or allowing us to misrepresent material facts regarding our financial position and business prospects; and

abandoning their responsibilities and duties with regard to prudently managing our businesses in a manner imposed upon them by law.

The complaint seeks:

unspecified damages;

restitution;

disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by the individual defendants;

an order directing us to take all necessary actions to reform and improve our corporate governance and internal procedures; and

costs and disbursements, including attorneys' fees, accountants' and experts' fees, costs and expenses.

On August 6, 2013, the parties agreed to stay the Wilfred Litigation, until the Securities Litigation was dismissed with prejudice or the defendants filed an answer in the Securities Litigation. On September 8, 2014, the district court approved the parties' agreement for an additional stay of the Wilfred Litigation, until the earlier of:

a final disposition of the Securities Litigation; or

30 days after written notice terminating the stay has been provided by any of the parties in the Wilfred Litigation to all other parties.

On May 27, 2014, a complaint in a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed against two of our current executive officers, all of our current Directors and one former Director in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware under the following caption: *Janice Nottenkamper, Derivatively on Behalf of Nominal Defendant ITT Educational Services, Inc. v. Kevin M. Modany, et al.* (the Nottenkamper Litigation). The complaint alleges, among other things, that from 2008 to May 27, 2014, the defendants engaged in illicit conduct, made false and misleading statements, concealed the truth and failed to disclose material information concerning:

our exposure under guarantees entered into with third-party lenders to obtain financing for our students;

increases in our bad debt expense caused by increases in student loan defaults;

our reserves associated with our obligations under third-party private education loan programs and internal student financing;

the unwillingness of third-party lenders to provide private education loans to our students; and

our pushing students into high-cost private loans that were likely to default.

As a result of this conduct, the complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties to us, were unjustly enriched, abused their control of us and grossly mismanaged us by:

causing or allowing us to disseminate to our shareholders materially misleading and inaccurate information relating to a series of risk-sharing agreements through SEC filings, press releases, conference calls, and other public statements and disclosures;

willfully ignoring obvious and pervasive problems with our internal controls and practices and procedures, and failing to make a good faith effort to correct these problems or prevent their recurrence;

violating and breaching fiduciary duties of care, loyalty, good faith, diligence and candor;

causing or allowing us to misrepresent material facts regarding our financial position and business prospects; and

abandoning and abdicating their responsibilities and duties with regard to prudently managing our businesses in a manner imposed upon them by law.

The complaint seeks:

unspecified damages;

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restitution;

disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by the individual defendants;

an order directing us to take all necessary actions to reform and improve our corporate governance and internal procedures; and

costs and disbursements, including attorneys' fees, accountants' and experts' fees, costs and expenses. Although the Wilfred Litigation and Nottenkamper Litigation are each brought nominally on behalf of us, we expect to incur defense costs and other expenses in connection with those actions.

The current officers named in the Securities Litigation, Banes Litigation, Tarapara Litigation, Jindal Litigation, Wilfred Litigation and Nottenkamper Litigation include Daniel M. Fitzpatrick and Kevin M. Modany.

Certain of our current and former officers and Directors are or may become a party in the actions described above and/or are or may become subject to government investigations. Our By-laws and Restated Certificate of Incorporation obligate us to indemnify our officers and Directors to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, provided that their conduct complied with certain requirements. We are obligated to advance defense costs to our officers and Directors, subject to the individual's obligation to repay such amount if it is ultimately determined that the individual was not entitled to indemnification. In addition, our indemnity obligation can, under certain circumstances, include indemnifiable judgments, penalties, fines and amounts paid in settlement in connection with those actions and investigations.

On May 18, 2012, we received the Original CID from the CFPB. In September 2013, the CFPB withdrew the Original CID and we received the New CID. Both the Original CID and the New CID provided that the purpose of the CFPB's investigation was, in part, to determine whether for-profit post-secondary companies, student loan origination and servicing providers, or other unnamed persons have engaged or are engaging in unlawful acts or practices relating to the advertising, marketing, or origination of private student loans. Both the Original CID and the New CID contained broad requests for oral testimony, production of documents and written reports related to private education loans made to our students, internal financing provided to our students and certain other aspects of our business. We provided documentation and other information to the CFPB, while preserving our rights to object to its inquiry.

On February 26, 2014, a complaint in the CFPB Litigation was filed against us in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana. The complaint alleges, among other things, that we violated:

Section 1036(a)(1) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C., §5536(a)(1), which prohibits unfair, deceptive and abusive acts and practices, from July 21, 2011 through December 2011, by:

subjecting consumers to undue influence or coercing them into taking out private education loans through a variety of unfair acts and practices designed to interfere with the consumers' ability to make informed, uncoerced choices;

taking unreasonable advantage of consumers inability to protect their interest in selecting or using private education loans; and

taking unreasonable advantage of consumers reasonable reliance on us to act in the consumers interests; and

the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 *et seq.*, and Regulation Z thereunder, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026, which require certain disclosures to be made in writing to consumers in connection with the extension of consumer credit, since March 2009, by failing to disclose a discount that constituted a finance charge.

On April 28, 2014, we filed a motion to dismiss the CFPB Litigation for, among other reasons, lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. We have defended, and intend to continue to defend, ourselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On February 27, 2014, the New Mexico Attorney General filed a complaint in the New Mexico Litigation against us in the District Court of New Mexico under the following caption: *State of New Mexico, ex rel. Gary K King, Attorney General v. ITT Educational Services, Inc., et al.* On April 4, 2014, we removed the New Mexico Litigation to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. The complaint alleges, among other things, that we engaged in a pattern and practice of exploiting New Mexico consumers by using deceptive, unfair, unconscionable and unlawful business practices in the marketing, sale, provision and financing of education goods and services in violation of New Mexico's Unfair Practices Act. In particular, the complaint contains allegations that:

we misrepresented matters related to our nursing education program, including, without limitation, its programmatic accreditation status, the transferability of credits earned in the program and the curriculum of the program;

we misrepresented the terms of the financial aid available to students and the cost of our programs;

we engaged in unfair or deceptive trade practices;

we failed to issue refunds; and

our form enrollment agreement contained unenforceable and unconscionable provisions.

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The complaint seeks:

an order declaring portions of our enrollment agreement illusory, unconscionable and unenforceable;

preliminary and permanent injunctive relief;

disgorgement of unjust enrichment amounts;

unspecified civil penalty amounts;

restitution; and

reasonable costs, including investigative costs.

We have defended, and intend to continue to defend, ourselves vigorously against the allegations made in the complaint.

On December 17, 2013, a complaint was filed against us in a purported class action in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles under the following caption: *La Sondra Gallien, an individual, James Rayonez, an individual, Giovanni Chilin, an individual, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all persons similarly situated v. ITT Educational Services, Inc., et al.* (the Gallien Litigation). The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on February 13, 2014. The amended complaint alleges, among other things, that under California law, we:

failed to pay wages owed;

failed to pay overtime compensation;

failed to provide meal and rest periods;

failed to provide itemized employee wage statements;

engaged in unlawful business practices; and

are liable for civil penalties under the California Private Attorney General Act.

The purported class includes recruiting representatives employed by us during the period of December 17, 2009 through December 17, 2013. The amended complaint seeks:

compensatory damages, including lost wages and other losses;

general damages;

pay for missed meal and rest periods;

restitution;

liquidated damages;

statutory penalties;

interest;

attorneys' fees, cost and expenses;

civil and statutory penalties;

injunctive relief; and

such other and further relief as the court may deem equitable and appropriate.

We have defended, and intend to continue to defend, ourselves vigorously against the allegations made in the amended complaint.

There can be no assurance that the ultimate outcome of the Leveski Litigation, Securities Litigation, Banes Litigation, Tarapara Litigation, Jindal Litigation, Wilfred Litigation, Nottenkamper Litigation, CFPB Litigation, New Mexico Litigation, Gallien Litigation or other actions (including other actions under federal or state securities laws) will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

On October 30, 2012, we received a CID from the MAG. The MAG's CID provides that the MAG is investigating allegations that we may have violated Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 93A, Section 2(a) by engaging in unfair or deceptive practices in connection with marketing and advertising job placement and student outcomes, the recruitment of students, and the financing of education. The MAG's CID contains broad requests for production of documents related to our students in Massachusetts, including the financial aid available to those students, our recruitment of those students, the career services that we offer to those students, our marketing and advertising, the retention and graduation rates of those students and many other aspects of our business. We are cooperating with the

MAG in its investigation, and we have provided documentation, communications and other information to the MAG in response to the CID. We believe that our acts and practices relating to our students in Massachusetts are lawful. There can be no assurance, however, that the ultimate outcome of the MAG investigation will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

In January, February, April and May 2014, we received subpoenas and/or CIDs from the Attorneys General of Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Washington under the authority of each state's consumer protection statutes. The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has informed us that it will serve as the point of contact for the multistate group to respond to questions relating to the subpoenas and CIDs. The subpoenas and CIDs contain broad requests for information and the production of documents related to our students and practices, including marketing and advertising, recruitment, financial aid, academic advising, career services, admissions, programs, licensure exam pass rates, accreditation, student retention, graduation rates and job placement rates, as well as many other aspects of our business. We believe that several other companies in the proprietary postsecondary education sector have received similar subpoenas and CIDs. We are cooperating with the Attorneys General of the states involved. There can be no assurance, however, that the ultimate outcome of the state Attorneys General investigation will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

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On February 8, 2013, we received the first of many subpoenas from the SEC. In a letter accompanying each of the subpoenas, the SEC states that it is conducting an investigation of us. The SEC's subpoenas requested the production of documents and communications that, among other things, relate to our actions and accounting associated with:

agreements that we entered into with the 2009 Entity to create the 2009 Loan Program, including, without limitation, the 2009 RSA;

agreements that we entered into to create the PEAKS Program;

certain accounting-related documents associated with the 2009 Loan Program, the PEAKS Program and internal student financing; and

our board of directors-related materials associated with the 2009 Loan Program, the PEAKS Program and internal student financing.

We have provided the information requested, including testimony of senior employees. On August 7, 2014, we received a Wells Notice from the Staff of the SEC notifying us that the Staff had made a preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC file an enforcement action against us. According to the Staff, the enforcement action would allege violations of Sections 10(b), 13(a) and 13(b)(2) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, 13a-11, 13a-13 and 13a-15 under the Exchange Act. The proposed action relates primarily to certain disclosures and accounting surrounding the two loan programs noted above. The SEC's notice said that the Staff's recommendation may:

involve a civil injunctive action, public administrative proceeding and/or cease-and-desist proceeding against us; and

seek remedies that include an injunction, a cease-and-desist order and monetary relief, including civil monetary penalties.

A Wells Notice is neither a formal allegation nor a finding of wrongdoing. Instead, it is a preliminary determination by the Staff to recommend that the SEC file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under the SEC's procedures, a recipient of a Wells Notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the SEC that such an action should not be brought. Accordingly, we made a submission to the Staff in response to the Wells Notice setting forth why the factual record does not support the enforcement action recommended by the Staff and that any perceived shortcomings were made in good faith. Although we intend to defend ourselves vigorously should the SEC authorize any legal action that does not comport with our view of the facts, we cannot predict the outcome of any legal action or whether the matters will result in any settlement. We cannot assure you that the ultimate outcome of the SEC investigation, any legal action by the SEC or any settlement will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable.

PART II

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

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the ESI trading symbol. The prices set forth below are the high and low sale prices of our common stock on the NYSE during the periods indicated.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
March 31	\$ 19.49	\$ 11.69	\$ 77.00	\$ 52.80
June 30	\$ 28.52	\$ 11.95	\$ 70.92	\$ 53.60
September 30	\$ 31.85	\$ 23.82	\$ 65.85	\$ 30.37
December 31	\$ 42.80	\$ 27.97	\$ 33.17	\$ 16.37

There were 83 holders of record of our common stock on September 30, 2014.

We did not pay a cash dividend in 2013 or 2012. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. The declaration and payment of dividends on our common stock are subject to the discretion of our Board

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of Directors and compliance with applicable law. In addition, our credit agreement provides for certain limitations on the payment of cash dividends on our common stock. Our decision to pay dividends in the future will depend on general business conditions, the effect of such payment on our financial condition, the restrictions under our credit agreement and other factors our Board of Directors may in the future consider to be relevant.

We did not sell any of our securities during the three months ended December 31, 2013 that were not registered under the Securities Act. In January 2014, we credited 2,233 treasury shares of our common stock to the deferred share accounts of each of three non-employee directors under the ESI Non-Employee Directors Deferred Compensation Plan (the Directors Deferred Compensation Plan) in payment of their annual retainer for 2014. These shares of our common stock will be issued upon the termination of the non-employee director's service as a non-employee director for any reason, including retirement or death. In January 2014, we also issued 1,116 treasury shares of our common stock to one non-employee director under the Directors Deferred Compensation Plan in payment of a portion of his annual retainer for 2014. The transactions described in this paragraph are exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof.

In the three months ended December 31, 2013, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock. Our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase shares of our common stock in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions in accordance with Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act (the Repurchase Program). The shares that remained available for repurchase under the Repurchase Program were 7,771,025 as of December 31, 2013. Unless earlier terminated by our Board of Directors, the Repurchase Program will expire when we repurchase all shares authorized for repurchase thereunder.

The performance graph set forth below compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock with the S&P 500 Index, a Peer Issuer Group Index and a former peer issuer index for the period from December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2013. The peer issuer group consists of the following companies selected on the basis of the similar nature of their business: American Public Education, Inc., Apollo Education Group, Inc., Bridgepoint Education, Inc., Capella Education Company, Career Education Corp., Corinthian Colleges, Inc., DeVry Education Group, Inc., Education Management Corporation, Grand Canyon Education, Inc., K12 Inc., Lincoln Educational Services Corporation, Strayer Education, Inc. and Universal Technical Institute, Inc. (the Peer Issuer Group). We believe that, including us, the Peer Issuer Group represents a significant portion of the market value of publicly traded companies whose primary business is postsecondary education. The Peer Issuer Group differs from the former peer issuer group in that K12 Inc. was not included in the former peer issuer group.

Cumulative Total Return

**(Based on \$100 invested on December 31, 2008 and assumes
the reinvestment of all dividends)**

	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13
ITT Educational Services, Inc.	100.00	101.03	67.06	59.90	18.22	35.35
Peer Issuer Group Index	100.00	88.65	69.98	69.31	35.06	50.60
Former Peer Issuer Group Index	100.00	88.29	68.49	68.92	33.35	49.25
S&P 500 Index	100.00	126.46	145.51	148.59	172.37	228.19

The preceding stock price performance graph and related information shall not be deemed soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following selected financial data are qualified by reference to and should be read with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and other financial data included elsewhere in this report. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, for additional discussion of the selected financial data and the impact of the Consolidation.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013 (a)	2012 (b)	2011 (b)	2010 (b)	2009 (b)
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Income Data:					
Revenue	\$ 1,072,311	\$ 1,286,633	\$ 1,499,977	\$ 1,573,123	\$ 1,296,416
Cost of educational services	486,353	538,350	553,065	537,855	449,835
Student services and administrative expenses	397,541	400,856	414,156	415,189	360,347
Asset impairment	0	15,166	0	0	0
Legal and other investigation costs (c)	6,923	873	0	0	0
Loss related to loan program guarantees (d)	90,964	101,025	23,500	5,650	0
Provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses	29,349	0	0	0	0
Total costs and expenses	1,011,130	1,056,270	990,721	958,694	810,182
Operating income	61,181	230,363	509,256	614,429	486,234
(Loss) on consolidation of PEAKS Trust	(73,248)	0	0	0	0
Interest income (expense), net	(25,169)	(2,375)	1,077	586	2,565
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(37,236)	227,988	510,333	615,015	488,799
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(10,212)	89,018	201,247	240,314	190,099
Net income (loss)	\$ (27,024)	\$ 138,970	\$ 309,086	\$ 374,701	\$ 298,700
Earnings (loss) per share: (e)					
Basic	\$ (1.15)	\$ 5.82	\$ 11.27	\$ 11.30	\$ 7.97
Diluted	\$ (1.15)	\$ 5.79	\$ 11.18	\$ 11.18	\$ 7.87
Other Operating Data (f):					
Capital expenditures, net	\$ 4,468	\$ 17,204	\$ 26,847	\$ 26,811	\$ 23,992
Facility expenditures and land purchases	\$ 679	\$ 1,046	\$ 4,053	\$ 6,118	\$ 4,236
Number of students at end of period	57,542	61,059	73,255	84,686	80,766
Number of campuses at end of period	147	147	141	130	121
Number of learning sites at end of period	2	2	3	4	4

As of December 31,

	2013(a)	2012(b)	2011(b)	2010(b)	2009(b)
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments	\$ 215,771	\$ 243,465	\$ 379,609	\$ 313,194	\$ 274,086
Total current assets	\$ 434,616	\$ 386,580	\$ 456,790	\$ 412,419	\$ 388,404
Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	\$ 168,509	\$ 189,890	\$ 201,257	\$ 198,213	\$ 195,449
Total assets	\$ 806,851	\$ 675,204	\$ 729,320	\$ 673,102	\$ 614,147
Total current liabilities	\$ 473,777	\$ 327,023	\$ 345,243	\$ 355,501	\$ 283,797
Total long-term debt	\$ 71,341	\$ 140,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Total liabilities	\$ 691,205	\$ 549,439	\$ 560,215	\$ 546,060	\$ 459,125
Shareholders' equity	\$ 115,646	\$ 125,765	\$ 169,105	\$ 127,042	\$ 155,022

- (a) Beginning on February 28, 2013, we consolidated the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Consolidation.
- (b) Certain amounts have been revised and reclassified from those that were reported in our Consolidated Statements of Income and on our Consolidated Balance Sheets in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K for our fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

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We revised our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2012 to reflect immaterial corrections for:

the recognition of revenue with respect to students who withdrew from a program of study, which reduced revenue by \$20,376 and student services and administrative expenses by \$21,489;

losses related to the 2009 RSA, which increased both revenue and loss related to loan program guarantees by \$19,800; and

a contingent loss related to the 2009 RSA, which increased loss related to loan program guarantees by \$3,539.

As a result of those corrections and a correction in the current and long-term classification of the contingent liability associated with the 2009 RSA, the following adjustments were made to our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2012:

total current assets increased from \$384,965 to \$386,580;

total assets increased from \$672,230 to \$675,204;

total current liabilities increased from \$306,949 to \$327,023

total liabilities increased from \$545,276 to \$549,439; and

shareholders' equity decreased from \$126,954 to \$125,765.

We reclassified certain items in our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2012 to reflect adjustments for:

the settlement cost associated with the 2007 RSA, which decreased settlement cost and increased loss related to loan program guarantees by \$21,750;

the impairment of the subordinated note issued to us by the PEAKS Trust (the Subordinated Note) and the Revolving Note, which decreased loss related to private student loan programs and increased asset impairment by \$15,166;

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losses related to private education loan programs, which decreased loss related to private student loan programs and increased loss related to loan program guarantees by \$71,102; and

legal and other investigation costs, which decreased cost of educational services and increased legal and other investigation costs by \$873.

We revised our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2011 to reflect immaterial corrections for:

the recognition of revenue with respect to students who withdrew from a program of study, which reduced revenue by \$23,472 and student services and administrative expenses by \$25,652; and

losses related to the 2009 RSA and 2007 RSA, which increased both revenue and loss related to loan program guarantees by \$23,500.

As a result of those corrections, the following adjustments were made to our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011:

total current assets increased from \$456,288 to \$456,790;

total assets increased from \$728,818 to \$729,320;

total current liabilities increased from \$345,047 to \$345,243;

total liabilities increased from \$560,019 to \$560,215; and

shareholders' equity increased from \$168,799 to \$169,105.

We revised our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2010 to reflect immaterial corrections for:

the recognition of revenue with respect to students who withdrew from a program of study, which reduced revenue by \$29,056 and student services and administrative expenses by \$29,936; and

losses related to the 2007 RSA, which increased both revenue and loss related to loan program guarantees by \$5,650.

As a result of those corrections, the following adjustments were made to our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2010:

total current assets decreased from \$414,097 to \$412,419;

total assets decreased from \$674,780 to \$673,102;

total current liabilities decreased from \$356,151 to \$355,501;

total liabilities decreased from \$546,710 to \$546,060; and

shareholders' equity decreased from \$128,070 to \$127,042.

We revised our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2009 to reflect immaterial corrections for the recognition of revenue with respect to students who withdrew from a program of study, which reduced revenue by \$22,778 and student services and administrative expenses by \$20,220.

As a result of those corrections, the following adjustments were made to our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2009:

total current assets decreased from \$390,962 to \$388,404;

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total assets decreased from \$616,705 to \$614,147;

total current liabilities decreased from \$284,792 to \$283,797;

total liabilities decreased from \$460,120 to \$459,125; and

shareholders' equity decreased from \$156,585 to \$155,022.

The following tables set forth the effect of the revisions and reclassifications of the amounts on the affected line items of the Statement of Income Data for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	As Previously Reported	Revisions	Reclassifications	As Revised
Statement of Income Data:				
Revenue	\$ 1,287,209	\$ (576)	0	\$ 1,286,633
Cost of educational services	539,223	0	(873)	538,350
Student services and administrative expenses	422,345	(21,489)	0	400,856
Settlement cost	21,750	0	(21,750)	0
Asset impairment	0	0	15,166	15,166
Legal and other investigation costs	0	0	873	873
Loss related to private student loan programs	71,102	0	(71,102)	0
Loss related to loan program guarantees	0	23,339	77,686	101,025
Total costs and expenses	1,054,420	1,850	0	1,056,270
Operating income	232,789	(2,426)	0	230,363
Income before provision for income taxes	230,414	(2,426)	0	227,988
Provision for income taxes	89,949	(931)	0	89,018
Net income	140,465	(1,495)	0	138,970
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 5.88			\$ 5.82
Diluted	\$ 5.85			\$ 5.79

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Revisions	As Revised
Statement of Income Data:			
Revenue	\$ 1,499,949	\$ 28	\$ 1,499,977
Student services and administrative expenses	439,808	(25,652)	414,156

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Loss related to loan program guarantees	0	23,500	23,500
Total costs and expenses	992,873	(2,152)	990,721
Operating income	507,076	2,180	509,256
Income before provision for income taxes	508,153	2,180	510,333
Provision for income taxes	200,401	846	201,247
Net income	307,752	1,334	309,086
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 11.22		\$ 11.27
Diluted	\$ 11.13		\$ 11.18

Year Ended December 31, 2010

	As		
	Previously	Revisions	As
	Reported		Revised
Statement of Income Data:			
Revenue	\$ 1,596,529	\$ (23,406)	\$ 1,573,123
Student services and administrative expenses	445,125	(29,936)	415,189
Loss related to loan program guarantees	0	5,650	5,650
Total costs and expenses	982,980	(24,286)	958,694
Operating income	613,549	880	614,429
Income before provision for income taxes	614,135	880	615,015
Provision for income taxes	239,969	345	240,314
Net income	374,166	535	374,701
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 11.28		\$ 11.30
Diluted	\$ 11.17		\$ 11.18

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	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	As		
	Previously Reported	Revisions	As Revised
Statement of Income Data:			
Revenue	\$ 1,319,194	\$ (22,778)	\$ 1,296,416
Student services and administrative expenses	380,567	(20,220)	360,347
Total costs and expenses	830,402	(20,220)	810,182
Operating income	488,792	(2,558)	486,234
Income before provision for income taxes	491,357	(2,558)	488,799
Provision for income taxes	191,094	(995)	190,099
Net income	300,263	(1,563)	298,700
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 8.01		\$ 7.97
Diluted	\$ 7.91		\$ 7.87

- (c) Legal and other investigation costs represent the cost and other expenses associated with certain lawsuits, investigations and other claims and actions involving us. See Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of those matters.
- (d) Loss related to loan program guarantees represents the additional contingent liability accruals recorded for the RSAs and 2007 RSA, which includes the accrual that we recorded in 2012 for the settlement related to the 2007 RSA.
- (e) Earnings (loss) per share for all periods have been calculated in conformity with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC or Codification) 260, Earnings Per Share. Earnings (loss) per share data are based on historical net income and the weighted average number of shares of our common stock outstanding during each period. The number of shares used to calculate basic earnings per share differs from the number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share. The number of shares used to calculate basic earnings per share was the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share was the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, plus the average number of shares that could be issued under our stock-based compensation plans and less the number of shares assumed to be purchased with any proceeds received from the exercise of awards under those plans.
- (f) We did not pay any cash dividends in any of the periods presented.

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

The following discussion should be read with the Selected Financial Data and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report.

This management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments under different assumptions or conditions.

In this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, when we discuss factors that contributed to a change in our financial condition or results of operations, we disclose the primary factors that

materially contributed to that change in the order of significance.

Revision of Prior Periods

This management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations reflects the fact that we have revised our previously issued financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. We revised our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2012 to reflect immaterial corrections for:

the recognition of revenue with respect to students who withdrew from a program of study, which reduced revenue by \$20.4 million and student services and administrative expenses by \$21.5 million;

a contingent loss related to the 2009 RSA, which increased loss related to loan program guarantees by \$3.5 million; and

losses related to the 2009 RSA, which increased both revenue and loss related to loan program guarantees by \$19.8 million.

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We also reclassified certain items in our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2012 to reflect adjustments for:

the settlement cost associated with the 2007 RSA, which decreased settlement cost and increased loss related to loan program guarantees by \$21.8 million;

the impairment of the Subordinated Note and Revolving Note, which decreased loss related to private student loan programs and increased asset impairment by \$15.2 million;

losses related to private education loan programs, which decreased loss related to private student loan programs and increased loss related to loan program guarantees by \$71.1 million; and

legal and other investigation costs, which decreased cost of educational services and increased legal and other investigation costs by \$0.9 million.

We revised our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2011 to reflect immaterial corrections for the recognition of revenue with respect to students who withdrew from a program of study, which reduced revenue by \$23.5 million and student services and administrative expenses by \$25.7 million. We also corrected the classification of losses related to the 2009 RSA and 2007 RSA in our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2011, which increased both revenue and loss related to loan program guarantees by \$23.5 million.

This management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations discusses our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the 12 months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as so revised and reclassified.

Consolidation and Core Operations

In February 2014, we commenced a review of the accounting for a variable interest that we held in the PEAKS Trust, a VIE. We engaged significant internal and external resources to perform supplemental procedures to assist us in reviewing our financial statements and accounting practices (the Supplemental Procedures). As a result of the review and the Supplemental Procedures, on June 18, 2014, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors determined that we should have consolidated the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements beginning on February 28, 2013. February 28, 2013 was the first date that we had the substantive unilateral right to remove the servicer of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, as described further below.

We had previously concluded that we were not required to consolidate the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements, because we believed we did not have the power to direct the activities of the PEAKS Trust that most significantly impact its economic performance and, therefore, believed we were not the primary beneficiary of the PEAKS Trust. We determined that the activities of the PEAKS Trust that most significantly impact its economic performance involve the servicing of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans. We determined that February 28, 2013 was the first date that we could exercise our right to terminate the servicing agreement that governs the servicing activities of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans (PEAKS Servicing Agreement), due to the failure of the entity that performs those servicing activities on behalf of the PEAKS Trust to meet certain performance criteria specified in the PEAKS

Servicing Agreement. As a result of this analysis, we concluded that we became the primary beneficiary of the PEAKS Trust on February 28, 2013, which was the first date that we had the power to direct the activities of the PEAKS Trust that most significantly impact the economic performance of the PEAKS Trust.

As a result of our determination that we should have consolidated the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements beginning on February 28, 2013, we concluded that we needed to restate the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, and that those previously-issued financial statements should no longer be relied upon. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Consolidation.

Our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows for periods after February 28, 2013 reflect the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the PEAKS Trust, because we were considered to have control over the PEAKS Trust under ASC 810, Consolidation (ASC 810), as a result of our substantive unilateral right to terminate the PEAKS Servicing Agreement. We do not, however, actively manage the operations of the PEAKS Trust, and the assets of the consolidated PEAKS Trust can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust. Our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee remain in effect, until the PEAKS Senior Debt and the PEAKS Trust's fees and expenses are paid in full, as discussed further under Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Unless otherwise noted, the information in this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is presented and discussed on a consolidated basis, including the PEAKS Trust. Certain information is also provided, however, regarding our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows on a basis that excludes the impact of the PEAKS Trust. We identify and describe our education programs and education-related services on this basis as our core operations (Core Operations). The presentation of the Core Operations financial measures differs from the presentation of our consolidated financial measures determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). We believe that the presentation of the Core Operations information assists investors in comparing current period information against prior periods during which the PEAKS Trust was not consolidated. In addition, our management believes that the Core Operations information provides useful information to investors, because it:

allows more meaningful information about our ongoing operating results, financial condition and cash flows;

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helps in performing trend analyses and identifying trends that may otherwise be masked or distorted by items that are not part of the Core Operations; and

provides a higher degree of transparency of our core results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The following tables set forth selected data from our balance sheets, statements of income and statements of cash flows as of and for the years ended:

December 31, 2012 (which was prior to the Consolidation); and

December 31, 2013, regarding:

the Core Operations on a stand-alone basis;

the PEAKS Trust on a stand-alone basis;

the elimination of transactions between the PEAKS Trust and Core Operations, as a result of the Consolidation; and

the Core Operations and the PEAKS Trust consolidated in accordance with GAAP.

The information presented related to 2013 also constitutes the reconciliation of our non-GAAP Core Operations and PEAKS Trust data to the related GAAP consolidated financial measures. Following each table, we describe the effect of the Consolidation on the financial statement information presented, including the components attributable to the Core Operations and the PEAKS Trust.

	As of December 31, 2013				
	As of December 31, 2012	Core Operations	PEAKS Trust	Eliminations	GAAP Consolidated
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 243,465	\$ 215,771	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 215,771
Restricted cash	3,478	3,043	2,593	0	5,636
Accounts receivable, net	78,928	99,530	0	0	99,530
PEAKS Trust student loans, net	0	0	7,730	0	7,730
Deferred income taxes	44,547	33,961	43,588	0	77,549
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	16,162	27,827	573	0	28,400

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Total current assets	386,580	380,132	54,484	0	434,616
Property and equipment, net	189,890	168,509	0	0	168,509
PEAKS Trust student loans, net	0	0	76,479	0	76,479
Deferred income taxes	57,471	113,398	(45,074)	0	68,324
Other assets	41,263	67,354	0	(8,431)	58,923
Total assets	\$ 675,204	\$ 729,393	\$ 85,889	\$ (8,431)	\$ 806,851
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 0	\$ 50,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 50,000
Current portion of PEAKS Trust senior debt	0	0	157,883	0	157,883
Accounts payable	63,304	58,021	0	0	58,021
Accrued compensation and Benefits	21,023	18,107	0	0	18,107
Other current liabilities	106,796	33,366	11,830	(3,060)	42,136
Deferred revenue	135,900	147,630	0	0	147,630
Total current liabilities	327,023	307,124	169,713	(3,060)	473,777
Long-term debt	140,000	0	0	0	0
PEAKS Trust senior debt	0	0	71,341	0	71,341
Other liabilities	82,416	213,343	1,684	(68,940)	146,087
Total liabilities	549,439	520,467	242,738	(72,000)	691,205
Total shareholders equity	125,765	208,926	(156,849)	63,569	115,646
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 675,204	\$ 729,393	\$ 85,889	\$ (8,431)	\$ 806,851

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In accordance with ASC 810, the assets and liabilities of the PEAKS Trust were treated as having been acquired by us at their fair values as of February 28, 2013. The carrying values of the assets and liabilities of the PEAKS Trust are included on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. The assets of the PEAKS Trust consist of cash and the PEAKS Trust Student Loans. The liabilities of the PEAKS Trust consist primarily of the PEAKS Senior Debt. For further information about the terms of the PEAKS Senior Debt, see Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources Financing. The assets of the PEAKS Trust serve as collateral for, and are intended to be the principal source of, the repayment of the PEAKS Senior Debt. The carrying values of the assets and liabilities related to the PEAKS Program that had been included as balance sheet items related to our Core Operations and consisted of the Subordinated Note, a guarantee receivable and a contingent liability, were eliminated from our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013.

Although the assets and liabilities of the PEAKS Trust are presented on our Consolidated Balance Sheets following the Consolidation, the assets of the PEAKS Trust can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust.

	Year Ended December 31, 2013				
	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Core Operations	PEAKS Trust	Eliminations	GAAP Consolidated
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
Statement of Income Data:					
Revenue	\$ 1,286,633	\$ 1,059,315	\$ 12,996	\$ 0	\$ 1,072,311
Cost and expenses:					
Cost of educational services	538,350	486,353	0	0	486,353
Student services and administrative expenses	400,856	392,253	5,288	0	397,541
Asset impairment	15,166	0	0	0	0
Legal and other investigation costs	873	6,923	0	0	6,923
Loss related to loan program guarantees	101,025	115,503	0	(24,539)	90,964
Provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses	0	0	29,349	0	29,349
Total costs and expenses	1,056,270	1,001,032	34,637	(24,539)	1,011,130
Operating income (loss)	230,363	58,283	(21,641)	24,539	61,181
(Loss) on consolidation of PEAKS Trust	0	0	(112,748)	39,500	(73,248)
Interest income	1,348	578	0	(470)	108
Interest (expense)	(3,723)	(3,989)	(21,288)	0	(25,277)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	227,988	54,872	(155,677)	63,569	(37,236)
Provision for income taxes	89,018	(11,384)	1,172	0	(10,212)
Net income (loss)	\$ 138,970	\$ 66,256	\$ (156,849)	\$ 63,569	\$ (27,024)

The Consolidation impacts the presentation of our Statements of Income in a number of ways. Following the Consolidation, our revenue consists of:

revenue from the Core Operations, primarily from tuition, tool kit sales and student fees; and

student loan interest income on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, which is the accretion of the accretable yield on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans.

Following the Consolidation, our student services and administrative expenses are comprised of:

expenses related to the Core Operations, including marketing expenses, an expense for uncollectible accounts and administrative expenses incurred primarily at our corporate headquarters; and

expenses incurred by the PEAKS Trust, primarily related to fees for servicing the PEAKS Trust Student Loans and various other administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust.

The loss related to loan program guarantees represents:

in 2012, the additional contingent liability accruals that we recorded related to the PEAKS Guarantee and the 2009 RSA; and

in 2013, the additional contingent liability accruals that we recorded related to the 2009 RSA, because the contingent liability related to the PEAKS Guarantee was eliminated from our consolidated financial statements as a result of the Consolidation (though our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee remain in effect).

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Following the Consolidation, our provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses represents the increase in the allowance for loan losses that occurred during the period. The allowance for loan losses is the difference between the carrying value and the total present value of the expected principal and interest collections of each loan pool of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, discounted by the loan pool's effective interest rate as of December 31, 2013.

We recognized a loss upon the Consolidation that represented the amount by which the fair value of the PEAKS Trust's liabilities exceeded the fair value of the PEAKS Trust's assets as of February 28, 2013, partially reduced by the net amount of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities related to the PEAKS Program that had been recorded in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2013 and were eliminated upon the Consolidation. Following the Consolidation, our interest expense includes:

interest expense from matters related to the Core Operations, primarily the interest expense on the outstanding balance under the Amended Credit Agreement; and

interest expense on the PEAKS Senior Debt, which includes the contractual interest obligation and the accretion of the discount on the PEAKS Senior Debt.

Since the inception of the PEAKS Program, we have guaranteed, and continue to guarantee, the payment of the principal and interest owed on the PEAKS Senior Debt, the administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust and the minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio, pursuant to the terms of the PEAKS Guarantee. Our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee remain in effect until the PEAKS Senior Debt and the PEAKS Trust's fees and expenses are paid in full.

The revenue and expenses of the PEAKS Trust are presented in our Consolidated Statements of Income following the Consolidation. The cash received by the PEAKS Trust, which is derived from its revenue, however, is considered restricted and can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust.

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	Year Ended December 31, 2013				
	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Core Operations	PEAKS Trust	Eliminations	GAAP Consolidated
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income (loss)	\$ 138,970	\$ 66,256	\$ (156,849)	\$ 63,569	\$ (27,024)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	29,350	27,252	0	0	27,252
Provision for doubtful accounts	56,818	67,640	0	0	67,640
Deferred income taxes	(59,999)	(47,318)	(7,107)	0	(54,425)
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises	(1,382)	0	0	0	0
Stock-based compensation expense	16,658	11,638	0	0	11,638
Settlement cost	21,750	(46,000)	0	0	(46,000)
Asset impairment	15,166	0	0	0	0
Accretion of discount on PEAKS Trust student loans	0	0	(12,996)	0	(12,996)
Accretion of discount on PEAKS Trust senior debt	0	0	4,926	0	4,926
Provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses	0	0	29,349	0	29,349
Loss on consolidation of PEAKS Trust	0	0	112,748	(39,500)	73,248
Other	6,992	315	0	0	315
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Restricted cash	3,794	435	(890)	0	(455)
Accounts receivable	(87,138)	(87,225)	0	0	(87,225)
PEAKS Trust student loans	0	0	11,554	0	11,554
Accounts payable	(15,572)	(5,574)	0	0	(5,574)
Other operating assets and Liabilities	72,857	76,651	21,621	(24,069)	74,203
Deferred revenue	(90,643)	11,299	0	0	11,299
Net cash flows from operating activities	107,621	75,779	1,946	0	77,725
Net cash flows from investing activities	123,164	(13,078)	0	0	(13,078)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises	1,382	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	8,345	0	0	0	0
Debt issue costs	(1,525)	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from revolving borrowings	175,000	0	0	0	0
Repayment of revolving borrowings	(185,000)	(90,000)	0	0	(90,000)
Repayment of PEAKS Trust senior debt	0	0	(1,946)	0	(1,946)

Repurchase of common stock and shares tendered for taxes	(209,371)	(395)	0	0	(395)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(211,169)	(90,395)	(1,946)	0	(92,341)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	19,616	(27,694)	0	0	(27,694)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	223,849	243,465	0	0	243,465
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 243,465	\$ 215,771	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 215,771

Although the cash flows of the PEAKS Trust are presented in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows following the Consolidation, the cash resulting from the cash flows from operations and financing activities of the PEAKS Trust can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust.

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General

As of December 31, 2013, we had 149 locations (including 147 campuses and two learning sites) in 39 states, which were providing education programs to approximately 57,000 students, and one training facility which was providing training programs. In 2013, we derived approximately 98% of our revenue from the Core Operations from tuition and approximately 2% from the sale of tool kits and fees, charged to and paid by, or on behalf of, our students. Most students enrolled in our education programs at our institutions pay a substantial portion of their tuition and other education-related expenses with funds received under various government-sponsored student financial aid programs, especially Title IV Programs.

Our revenue from the Core Operations varies based primarily on the following factors:

the aggregate student population, which is influenced by the number of students attending our institutions at the beginning of a fiscal period and student retention rates;

the amount of tuition charged to our students; and

the levels of availability and utilization of institutional scholarships, grants and awards.

New students generally enter our education programs at the beginning of an academic term that typically begins for most education programs in early March, mid-June, early September and late November or early December. We believe that the changes to our institutions' aggregate student population in recent years was primarily due to:

our prospective students' greater sensitivity to the cost of a postsecondary education;

our prospective students' uncertainty about the value of a postsecondary education due to the prolonged economic and labor market disruptions;

changes that we made to education program offerings at select campuses, which resulted in a more significant decline in new student enrollment in the criminal justice programs of study compared to our institutions' other curricula; and

the discontinuation or suspension of new student enrollments at select locations.

In order to participate in Title IV Programs, a new campus or learning site must be authorized by the state in which it will operate, accredited by an accrediting commission recognized by the ED, and certified by the ED to participate in Title IV Programs. The ED's certification process cannot commence until the location receives its state authorization and accreditation.

We generally earn tuition revenue on a straight-line basis over the length of each of four, 12-week academic quarters in each fiscal year. State regulations, accrediting commission criteria and our policies generally require us to refund a

portion of the tuition and fee payments received from a student who withdraws from one of our institutions during an academic term. We recognize immediately the amount of tuition and fees, if any, that we may retain after payment of any refund. Revenue that we recognize after the Consolidation also includes student loan interest income on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, which is the accretion of the accretable yield on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans.

We incur expenses throughout a fiscal period in connection with the operation of our institutions. The cost of educational services includes salaries of faculty and institution administrators, cost of course materials, occupancy costs, depreciation and amortization of equipment costs, facilities and leasehold improvements, and other miscellaneous costs incurred by our institutions.

Student services and administrative expenses from the Core Operations include marketing expenses, an expense for uncollectible accounts and administrative expenses incurred at our corporate headquarters. Marketing expenses include advertising expenses and salaries and employee benefits for recruiting representatives. After the Consolidation, student services and administrative expenses also include expenses incurred by the PEAKS Trust, primarily related to fees for servicing the PEAKS Trust Student Loans and various other administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust.

In 2013, we continued to add education program and training program offerings among existing campuses and learning sites. We also continued our efforts to diversify our education program offerings by developing education programs at different degree levels in both technology and non-technology fields of study that we intend to offer at our campuses and deliver entirely in residence, entirely online over the Internet or partially in residence and partially online. In 2013, we did not begin operations at any new ITT Technical Institute campuses or learning sites. As part of our efforts to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of our current campus locations, during 2013, we:

relocated five of our campuses into existing facilities of other ITT Technical Institute campuses; and

discontinued new student enrollments at two ITT Technical Institute campuses and, subsequently, determined to discontinue operations at those campuses after the students who are currently attending those campuses have had an opportunity to complete their education programs at those campuses.

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The following table sets forth select operating and growth statistics for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Additional education program offerings	348	272	1,343
Additional training program offerings	293	N/A	N/A
Number of campuses and learning sites with additional education program offerings	104	62	132
Began operations at new campuses	0	6	11
Campuses offering bachelor degree programs	134	133	128

In 2014, we intend to add more of our current education program offerings among most of our institutions' locations. We also plan to continue developing new education programs in both technology and non-technology fields, but primarily in technology- and healthcare-related disciplines. We believe that those programs of study will be at different education levels and delivered in a variety of formats, including entirely in residence, entirely online or partially in residence and partially online. While our growth strategy continues to include opening new campuses and learning sites, we do not expect to begin operations at any new campuses in 2014. We plan to continue to evaluate the performance of the current ITT Technical Institute campuses in order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of our national network of campuses. As part of this effort, we may relocate and/or suspend enrollments at additional campuses. We also plan to continue to develop and offer training programs to career advancers and other professionals through the CPD.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. These policies should be read in conjunction with Note 1 Business and Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recognition of Revenue. Tuition revenue is recorded on a straight-line basis over the length of the applicable course to the extent that we consider the collectability of that revenue to be reasonably assured. If a student withdraws from an institution, the standards of most SAs that regulate our institutions, the ACs and our own internal policy limit a student's obligation for tuition and fees to the institution depending on when a student withdraws during an academic term. The terms of the Refund Policies vary by state, and the limitations imposed by the Refund Policies are generally based on the portion of the academic term that has elapsed at the time the student withdraws. Generally, the greater the portion of the academic term that has elapsed at the time the student withdraws, the greater the student's obligation is to the institution for the tuition and fees related to that academic term. We record revenue net of any refunds that result from any applicable Refund Policy. On an individual student basis, tuition earned in excess of cash received is recorded as accounts receivable, and cash received in excess of tuition earned is recorded as deferred revenue.

We do not charge a separate fee for textbooks and certain equipment that students use in their education programs. We record the cost of these textbooks and equipment in prepaid expenses and other current assets and amortize the cost on a straight-line basis over the applicable course length. Tool kit sales, and the related cost, are recognized when the student receives the tool kit. Academic fees (which are charged only one time to students on their first day of class attendance) are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the average education program length. If a student withdraws from an institution, all unrecognized revenue relating to his or her fees, net of any refunds that result from any applicable Refund Policy, is recognized upon the student's departure. An administrative fee is charged to a student and recognized as revenue when the student withdraws or graduates from an education program at an institution. We

reassess the collectability of tuition revenue on a student-by-student basis throughout our revenue recognition period. We reassess the collectability of tuition revenue that we may earn based on new information and changes in the facts and circumstances relevant to a student's ability to pay, which primarily include when a student withdraws from a program of study.

We derived 98% of our revenue from tuition and 2% from tool kit sales and student fees in each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The amount of tuition earned depends on:

the cost per credit hour of the courses in our education programs;

the length of a student's enrollment;

the number of courses a student takes during each period of enrollment; and

the total number of students enrolled in our education programs.

Each of these factors is known at the time our tuition revenue is calculated.

We have significantly increased the amount of institutional scholarships and awards that we offer to our institutions students and which those students use to help reduce their educational expenses. Institutional scholarships and awards reduce the students' tuition charges and are recorded as offsets to revenue. In the year ended December 31, 2013, institutional scholarships and awards amounted to, in aggregate, approximately \$171.2 million, compared to approximately \$65.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2012.

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Interest income on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, which is the accretion of the accretable yield on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, is included in revenue on our Consolidated Statements of Income and recognized based on the effective interest method, as described in Note 11 PEAKS Trust Student Loans of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Equity-Based Compensation. In accordance with ASC 718, Compensation Stock Compensation (ASC 718), the value of our equity instruments exchanged for employee and director services is measured at the date of grant, based on the calculated fair value of the grant, and is recognized as an expense over the period of time that the grantee must provide services to us before the stock-based compensation is fully vested. The vesting period is generally the period set forth in the agreement granting the stock-based compensation. Under the terms of our stock-based compensation plans, some grants immediately vest in full when the grantee's employment or service terminates for death or disability. As a result, in certain circumstances, the period of time that the grantee must provide services to us in order for that stock-based compensation to fully vest may be less than the vesting period set forth in the agreement granting the stock-based compensation. In these instances, compensation expense will be recognized over this shorter period. We recognize stock-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the service period applicable to the grantee.

We use a binomial option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options granted, and we use the market price of our common stock to determine the fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units (RSUs) granted. Various assumptions are used in the binomial option pricing model to determine the fair value of the stock options. These assumptions are discussed in Note 1 Business and Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth the stock-based compensation expense and related income tax benefit recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Income in the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 11,638	\$ 16,658	\$ 17,074
Income tax (benefit)	(\$4,481)	(\$6,414)	(\$6,574)
	\$7,157	\$10,244	\$10,500

As of December 31, 2013, we estimated that pre-tax compensation expense for unvested stock-based compensation grants in the amount of approximately \$13.9 million, net of estimated forfeitures, will be recognized in future periods. We expect to recognize this expense over the remaining service period applicable to the grantees which, on a weighted average basis, is approximately two years.

See also Note 1 Business and Significant Accounting Policies and Note 7 Equity Compensation Plans of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a discussion of stock-based compensation.

Income Taxes. We follow ASC 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740), which prescribes a single, comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. This guidance requires us to evaluate whether it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits of a tax position, that the benefits resulting from the position will be

realized by us.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We extend unsecured credit to our institutions' students for tuition and fees, and we record a receivable for the tuition and fees earned in excess of the payment received from or on behalf of a student. The individual student balances of these receivables are insignificant. We record an allowance for doubtful accounts with respect to accounts receivable based on the students' credit profiles and our historical collection experience related to amounts owed by our students with similar credit profiles. If our collection trends were to differ significantly from our historical collection experience, we would make a corresponding adjustment to our allowance for doubtful accounts.

When a student is no longer enrolled in an education program at one of our campuses, we increase the allowance for doubtful accounts related to the former student's receivable balance to reflect the amount we estimate will not be collected. The amount that we estimate will not be collected is based on a review of the historical collection experience for each campus, adjusted as needed to reflect other facts and circumstances. We review the collection activity after a student withdraws or graduates from an education program and will write off the accounts receivable, if we conclude that collection of the balance is not probable.

PEAKS Trust Student Loans. Beginning on February 28, 2013, we consolidated the PEAKS Trust, a VIE, that purchased, owns and collects the PEAKS Trust Student Loans made under the PEAKS Program in our consolidated financial statements. Certain of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans had evidence of credit deterioration since the date those loans were originated and, therefore, we determined that, at the date of the Consolidation, it was probable that all contractually required payments under those loans would not be collected. We recorded those loans at fair value at the date of the Consolidation. We also recorded at fair value the PEAKS Trust Student Loans that did not individually have evidence of deteriorated credit quality at the date of the Consolidation, because we determined that the application of an expected cash flow model provided the most reasonable presentation and this accounting treatment was consistent with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the

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AICPA) December 18, 2009 Confirmation Letter (the Confirmation Letter). No allowance for loan losses was recorded at the date of the Consolidation, because all of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans were recorded at fair value and future credit losses are considered in the estimate of fair value. Cash flows from PEAKS Trust Student Loans expected to be collected within the next 12 months have been classified as current in our consolidated balance sheet. The remaining balance is classified as non-current.

We aggregated the individual PEAKS Trust Student Loans into 24 separate pools of loans, based on common risk characteristics of the individual loans, which included:

the fiscal quarter in which the PEAKS Trust Student Loan was originated; and

the consumer credit score of the borrower.

Loans that did not have evidence of deteriorated credit quality were not aggregated in the same pools with loans that had evidence of deteriorated credit quality. The same aggregation criteria, however, were used to determine those loan pools. Each loan pool is accounted for as a single asset with a single composite interest rate and an aggregate expectation of cash flows.

On a quarterly basis, we estimate the total principal and interest expected to be collected over the remaining life of each loan pool. These estimates include assumptions regarding default rates, forbearances and other factors that reflect then-current market conditions. If a decrease in the expected cash flows of a loan pool is probable and would cause the expected cash flows to be less than the expected cash flows at the date of the Consolidation or the end of the previous fiscal quarter, whichever is later, we would record the impairment as:

a provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses in our Consolidated Statement of Income; and

an increase in the allowance for loan losses on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses represents the increase in the allowance for loan losses that occurred during the period. The allowance for loan losses is the difference between the carrying value and the total present value of the expected principal and interest collections of each loan pool, discounted by the loan pool's effective interest rate at the date of the Consolidation or the end of the previous fiscal quarter, whichever is later. If a significant increase in the expected cash flows of a loan pool is probable and would cause the expected cash flows to be greater than the expected cash flows at the date of the Consolidation or the end of the previous fiscal quarter, whichever is later, we would:

first reverse any allowance for loan losses with respect to that loan pool that was previously recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheet, up to the amount of that allowance; and

record any remaining increase prospectively as a yield adjustment over the remaining estimated lives of the loans in the loan pool.

The impact of prepayments, changes in variable interest rates and any other changes in the timing of the expected cash flows of a loan pool are recognized prospectively as adjustments to interest income.

The impact of modifications made to loans in a loan pool is incorporated into our quarterly assessment of whether a significant change in the expected cash flows of the loan pool is probable or has occurred. We consider the historical loss experience associated with the PEAKS Trust Student Loans in estimating the future probabilities of default for all of the outstanding PEAKS Trust Student Loans.

The excess of any cash flows expected to be collected with respect to a loan pool of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans over the carrying value of the loan pool is referred to as the accretable yield. The accretable yield is not reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, but it is accreted and included as interest income at a level rate of return over the remaining estimated life of the loan pool. If we determine that the timing and/or amounts of expected cash flows with respect to a loan pool are not reasonably estimable, no interest income would be accreted and the loans in that loan pool would be reported as nonaccrual loans. We recognize the accretable yield of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans as interest income, because the timing and the amounts of the expected cash flows are reasonably estimable.

If a PEAKS Trust Student Loan is paid in full or charged-off, that loan is removed from the loan pool. If the amount of the proceeds received for that loan, if any, is less than the unpaid principal balance of the loan, the difference is first applied against the loan pool's nonaccretable difference for principal losses (i.e., the lifetime credit loss estimate established at the date of the Consolidation). If the nonaccretable difference for principal losses with respect to a loan pool has been fully depleted, any unpaid loan principal balance in excess of the proceeds received for the loan is charged-off against the loan pool's allowance for loan losses. We do not recognize charge offs of individual PEAKS Trust Student Loans when those loans reach certain stages of delinquency, because those loans are accounted for at a loan pool level.

If any portion of a PEAKS Trust Student Loan that had previously been charged-off is recovered, the amount collected increases the applicable loan pool's nonaccretable difference. If the nonaccretable difference with respect to the applicable loan pool has been fully depleted, the amount collected increases that loan pool's allowance for loan losses.

Fair Value. ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements (ASC 820), defines fair value for financial reporting as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid upon the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement of our financial assets utilized assumptions categorized as observable inputs under ASC 820. Observable inputs are assumptions based on independent market data sources.

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The following table sets forth information regarding the recurring fair value measurement of our financial assets as of December 31, 2013:

Description	As of December 31, 2013	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (In thousands)	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Unobservable Inputs
Cash equivalents:				
Money market fund	\$ 214,985	\$ 214,985	\$ 0	\$ 0
Restricted cash:				
Money market fund	2,433	2,433	0	0
Other assets:				
Money market fund	8,626	8,626	0	0
	\$ 226,044	\$ 226,044	\$ 0	\$ 0

We used quoted prices in active markets for identical assets as of the measurement date to value our financial assets that were categorized as Level 1.

Property and Equipment. We include all property and equipment in the financial statements at cost and make provisions for depreciation of property and equipment using the straight-line method. The following table sets forth the general ranges of the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment:

Type of Property and Equipment	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture and equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold, building and land improvements	3 to 14 years
Buildings	20 to 40 years

Changes in circumstances, such as changes in our curricula and technological advances, may result in the actual useful lives of our property and equipment differing from our estimates. We regularly review and evaluate the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment. Although we believe that our assumptions and estimates are reasonable, deviations from our assumptions and estimates could produce a materially different result.

Asset Impairment. We regularly review our long-lived assets and notes receivable for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recoverable. If we determine that the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair market value, we recognize an impairment loss equal to the difference. We base our impairment analyses of long-lived assets on our current business strategy, expected growth rates and estimates of future economic and regulatory conditions. We evaluate each note receivable individually for impairment. We consider a note receivable to be impaired when it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts of principal and interest owed to us under the terms of the underlying note. If the present value

of the expected future cash flows from the note receivable is less than the carrying value of the note receivable, we recognize an impairment loss in the amount of the difference.

Contingent Liabilities. We are subject to various claims and contingencies in the ordinary course of our business, including those related to litigation, government investigations, business transactions, guarantee obligations and employee-related matters, among others. 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 record a liability for the loss. The liability recorded includes probable and estimable legal costs associated with the claim or potential claim. If the loss is not probable or the amount of the loss cannot be reasonably estimated, we disclose the claim if the likelihood of a potential loss is reasonably possible and the amount involved is material.

We determine the amount of our contingent liabilities related to our guarantee obligations by estimating the expected payments to be made under the guarantee and the amount that we expect to be repaid to us. We also consider the payment options available to us. To the extent that we project that we will have sufficient funds available to discharge our guarantee obligations for the outstanding balance of those private education loans that have been charged off at the time that they default, we incorporate that assumption into our estimate of the contingent liability. If we do not believe that we will have sufficient funds available, we assume that we will make monthly payments to satisfy our guarantee obligations as allowed under the applicable agreements. We discount the amount of those expected future monthly payments at a risk-free rate of interest. Making payments for the full amount of the charged-off loans at the time that they default results in us paying a lesser amount than we otherwise would have been required to pay under our guarantee obligations in future periods and, therefore, results in an estimated contingent liability that is less than if we had assumed we would make monthly payments in the future.

We discount the amounts that we expect will be repaid to us to reflect a risk free rate of interest. The difference between the amount of the guarantee payments that we expect to make and the discounted amount that we expect will be repaid to us is included in our estimate of the amount of our contingent liability related to our guarantee obligations.

Debt. In accordance with ASC 810, we included the PEAKS Senior Debt on our consolidated balance sheet at its fair value as of February 28, 2013, the date of the Consolidation. The difference between the fair value of the PEAKS Senior Debt and its outstanding aggregate principal balance at the date of the Consolidation was recorded as an accrued discount on our consolidated balance sheet at the date of the Consolidation. The accrued discount will be recognized in interest expense at a level rate of return over the life of the PEAKS Senior Debt.

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New Accounting Guidance

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, which is included in the Codification under ASC 606, Revenue Recognition (ASC 606). This guidance requires the recognition of revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected in exchange for those goods or services. This guidance will become effective for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2017. We have not completed our evaluation of the impact that this guidance may have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, which is included in the Codification under ASC 205, Presentation of Financial Statements (ASC 205). This update changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations and clarifies when disposals of groups of assets qualify for discontinued operations presentation under ASC 205. This guidance will become effective for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2015, and will be applied to any transactions that meet those requirements beginning January 1, 2015.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, which is included in the Codification under ASC 740. This update provides guidance on the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits when net operating loss carryforwards, similar tax losses or tax credit carryforwards exist. This guidance became effective for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2014. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, which is included in the Codification under ASC 220, Other Comprehensive Income (ASC 220). This update requires an entity to report the effect, by component, of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income. This guidance was effective for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance requires us to provide additional disclosures regarding the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income during a reporting period. We have included these disclosures in the footnotes to our consolidated financial statements. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-04, which makes technical corrections, clarifications and limited-scope improvements to various topics throughout the Codification. The amendments in this ASU that do not have transition guidance were effective upon issuance, and the amendments that are subject to transition guidance were effective for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02, which is included in the Codification under ASC 350, Intangibles Goodwill and Other (ASC 350). This update allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it must perform a quantitative impairment test. An entity would be required to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset, if the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. This guidance was effective for impairment tests performed for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, which is included in the Codification under ASC 210, Balance Sheet. This update provides for enhanced disclosures to help users of financial statements evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, which clarified the scope of the disclosures required under ASU No. 2011-11. Both of these updates

were effective for our interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Variations in Quarterly Results of Operations

Our quarterly results of operations have tended to fluctuate within a fiscal year due to the timing of student matriculations. Each of our four fiscal quarters has 12 weeks of earned tuition revenue. The academic schedule generally does not affect our incurrence of most of our costs, however, and costs do not fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis.

The revenue recognized in our fiscal quarters has been impacted by fluctuations in our institutions' total student enrollment. These fluctuations were primarily due to changing patterns of student matriculations and variations in student persistence, which were primarily attributable to the number of graduates in the fiscal quarter and student retention in certain courses. These factors are discussed in greater detail below under Results of Operations. In addition, the increased amount of our institutional scholarships and awards, primarily the Opportunity Scholarship, has reduced revenue per student in the various periods compared to the same prior year periods.

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The following table sets forth the Core Operations revenue per student for the periods indicated:

Three Months Ended	Core Operations Revenue per Student					
	2013 Amount	Increase (Decrease) to Prior Year	2012 Amount	Increase (Decrease) to Prior Year	2011 Amount	Increase (Decrease) to Prior Year
March 31	\$ 4,646	0.3%	\$ 4,631	1.7%	\$ 4,552	(2.7%)
June 30	4,200	(8.9%)	4,613	0.4%	4,593	(2.6%)
September 30	4,360	(7.7%)	4,726	2.6%	4,604	(0.9%)
December 31	4,323	(7.1%)	4,654	(0.8%)	4,619	1.0%
Total for Year	\$ 17,529	(5.9%)	\$ 18,624	1.4%	\$ 18,368	(1.4%)

Core Operations revenue per student is calculated by dividing all revenue from Core Operations by the total student enrollment in education programs as of the beginning of the applicable fiscal period.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the percentage relationship of certain statement of income data to revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of educational services	45.4%	41.8%	36.9%
Student services and administrative expenses	37.1%	31.2%	27.6%
Asset impairment	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Legal and other investigation costs	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Loss related to loan program guarantees	8.5%	7.9%	1.6%
Provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Operating income	5.7%	17.9%	33.9%
(Loss) on consolidation of PEAKS Trust	(6.8)%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest income (expense), net	(2.3)%	(0.2)%	0.1%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(3.5)%	17.7%	34.0%

The following table sets forth our total student enrollment in education programs as of the dates indicated:

As of December 31,	Total Student Enrollment in Education Programs	Increase (Decrease) to Prior Year
2013	57,542	(5.8%)
2012	61,059	(16.6%)
2011	73,255	(13.5%)

Total student enrollment in education programs includes all new and continuing students. A continuing student is any student who, in the academic term being measured, is enrolled in an education program at one of our campuses and was enrolled in the same program at any of our campuses at the end of the immediately preceding academic term. A new student is any student who, in the academic term being measured, enrolls in and begins attending any education program at one of our campuses:

for the first time at that campus;

after graduating in a prior academic term from a different education program at that campus; or

after having withdrawn or been terminated from an education program at that campus.

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The following table sets forth our new student enrollment in education programs in the periods indicated:

New Student Enrollment in Education Programs in the Three Months Ended:	2013		2012		2011	
	New Student Enrollment	(Increase)(Decrease) %	New Student Enrollment	(Increase)(Decrease) %	New Student Enrollment	(Increase)(Decrease) %
March 31	17,412	(3.6%)	18,067	(17.0%)	21,761	(5.6%)
June 30	16,883	7.5%	15,698	(9.5%)	17,351	(19.9%)
September 30	20,307	5.2%	19,298	(15.8%)	22,909	(14.1%)
December 31	13,995	4.5%	13,398	(11.4%)	15,125	(14.7%)
Total for the year	68,597	3.2%	66,461	(13.9%)	77,146	(13.4%)

We believe that the 4.5% increase in new student enrollment in education programs in the three months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2012 was primarily due to an increase in the

rate at which prospective students who applied for enrollment actually began attending classes in their education programs, and

availability to, and use by, our students of institutional scholarships and awards (which have the effect of reducing the students' cost of our education programs), which were partially offset by a decrease in the number of prospective students who inquired about our education programs in the three months ended December 31, 2013.

We believe that the 5.2% increase in new student enrollment in education programs in the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2012 and the 7.5% increase in new student enrollment in education programs in the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012 was primarily due to an increase in the:

number of prospective students who inquired about our education programs in the three month periods ended September 30, 2013 and June 30, 2013;

rate at which prospective students who applied for enrollment actually began attending classes in their education programs; and

availability to, and use by, our students of institutional scholarships and awards (which have the effect of reducing the students' cost of our education programs).

We believe that the 3.6% decrease in new student enrollment in education programs in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 was primarily due to:

changes that we made to education program offerings at select campuses which resulted in a more significant decline in new student enrollment in the criminal justice programs of study compared to our other curricula; and

a decrease in new student enrollment in our bachelor degree programs.

We believe that the decrease in new student enrollment in education programs in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 was also due to our prospective students :

greater sensitivity to the cost of postsecondary education; and

uncertainty about the value of a postsecondary education due to the prolonged economic and labor market disruptions.

We believe that the decrease in new student enrollment in education programs in each of the three months ended December 31, 2012, September 30, 2012, June 30, 2012 and March 31, 2012 compared to the corresponding period in the prior year was primarily due to:

our prospective students greater sensitivity to the cost of postsecondary education;

our prospective students uncertainty about the value of a postsecondary education due to the prolonged economic and labor market disruptions; and

changes that we made to education program offerings at select campuses which resulted in a more significant decline in new student enrollment in the criminal justice programs of study compared to our other curricula,

which resulted in a decrease in the rate at which prospective students who applied for enrollment actually began attending classes in their education programs.

A continued decline in total student enrollment in education programs, and declines in new student enrollment in education programs similar to those that we experienced prior to the three months ended June 30, 2013, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, revenue and other results of operations and cash flows. We have taken a number of steps in an attempt to reverse the declines in total and new student enrollment in education programs, including, without limitation:

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introducing other institutional scholarship programs for select education programs at certain locations, which are intended to help reduce the cost of an ITT Technical Institute education and increase student access to our education programs;

refining our marketing, advertising and communications to focus more on the student value proposition and outcomes of an ITT Technical Institute education; and

refining our education programs to better align the content with industry standards.

At the vast majority of our campuses, we generally organize the academic schedule for education programs offered on the basis of four 12-week academic quarters in a calendar year. The academic quarters typically begin in early March, mid-June, early September and late November or early December. To measure the persistence of our students, the number of continuing students in any academic term is divided by the total student enrollment in education programs in the immediately preceding academic term.

The following table sets forth the rates of our students' persistence as of the dates indicated:

Year	Student Persistence as of:			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2013	71.5%	68.4%	69.4%	71.4%
2012	72.4%	71.3%	69.8%	72.6%
2011	73.5%	73.1%	71.5%	73.4%

We believe that the decrease in student persistence as of December 31, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2013 compared to September 30, 2012 was primarily due to a decrease in student retention in the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same prior year period, primarily attributed to:

lower student retention in a few courses that are delivered in the early portions of certain associate degree programs; and

an increase in the number of students who were enrolled in hybrid courses, in which a portion of the course is delivered in residence and a portion is delivered online, and which generally have a lower student retention rate.

We believe that the decrease in student persistence as of June 30, 2013 compared to June 30, 2012 was primarily due to:

an increase in the number of graduates at the end of the academic quarter that began in March 2013 compared to the end of the same academic quarter in the prior year; and

a slight decrease in student retention in the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the same prior year period, primarily attributed to lower student retention in a few courses that are delivered in the early portions of certain associate degree programs.

The increase in the number of graduates at the end of the academic quarter that began in March 2013 was primarily due to two, instead of one, graduating classes of students comprised of:

the first graduation class of the associate degree programs that we introduced in 2011, which reduce from eight to seven the number of academic quarters required for a full-time student to graduate; and

the last graduation class of full-time students of the associate degree programs that required eight academic quarters for a full-time student to graduate.

We believe that the decrease in student persistence as of March 31, 2013 compared to March 31, 2012 was primarily due to the number of graduates in the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 decreasing at a lesser rate than the decline in total student enrollment in education programs as of December 31, 2012 compared to December 31, 2011.

We believe that the decrease in student persistence as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 compared to December 31, 2011 and September 30, 2011 was primarily due to:

the number of graduates in the three months ended December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 compared to the corresponding prior year periods decreasing at a lesser rate than the decline in total student enrollment in education programs as of September 30 and June 30, 2012 compared to the same date in the prior year; and

a slight decrease in student retention in the three months ended December 31 and September 30, 2012 compared to the corresponding prior year periods, principally as a result of a decline in retention in some of the courses in new education programs that we recently began offering.

We believe that the decrease in student persistence as of June 30 and March 31, 2012 compared to the corresponding prior year dates was primarily due to a higher number of students who graduated at the end of the academic period that began in March 2012 and December 2011 compared to the end of the corresponding academic periods in the prior year.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2012. Revenue decreased \$214.3 million, or 16.7%, to \$1,072.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$1,286.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The primary factors that contributed to this decrease were:

an increase in institutional scholarships and awards provided to our students, which reduced revenue by \$108.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the prior year; and

an average 9.9% decrease in total student enrollment in education programs as of the end of each fiscal quarter in 2013 compared to 2012.

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The increase in institutional scholarships and awards was primarily due to the introduction of the Opportunity Scholarship at the vast majority of the ITT Technical Institute campuses in the academic quarter that began in March 2013.

Revenue of the PEAKS Trust is comprised of interest income on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, which is the accretion of the accretable yield on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans. Revenue attributable to the interest income on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans was approximately \$13.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. No interest income on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans was included in revenue in the year ended December 31, 2012, because the Consolidation was effective February 28, 2013. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a discussion of the Consolidation.

Cost of educational services decreased \$52.0 million, or 9.7%, to \$486.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$538.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The primary factors that contributed to this decrease included, in order of significance:

a decrease in compensation and benefit costs resulting from fewer employees; and

a decrease in course supply expenses, due to lower student enrollments in education programs.

Cost of educational services as a percentage of revenue increased 350 basis points to 45.4% in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 41.8% in the year ended December 31, 2012. The primary factor that contributed to this increase was a decline in revenue, which was partially offset by decreases in compensation and benefit costs and course supply expenses.

Student services and administrative expenses decreased \$3.3 million, or 0.8%, to \$397.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$400.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The principal causes of this decrease were decreases in compensation and benefit costs and expenses related to student scholarships, which were partially offset by increases in media advertising expenses and bad debt expense. Approximately \$5.3 million of expenses of the PEAKS Trust were included in student services and administrative expenses in the year ended December 31, 2013. Those expenses primarily represented fees for servicing the PEAKS Trust Student Loans and various other administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust. The amount of the fees for servicing the PEAKS Trust Student Loans are based on the outstanding balance of non-defaulted PEAKS Trust Student Loans, and the amount of the other administrative fees and expenses are based on the outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt.

Student services and administrative expenses increased to 37.1% of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 31.2% of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2012. The principal cause of this increase was the decline in revenue, which was partially offset by decreases in compensation and benefit costs and expenses related to student scholarships. Bad debt expense as a percentage of revenue increased to 6.3% in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 4.4% in the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily as a result of an increase in student account balances that were determined to be uncollectible.

We recorded an expense of \$15.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 related to the impairment of the Subordinated Note and the Revolving Note. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a more detailed discussion of the impairment of the notes. No impairment of those notes was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Legal and other investigation costs increased \$6.1 million, or 693.0%, to \$6.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$0.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. Legal and other investigation costs represent the costs and other expenses associated with the SEC investigation of us, the CFPB investigation of us and the Securities Litigation. See Legal Proceedings and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information about these matters.

In the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded a loss related to loan program guarantees of \$91.0 million for the 2009 RSA compared to \$101.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 for the RSAs. The entire amount of the loss recorded in the year ended December 31, 2013 related to a change in our accounting estimate for the amount of our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA. We revised our estimate for the 2009 RSA based on an enhanced default rate methodology and more recent performance data that we obtained in the three months ended December 31, 2013. The primary enhancements and performance data included:

an adjustment to the default estimates for student borrowers, as a result of recently obtained actual default data for similarly-situated student borrowers;

an adjustment to the default rate expectations, due to declines in repayment performance;

our ability to make Discharge Payments; and

a lower expectation for collections on defaulted loans as a result of the performance to date of collections.

See Private Education Loan Program Obligations, for a further discussion of the loss. The loss recorded in the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$79.2 million for additional contingent liabilities related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA and PEAKS Guarantee and \$21.8 million related to the settlement of litigation and the resolution of our guarantee obligations under the 2007 RSA. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses of approximately \$29.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 represented the increase in the allowance for loan losses that occurred from February 28, 2013 through December 31, 2013. We

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did not consolidate the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements in the year ended December 31, 2012, and, therefore, we did not include the PEAKS Trust Student Loans in our consolidated financial statements or recognize any provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses in that year.

Operating income decreased \$169.2 million, or 73.4%, to \$61.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$230.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily as a result of the impact of the factors discussed above in connection with revenue, cost of educational services, student services and administrative expenses, legal and other investigation costs, loss related to loan program guarantees and provision for PEAKS Trust student loan losses. Our operating margin decreased to 5.7% in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 17.9% in the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the impact of the factors discussed above.

In the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded a loss upon the Consolidation of \$73.2 million. This loss represented the amount by which the fair value of the PEAKS Trust's liabilities exceeded the fair value of the PEAKS Trust's assets as of February 28, 2013 upon the Consolidation, partially reduced by the net amount of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities related to the PEAKS Program that had been recorded in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2013 and were eliminated upon the Consolidation. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Consolidation.

Interest income decreased \$1.2 million, or 92.0%, to \$0.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to discontinuing the amortization of the discount on the Subordinated Note. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a discussion of the Subordinated Note.

Interest expense increased \$21.6 million, or 578.9%, to \$25.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to:

interest expense of approximately \$21.3 million on the PEAKS Senior Debt, which includes the contractual interest obligation and the accretion of the discount on the PEAKS Senior Debt, in the year ended December 31, 2013 as a result of the Consolidation, during which the effective interest rate was 9.9%; and

an increase in the effective interest rate under the Amended Credit Agreement, which was partially offset by a decrease in our weighted average outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

Our combined federal and state effective income tax rate was 27.4% in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 39.0% in the year ended December 31, 2012. The primary factor that contributed to the decrease in the effective income tax rate in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 was the recognition of certain losses related to the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements for which an income tax benefit was not recognized.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2011. Revenue decreased \$213.3 million, or 14.2%, to \$1,286.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$1,500.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary factor that contributed to this decrease was an average 16.2% decrease in total student enrollment in education programs as of the end of each fiscal quarter in 2012 compared to 2011. The decrease in revenue from lower total student enrollment in education programs in 2012 was partially offset by a decrease in the

amount of institutional scholarships and other awards that we granted to our students in 2012. We did not increase tuition rates for our ITT Technical Institute programs of study in 2012 or 2011.

Cost of educational services decreased \$14.7 million, or 2.7%, to \$538.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$553.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary factors that contributed to this decrease included, in order of significance:

a decrease in compensation costs resulting from fewer employees; and

a decrease in legal expenses.

Cost of educational services as a percentage of revenue increased 490 basis points to 41.8% in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 36.9% in the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary factor that contributed to this increase was a decline in revenue, which was partially offset by decreases in compensation costs and legal expenses.

Student services and administrative expenses decreased \$13.3 million, or 3.2%, to \$400.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$414.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. The principal causes of this decrease were decreases in media advertising expenses and expenses related to student scholarships, which were partially offset by an increase in bad debt expense.

Student services and administrative expenses increased to 31.2% of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 27.6% of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2011. The principal causes of this increase were the decline in revenue and an increase in bad debt expense, which were partially offset by decreases in media advertising expenses and expenses related to student scholarships. Bad debt expense as a percentage of revenue increased to 4.4% in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 2.4% in the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily as a result of an increase in the amount of internal student financing that we provided to our students in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in the amount of internal student financing was primarily due to a decline in the amount of private education loans available to our students in 2012 as a result of the expiration in 2011 of the two private education loan programs that provided the vast majority of private education loans to our students in 2011.

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We recorded a loss of \$15.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 for the impairment of the Revolving Note and Subordinated Note. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a discussion of the impairment of these assets.

Legal and other investigation costs associated with the CFPB investigation of us and the Securities Litigation were \$0.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. We did not incur any legal and other investigation costs associated with those matters in the year ended December 31, 2011. See Legal Proceedings and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information about these matters.

In the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded a loss related to loan program guarantees of \$101.0 million compared to \$23.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$101.0 million loss in the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$79.2 million for additional contingent liabilities related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA and PEAKS Guarantee and \$21.8 million related to the settlement of litigation and the resolution of our guarantee obligations under the 2007 RSA. The \$23.5 million loss recorded in the year ended December 31, 2011, related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA and 2007 RSA. See Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information about the RSAs.

Operating income decreased \$278.9 million, or 54.8%, to \$230.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$509.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily as a result of the impact of the factors discussed above in connection with revenue, cost of educational services, student services and administrative expenses, asset impairment and the loss related to loan program guarantees. Our operating margin decreased to 17.9% in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 33.9% in the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to the impact of the factors discussed above.

Interest income decreased \$1.6 million, or 53.5%, to \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$2.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to discontinuing the amortization of the discount on the Subordinated Note. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a discussion of the Subordinated Note. Interest expense increased \$1.9 million, or 104.0%, to \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$1.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to an increase in the effective interest rate under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Our combined federal and state effective income tax rate was 39.0% in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 39.4% in the year ended December 31, 2011.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents were \$215.8 million as of December 31, 2013 compared to \$243.5 million as of December 31, 2012. The \$27.7 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012 was primarily due to a reduction of \$90.0 million in outstanding borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement which was partially offset by net cash flows from operating activities of \$77.7 million.

As of December 31, 2013, restricted cash included approximately \$2.6 million of funds held by the PEAKS Trust. Those funds can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust.

We are required to recognize the funded status of our defined benefit postretirement plans on our balance sheet. We recorded an asset of \$27.6 million for the ESI Pension Plan, a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan commonly referred to as a cash balance plan, and a liability of \$0.3 million for the ESI Excess Pension Plan, a

nonqualified, unfunded retirement plan, on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. In order to determine those amounts, we performed an actuarial valuation of the ESI Pension Plan and ESI Excess Pension Plan (the Pension Plans), and reviewed and updated our key assumptions as part of each valuation, including the discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on the investments.

Effective March 31, 2006, the benefit accruals under the Pension Plans were frozen, such that no further benefits accrue under those plans after March 31, 2006. Participants in the Pension Plans, however, continue to be credited with vesting service and interest according to the terms of the Pension Plans. Total net pension benefit in the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$2.1 million, compared to \$0.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$0.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. In 2014, we do not expect that our total net pension benefit will be material.

We did not make any contributions to the Pension Plans in 2013 or 2012. We do not expect to make any material contributions to either of the Pension Plans in 2014.

See Note 15 Employee Benefit Plans of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a more detailed discussion of the Pension Plans.

Our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013 included the assets and liabilities of the PEAKS Trust. The assets of the PEAKS Trust can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust.

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Payments that we are required to make in the future pursuant to our guarantee obligations under the RSAs could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and liquidity. See *Financing*, for a further discussion of these matters. If we elect to make Discharge Payments in future periods, those payments could impact our liquidity in particular periods. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations, for a further discussion of our guarantee obligations under the RSAs and Discharge Payments.

Capital Resources. Our cash flows are highly dependent upon the receipt of Title IV Program funds. The primary Title IV Programs from which the students at our campuses receive grants, loans and other aid to fund the cost of their education include:

the FDL program, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 58% of our cash receipts in 2013 and 58% of our cash receipts in 2012; and

the Pell program, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 24% of our cash receipts in 2013 and 22% of our cash receipts in 2012.

We also receive funds on behalf of our students from state financial aid programs, veterans and military service member benefit programs and other sources, which represented, in aggregate, approximately 13% of our cash receipts in 2013 and approximately 16% in 2012.

Under a provision of the HEA commonly referred to as the 90/10 Rule, a proprietary institution, such as each of our institutions, must not derive more than 90% of its applicable revenue in a fiscal year, on a cash accounting basis, from Title IV Programs. If an institution exceeds the 90% threshold for any single fiscal year, that institution would be placed on provisional certification status for the institution's following two fiscal years. In addition, if an institution exceeds the 90% threshold for two consecutive fiscal years, it would be ineligible to participate in Title IV Programs as of the first day of the following fiscal year and would be unable to apply to regain its eligibility until the end of the second subsequent fiscal year. Payments that we made under the 2007 RSA and 2009 RSA impact the 90/10 Rule calculation by reducing the amount of cash receipts from sources other than Title IV Programs and total cash receipts. As a result of the Consolidation, disbursements of the private education loans that we received under the PEAKS Program are no longer considered cash proceeds from external sources for purposes of determining total cash receipts in the 90/10 Rule calculation. The amount of payments received by the PEAKS Trust from borrowers is included, however, in both the total receipts component and the cash receipts from sources other than Title IV Programs component of the 90/10 Rule calculation. In our 2013 and 2012 fiscal years, none of our institutions derived more than approximately 83% of its revenue from Title IV Programs under the 90/10 Rule calculation. In the aggregate, we derived approximately 82% of our revenue in 2013 and 80% of our revenue in 2012 from Title IV Programs under the 90/10 Rule calculation. Cash receipts from Title IV Programs as a percentage of our total cash receipts were approximately 83% in 2013 and 80% in 2012.

Federal regulations affect the timing of our receipt and disbursements of Title IV Program funds. These regulations require institutions to disburse all Title IV Program funds by payment period. For most of our campuses, the payment period is an academic term. Our campuses generally disburse the first installment of an FDL program loan to a first-year undergraduate student who was a first-time borrower 30 or more days after the student begins his or her education program. We disburse Title IV Program funds to other students enrolled in education programs ten days before the start of each academic term.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, we introduced an institutional scholarship program, called the Opportunity Scholarship, which is intended to help reduce the cost of an ITT Technical Institute education and increase student access to our programs of study. Beginning with the June 2013 academic quarter, the Opportunity Scholarship was being offered to students at all of the ITT Technical Institute campuses. As a result of our institutional scholarships and awards granted in 2013, we received minimal cash payments from private education loan lenders related to our students' cost of education in 2013.

As an institutional scholarship, in addition to us not receiving any cash payment when amounts are awarded under the Opportunity Scholarship, students are not obligated to make payments to us of amounts awarded under the Opportunity Scholarship and, therefore, the amounts receivable from students to us, as well as our revenue, decreased in 2013, as we began awarding the Opportunity Scholarship at all of our ITT Technical Institute campuses. The Opportunity Scholarships awarded in 2013 and, to a lesser extent, other factors had the effect of reducing our Core Operations revenue per student by approximately 5.0 percent in 2013 compared to 2012.

In the year ended December 31, 2013, we made guarantee payments under the RSAs and Payments on Behalf of Borrowers of \$16.6 million and recovered \$0.1 million related to the RSAs. We paid \$46.0 million in January 2013 to settle the litigation and absolve us from any further guarantee obligations under the 2007 RSA. In March 2014, we paid \$40.0 million pursuant to a letter agreement, dated as of March 17, 2014, that we entered into with the trustee under the PEAKS Program and the holders of the PEAKS Senior Debt (the Letter Agreement). In accordance with the terms of the Letter Agreement, the \$40.0 million is considered to be a payment under the PEAKS Guarantee. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations, for a further discussion of the Letter Agreement.

In addition to the \$40.0 million payment, we made guarantee and other payments of \$102.1 million and recovered \$0.7 million related to the RSAs in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. We estimate that we could make guarantee payments related to the RSAs in the three months ended December 31, 2014 of approximately \$67.4 million, which includes the \$50.0 million payment we made on October 9, 2014. We believe that recoveries of charged-off loans that we expect to recover in the three months ended December 31, 2014 could be approximately \$0.3 million. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 13 - Debt and Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the RSAs and contingent liabilities.

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The PEAKS Trust's ability to service the PEAKS Senior Debt is based on payments received from borrowers on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans and collections on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans that have defaulted. To the extent that those payments and collections from borrowers on the PEAKS Trust Student Loans are not sufficient to service the PEAKS Senior Debt, we are required to make payments under the PEAKS Guarantee. Based on various assumptions, including the historical and projected performance and collection of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, we believe that we will make payments under the PEAKS Guarantee (related to the PEAKS Senior Debt and the other items that we guarantee) of approximately \$164.0 million in 2014, approximately \$9.2 million in 2015 and approximately \$40.8 million in January 2020, when the PEAKS Senior Debt matures.

Our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013 included the assets and liabilities of the PEAKS Trust. The assets of the PEAKS Trust can only be used to satisfy the obligations of the PEAKS Trust. We have significant payment obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee.

We made guarantee payments of \$4.4 million and recovered \$0.7 million related to the 2009 RSA in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, and estimate that we could make guarantee payments of \$4.6 million and recover \$0.3 million under the 2009 RSA in the three months ended December 31, 2014. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations for a further discussion of the projected guarantee payments under the 2009 RSA for periods after 2014.

In addition, we are required to submit the ED Letter of Credit in the amount of \$79.7 million on or before November 4, 2014. Under the Amended Credit Agreement, the aggregate commitment of the lenders is \$135.0 million and the portion of the aggregate commitment that may be used by us for letters of credit is \$85.0 million. If, however, we have not caused the issuance of the ED Letter of Credit by November 15, 2014, the aggregate commitments of the lenders will be reduced to \$100.0 million. We are required to provide cash collateral in an amount equal to 109% of the face amount of the ED Letter of Credit and in an amount equal to 103% of the face amount of all other letters of credit. See *Financing*, for a discussion of the Amended Credit Agreement. Based on the required amount of the ED Letter of Credit and other letters of credit outstanding as of the date of this filing, the amount of the cash collateral that we will have to provide is approximately \$89.3 million.

Operations. Net cash flows from operating activities decreased \$29.9 million to \$77.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$107.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in net cash flows from operating activities was primarily due to a decrease in funds received as a result of lower student enrollments and the \$46.0 million payment that we made to settle the litigation and absolve us from any further obligations under the 2007 RSA. The decrease was partially offset by lower income tax and compensation-related payments.

Accounts receivable less allowance for doubtful accounts was \$99.5 million as of December 31, 2013 compared to \$78.9 million as of December 31, 2012. Days sales outstanding increased 9.1 days to 32.7 days at December 31, 2013 compared to 23.6 days at December 31, 2012. Our accounts receivable balance and days sales outstanding at December 31, 2013 increased primarily due to, in order of significance:

an increase in internal student financing as a result of a decrease in the amount of funds received from private education loans made to our students by third-party lenders and less than full utilization of the Opportunity Scholarship by our students (see *Student Financing Update*); and

to a lesser extent, changes implemented to the Pell program that eliminated multiple awards in a 12-month period and adjusted the lifetime limits, both of which began to impact our students in 2012. The amount of scholarships and other awards provided to our students increased 158.9% to \$172.2 million in 2013 compared to \$66.5 million in 2012.

In the year ended December 31, 2012, net cash flows from operating activities decreased \$281.1 million to \$107.6 million compared to \$388.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to:

lower student enrollments; and

a significant decrease in the amount of funds received from private education loans made to our students by third-party lenders (see *Student Financing Update*).

Investing. In the year ended December 31, 2013, we spent \$0.7 million to renovate, expand or construct buildings compared to \$1.0 million in 2012 and \$4.1 million in 2011.

Capital expenditures, excluding facility and land purchases and facility construction, totaled \$4.5 million in 2013, \$17.2 million in 2012 and \$26.9 million in 2011. These expenditures consisted primarily of classroom and laboratory equipment (such as computers and electronic equipment), classroom and office furniture, software and leasehold improvements.

In the year ended December 31, 2012, approximately \$148.0 million of investments, net of purchases during the year, matured or were sold. We did not hold any investments as of December 31, 2013 or 2012. We also spent \$7.2 million in 2013 to acquire all of the membership interests of Cable Holdings. See Note 4 Acquisitions of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a more detailed discussion of the acquisition.

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We plan to continue to upgrade and modify, whether by expansion or reduction, the space of our current facilities, and upgrade equipment during 2014. Cash generated from operations is expected to be sufficient to fund our capital expenditure requirements.

Financing. On March 21, 2012, we entered into a credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) that provided for a \$325.0 million senior revolving credit facility. We entered into amendments to the Credit Agreement on March 31, 2014, May 29, 2014, June 30, 2014 (the Third Amendment), July 30, 2014 (the Fourth Amendment) and September 15, 2014 (the Fifth Amendment), and we entered into a Consent to Credit Agreement, which is effective upon the delivery by us to the lenders of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the Consent). The Credit Agreement, as so amended and including the Consent, is referred to herein as the Amended Credit Agreement. The Amended Credit Agreement has a maturity date of March 21, 2015.

A portion of the borrowings under the Credit Agreement were used to prepay the entire outstanding indebtedness under a prior credit agreement which was terminated on March 21, 2012. In addition to the prepayment of the outstanding indebtedness under the prior credit agreement, borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement are used for general corporate purposes.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, the aggregate commitment of the lenders, effective June 30, 2014, is reduced to \$135.0 million, and the portion of the commitments available for letters of credit is increased from \$25.0 million to \$85.0 million. Certain letters of credit in an aggregate amount of approximately \$2.4 million previously issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. are deemed to be letters of credit issued pursuant to the Amended Credit Agreement. If we have not caused the issuance of the ED Letter of Credit by November 15, 2014, the aggregate commitments of the lenders will be reduced to \$100.0 million. In addition, the commitments of the lenders under the Amended Credit Agreement will be reduced to the extent that borrowings are repaid by us using proceeds from certain types of transactions specified in the Fourth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment, as described further below.

Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement bear interest, at our option, at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin or at an alternative base rate, as defined under the Amended Credit Agreement, plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin for borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement is determined based on the ratio of our total Indebtedness (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement and which primarily includes outstanding borrowings, recorded contingent liabilities related to our guarantee obligations, letters of credit and surety bonds) to EBITDA (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement) (the Leverage Ratio) as of the end of each fiscal quarter. We also pay a commitment fee on the amount of the unutilized commitments under the Amended Credit Agreement. The amount of the commitment fee is determined based on the Leverage Ratio as of the end of each quarter. The effective interest rate on our borrowings was approximately:

3.60% per annum in the year ended December 31, 2013;

2.40% per annum in the year ended December 31, 2012; and

1.20% per annum in the year ended December 31, 2011.

The commitment fee under the Amended Credit Agreement was 0.40% as of December 31, 2013.

In addition to the participation fee required to be paid by us pursuant to the original terms of the Credit Agreement related to letters of credit, which accrues at the same rate used to determine the interest rate applicable to Eurodollar Revolving Loans (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement), the Fifth Amendment provides that an additional participation fee is required to be paid by us related to the ED Letter of Credit, which will accrue at a ticking fee rate on the average daily amount of the lenders' letter of credit exposure with respect to the ED Letter of Credit. The ticking fee rate is defined as:

0.00% per annum for the period from September 15, 2014 through and including March 21, 2015;

1.00% per annum for the period from March 22, 2015 through and including March 21, 2016;

2.00% per annum for the period from March 22, 2016 through and including March 21, 2017;

3.00% per annum for the period from March 22, 2017 through and including March 21, 2018;

4.00% per annum for the period from March 22, 2018 through and including March 21, 2019; and

5.00% per annum for the period from March 22, 2019 through November 15, 2019.

The Amended Credit Agreement contains, among other things, covenants, representations and warranties and events of default customary for credit facilities. We are required to maintain compliance with a maximum Leverage Ratio, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a minimum liquidity amount, and several covenants related to the ED s regulations. We were in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2013, after giving effect to the Third Amendment and the Fourth Amendment. The Third Amendment provides that noncompliance with the Leverage Ratio as of the end of the fiscal quarters ending March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, and noncompliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of the fiscal quarters ending March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013, September 30, 2013, and December 31, 2013 (in each case, before giving effect to the Third Amendment) have been waived by the lenders. In addition, among other things, the Third Amendment, the Fourth Amendment, the Fifth Amendment and the Consent, taken together:

provided that our consolidated financial statements (and related certificates) as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, did not have to be furnished by us to the lenders until October 15, 2014;

provide that our condensed consolidated financial statements (and related certificates) as of and for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014, do not have to be furnished by us to the lenders until November 15, 2014;

provide that our condensed consolidated financial statements (and related certificates) as of and for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2014, do not have to be furnished by us to the lenders until November 15, 2014;

provide that our condensed consolidated financial statements (and related certificates) as of and for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2014, do not have to be furnished by us to the lenders until December 15, 2014;

amend certain covenants to allow for the Consolidation beginning on February 28, 2013, and for other factors; and

waive certain defaults related to our financial reporting.

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The Amended Credit Agreement:

is secured by a pledge of the equity interests of our subsidiaries;

is guaranteed by one of our subsidiaries;

is secured by security interests in substantially all of our personal property and the personal property of the subsidiary guarantor; and

is secured by the Mortgaged Property.

The Fourth Amendment provides that an event of default under the Amended Credit Agreement will occur, if, among other things, the ED imposes a delay of more than five days in our receipt of Title IV Program funds. The Fifth Amendment provides that an event of default under the Amended Credit Agreement will occur if, among other things, we do not engage a financial advisor acceptable to the administrative agent before November 15, 2014 (or another date not later than December 15, 2014, if acceptable to the administrative agent). Based on our discussions with the administrative agent, we understand that the financial advisor would be retained to assist us in our ongoing efforts to identify and secure alternative financing.

The Fifth Amendment provides that the ED Letter of Credit will not be issued unless we have previously delivered certain real estate due diligence items related to the Mortgaged Property. In addition, the Fifth Amendment allows for the ED Letter of Credit, if issued, to have a term ending not later than November 15, 2019.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, we are required to provide cash collateral (in an amount equal to 109% of the face amount of the ED Letter of Credit and 103% of the face amount of all other letters of credit) for any letter of credit issued under the Amended Credit Agreement:

after July 30, 2014, immediately upon issuance, except for the ED Letter of Credit, for which cash collateral is not required, until the earlier of December 31, 2014 or when net cash proceeds are received from certain transactions described in the next paragraph; and

before July 30, 2014, by the earlier of December 31, 2014 or when net cash proceeds are received from certain transactions described in the next paragraph.

All amounts posted as cash collateral for letters of credit will be treated as cash for purposes of determining our compliance with the minimum liquidity covenant of the Amended Credit Agreement.

Under the Fourth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment, in the event that any net cash proceeds are received by us or a material subsidiary of ours in connection with any sale, transfer, lease or other disposition of the Mortgaged Property, including in connection with any sale and leaseback transaction, any mortgage financing or similar transaction with respect to the Mortgaged Property or the incurrence by us of indebtedness that is not permitted under the Amended Credit Agreement, those net cash proceeds will:

first, be delivered to the administrative agent in order to cash collateralize all then outstanding letters of credit under the Amended Credit Agreement, until such time as the administrative agent holds cash collateral equal to 109% of the face amount of the ED Letter of Credit and 103% of the face amount of all other letters of credit, or if the ED Letter of Credit has not yet been issued when the net cash proceeds are received, to be held by the administrative agent until the issuance of the ED Letter of Credit and application of the proceeds to cash collateral; and

second, be used to repay outstanding borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement, which repayments will be accompanied by a corresponding pro rata reduction of the commitment of each lender under the Amended Credit Agreement.

The Fourth Amendment also implements additional restrictions on us, including, without limitation:

the exception to the limitation on asset dispositions not otherwise permitted under the Amended Credit Agreement is reduced from \$75.0 million in the aggregate during the term of the Amended Credit Agreement to \$5.0 million in the aggregate during the period from July 30, 2014 through the remaining term of the Amended Credit Agreement, and all of those asset dispositions must be for fair market value and an adequate cash purchase consideration, as reasonably determined by the administrative agent, provided that those limitations do not apply to an asset disposition of the Mortgaged Property, if that asset disposition generates net cash proceeds of at least 75% of the appraised value of that Mortgaged Property;

in addition to the existing limitation on sale and leaseback transactions that the net cash proceeds received therefrom may not exceed \$125.0 million in the aggregate during the term of the Amended Credit Agreement, any sale and leaseback transaction must be for fair market value and an adequate cash purchase consideration, as reasonably determined by the administrative agent, provided that any sale and leaseback transaction of the Mortgaged Property will be deemed to be for fair market value and an adequate cash purchase consideration, if it generates net cash proceeds of at least 75% of the appraised value of that Mortgaged Property;

the permitted indebtedness consisting of secured indebtedness at any time outstanding (and not otherwise permitted by the Amended Credit Agreement) is reduced from \$25.0 million to \$5.0 million in aggregate principal amount; and

permitted liens to secure indebtedness, obligations and/or liabilities at any one time outstanding (which liens are not otherwise permitted by the Amended Credit Agreement) may not secure debt in excess of \$5.0 million in aggregate principal amount, reduced from the original \$25.0 million.

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If any collateral is sold in a transaction permitted under the Amended Credit Agreement or is financed by indebtedness permitted under the Amended Credit Agreement, the administrative agent will release the mortgage or other security interest in that collateral.

As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement totaled \$50.0 million and were classified as a current liability, because we believed it was probable that we would not be in compliance with certain covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement during the 12 months following December 31, 2013. If we are not in compliance with one or more covenants and are unable to obtain a waiver of our noncompliance or an amendment to the Amended Credit Agreement that would allow us to be in compliance with those covenants or otherwise not be in default under the Amended Credit Agreement, the lenders would have various remedies, including:

the lending commitments under the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated;

our ability to request the issuance of letters of credit and to obtain amendments, extensions or renewals of letters of credit already issued under the Amended Credit Agreement may be terminated;

all then outstanding borrowings and other amounts owed under the Amended Credit Agreement may be declared immediately due and payable; and

we could be required to provide cash collateral (in an amount equal to 109% of the face amount of the ED Letter of Credit and 103% of the face amount of all other letters of credit) for our obligations with respect to any outstanding letters of credit, if that cash collateral has not already been posted.

In the event that we or our subsidiary guarantor do not pay in full, upon demand, all of our outstanding borrowings and other amounts owed under the Amended Credit Agreement or we, or our subsidiary guarantor, do not provide, upon demand, the cash collateral for our letter of credit obligations, the lenders would be entitled to recourse against the collateral security, including the Mortgaged Property, that we and our subsidiary guarantor have provided, in order to obtain payment of amounts we owe or are required to provide as cash collateral.

For the period February 28, 2013 through December 31, 2013, we have consolidated the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Consolidation. In January 2010, the PEAKS Trust issued PEAKS Senior Debt in the aggregate principal amount of \$300.0 million to investors. The PEAKS Senior Debt matures in January 2020 and bears interest at a variable rate based on the LIBOR, plus a 550 basis point margin. The minimum LIBOR rate applied to the PEAKS Senior Debt cannot be less than 2.00%. There are no scheduled principal repayment requirements for the PEAKS Senior Debt prior to the January 2020 maturity date. Under the terms of the PEAKS Program documents, however, amounts received on a monthly basis by the PEAKS Trust that exceed the fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust then due and the interest then due on the PEAKS Senior Debt are to be paid to reduce the outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt. We estimate that the amounts received in 2014 by the PEAKS Trust from PEAKS Trust Student Loan borrowers that could be used to reduce the outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt, will not be material. The assets of the PEAKS Trust (which include, among other assets, the PEAKS Trust Student Loans) serve as collateral for, and are intended to be the principal source of, the repayment of the PEAKS Senior Debt. Payment of the PEAKS Senior Debt may be accelerated by the indenture

trustee of the PEAKS Trust or by the holders of the PEAKS Senior Debt in response to certain events of default under the PEAKS Indenture, including, among other things:

a payment default by the PEAKS Trust;

a default in the performance or observation of the PEAKS Trust's covenants, agreements or conditions under the PEAKS Indenture;

a breach of our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee; and

certain bankruptcy events with respect to the PEAKS Trust or us.

An acceleration of the payment of the PEAKS Senior Debt would result in an acceleration of our obligation to pay the full amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt pursuant to the terms of the PEAKS Guarantee, if the PEAKS Trust was not able to make that payment (and we believe that it is unlikely that the PEAKS Trust would be able to make that payment). The acceleration of our obligation to pay the full amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt, and/or our inability to make that payment, could result in cross-defaults under the Amended Credit Agreement.

The PEAKS Trust must maintain a minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio. The minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio is 1.05/1.00. The applicable required Asset/Liability Ratio as of each monthly measurement date, however, is based on our compliance, as of the prior quarterly measurement date, with certain metrics specified in the PEAKS Program documents, including maximum leverage ratios and minimum liquidity amounts. If we are not in compliance with those metrics as of the end of a fiscal quarter, the required Asset/Liability Ratio increases to 1.40/1.00, until the monthly measurement date following the end of a succeeding quarter at which we are in compliance with those metrics. As a result of the Consolidation and other factors, we were not in compliance with those metrics as of December 31, 2013, and we do not expect to be in compliance with those metrics prior to December 31, 2014.

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If the amount of the assets of the PEAKS Trust does not equal or exceed the outstanding PEAKS Senior Debt by the applicable required Asset/Liability Ratio on a monthly measurement date, we are required to make a payment under the PEAKS Guarantee in an amount that would reduce the outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt to the extent necessary to cause the ratio of the assets of the PEAKS Trust to the resulting outstanding PEAKS Senior Debt to equal or exceed the applicable required Asset/Liability Ratio. See Note 16 – Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the PEAKS Guarantee.

As a consequence of the restatement of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, certain quarterly reports that we were required to deliver to the indenture trustee of the PEAKS Trust under the PEAKS Guarantee were inaccurate. We delivered corrected quarterly reports to the indenture trustee on October 9, 2014. If we had delivered accurate quarterly reports, or with respect to periods in 2014 through June 30, 2014, delivered quarterly reports, to the indenture trustee of the PEAKS Trust, we believe the indenture trustee would have made payment demands beginning in April 2013, requiring us to make additional payments under the PEAKS Guarantee totaling approximately \$60.3 million in the aggregate, in order to maintain an Asset/Liability Ratio of 1.40/1.00. On October 9, 2014, we made a guarantee payment of \$50.0 million, which payment, along with other payments that we have made to the PEAKS Trust in recent months, included amounts that would have become due between April 2013 and September 2014, had we delivered accurate quarterly reports. The delivery of inaccurate quarterly reports constituted a breach of the PEAKS Guarantee and an event of default under the PEAKS Indenture. In the event of a default under the PEAKS Indenture, the payment of the entire amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt could be accelerated, which would trigger our obligation to pay the full amount of the PEAKS Senior Debt pursuant to our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee, additional remedies could be sought against us and there could be a cross-default under the Amended Credit Agreement, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We believe that the delivery of the corrected quarterly reports and making the additional guarantee payments satisfied our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee with respect to these matters and cured the event of default under the PEAKS Indenture. We cannot predict, however, whether the holders of the PEAKS Senior Debt will assert other breaches of the PEAKS Guarantee by us or assert that any breach of the PEAKS Guarantee or event of default under the PEAKS Indenture was not properly cured.

We estimate that we have made, and will make, payments under the PEAKS Guarantee of approximately \$159.5 million in the year ending December 31, 2014 to cause the PEAKS Trust to maintain the applicable required Asset/Liability Ratio. That estimated amount includes the:

\$40.0 million that we paid in March 2014 pursuant to the Letter Agreement, which was applied primarily to make a mandatory prepayment of the PEAKS Senior Debt (see Note 10 – Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Letter Agreement);

payments totaling approximately \$51.7 million that we made from July 2014 through September 2014 to satisfy our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee with respect to the increased minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio in prior periods; and

\$50.0 million that we paid in October 2014, as described in the immediately preceding paragraph.

The amount of the assets of the PEAKS Trust for purposes of computing the Asset/Liability Ratio was \$282.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$211.6 million as of June 30, 2014. The outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt was approximately \$255.6 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$214.5 million as of June 30, 2014. The carrying value of the PEAKS Senior Debt as was approximately \$229.2 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$190.9 million as of June 30, 2014. We recorded \$157.9 million of the total carrying value of the PEAKS Senior Debt as a current liability as of December 31, 2013, which represented our estimate of the amount of the carrying value that would have been due in the 12 months following December 31, after giving consideration to the effects of the restatement, as described above. The PEAKS Senior Debt was recorded on our consolidated balance sheet as of February 28, 2013 at its estimated fair value on that date, which was approximately \$226.1 million. The outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt as of February 28, 2013 was approximately \$257.5 million. The \$31.4 million difference between the estimated fair value and the outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt as of February 28, 2013 was recorded as an accrued discount on our consolidated balance sheet and will be recognized as Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income using an effective interest rate method over the term of the PEAKS Senior Debt. The effective interest rate on the PEAKS Senior Debt was approximately 9.90% per annum in the year ended December 31, 2013. We recognized interest expense on the PEAKS Senior Debt of \$21.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, which included approximately \$4.9 million of discount accretion.

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Under the Repurchase Program, our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase shares of our common stock in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions in accordance with Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act. The following table sets forth our share repurchase activity in the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Repurchase authorization at beginning of period	7,771,025	5,796,725	4,836,725
Additional repurchase authorization	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Number of shares repurchased	0	(3,025,700)	(4,040,000)
Repurchase authorization at end of period	7,771,025	7,771,025	5,796,725
Total cost of shares repurchased (in millions)	\$ 0.0	\$ 207.9	\$ 282.7
Average cost per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 68.72	\$ 69.98

Approximately 7.8 million shares remained available for repurchase under the Repurchase Program as of December 31, 2013.

There were no proceeds from the exercise of stock options in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$8.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$5.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. Excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock options were \$0.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$1.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$1.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011.

Based on our current projections, we believe that cash generated from operations will be sufficient for us to satisfy our RSA payments, letters of credit cash collateralization, working capital, loan repayment and capital expenditure requirements over the 12-month period following the date that this Annual Report on Form 10-K was filed with the SEC. We also believe that any reduction in cash and cash equivalents that may result from their use to make payments under the RSAs, provide cash collateral for letters of credit, construct facilities or repay loans will not have a material adverse effect on our expansion plans, planned capital expenditures, ability to meet any applicable regulatory financial responsibility standards or ability to conduct normal operations over the 12-month period following the date that this Annual Report on Form 10-K was filed with the SEC. Our projections, however, are estimates, which are based on numerous assumptions and, therefore, may not prove to be accurate or reliable and involve a number of risks and uncertainties.

Student Financing Update. During the fourth quarter of 2012, we introduced an institutional scholarship program, called the Opportunity Scholarship, which is intended to help reduce the cost of an ITT Technical Institute education and increase student access to our programs of study. As of June 30, 2013, the Opportunity Scholarship was being offered to students at all of the ITT Technical Institute campuses. We believe that the Opportunity Scholarship has and will continue to reduce our students' need and use of private education loans, as well as decrease the internal student financing that we provide to our students. As an institutional scholarship, our revenue is reduced by the amount of the Opportunity Scholarship awarded. In addition, no cash payments are received and students are not obligated to make payments to us of the amounts awarded under the Opportunity Scholarship. We believe that the amounts receivable from students to us will decrease in future periods as more students utilize the Opportunity Scholarship, instead of

internal student financing.

Our revenue decreased in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the prior year, partially as a result of the increase in institutional scholarships and awards provided to our students. As a result of the increase in institutional scholarships and awards, our revenue decreased \$108.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in institutional scholarships and awards in the year ended December 31, 2013 was primarily due to the introduction of the Opportunity Scholarship at the vast majority of the ITT Technical Institute campuses in the academic quarter than began in March 2013.

We believe that the amount of institutional scholarships that we expect to award in 2014, and, to a lesser extent, other factors will have the effect of reducing our Core Operations revenue per student in 2014 compared to 2013.

In 2013 and 2012, we increased the amount of internal student financing that we provided to our students. The internal student financing that we provide to our students consists of non-interest bearing, unsecured credit extended to our students and is included in Accounts receivable, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2013, our accounts receivable less allowance for doubtful accounts increased \$20.6 million, or 26.1%, to \$99.5 million compared to \$78.9 million as of December 31, 2012, primarily due to:

- the increase in the amount of internal financing that we provided to our students since the private education loan programs expired in 2011; and

- less than full utilization of the Opportunity Scholarship by our students.

The internal student financing provided to a student is generally due and payable by the student at the end of the student's academic year (which is generally nine months) or enrollment, whichever occurs first. Both the delay in our receipt of internal student financing payments compared to our receipt of private education loan proceeds and the increased amount of internal student financing that we provide to our students have negatively impacted our liquidity and cash flows from operating activities. The increased amount of internal student financing that we have provided to our students has also exposed us to greater credit risk. In addition, we have the risk of collection with respect to our internal student financing which resulted in an increase in our bad debt expense as a percentage of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2013 to 6.3% compared to 4.4% in the year ended December 31, 2012. The 10.5-day increase in our days sales outstanding to 34.3 days at December 31, 2013 compared to 23.8 days at December 31, 2012 was primarily attributable to:

- the increase in internal student financing caused by a decrease in the amount of funds received from private education loans made to our students by third-party lenders and less than full utilization of the Opportunity Scholarship by our students; and

- to a lesser extent, changes implemented to the Pell program that eliminated multiple awards in a 12-month period and adjusted the lifetime limits, both of which began to impact our students in 2012.

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We plan to continue offering the Opportunity Scholarship and other scholarships which we believe will reduce the amount of internal student financing that we provide to our students. The increased use of institutional scholarships and awards by our students and any additional internal student financing provided to our students could result in a continuation of the adverse factors that are described above, including a material adverse effect on our financial condition and cash flows.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth the specified contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
		(In thousands)			
Operating lease obligations	\$ 156,047	\$ 44,714	\$ 66,521	\$ 32,366	\$ 12,446
Debt under Amended Credit Agreement ^(a)	53,296	2,474	50,822	0	0
PEAKS Trust senior debt ^(b)	295,338	176,907	36,277	26,523	55,631
Claims and contingencies-2009 RSA ^(c)	130,847	9,009	30,311	91,527	0
Total	\$ 635,528	\$ 233,104	\$ 183,931	\$ 150,416	\$ 68,077

- (a) The Debt under Amended Credit Agreement represents the borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement and assumes that the \$50.0 million outstanding balance under the Amended Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2013 will be outstanding at all times through the date of maturity. The amounts shown include the principal payments that will be due upon maturity as well as interest payments and commitment fees. Interest payments and commitment fees have been calculated based on their scheduled payment dates using the interest rate charged on our borrowings and the rate charged on unutilized commitments as of December 31, 2013.
- (b) The PEAKS Trust senior debt represents the PEAKS Senior Debt issued by the PEAKS Trust. Beginning on February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Trust was consolidated in our consolidated financial statements, and the PEAKS Senior Debt was included on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. There is no separate liability recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013 for the PEAKS Guarantee, because this liability was eliminated upon the Consolidation. We do, however, have significant payment obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee, as further discussed under Private Education Loan Program Obligations. See also Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information on the PEAKS Guarantee and the Consolidation. The assets of the PEAKS Trust serve as collateral for, and are intended to be the principal source of, the repayment of the PEAKS Senior Debt. There are no scheduled principal repayment requirements for the PEAKS Senior Debt prior to the January 2020 maturity date. The amounts shown in the above table represent our estimate of the total PEAKS Senior Debt interest and principal payments that may be made by the PEAKS Trust in the periods indicated. We estimated the interest due on the PEAKS Senior Debt in each of the periods based on our estimate of the outstanding balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt during those periods. Interest payments have been calculated using the interest rate charged on the PEAKS Senior Debt as of December 31, 2013. We estimated the amount of PEAKS Senior Debt principal payments in each of the periods based on an estimate of

the excess cash flows generated by the PEAKS Trust. Cash flows generated by the PEAKS Trust in any month that exceed the amounts needed to pay various administrative fees and expenses and the interest due on the PEAKS Senior Debt for the month must be applied to reduce the outstanding balance on the PEAKS Senior Debt. We also considered whether any payments would be required to be made under the PEAKS Guarantee in order to maintain the required Asset/Liability Ratio. Payments made under the PEAKS Guarantee to maintain the required Asset/Liability Ratio reduce the amount of the outstanding PEAKS Senior Debt and have been included as principal payments in the above table. In order to estimate the PEAKS Senior Debt interest and principal payments shown above, we made certain assumptions regarding the timing and amount of the cash flows generated by the PEAKS Trust. The cash flows of the PEAKS Trust are dependent on the performance of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans and, therefore, are subject to change. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities, Note 13 Debt and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the PEAKS Senior Debt and PEAKS Guarantee.

- (c) The \$130.8 million in the Claims and contingencies-2009 RSA line item represents our estimate of the amounts that we believe we will pay in the periods indicated related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA. These estimated amounts were included in our calculation of the amount to record as contingent liabilities, as were estimated collections from charged-off loans. Our contingent liability for the 2009 RSA includes the total estimated payments and estimated recoveries, net of a \$9.0 million discount representing the time value of money, and was included in Other current liabilities

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and Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. The amounts shown in the table do not include amounts from the recovery of charged-off loans under the 2009 Loan Program, which we estimate could be approximately \$5.0 million and paid to us over the seven year period following December 31, 2013. See Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information on the 2009 RSA. The timing and amount of the estimated payments shown in the above table were based on various assumptions and, therefore, are subject to change.

The table above does not reflect unrecognized tax benefits of \$22.3 million and accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits of \$6.4 million, because we cannot reasonably predict the timing of the resolution of the related tax positions beyond 2014. See Note 14 Income Taxes of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information on the unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2013.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2013, we leased our non-owned facilities under operating lease agreements. A majority of the operating leases contain renewal options that can be exercised after the initial lease term. Renewal options are generally for periods of one to five years. All operating leases will expire over the next 10 years and management believes that:

those leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases in the normal course of business;

we may purchase the facilities represented by those leases; or

we may purchase or build other replacement facilities.

There are no material restrictions imposed by the lease agreements, and we have not entered into any significant guarantees related to the leases. We are required to make additional payments under the terms of certain operating leases for taxes, insurance and other operating expenses incurred during the operating lease period.

As part of our normal course of operations, one of our insurers issues surety bonds for us that are required by various education authorities that regulate us. We are obligated to reimburse our insurer for any of those surety bonds that are paid by the insurer. As of December 31, 2013, the total face amount of those surety bonds was approximately \$19.3 million. As of December 31, 2013, we also had issued approximately \$2.2 million of letters of credit to our workers compensation insurers.

As of December 31, 2013, we concluded that we were not required to consolidate the 2009 Entity in our consolidated financial statements. Based on preliminary loan performance data as of September 30, 2014 that we have received regarding the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program, however, we believe that, as of September 30, 2014, the 2009 Loan Program Servicer may not have met the performance criteria specified in the 2009 Servicing Agreement. As a result, it appears likely that the 2009 Loan Program Servicer either has failed, or within the foreseeable future will fail, to meet the performance criteria in the 2009 Servicing Agreement. Once that occurs, following a cure period and that assuming that no cure occurs, we will have the right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement. As a result of that right, we will be required to consolidate the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements. We believe that our right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement will become operative in late 2014 or early 2015. At this time, we are unable to quantify the impact of the consolidation of the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements, but it could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to Recent Developments *We believe that we will be required to consolidate the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements and our compliance with covenants and metrics to which we are subject,* Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Private Education Loan Program Obligations

On January 20, 2010, we entered into the PEAKS Guarantee in connection with the PEAKS Program. We entered into the PEAKS Program to offer our students another source of private education loans that they could use to help pay their education costs owed to us and to supplement the limited amount of private education loans available to our students under other private education loan programs, including the 2009 Loan Program. Under the PEAKS Program, our students had access to a greater amount of private education loans, which resulted in a reduction in the amount of internal financing that we provided to our students in 2010 and 2011. No new private education loans were or will be originated under the PEAKS Program after July 2011, but immaterial amounts related to loans originated prior to that date were disbursed by the lender through March 2012.

Under the PEAKS Program, an unrelated lender originated private education loans to our eligible students and, subsequently, sold those loans to the PEAKS Trust. The PEAKS Trust issued the PEAKS Senior Debt to investors. The lender disbursed the proceeds of the private education loans to us for application to the students' account balances with us that represented their unpaid education costs. We transferred a portion of the amount of each private education loan disbursed to us under the PEAKS Program to the PEAKS Trust in exchange for the Subordinated Note. The Subordinated Note does not bear interest, and principal is due on the Subordinated Note following:

the repayment of the PEAKS Senior Debt;

the payment of fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust; and

the reimbursement of the amount of any payments made by us under the PEAKS Guarantee, other than Payments on Behalf of Borrowers.

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The PEAKS Trust utilized the proceeds from the issuance of the PEAKS Senior Debt and the Subordinated Note to purchase the student loans from the lender.

Under the PEAKS Guarantee, we guarantee payment of the principal and interest owed on the PEAKS Senior Debt, the administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust and a minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio. The PEAKS Guarantee contains, among other things, representations and warranties and events of default that we believe are customary for guarantees of this type. In addition, under the PEAKS Program, some or all of the holders of the PEAKS Senior Debt could require us to purchase their PEAKS Senior Debt, if the law is changed to reduce the maximum allowable percentage of our annual revenue derived from Title IV Program funds from 90% to 75% or less. At this time, we believe that the likelihood of such a change in the law is remote.

Our guarantee and purchase obligations under the PEAKS Program remain in effect until the PEAKS Senior Debt and the PEAKS Trust's fees and expenses are paid in full. At such time, we will be entitled to repayment of the amount of any payments we made under the PEAKS Guarantee (which do not include Payments on Behalf of Borrowers) to the extent that funds remain in the PEAKS Trust.

We concluded that we were required to consolidate the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements beginning on February 28, 2013. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Consolidation. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the PEAKS Trust have been included on, and all intercompany transactions have been eliminated from, our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. While we no longer record a contingent liability for the PEAKS Guarantee on our consolidated balance sheet beginning on February 28, 2013, our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee remain in effect.

The amount of future payments that we could be required to make under the PEAKS Guarantee will be affected by:

the repayment performance of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans, the proceeds from which will be used to repay the PEAKS Senior Debt and to pay the fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust, and the performance of which also affects the Asset/Liability Ratio;

the fact that those loans will consist of a large number of loans of individually immaterial amounts;

the fact that the interest rate on the PEAKS Senior Debt is a variable rate based on the LIBOR plus a margin; and

the amount of fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust, much of which is based on the principal balance of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2012 and continuing through the first quarter of 2014, we made Payments on Behalf of Borrowers in connection with the PEAKS Program. We made Payments on Behalf of Borrowers to avoid defaults by those borrowers on their PEAKS Trust Student Loans, which defaults would have triggered much larger contractually required payments by us under the PEAKS Guarantee. We made Payments on Behalf of Borrowers after assessing:

the likelihood of us being contractually required to make payments under the PEAKS Guarantee in the near future;

the effect on our liquidity that would result from making payments under the PEAKS Guarantee compared to making Payments on Behalf of Borrowers;

the effect that Payments on Behalf of Borrowers may have on the funds available to the PEAKS Trust to repay the Subordinated Note to us following full payment of the PEAKS Trust's other obligations; and

the fact that we will not be able to recover Payments on Behalf of Borrowers from the PEAKS Trust or the student borrowers on whose behalf we made those payments.

Payments on Behalf of Borrowers assisted in:

maintaining the required Asset/Liability Ratio; and

satisfying the following month's required payment of interest on the PEAKS Senior Debt and administrative fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust.

In March 2014, we entered into the Letter Agreement in order to resolve differing interpretations of the permissibility of the Payments on Behalf of Borrowers under the PEAKS Program documents. Pursuant to the Letter Agreement, the trustee agreed to waive, and the holders of the PEAKS Senior Debt consented to the waiver of, any:

breach of the PEAKS Program documents caused by us making Payments on Behalf of Borrowers, including any failure to make payments under the PEAKS Guarantee as a result thereof; and

event of default under the PEAKS Program documents that may have arisen or resulted by us making Payments on Behalf of Borrowers.

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In the Letter Agreement, we agreed, after the date of the Letter Agreement, not to make any further payments of any kind on behalf of any borrower in respect of a private education loan made under the PEAKS Program. In accordance with the terms of the Letter Agreement, we paid \$40.0 million on March 20, 2014, which is considered to be a payment under the PEAKS Guarantee and was applied primarily to make a mandatory prepayment of the PEAKS Senior Debt.

We believe that it is probable that we will make additional payments under the PEAKS Guarantee and estimate that those payments may be approximately \$164.0 million in 2014, \$9.2 million in 2015 and \$40.8 million in 2020. The vast majority of these payments are expected to reduce the outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt, which would result in an outstanding principal balance of the PEAKS Senior Debt of approximately \$94.4 million as of December 31, 2014 and \$0.0 million as of January 31, 2020. See Note 13 Debt and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the Asset/Liability Ratio. After the PEAKS Senior Debt matures in January 2020, the PEAKS Trust will continue to collect on student loans that remain in repayment as well as recoveries from charged-off loans and the only obligations of the PEAKS Trust at that time will be the fees and expenses of the PEAKS Trust. As a result, we believe that, after that time, we may recover from the PEAKS Trust, in the aggregate, approximately \$49.6 million of the amount that we have paid or will pay under the PEAKS Guarantee. See below for information regarding the assumptions on which those estimates are based. Included in the estimated amount to be paid in 2014 are:

the \$40.0 million payment we made in March 2014 pursuant to the Letter Agreement, which is considered to be a payment under the PEAKS Guarantee;

payments totaling approximately \$51.7 million that we made from July 2014 through September 2014 to satisfy our obligations under the PEAKS Guarantee with respect to the increased minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio in prior periods; and

the \$50.0 million payment we made in October 2014 to satisfy our obligation under the PEAKS Guarantee with respect to the increased minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio in prior periods.

On February 20, 2009, we entered into the 2009 RSA in connection with the 2009 Loan Program. Under the 2009 RSA, we guarantee the repayment of the principal amount (including capitalized origination fees) and accrued interest payable on any private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program that are charged off above a certain percentage of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program, based on the annual dollar volume. The total initial principal amount of private education loans that the 2009 Entity purchased under the 2009 Loan Program was approximately \$141.0 million. No new private education loans were or will be originated under the 2009 Loan Program after December 31, 2011, but immaterial amounts related to loans originated prior to that date were disbursed by the lender through June 2012. Our obligations under the 2009 RSA will remain in effect, until all private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program are paid in full or charged off. The standard repayment term for a private education loan made under the 2009 Loan Program is ten years, with repayment generally beginning six months after a student graduates or three months after a student withdraws or is terminated from his or her program of study.

Under the 2009 RSA, we have the right to elect to make Discharge Payments with respect to private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program that have been charged off. The effect of making a Discharge Payment related to a private education loan is to reduce the aggregate amount that we may have to pay under our guarantee obligations with respect to that loan. We have claimed as an offset against the Revolving Note amounts that would have the effect

of discharging our obligations with respect to certain charged off loans under the 2009 RSA. In addition, in the three months ended December 31, 2013, we made Discharge Payments to the 2009 Entity. We may continue to make Discharge Payments in future periods, if we believe that doing so would be economically beneficial to us. Making Discharge Payments may result in us paying amounts to the 2009 Entity in advance of when a guarantee payment would be due, which would negatively impact our liquidity in a particular period, but may result in us paying a lesser amount than we otherwise would have been required to pay under our guarantee obligations in future periods under the 2009 RSA. See Note 10 Variable Interest Entities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of Discharge Payments.

We believe that it is probable that we will make additional payments under the 2009 RSA. The following table sets forth the estimated amount of Regular Payments and Discharge Payments that we expect to pay and the estimated amounts of recoveries from charged-off loans that we expect to be paid to us by the 2009 Entity in the periods indicated:

Year	Estimated Regular Payments	Estimated Discharge Payments	Estimated Total Payments	Estimated Recoveries
	(Amounts in thousands)			
2014	\$ 9,009	\$ 0	\$ 9,009	\$ (1,011)
2015	14,251	0	14,251	(1,200)
2016	16,060	0	16,060	(1,200)
2017	16,333	0	16,333	(1,200)
2018 and later	0	75,194	75,194	(300)
	\$ 55,653	\$ 75,194	\$ 130,847	\$ (4,911)

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We believe that the vast majority of the \$75.2 million of payments estimated to be paid after 2017 will be made by us in 2018. The estimated future payment amounts and timing related to the 2009 RSA assume, among other factors, that we do not make any Discharge Payments until 2018 and do make Discharge Payments to the fullest extent possible in 2018 and later years. If we do not make the Discharge Payments as assumed in 2018 and later years, we estimate that we would make approximately \$97.4 million of Regular Payments in 2018 through 2027. Of this amount, approximately \$15.1 million to \$16.4 million would be paid annually in each of 2018 through 2022, and approximately \$16.6 million, in the aggregate, would be paid in 2023 through 2027. See Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the 2009 RSA.

The estimated future payment amounts, the estimated timing of those payments and the estimated amount of recoveries with respect to the RSAs discussed above and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are only estimates, are based on numerous assumptions and are subject to change. As with any estimate, as facts and circumstances change, the estimated amounts and timing could change. We made a number of assumptions in preparing the estimates, which assumptions may not be correct. The assumptions included, among other things, the following:

the repayment performance of the private education loans made under the applicable private education loan program;

the timing and rate at which those private education loans will be paid;

the changes in the variable interest rates applicable to those private education loans and, with respect to the PEAKS Program, the PEAKS Senior Debt;

the amounts and timing of collections in the future on those private education loans that have been charged off;

the fees and expenses associated with servicing those private education loans; and

our ability to utilize the available options for payment of our obligations under the 2009 RSA.

If we are required to pay amounts that exceed the amounts that we estimated could be due under the RSAs, we may not have cash and other sources of funds sufficient to pay those amounts. Failure to make the required payments:

would constitute a default under the applicable program documents;

could potentially result in cross-defaults under the Amended Credit Agreement; and

could have a material adverse effect on our compliance with the regulations of the ED, SAs and ACs and other agencies that regulate us.

In addition, payments that we do make under the RSAs will reduce the cash we have available to use for other purposes. If we are required to pay material amounts under the RSAs, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Pursuant to the 2009 RSA, we are required to maintain collateral to secure our guarantee obligation in an amount equal to a percentage of the outstanding balance of the private education loans disbursed to our students under the 2009 Loan Program. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the total collateral maintained in a restricted bank account was approximately \$8.6 million. This amount was included in Other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of each of those dates. The 2009 RSA also requires that we comply with certain covenants, including that we maintain certain financial ratios which are measured on a quarterly basis and deliver compliance certificates on a quarterly basis setting forth the status of our compliance with those financial ratios. If we are not in compliance with those covenants at the end of each fiscal quarter, we are required to increase the amount of collateral maintained in the restricted bank account to a predetermined amount, until the end of a succeeding quarter at which we are in compliance with those covenants. The predetermined amount is based on the percentage of the aggregate principal balance of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program that exceeds a certain percentage as of the end of each fiscal quarter. We were not in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2013.

As a consequence of the restatement of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, certain quarterly compliance certificates that we were required to deliver to the 2009 Entity under the 2009 RSA were inaccurate. Those inaccuracies did not affect our compliance with the financial ratio covenants in the 2009 RSA as of March 31, 2013. We were not, however, in compliance with the financial ratio covenants in the 2009 RSA as of June 30, 2013 and subsequent measurement dates. Further, due to our failure to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014, we did not timely deliver the required compliance certificates under the 2009 RSA with respect to those periods. As a result of our noncompliance with the financial ratio covenants as of June 30, 2013 and subsequent measurement dates, the amount of collateral required to be maintained in the restricted bank account has been increased by approximately \$2.6 million. We intend to make in October 2014 a deposit in that amount to the restricted bank account to be held as additional collateral under the 2009 RSA.

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We are entitled to all amounts that the 2009 Entity recovers from loans in a particular loan pool made under the 2009 Loan Program that have been charged off, until all payments that we made under the 2009 RSA with respect to that loan pool have been repaid to us by the 2009 Entity. The following table sets forth the approximate aggregate amount of guarantee payments, Discharge Payments and Payments on Behalf of Borrowers that we made related to the PEAKS Program and 2009 RSA and the amount of recoveries from charged-off loans paid to us by the 2009 Entity, in the periods indicated:

Type of Payment (Receipt)	January 1, 2013 Through February 28, 2013 (1)(2)	March 1, 2013 Through December 31, 2013 (1)(2)	Total Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
(In thousands)				
Guarantee:				
PEAKS Program	\$ 854	\$ 1,559	\$ 2,413	\$ 12,342
2009 RSA Regular Payments	0	0	1,791	1,990
2009 RSA Discharge Payments	0	0	912	0
Payments on Behalf of Borrowers	532	10,967	11,499	2,762
2009 RSA-Recoveries from Charged-Off Loans	0	0	(103)	(234)
Total	\$ 1,386	\$ 12,526	\$ 16,512	\$ 16,860

(1) We have provided separate columns showing the payment amounts prior to and after the Consolidation, because all transactions with the PEAKS Trust were eliminated from our consolidated financial statements after the Consolidation. Cash payments were, however, made by us throughout the periods indicated, including the periods after the Consolidation.

(2) The 2009 RSA payments are made to, and recoveries are received from, the 2009 Entity. The 2009 Entity was not consolidated in our consolidated financial statements and, therefore, separate disclosure of amounts paid or received before and after the February 28, 2013 date of Consolidation is not applicable.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, we also offset \$9.1 million owed by us under the 2009 RSA against amounts owed to us by the 2009 Entity under the Revolving Note, instead of making additional payments in that amount. See below for a further discussion of the offset. Approximately \$6.8 million of the amount that we claimed as an offset against the Revolving Note in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 represented Discharge Payments. We recorded all of the amounts claimed as offsets in Other current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013. In the year ended December 31, 2013, the 2009 Entity did not remit to us \$0.6 million of recoveries from charged-off loans that were owed to us. We recorded all of the amounts owed to us from the 2009 Entity for recoveries from charged-off loans in Prepaid expenses and other current assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013.

In the first quarter of 2013, we notified the 2009 Entity that:

we had determined that the 2009 Entity was in default of its obligations to us under the loan and security agreement pursuant to which the Revolving Note was issued (the 2009 Loan Agreement);

as a result of that default, all amounts under the Revolving Note were immediately due and payable; and

we would not make payments under the 2009 RSA until we received credit for the full amount due us under the Revolving Note, based on the provisions of the 2009 Loan Agreement and the 2009 RSA that allow us to set off amounts owed by us under the 2009 RSA against amounts owed to us by the 2009 Entity under the Revolving Note.

At that time, the outstanding amount of the Revolving Note due to us was approximately \$8.2 million, representing principal and accrued interest. In response to our notification, the 2009 Entity:

denied that it had defaulted under the 2009 Loan Agreement and, therefore, our ability to accelerate the payment of the Revolving Note; and

refused our demand to immediately pay the Revolving Note in full.

As a consequence, over the period from February 2013 through August 2013, we offset our then current payment obligations under the 2009 RSA and the amount of Discharge Payments we elected to make during that period against all of the 2009 Entity's obligations owed to us under the Revolving Note (the Offset).

We understand that the 2009 Entity's position is that the Offset was improper, because:

it has not defaulted under the 2009 Loan Agreement; and

even if it had defaulted under the 2009 Loan Agreement, the assets of the 2009 Entity against which we could offset or exercise our other remedies, were limited.

We further understand the 2009 Entity's position to be that, because the Offset was improper, we are in default under the 2009 RSA. In April 2013, the 2009 Entity notified us that it had taken control of the restricted account containing the cash collateral that we deposited to secure our obligations under the 2009 RSA (the Collateral). At that time, the amount of funds in that account was approximately \$8.6 million. To our knowledge, the 2009 Entity has taken no further action related to the Collateral. We believe that our good faith exercise of our right of offset provided for in the 2009 Loan Agreement and the 2009 RSA does not constitute an event of default under the 2009 RSA, and that the 2009 Entity's seizure of control of the restricted account containing the Collateral constitutes an additional default by the 2009 Entity. We cannot assure you, however, that the Offset will ultimately be determined to have been proper. In the event of a default by us under the 2009 RSA related to the Offset, we may

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be required to pay to the 2009 Entity approximately \$8.6 million, representing the amount of the Offset, net of approximately \$0.5 million of recoveries from charged-off loans that are owed, but have not been paid, to us. If the 2009 Entity instead were to withdraw Collateral in that amount from the restricted bank account, we would be required to deposit that amount of cash in the account to maintain the required level of Collateral.

Under the 2007 RSA, we guaranteed the repayment of private education loans made by a lender to our students in 2007 and early 2008 that the lender charged off above a certain percentage of the total dollar volume of private education loans made under the 2007 RSA. The 2007 RSA was terminated effective February 22, 2008, and no private education loans have been or will be made under the 2007 RSA after that date. Based on information that we received from the lender, we believe that the total original principal amount of private education loans made under the 2007 RSA, net of amounts refunded under those loans, was approximately \$180.0 million. We settled all of our guarantee obligations under the 2007 RSA through a payment of \$46.0 million in January 2013.

At the end of each reporting period, we assess whether we should recognize a contingent liability related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA (and, prior to February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Guarantee) and, if so, in what amount. As with any assessment, as facts and circumstances change, the recorded liability could change, and has changed, significantly. In order to make this assessment, we made certain assumptions with respect to the performance of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program (and, prior to February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Program) over the life of those loans. The life of a private education loan made under the 2009 Loan Program or PEAKS Program may be in excess of ten years and those assumptions included, among other things:

the repayment performance of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program (and, prior to February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Program);

the timing and rate at which those private education loans will be paid;

the changes in the variable interest rates applicable to those private education loans (and, prior to February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Senior Debt);

the amounts and timing of collections that will be collected in the future on those private education loans that have defaulted;

prior to February 28, 2013, the fees and expenses associated with servicing the PEAKS Trust Student Loans; and

our ability to utilize the available options for payment of our obligations under the 2009 RSA.

We consulted with third-party consumer credit consulting firms in arriving at our assumptions. The assumptions have changed, and may continue to change, significantly over time as actual results become known. The principal factor that we review is the repayment performance of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program. In determining the estimated default rate used in the assumptions to establish our contingent liability for our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA, we considered the payment performance of the private education loans made under

the 2009 Loan Program. As each portfolio of private education loans matures, additional data related to the performance of the loans and other information regarding the loans becomes available to us that we utilize to estimate the related contingent liability. In certain prior reporting periods, there have been disruptions in the servicing of a portion of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program, which we believe had a negative impact on the repayment performance of those private education loans. We cannot predict with any certainty whether other servicing disruptions will occur in the future. If additional servicing disruptions occur or other factors negatively impact the repayment performance of the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program in the future, the contingent liability associated with our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA would increase and we could be required to pay additional material amounts under those guarantee obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded \$91.0 million of additional charges related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA. The entire amount of the loss recorded in the year ended December 31, 2013 related to a change in our accounting estimate for the amount of our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA. We revised our estimate for the 2009 RSA based on an enhanced default rate methodology and more recent performance data that we obtained in the three months ended December 31, 2013. The primary enhancements and performance data included:

an adjustment to the default estimates for student borrowers, as a result of recently obtained actual default data for similarly-situated student borrowers;

an adjustment to the default rate expectations, due to declines in repayment performance;

our ability to make Discharge Payments; and

a lower expectation for collections on defaulted loans as a result of the performance to date of collections.

As of December 31, 2013, the recorded liability related to our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA was approximately \$116.9 million, compared to \$121.7 million related to the RSAs and the 2007 RSA as of December 31, 2012. Our recorded liability for our guarantee obligations under the 2009 RSA and the 2007 RSA (and, prior to February 28, 2013, the PEAKS Guarantee) was included in Other current liabilities and Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the recorded liability.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

In the normal course of our business, we are subject to fluctuations in interest rates that could impact the cost of our financing activities and guarantee obligations. Our primary interest rate risk exposure results from changes in short-term interest rates, the LIBOR and the U.S. prime rate.

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Changes in the LIBOR would affect the borrowing costs associated with the Amended Credit Agreement and the PEAKS Senior Debt. Changes in the U.S. prime rate would affect the interest cost of the PEAKS Trust Student Loans. We estimate that the market risk can best be measured by a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in the LIBOR or U.S. prime rate. If such a hypothetical increase in the LIBOR or U.S. prime rate were to occur, the effect on our results from operations and cash flows would not have been material for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by this Item appears on pages F-1 through F-57 of this Annual Report.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DCP) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is: (a) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms; and (b) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In designing and evaluating our DCP, we recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

We conducted an evaluation pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act of the effectiveness of our DCP as of December 31, 2013. This evaluation was conducted under the supervision (and with the participation) of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our DCP were not effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2013, because of material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting included in this filing.

Notwithstanding the material weaknesses, our management, based on the substantial work performed, concluded that our consolidated financial statements for the periods covered by and included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are fairly stated in all material respects in accordance with GAAP for each of the periods presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management's Plan for Remediation

Our management and Board of Directors are committed to the remediation of the material weaknesses, as well as the continued improvement of our overall system of ICFR. We are in the process of implementing measures to remediate the underlying causes of the control deficiencies that gave rise to the material weaknesses, primarily through additional review procedures and engaging supplemental resources. We believe these measures will remediate the control deficiencies. However, we have not completed all of the corrective processes, procedures and related

evaluation or remediation that we believe are necessary. As we continue to evaluate and work to remediate the control deficiencies that gave rise to the material weaknesses, we may determine that additional measures are required to address the control deficiencies.

We are committed to maintaining a strong internal control environment, and believe that these remediation actions will represent improvements in our ICFR when they are fully implemented. Certain remediation steps, however, have not been implemented or have not had sufficient time to be fully integrated in the operations of our ICFR. As a result, the identified material weaknesses will not be considered remediated, until controls have been designed and/or controls are in operation for a sufficient period of time for our management to conclude that the control environment is operating effectively. Additional remediation measures may be required, which may require additional implementation time. We will continue to assess the effectiveness of our remediation efforts in connection with our evaluation of our ICFR and DCP.

As we continue to evaluate and work to remediate the material weaknesses and enhance our ICFR and DCP, we may determine that we need to modify or otherwise adjust the remediation measures described above. As a result, we cannot assure you that our remediation efforts will be successful or that our ICFR or DCP will be effective as a result of those efforts.

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We evaluated the changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 and concluded that the consolidation of the PEAKS Trust and any related changes to internal controls to include the PEAKS Trust in our consolidated financial statements have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our ICFR.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management's report on internal control over financial reporting appears on page F-1 of this Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

The effectiveness of our ICFR, as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PWC), our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report dated October 15, 2014, which appears on page F-2 of this Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9B. Other Information.**Private Education Loan Program Guarantee Matters**

In connection with the finalization of our audited, consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our restated condensed consolidated financial statements included in our amended Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, it became apparent that we were not in compliance with certain metrics specified in the PEAKS Program documents as of prior quarterly measurement dates, resulting in the minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio being increased to 1.40/1.00 in prior periods. As a result, on October 9, 2014, we made a guarantee payment of \$50.0 million to the PEAKS Trust. We believe that this payment, along with other payments we made in recent months, were required under the PEAKS Guarantee in order for the PEAKS Trust to maintain the minimum required Asset/Liability Ratio of 1.40/1.00 in prior periods. We believe that it is probable that we will make additional payments under the PEAKS Guarantee and estimate that those payments may be approximately \$164.0 million in 2014 (which amount includes the \$50.0 million payment described above in this paragraph), \$9.2 million in 2015 and \$40.8 million in 2020. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Private Education Loan Program Obligations, for a further discussion of the PEAKS Guarantee and prior and estimated future payment amounts under the PEAKS Guarantee.

In connection with the finalization of our audited, consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we recorded a liability related to the 2009 RSA in the amount of \$116.9 million as of December 31, 2013, a substantial increase from the amount recorded as of December 31, 2012. See Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the contingent liability related to the 2009 RSA. Further, the amount of the contingent liability that we record related to the 2009 RSA in periods after December 31, 2013 could further increase substantially. As of December 31, 2013, we concluded that we were not required to consolidate the financial results of the 2009 Entity in our consolidated financial statements. Based on preliminary loan performance data as of September 30, 2014 that we have received regarding the private education loans made under the 2009 Loan Program, however, we believe that, as of September 30, 2014, the 2009 Loan Program Servicer may not have met the performance criteria specified in the 2009 Servicing Agreement. As a result, it appears likely that the 2009 Loan Program Servicer either has failed, or within the foreseeable future will fail, to meet the performance criteria in the 2009 Servicing Agreement. Once that occurs, following a cure period and that assuming that no cure occurs, we will have the right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement. As a result of that right, we will be required to consolidate the financial results of the 2009 Entity into our consolidated financial

statements. We believe that our right to terminate the 2009 Servicing Agreement will become operative in late 2014 or early 2015. See Private Education Loan Program Obligations and Note 10 Variable Interest Entities and Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for a further discussion of the 2009 RSA.

Further, in connection with the finalization of our audited, consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our restated condensed consolidated financial statements included in our amended Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for each of the fiscal quarters ended June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, it became apparent that we were not in compliance with the financial ratio covenants in the 2009 RSA as of June 30, 2013 and subsequent measurement dates. As a result of that noncompliance, the amount of collateral required to be maintained in the restricted bank account that holds the cash collateral to secure our obligations under the 2009 RSA has been increased by approximately \$2.6 million. We intend to make in October 2014 a deposit in that amount to the restricted bank account to be held as additional collateral under the 2009 RSA.

Consent to Amended Credit Agreement

We entered into the Consent, which is effective upon the delivery by us to the lenders under the Amended Credit Agreement of our audited, consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, with the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. The Consent provides that:

our internally prepared consolidated balance sheet and related statements of operations, stockholders equity and cash flows, and the certificate of a financial officer as described in Section 5.01(c) of the Amended Credit Agreement, in each case, as of and for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2014, required to be furnished by us, are required to be furnished by November 15, 2014, instead of October 15, 2014 (the date established by the Fifth Amendment);

our internally prepared consolidated balance sheet and related statements of operations, stockholders equity and cash flows, and the certificate of a financial officer as described in Section 5.01(c) of the Amended Credit Agreement, in each case, as of and for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2014, required to be furnished by us, are required to be furnished by November 15, 2014, instead of October 31, 2014 (the date established by the Fifth Amendment); and

our internally prepared consolidated balance sheet and related statements of operations, stockholders equity and cash flows, and the certificate of a financial officer as described in Section 5.01(c) of the Amended Credit Agreement, in each case, as of and for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2014, required to be furnished by us, are required to be furnished by December 15, 2014, instead of November 14, 2014 (the original date required by the Credit Agreement).

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors and Executive Officers

The following is the biographical information with respect to our directors and our executive officers as of September 30, 2014. Unless otherwise specified, the occupation of each individual has been the same for the past five years.

Jerry M. Cohen, age 62, retired as a senior partner of Deloitte & Touche, LLP (Deloitte) in June 2014. Mr. Cohen joined Deloitte in 1973, and served for over 40 years with that firm, providing business advisory and audit services to a wide range of global organization, including small, mid and large cap multinational public companies. Mr Cohen worked with corporate boards of directors to develop, enhance and support corporate strategy and functioned as an advisor to senior executives and members of boards of directors. During his career, Mr. Cohen also served in a wide variety of strategic and leadership roles at Deloitte, including: managing partner, Philadelphia office; member of the Mid-Atlantic Executive Committee; regional managing partner Assurance and Advisory Operations, Midwest; member of the Assurance and Advisory Management Committee; and member of the Assurance and Advisory Partner Evaluation and Compensation Committee. Mr. Cohen has been a Director of ours since September 2014.

John F. Cozzi, age 53, has served as managing director of AEA Investors LP, a private equity firm, since January 2004. Mr. Cozzi has been a Director of ours since October 2003.

John E. Dean, age 64, has served as our Executive Chairman since August 4, 2014. Mr. Dean is an attorney who has specialized in higher education law since April 1985. Mr. Dean has been a partner at the Law Offices of John E. Dean since June 2005. Mr. Dean has also served as a principal of Washington Partners, LLC, a public affairs firm, since June 2002. Mr. Dean has been a Director of ours since December 1994.

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James D. Fowler, Jr., age 70, served as senior vice president and director, human resources of ITT Industries, Inc., an industrial, commercial machinery and equipment company, from November 2000 until his retirement in October 2002. Mr. Fowler has been a Director of ours since April 1994.

Joanna T. Lau, age 56, has served as chairperson and chief executive officer of Lau Acquisition Corporation (doing business as LAU Technologies), a management consulting and investment firm, since March 1990. She is also a director of DSW Inc. Ms. Lau has been a Director of ours since October 2003.

Thomas I. Morgan, age 60, has served as chairman of Baker & Taylor, Inc. (B&T), a distributor of physical and digital books, entertainment products and value-added services, from July 2008 until January 2014. He served as chief executive officer of B&T from July 2008 through January 2013. Prior to that, Mr. Morgan served as chief executive officer of Hughes Supply, Inc., a diversified wholesale distributor of construction, repair and maintenance-related products, from May 2003 until his

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retirement in March 2006. Mr. Morgan is also a director of Rayonier Advanced Materials, Inc. and Tech Data Corporation. During the past five years, Mr. Morgan was also a director of Rayonier, Inc. Mr. Morgan previously served as a Director of ours from May 2006 to June 2008, and currently has served as a Director of ours since January 2013.

Samuel L. Odle, age 65, has been a senior policy advisor for Bose Public Affairs Group, a public affairs consulting firm, since October 2012. He has also acted as a consultant, primarily in the healthcare and life sciences fields, since July 2012. Prior to that, he served as president and chief executive officer of Methodist Hospital (MH) and Indiana University Hospital (IUH) and executive vice president of Indiana University Health (formerly Clarian Health Partners) (IU Health), an Indianapolis-based private, non-profit healthcare organization comprised of MH, IUH and Riley Hospital for Children, since July 2004. Mr. Odle has been a Director of ours since January 2006.

Vin Weber, age 62, has served as co-chairman and partner of Mercury Public Affairs LLC (doing business as Mercury), a public affairs and lobbying firm, since October 2011. Mr. Weber was a partner at Clark & Weinstock Inc. (C&W) from 1994 until October 2011 and was the chief executive officer of C&W from 2007 until October 2011. During the past five years, he was also a director of Lenox Group, Inc. Mr. Weber has been a Director of ours since December 1994.

John A. Yena, age 74, has served as chairman of the board, emeritus of Johnson & Wales University (J&W), a postsecondary educational institution, since November 2011. Mr. Yena served as chairman of the board of J&W from June 2004 until November 2011. During the past five years, he was also a director of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. Mr. Yena has been a Director of ours since May 2006.

Kevin M. Modany, age 47, has served as our Chief Executive Officer since April 2007. Mr. Modany notified our Board of Directors that he intended to resign as our Chief Executive Officer, effective February 4, 2015. Following Mr. Modany's notice, we entered into a letter agreement with Mr. Modany, pursuant to which he will remain Chief Executive Officer for a period ending on February 4, 2015, as extended or earlier terminated by us (the Applicable Period). Mr. Modany will resign his position as our Chief Executive Officer on the last day of the Applicable Period. Mr. Modany served as a Director of ours from July 2006 until August 4, 2014 and as our Chairman from February 2008 until August 4, 2014. He also served as our President from April 2005 through March 2009.

Eugene W. Feichtner, age 59, has served as our President and Chief Operating Officer since August 4, 2014. Mr. Feichtner served as an Executive Vice President and as President, ITT Technical Institute Division from April 2009 until August 4, 2014. He served as our Senior Vice President, Operations from March 2004 through March 2009.

Daniel M. Fitzpatrick, age 55, has served as our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer since April 2009. He served as our Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer from June 2005 through March 2009.

Ronald F. Hamm, age 50, has served as our Executive Vice President, President Breckenridge School of Nursing and Health Sciences since March 2013. Mr. Hamm served as senior vice president field operations of Kadmon Pharmaceuticals, LLC, a subsidiary of Kadmon Corporation, LLC which is a global biopharmaceutical company, from October 2010 until March 2013. He served as senior vice president, sales and marketing of Three Rivers Pharmaceuticals, LLC, a pharmaceuticals company, from December 2003 through September 2010.

Gerald T. Hope, age 51, has served as our Executive Vice President, Chief Information Officer since September 2013. Mr. Hope served as global head, chief information officer of corporate systems of Thomson Reuters Corporation (Thomson Reuters), a leading source of intelligent information for the world's businesses and professionals, from

February 2009 until September 2013. Prior to that, Mr. Hope served as general manager and vice president of operations of Thomson Reuters from May 2005 until November 2007.

June M. McCormack, age 66, has served as an Executive Vice President since April 2009 and as our President, Online Division since May 2008. Ms. McCormack also served as our Interim Chief Information Officer from May 2012 through November 2012 and from June 2013 through September 2013.

Ryan L. Roney, age 41, has served as our Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative and Legal Officer and Secretary since July 2014. Mr. Roney served as the chief legal officer, executive vice president of business development and corporate secretary of Vistage International, Inc., a chief executive membership organization, from December 2012 until July 2014. Prior to that, he served as the chief ethics & compliance officer of Powerwave Technologies, Inc., a global supplier of end-to-end wireless solutions for wireless communications networks from June 2011 until November 2012. From October 2000 until March 2011, Mr. Roney served in various roles with Smiths Group, PLC, most recently as general counsel of Smiths Detection, a provider of regulated technology products and advanced services from August 2002 through March 2011.

Glenn E. Tanner, age 66, has served as our Executive Vice President, Chief Marketing Officer since April 2009. He served as our Senior Vice President, Marketing from April 2007 through March 2009.

Rocco F. Tarasi, III, age 42, has served as Senior Vice President, President The Center for Professional Development since January 2013. He served as our Vice President, Finance Corporate Strategy and Development from October 2011 through January 2013. Mr. Tarasi was the co-founder of BrainCredits, an education start-up, from August 2010 through October 2011, and served as managing director, policyIQ for Resources Global Professionals, a multinational professional services firm, from July 2003 through August 2010.

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Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and Directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock, to file reports of ownership with the SEC. These persons also are required to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based solely on our review of copies of such forms received by us, or written representations from certain reporting persons that no Forms 5 were required for those persons, we believe that, during 2013, all of our executive officers, Directors and greater than 10% shareholders complied with all applicable filing requirements, except for one Form 4 reporting the sale of 757 shares that was filed late by Ms. McCormack in 2013.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) in accordance with Item 406 of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act that is applicable to our Directors and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The Code is posted on our website at www.ittesi.com.

We also intend to promptly disclose on our website any amendments that we make to the Code. To the extent that our Board of Directors grants any waiver of the Code for any of our Directors or executive officers, we intend to disclose the waiver on our website within four business days following the grant of the waiver.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee was established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. Our Board of Directors has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee, a current copy of which may be obtained from our website at www.ittesi.com. The functions of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board of Directors in its oversight of:

the integrity of our financial statements and other financial information provided by us to any governmental body or the public;

our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

our systems of internal controls regarding finance, accounting, legal compliance and ethics that our management and the Board of Directors establish;

our auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes generally;

the qualifications, independence and performance of our independent registered public accounting firm; and

the performance of our compliance and internal audit functions.

The Audit Committee also performs other functions as detailed in the Audit Committee's charter, including, without limitation, appointing, compensating, retaining and overseeing our independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all services to be provided to us by our independent registered public accounting firm.

The Audit Committee held five meetings during 2013. The members of the Audit Committee throughout 2013, and in 2014 until August 4, 2014, were John F. Cozzi, John E. Dean (Chairperson), Joanna T. Lau and Thomas I. Morgan (since January 21, 2013). The current members of the Audit Committee are Jerry M. Cohen (Chairperson) (since October 6, 2014), John F. Cozzi, Joanna T. Lau and Thomas I. Morgan. Our Board of Directors has determined that Jerry M. Cohen is an audit committee financial expert, as that term is defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act, and is independent pursuant to our categorical standards of independence, Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. Each of the current members of the Audit Committee is independent and each of the members of the Audit Committee in 2013 was independent, pursuant to our categorical standards of independence, Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.
Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This discussion explains the compensation program for our executives, including the Named Executive Officers. The individuals included as Named Executive Officers in this document are:

Kevin M. Modany, who served as our Chief Executive Officer during all of 2013;

Daniel M. Fitzpatrick, who served as our Chief Financial Officer during all of 2013; and

Eugene W. Feichtner, June M. McCormack and Glenn E. Tanner, who were our three other most highly compensated executive officers during 2013.

This discussion describes the following:

the objectives of our compensation program;

what our compensation program is designed to reward;

each element of compensation;

why we choose to pay each compensation element;

how we determine the amount to pay and, where applicable, the formula with respect to each compensation element;

how each compensation element and our decisions regarding that element relate to our overall compensation objectives and affect our decisions regarding other compensation elements; and

our consideration of the results of the most recent shareholder advisory vote on the compensation of our Named Executive Officers and any related effect on our executive compensation policies and decisions.

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Executive Summary. Our executive compensation program is designed to attract, retain and motivate skilled executives. Based on its review of all of the elements of our executive officers' compensation, the Compensation Committee found that the compensation paid to our executive officers in 2013 was reasonable in light of market practices and effective in fulfilling the Committee's compensation objectives, as described below. See *Compensation Objectives*.

In 2011, the Compensation Committee was required to make changes to our executive compensation program as a result of the Incentive Compensation Prohibition affecting our industry that severely limit the types of, and bases for awarding, compensation to employees of postsecondary education institutions, like us. The ED has defined this prohibition on incentive compensation to include anything of value for services rendered (other than a fixed salary or wage) that is:

based in any part, directly or indirectly, on activities engaged in at any point in time through the completion of an educational program for the purpose of enrollment of students for any period of time or the award of financial aid to students; and

provided to any employee who undertakes recruiting or admitting of students, makes decisions about and awards federal student financial aid, or has responsibility for any such activities.

The limiting language of the Incentive Compensation Prohibition is very broad and the ED has not provided sufficient guidance on the breadth or scope of the regulations. As a result, we believe that the Incentive Compensation Prohibition can be interpreted to cover all of our employees (including our executive officers) and to prohibit the payment of compensation based on any performance-related metric, including common performance metrics such as earnings, earnings per share and total shareholder return since such metrics are driven by student enrollment and amounts received from financial aid. We reached this conclusion after consulting with regulatory counsel and considering that any alternative conclusion would involve a high level of risk for our company. An institution that is found to be in noncompliance with the Incentive Compensation Prohibition could face significant monetary penalties, limitations on its operations and/or termination of its eligibility to participate in all federal student financial aid programs.

The Compensation Committee determined that, while it would prefer to continue to base executive compensation on performance-related metrics, the risk of violating the Incentive Compensation Prohibition prevented, and will prevent, the Committee from basing compensation amounts or adjustments on individual or company performance after the July 1, 2011 effective date of the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. The Compensation Committee recognized that, while the short- and long-term performance of both the individual executive officers and our company will no longer be used in compensation decisions, such performance will be reviewed by the full Board of Directors when evaluating the continued employment of each executive officer. The Compensation Committee determined that it would continue to be guided by the following objectives in determining the compensation of our executives:

competition;

alignment with shareholder interests; and

focus.

As a result of the prohibition on basing any portion of the executives' compensation on performance, the Compensation Committee did not establish an annual bonus program for 2013, but it did establish a short-term compensation element based on certain management objectives in 2013. As a result, in order to achieve the objectives noted above, the Compensation Committee used the following compensation elements as part of the 2013 executive compensation program, as described in more detail below under *Compensation Elements* :

base salary;

short-term compensation;

an annual grant of equity compensation;

employee benefits;

perquisites; and

qualified retirement savings.

Compensation Objectives. The Compensation Committee is guided by the following objectives in determining the compensation of our executives:

Competition. The Committee believes that compensation should reflect the competitive marketplace in order for us to attract, retain and motivate talented executives.

Alignment with Shareholder Interests. Compensation should include equity-based compensation awards in order to align the executives' interests with those of our shareholders.

Focus. The Committee believes that certain elements of compensation should provide some security to our executives to allow them to continue to focus on our financial and operating results, their individual performance and their job responsibilities.

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Compensation Elements. The elements of our compensation program, a description of the purpose of each element and the objectives that each element supports are shown in the table below. See *Compensation Objectives*.

Compensation Element	Purpose	Link to Compensation Objectives
Base Salary	Fixed cash component used to help us attract, motivate and retain our executives.	Competition Focus
Short-Term Compensation	Variable cash component used to help us motivate and retain our executives.	Competition Focus
Equity-Based Compensation (e.g., Time-Based Stock Options and/or Restricted Stock Unit Awards)	Used to promote equity ownership by our executives. Aligns the executives' interests with those of our shareholders.	Competition Alignment with Shareholder Interests Focus
Qualified Retirement Savings (i.e., 401(k) Plan Contributions)	Used to help us provide stable compensation and some security to our executives, in order to help them save for retirement on a tax-deferred basis.	Competition Focus
Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	Provided some security to our executives and helped them save a portion of their compensation for retirement on a tax-deferred basis.	Deferrals and contributions are no longer made under these plans.
Pension Benefits (i.e., Qualified and Nonqualified Retirement Plan Earnings)	Allowed executives to focus on their job responsibilities while employed and provided some security upon retirement.	Benefit accruals under our pension plans were frozen as of March 31, 2006.
Employee Benefits	Provides stable compensation and some security to our executives, in order to allow them to focus on their job responsibilities.	Competition Focus

<p>Perquisites</p>	<p>Used to recognize our executives based on their responsibilities and to help us attract, motivate and retain our executives.</p> <p>Helps our executives focus on their job responsibilities.</p>	<p>Competition</p> <p>Focus</p>
<p>Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or a Change in Control of Us</p>	<p>Provides for payments in connection with a change in control and/or involuntary termination of employment.</p> <p>Provides some security to our executives to help them focus on their job responsibilities and to encourage them to remain employed with us during a critical time of a potential change in control.</p>	<p>Competition</p> <p>Alignment with Shareholder Interests</p> <p>Focus</p>

Table of Contents**2013 Compensation**

Base Salary. Salaries provide a necessary element of stability in the total compensation program and, as such, are not subject to variability. Salaries are set and administered to reflect the value of the job in the marketplace. In February 2013, the Compensation Committee established the salary levels for the Named Executive Officers, that became effective on February 11, 2013, based on a review of:

the base salaries of executives in the same or similar positions at the comparator companies that the Committee uses for benchmarking as described under *Process for Establishing Compensation Benchmarking* ;

the area and level of job responsibilities of each executive; and

inflationary factors.

The Committee has decided that, until such time, if any, that the ED provides clear and sufficient guidance regarding performance-based salary adjustments under the Incentive Compensation Prohibition, future adjustments to the salary levels of each executive will be based solely on:

the base salaries of executives in the same or similar positions at the comparator companies that the Committee uses for benchmarking;

the area and level of job responsibilities of each executive; and

inflationary factors.

The following table sets forth the annualized base salary information for each of the Named Executive Officers as of February 11, 2013.

Named Executive Officer	2013 Annualized Base Salary	Dollar Increase Over Prior Year	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year
Kevin M. Modany	\$ 800,074	\$ 11,824	1.5%
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	\$ 400,000	\$ 64,680	19.3% ⁽¹⁾
Eugene W. Feichtner	\$ 310,108	\$ 4,583	1.5%
June M. McCormack	\$ 276,791	\$ 4,091	1.5%
Glenn E. Tanner	\$ 259,107	\$ 3,829	1.5%

- (1) Based on benchmarking information received from Farient Advisors LLC (Farient), the Compensation Committee noted that Mr. Fitzpatrick's 2012 base salary was lower than the median of the range of the base salaries provided to executives in the same position as Mr. Fitzpatrick at the comparator companies that the Committee used for benchmarking. Since the Committee's target for the cash portion of executive compensation is the median of the range of cash compensation provided to executives of comparator companies, the Compensation Committee determined to increase Mr. Fitzpatrick's 2013 base salary at a higher percentage than the increase to the 2013 base salary of the other Named Executive Officers, in order to bring Mr. Fitzpatrick's base salary closer to the median of the range of the base salaries provided to executives in the same position as Mr. Fitzpatrick at the comparator companies.

Short-Term Compensation. In February 2013, the Compensation Committee established a short-term compensation element for our executive officers that would be payable in early 2014, if certain management objectives (the 2013 Management Objectives) were accomplished during 2013. The 2013 Management Objectives were not in any way related to the enrollment of students or the award of financial aid to avoid violating the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. Instead, the 2013 Management Objectives consisted of various business objectives that related to certain initiatives that are part of our strategic plan. The 2013 Management Objectives included:

obtain requisite authorizations for corporate training, continuing education and/or test preparation courses;

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obtain requisite authorizations for a variety of allied health programs at the ITT Technical Institutes;

obtain requisite authorizations for additional science, technology and/or engineering associate degree programs at the ITT Technical Institutes;

obtain requisite authorizations for a dual high school diploma and associate degree at an ITT Technical Institute;

create a content mapping construct with respect to all program and course offerings that link each component;

design and implement a comprehensive student support services improvement plan;

determine the viability of an IT Services Operation at the ITT Technical Institutes; and

obtain requisite authorizations for education and/or nursing degree programs at Daniel Webster College.

On January 20, 2014, the Compensation Committee reviewed the results of the 2013 Management Objectives and determined the extent to which each of the 2013 Management Objectives was accomplished by our executive officers in 2013. The Committee assigned zero to five points to each 2013 Management Objective, based on its determination of the extent to which the objective was accomplished. The following table sets forth the maximum short-term compensation percentage associated with each range of the aggregate number of points assigned to the 2013 Management Objectives by the Compensation Committee:

Total Points	Maximum Short-Term Compensation Percentage
36-40	200.0%
31-35	175.0%
26-30	150.0%
21-25	125.0%
16-20	100.0%
11-15	75.0%
6-10	50.0%
0-5	25.0%

Based on the Committee's determination of the extent to which each of the 2013 Management Objectives was accomplished, the Committee assigned an aggregate of 23 points to the 2013 Management Objectives. That aggregate number of points corresponded to a maximum short-term compensation percentage of 125%, based on the above table.

To determine the maximum short-term compensation amount that an executive officer could receive, the Compensation Committee multiplied the maximum short-term compensation percentage (determined as described above) by a standard short-term compensation percentage of annualized base salary as of December 31, 2013, ranging from 32% to 100%, with the percentage depending on the officer's position, and then multiplied that result by the officer's annualized base salary. The following table sets forth the 2013 standard short-term compensation percentage of annualized base salary as of December 31, 2013 for each of the Named Executive Officers:

Named Executive Officer	2013 Standard Short-Term Compensation Percentage of Annualized Base Salary
Kevin M. Modany	100%
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	65%
Eugene W. Feichtner	60%
June M. McCormack	60%
Glenn E. Tanner	60%

An executive officer's actual short-term compensation payment, however, could be more or less than the officer's potential short-term compensation amount as calculated and described above. An executive officer's actual short-term compensation amount also took into consideration the Compensation Committee's discretionary assessment of the officer's individual contribution toward accomplishing each 2013 Management Objective. The Committee did not adjust any of the Named Executive Officers' 2013 short-term compensation from the amounts calculated as described above.

On January 20, 2014, the Compensation Committee approved the payment of the 2013 short-term compensation amount in cash to each of the Named Executive Officers, as follows:

Named Executive Officer	2013 Short-Term Compensation	
	2013 Short-Term Compensation Payment	Payment as a Percentage of 2013 Annualized Base Salary
Kevin M. Modany	\$ 1,000,093	125.00%
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	\$ 325,000	81.25%
Eugene W. Feichtner	\$ 232,581	75.00%
June M. McCormack	\$ 207,593	75.00%
Glenn E. Tanner	\$ 194,330	75.00%

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Equity-Based Compensation. The Compensation Committee believes that equity-based compensation should be a major component of the total compensation for executives. The Committee believes that the use of equity in the payment of compensation enhances our executives' commitment to our company over the long-term, because the value of equity-based compensation awards, such as time-based stock options, restricted stock and RSUs, helps align the executives' interests with those of our shareholders. The type and value of the equity-based compensation awards vary based on the executive's level and type of responsibilities.

In February 2013, the Compensation Committee reviewed the equity awards granted in 2011 and 2012 to our executives and executives in the same or similar positions at the comparator companies that the Committee uses for benchmarking, and calculated the average percentage that those awards bore to the applicable company's outstanding common shares. See *Process for Establishing Compensation Benchmarking*. The Committee had utilized that information in the prior year to determine the upper quartile range of peer practices based on the percentage of common stock outstanding and to grant equity awards within that range to our executives. In February 2013, the Committee also reviewed the equity grants that had been granted to executives in the same or similar positions at those comparator companies in 2012. The Committee determined that for the 2013 annual equity grant, it would approve an award of the same number of shares to each executive that it had awarded in each of the prior two years (based on the number of shares that would be included in the award if it consisted entirely of a stock option), notwithstanding the fact that, as a result, the 2013 equity grants would not be in the upper quartile range of peer practices, and the total direct compensation of our executives would not be in the upper third of the range of compensation provided to executives of comparator companies. The number of shares to be used for the 2013 grant to Mr. Fitzpatrick was increased, however, from the number awarded to him in each of the prior two years, in order to bring the number of shares awarded to him closer to the median of the range of peer practices based on the percentage of common stock outstanding. The Compensation Committee used a binomial option pricing model to determine the fair value of the stock options that would be included in the awards if they consisted entirely of a stock option, and it decided that each executive would receive one-half of the fair value applicable to that executive in the form of stock options and the other half of that value in RSUs. The number of RSUs to be included in each award were then calculated by dividing one-half of the fair value to be received by the executive by \$16.50, the same market price used in the binomial option pricing model.

The Compensation Committee acknowledged that the number of shares available for issuance under the 2006 Equity Compensation Plan was insufficient to make the 2013 stock option and RSU grants to executives that it determined should be made as described above. As a result, the Committee approved the awards on February 19, 2013, but made the awards contingent on our shareholders' approval of the ITT Educational Services, Inc. Amended and Restated 2006 Equity Compensation Plan (the Amended 2006 Plan). Our shareholders approved the Amended 2006 Plan at the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, and the stock option and RSU awards to our executives were granted on May 9, 2013.

The following table sets forth information about the stock options and RSUs that were granted under the Amended 2006 Plan effective May 9, 2013 to each Named Executive Officer as described above.

Named Executive Officer	Stock Options			RSUs		Grant Date ⁽¹⁾	Date Compensation Committee Took Action ⁽²⁾
	Number of Securities Underlying Option	Exercise Price	Expiration Date	Number of RSUs			

Granted

Kevin M. Modany	62,500 ⁽³⁾	\$ 19.31	05/09/20	28,125 ⁽⁴⁾	05/09/13	02/19/13
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	15,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 19.31	05/09/20	6,750 ⁽⁴⁾	05/09/13	02/19/13
Eugene W. Feichtner	10,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 19.31	05/09/20	4,500 ⁽⁴⁾	05/09/13	02/19/13
June M. McCormack	10,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 19.31	05/09/20	4,500 ⁽⁴⁾	05/09/13	02/19/13
Glenn E. Tanner	10,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 19.31	05/09/20	4,500 ⁽⁴⁾	05/09/13	02/19/13

- (1) The effective date of the stock option and RSU grants.
- (2) The stock option and RSU grants were approved by the Compensation Committee during a Committee meeting on February 19, 2013, and had an effective grant date of May 9, 2013.
- (3) Nonqualified stock option granted at 100% of the closing market price of a share of our common stock on May 9, 2013, the effective date of the grant. One-third of the option is exercisable on the anniversary date of the grant in each of the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- (4) The period of restriction for this RSU grant lapses in thirds on the anniversary date of the grant in each of the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

2014 Compensation

Base Salary. In January 2014, the Compensation Committee established the salary levels for the Named Executive Officers, that became effective on February 10, 2014, based on a review of:

the base salaries of executives in the same or similar positions at the comparator companies that the Committee uses for benchmarking;

the area and level of job responsibilities of each executive;

inflationary factors; and

tenure and industry knowledge and experience.

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The following table sets forth the annualized base salary information for each of the Named Executive Officers as of February 10, 2014.

Named Executive Officer	2014 Annualized Base Salary	Dollar Increase Over Prior Year	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year
Kevin M. Modany	\$ 824,076	\$ 24,002	3.0%
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	\$ 412,000	\$ 12,000	3.0%
Eugene W. Feichtner	\$ 319,411	\$ 9,303	3.0%
June M. McCormack	\$ 285,094	\$ 8,303	3.0%
Glenn E. Tanner	\$ 266,880	\$ 7,773	3.0%

Short-Term Compensation. In March 2014, the Compensation Committee established a short-term compensation element for our executive officers that will be payable in early 2015, if certain management objectives (the 2014 Management Objectives) are accomplished during 2014. As with the 2013 Management Objectives, the 2014 Management Objectives are not in any way related to the enrollment of students or the award of financial aid to avoid violating the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. Instead, the 2014 Management Objectives consist of various business objectives that relate to certain initiatives that are part of our strategic plan. The 2014 Management Objectives and their relative weightings are as follows:

Management Objectives	Weight
1. Obtain requisite state and accrediting commission authorizations for corporate training, continuing education and/or test preparation programs.	20%
2. Design and implement an operational optimization plan to increase ITT/ESI's operational efficiencies for the corporation.	20%
3. Obtain requisite federal, state and accrediting commission authorizations for additional health science, technology and/or engineering programs at the ITT Technical Institutes at both the associate degree and diploma levels.	20%
4. Improve the 2014 ITT Technical Institute quarterly student evaluation average score.	10%
5. Revise and begin teaching the six identified high volume, high-impact program courses at the majority of ITT Technical Institute campuses.	10%
6. Acquire a training company to support strategic initiatives associated with The Center for Professional Development.	10%
7. Obtain requisite federal, state and accrediting commission authorizations for a dual high school diploma and associate degree program at an ITT Technical Institute.	5%
8. Obtain requisite federal, state and accrediting commission authorizations for additional nursing programs at the ITT Technical Institutes at both the associate and bachelor degree levels	5%

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The determination of the extent to which the 2014 Management Objectives are accomplished by our executive officers will be made by the Compensation Committee in early 2015. The Committee intends to assign one to five points to each 2014 Management Objective, based on the extent to which the Committee determines the objective was accomplished. The number of points assigned to each 2014 Management Objective will be multiplied by the weight associated with that 2014 Management Objective, resulting in a weighted number of points for that 2014 Management Objective. The weighted number of points for all of the 2014 Management Objectives will be added together, resulting in a total number of weighted points. The following table sets forth the maximum short-term compensation percentage that is associated with the total number of weighted points that are assigned to the 2014 Management Objectives by the Compensation Committee:

Total Weighted Points	Maximum Short-Term Compensation Percentage
4.76 - 5.00	200.0%
4.51 - 4.75	187.5%
4.26 - 4.50	175.0%
4.01 - 4.25	162.5%
3.76 - 4.00	150.0%
3.51 - 3.75	137.5%
3.26 - 3.50	125.0%
3.01 - 3.25	112.5%
2.76 - 3.00	100.0%
2.51 - 2.75	87.5%
2.26 - 2.50	75.0%
2.01 - 2.25	62.5%
1.76 - 2.00	50.0%
1.51 - 1.75	41.7%
1.26 - 1.50	33.3%
1.00 - 1.25	25.0%

To determine the maximum short-term compensation amount that an officer may receive, the maximum short-term compensation percentage (determined as described above) will be multiplied by a standard short-term compensation percentage of annualized base salary as of December 31, 2014, ranging from 32% to 100%, with the percentage depending on the officer's position, and the result will be multiplied by the officer's annualized base salary. The following table sets forth the 2014 standard short-term compensation percentage of annualized base salary as of December 31, 2014 for each of the Named Executive Officers:

Named Executive Officer	2014 Standard Short-Term Compensation Percentage of Annualized Base Salary
Kevin M. Modany	100%
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	65%
Eugene W. Feichtner	60%

June M. McCormack	60%
Glenn E. Tanner	60%

An executive officer's actual short-term compensation payment, however, may be more or less than the officer's potential short-term compensation as calculated as described above. An executive officer's actual short-term compensation amount will be based on the Compensation Committee's discretionary assessment of the officer's individual contribution toward accomplishing each 2014 Management Objective. Any 2014 short-term compensation payment will be made in cash. The Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, modify the terms of the short-term compensation element at any time before it is paid.

Equity-Based Compensation. In January 2014, the Compensation Committee reviewed market information regarding the form and grant value of equity awards granted at comparator companies and companies in the survey data provided by Towers Watson & Co. (Towers Watson). The Committee determined to continue its practice of granting equity awards to executives in an amount that had been based on the upper quartile range of peer practices based on the percentage of common stock outstanding when that analysis was conducted in 2011. As a result, for the 2014 annual equity grant, the Committee approved an award of the same number of shares to each executive that it had awarded in each of the prior three years, except in the case of Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was awarded the same number of shares as in the prior year, notwithstanding the fact that, due to changes in the price of our common stock, the grant value of the 2014 equity awards would not be in the upper quartile range of current peer practices.

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The following table sets forth information about the stock options and RSUs that were granted under the Amended 2006 Plan effective February 4, 2014 to each Named Executive Officer as described above.

Named Executive Officer	Stock Options			RSUs		Date Compensation Committee Took Action ⁽²⁾
	Number of Securities Underlying Option Granted	Exercise Price	Expiration Date	Number of RSUs	Grant Date ⁽¹⁾	
Kevin M. Modany	62,500 ⁽³⁾	\$ 27.94	02/04/21	28,125 ⁽⁴⁾	02/04/14	01/20/14
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick	15,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 27.94	02/04/21	6,750 ⁽⁴⁾	02/04/14	01/20/14
Eugene W. Feichtner	10,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 27.94	02/04/21	4,500 ⁽⁴⁾	02/04/14	01/20/14
June M. McCormack	10,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 27.94	02/04/21	4,500 ⁽⁴⁾	02/04/14	01/20/14
Glenn E. Tanner	10,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 27.94	02/04/21	4,500 ⁽⁴⁾	02/04/14	01/20/14

- (1) The effective date of the stock option and RSU grants.
- (2) The stock option and RSU grants were approved by the Compensation Committee during a Committee meeting on January 20, 2014, and had an effective grant date of February 4, 2014.
- (3) Nonqualified stock option granted at 100% of the closing market price of a share of our common stock on February 4, 2014, the effective date of the grant. One-third of the option is exercisable on the anniversary date of the grant in each of the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.
- (4) The period of restriction for this RSU grant lapses in thirds on the anniversary date of the grant in each of the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Other Elements of Compensation**Retirement Plans**

Qualified Retirement Savings. Our executives participate in our ESI 401(k) Plan, a qualified defined contribution plan, that is designed to provide substantially all of our employees with a tax-deferred, long-term savings vehicle. See Equity Compensation and Qualified Savings Plans *ESI 401(k) Plan*.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation. Due to federal limitations that preclude our highly-compensated employees from fully participating in the ESI 401(k) Plan, we established the ESI Excess Savings Plan, an unfunded, nonqualified deferred compensation plan for a select group of our management, including executive officers. We froze the ESI Excess Savings Plan, effective for plan years beginning on and after January 1, 2008, such that executives may no longer make elective deferrals and we no longer make contributions under the ESI Excess Savings Plan. Amounts previously credited to an executive under the ESI Excess Savings Plan, however, continue to accrue interest in accordance with the terms of the ESI Excess Savings Plan until those amounts are distributed pursuant to the plan's terms. See Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans *ESI Excess Savings Plan*.

In addition, we established the ESI Executive Deferred Bonus Compensation Plan (the *Deferred Bonus Plan*), an unfunded, nonqualified deferred compensation plan, for a select group of our management and highly-compensated employees, including the Named Executive Officers. The *Deferred Bonus Plan* allows eligible employees to defer payment of all or a portion of his or her annual bonus compensation and to earn interest on any annual bonus

compensation payable in the form of cash and deferred under the plan. Since the Committee did not establish an annual bonus award component of executive compensation for 2013, executives did not receive any compensation that they could elect to defer under the Deferred Bonus Plan with respect to 2013. See Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans *Deferred Bonus Plan*.

The terms of the ESI Excess Savings Plan and the Deferred Bonus Plan, including the interest rate on the earnings on the Named Executive Officers' account balances under each plan, are based on common and typical terms and types of nonqualified deferred compensation plans that had been adopted by other publicly traded companies at the time that we adopted those plans.

Pension Benefits. Pension benefits provide retirement compensation that is based on the salary and bonus compensation paid to the employee during his or her employment. We froze the benefit accruals under the ESI Pension Plan and ESI Excess Pension Plan for all participants in the plans on March 31, 2006, such that no further benefits accrue under those plans after March 31, 2006. Participants do, however, continue to be credited with vesting service and interest credits according to the terms of those plans. See Pension Plans *ESI Pension Plan* and *ESI Excess Pension Plan*.

Employee Benefits and Perquisites

Employee Benefits. All of our executives are eligible to participate in our employee benefits, which include medical and dental benefits, vision insurance, life insurance, flexible spending account, tuition reimbursement, disability insurance, vacation leave, sick leave, bereavement leave, ITT Technical Institute tuition discounts and an employee assistance program that can help employees find answers to various kinds of personal concerns by offering consultation, support, information, planning and referrals. The employee benefits are generally available on a non-discriminatory basis to all full-time and part-time regular employees.

Perquisites. We also provide limited perquisites to our executives, including the Named Executive Officers, that vary based on the executive's level. The perquisites include use of a company car for our Chief Executive Officer only, a tax return

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preparation and financial planning allowance, tickets to sporting, theater and other events, enhanced disability benefits, an annual physical examination, reimbursement for certain commuting expenses and relocation assistance for newly-hired executive officers from outside the Indianapolis metropolitan area whom we ask to relocate. The value and type of perquisites made available to our executives are based on the value and type of perquisites that had been made available to executives at other publicly-traded companies at the time that we began making those perquisites available, and at the time of each subsequent annual review by the Compensation Committee of those perquisites. The Compensation Committee believes that the limited perquisites assist in furthering the objectives of attracting, retaining and motivating executives, as well as helping our executives focus on their job responsibilities. The Compensation Committee also believes that our executives value the perquisites provided to them and, given that the cost to us of the perquisites is not significant, the Committee has determined to continue providing these perquisites to our executives.

The perquisites that we provided to our Named Executive Officers in 2013 are disclosed in the Summary Compensation Table and footnotes thereto. See Summary Compensation Table. In January 2014, the Compensation Committee approved the value and type of perquisites to be provided in 2014 to the Named Executive Officers, which are consistent with the value and type of perquisites provided to them in 2013. The aggregate incremental cost to us in 2014 for providing all of the 2014 perquisites to the Named Executive Officers is not expected to exceed \$150,000.

Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment or a Change In Control of Us

Senior Executive Severance Plan. Our executive officers, including the Named Executive Officers, participate in the ITT Educational Services, Inc. Senior Executive Severance Plan (the Senior Executive Severance Plan), which provides for severance benefits if:

we terminate the executive's employment, other than for cause, or when the executive terminates his or her employment for good reason, in each case within two years after the occurrence of a change in control of us; or

we terminate the executive's employment, other than for cause, if a change in control of us is imminent. The benefits vary depending on the executive's level and include, among other things, two or three times the executive's base salary and bonus and a stipend equal to two or three times the annual cost of certain employee benefits. See Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control Senior Executive Severance Plan.

The Compensation Committee believes that a change in control transaction, or potential change in control transaction, would create uncertainty regarding the continued employment of our executives. This is because many change in control transactions result in significant organizational changes, particularly at the senior executive level. In order to encourage our executives to remain employed with us during an important time when their continued employment in connection with or following a transaction is often uncertain and to help keep our executives focused on our business rather than on their personal financial security, we believe that providing certain of our executives with severance benefits upon the specified terminations of employment is in the best interests of our company and our shareholders.

The benefits under the Senior Executive Severance Plan are not payable merely because a change in control transaction occurs or is imminent. Instead, payment of the severance benefits is only triggered if a change in control has occurred or is imminent and certain types of termination of employment occur within certain limited time periods. The Compensation Committee has determined that this double trigger requirement is appropriate and reasonable.

If benefits are triggered under the Senior Executive Severance Plan, our Chief Executive Officer would be entitled to payments under the three times multiplier and the other covered executives would be entitled to payments under the two times multiplier. Our Chief Executive Officer would also be entitled to certain benefits that would not be available to the other covered executives, including that our Chief Executive Officer would receive a tax gross-up payment on any excise taxes and that his severance benefits would not be limited in the event of the imposition of an excise tax. The Compensation Committee believes that our Chief Executive Officer should receive the higher multiplier and the enhanced benefits given his high level of responsibility and the substantial duties that he has with us, as well as the fact that it is common market practice for a chief executive officer to receive a higher level of severance benefits than other executive officers.

The amount and type of severance pay made available to our executive officers are based on common and typical amounts and types of severance pay that were made available to executives by other publicly-traded companies at the time that these benefits were determined.

Other Plans. In addition, awards granted under our equity compensation plans and all or a portion of the contributions, benefits and earnings under our qualified savings plan, nonqualified deferred compensation plans and pension plans may vest and/or become payable to the participating employees, including the Named Executive Officers, if the participating employee's employment terminates in certain situations or we undergo a change in control. See Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change In Control. The accelerated vesting and payments are useful in providing security to our executives and helps them to focus on their job responsibilities, instead of the safety of compensation that they have previously been awarded or paid. Further, the accelerated vesting of equity compensation awards upon a change in control:

provides employees with the same opportunities as shareholders, who are free to sell their equity at the time of the change in control event and thereby realize the value created at the time of the transaction;

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ensures that employees do not have the fate of their outstanding equity tied to the future success of the new and different company that results from the change in control;

can be a strong retention device during change in control discussions, particularly for those employees whose equity represents a significant portion of their total pay package; and

treats all employees the same regardless of their employment status after the transaction.

Process for Establishing Compensation. The Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors has overall responsibility and authority for approving and evaluating the compensation programs and policies pertaining to our executives and Directors. Each year, the Compensation Committee reviews all elements of all of our executive officers' compensation and the internal pay equity of our Chief Executive Officer's compensation compared to our other executive officers' compensation. The Compensation Committee also annually reviews the tally of total compensation of our executives in order to determine that the amount of compensation is within appropriate competitive parameters. The tally information is not, however, a key factor in the Committee's current compensation decisions, because the tally information is reflective of past competitive market practice.

The Compensation Committee has met, and will continue to meet, in executive sessions which are not attended by any of our employees. The Committee regularly reports its activities to our Board of Directors.

When making executive compensation decisions, the Compensation Committee also considers, for all executives other than our Chief Executive Officer, the recommendation of our Chief Executive Officer. Our Chief Executive Officer recommends salary levels, short-term compensation amounts, equity-based compensation awards and perquisites for our other executives based on their salary grade level. Our Chief Executive Officer's compensation is determined solely by the Compensation Committee with the assistance of the Committee's independent compensation consultant. The Compensation Committee applies the same principles for executive compensation in determining our Chief Executive Officer's compensation that it applies in determining the compensation of our other executive officers. The Compensation Committee has established a higher level of compensation for our Chief Executive Officer than the levels for our other executive officers, due to:

the high level of responsibility that he has with us;

the substantial duties and responsibilities that he has to us; and

the fact that the market and comparator compensation information demonstrates higher levels of compensation for chief executive officers both within and outside of our industry.

Independent Compensation Consultant. The Compensation Committee directly retains consultants from independent compensation consulting firms to provide advice on aspects of our executive and Director compensation programs. The Committee requests written reports and holds meetings with the consultants, which are not attended by any of our employees, in order to obtain independent opinions on compensation proposals. The independent compensation consultants help the Committee determine the amount and, where applicable, the formula for each element of the compensation program for each executive. The independent compensation consultants also assist the Committee in selecting the companies used for benchmarking and comparison purposes. The Compensation Committee retained the

independent compensation consulting firm Farient to advise it on 2013 compensation determinations and retained the independent compensation consulting firm Towers Watson in the later part of 2013 to advise it on 2014 compensation determinations.

Determinations. In determining and recommending the compensation of our executives, the Compensation Committee consults with its independent compensation consulting firms and, along with our Chief Executive Officer, makes assessments after deliberate and thorough review and consideration of various factors. In 2013 and 2014, these factors included:

the competitive marketplace and, in particular, how the level of an executive's compensation compares with the compensation paid to executives in the same or similar positions and with similar responsibilities at comparator companies;

the level and area of job responsibilities of the executive;

inflationary factors; and

tenure and industry knowledge and experience.

In January 2013, the Compensation Committee met in executive session to review a tally of the total compensation received by each of the executive officers in 2012 and information provided by Farient. The Committee noted that there had not been any clarification by the ED regarding the types of compensation that are prohibited and which activities and employees are covered by the Incentive Compensation Prohibition and, therefore, it would continue to avoid basing executive compensation on performance-related metrics. In February 2013, the Committee determined to continue the short-term compensation element of executive compensation, and it established the management objectives for 2013 under such element. See *Compensation Elements* [2013 Compensation Short-Term Compensation](#).

In January 2014, the Compensation Committee met in executive session to review a tally of the total compensation received by each of the executive officers in 2013 and information provided by Towers Watson. The Committee noted that there still had not been any clarification regarding the types of compensation that are prohibited and which activities and employees are covered by the Incentive Compensation Prohibition and, therefore, it would continue to avoid basing executive compensation on performance-related metrics. In January 2014, the Committee determined to continue the short-term compensation element of executive compensation, and it established the management objectives for 2014 under such element. See *Compensation Elements* [2014 Compensation Short-Term Compensation](#).

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Shareholder Feedback. In October 2013 and January 2014, the Compensation Committee considered the fact that, at the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, our shareholders approved the compensation paid to our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in the Proxy Statement for our 2013 Annual Meeting, and that the votes cast for that advisory proposal totaled approximately 54% of the shares represented at the 2013 Annual Meeting. The Committee also considered discussions that our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer had prior to the 2013 Annual Meeting with certain of our shareholders that own a significant percentage of our common stock regarding our executive compensation program and any concerns that such shareholders had related to it. Our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer was told by some of those shareholders that while they would prefer that we base executive compensation on performance-related metrics, as we did prior to 2011, they understand that we have concluded that to do so would present a significant risk of violating the Incentive Compensation Prohibition. Despite understanding these limitations on our executive compensation program, some of those shareholders may be required to follow formulaic internal or external voting guidelines and, therefore, may be forced to cast a vote against our executive compensation proposal when otherwise they may not have. In addition, some of the shareholders expressed their support for the Compensation Committee's objective that the compensation of executives be reflective of the competitive marketplace in an effort to attract, retain and motivate talented executives. None of the shareholders that our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer talked to identified any other areas of concern related to our executive compensation program. The Compensation Committee evaluated the feedback received from these shareholders and the results of the 2013 advisory vote on compensation, and reiterated that it too would prefer to include performance-based metrics in our executive compensation program, but that the risk of violating the Incentive Compensation Prohibition is too high. As a result, the Committee determined that it is not able to make changes to the program at this time to address concerns related to the lack of performance-based metrics. The Committee noted that it continues to monitor the ED for any guidance that might reduce the risk of certain types of performance-based compensation violating the Incentive Compensation Prohibition.

Equity-Based Compensation. The Compensation Committee is responsible for determining equity-based compensation paid to our executives. All equity-based compensation awards to our executives at the Senior Vice President level and above are granted exclusively by our Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has delegated limited authority to our Chief Executive Officer to grant equity-based compensation awards to our newly-hired executives below the Senior Vice President level and other key employees.

Equity-based compensation is granted to our executives and other key employees under the following circumstances:

the Compensation Committee has typically made grants to our executives and other key employees annually during its first regularly scheduled meeting of the calendar year, which grants become effective prospectively;

the Compensation Committee has typically made grants to our newly-hired executives at the Senior Vice President level and above at a Committee meeting occurring either:

prior to the date that the executive's employment with us begins, in which case the effective date of the grant is typically the executive's first day of employment with us but, if the markets are closed on that day, is the next subsequent day that the markets are open; or

after the executive's employment with us begins, in which case the effective date of the grant is the date of the Committee meeting or a subsequent date specified by the Committee at its meeting; and

pursuant to authority delegated to him by the Compensation Committee, our Chief Executive Officer typically grants equity-based compensation to our newly-hired executives below the Senior Vice President level and other key employees on the newly-hired employee's first day of employment with us.

In each of the above circumstances, the exercise price of any stock option granted is the closing market price of a share of our common stock on the effective date of the stock option grant. In addition, the number of any RSUs or shares of restricted stock is either determined prior to the effective date of grant or is based on the closing market price of a share of our common stock on the effective date of the RSU or restricted stock grant.

We do not time our release of material non-public information for the purpose of affecting the value of our executives compensation, nor do we time our grants of equity-based compensation to take advantage of material non-public information. Nevertheless, our process for granting equity-based compensation (as described above) may result in equity-based compensation, including stock options, being granted to our executives and other key employees at times when our Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee is in possession of material non-public information about us. This possibility is not taken into account in determining whether to make the equity-based compensation awards or the amount or value of those awards.

Benchmarking. The Compensation Committee believes that compensation decisions are complex and should be made after a review of the compensation levels paid to executives in the same or similar positions at other comparator companies. Although the Compensation Committee does not rely solely on benchmarking to determine any element of compensation or overall compensation, the Compensation Committee does believe that compensation data are important to the decisions made regarding the competitive positioning of the Company's compensation levels.

In setting and administering the compensation program and policies for our executives, the Committee attempts to target:

the cash portion of the compensation of our executives to the median of the range of the cash compensation provided to executives of comparator companies, based on the dollar amount of such compensation; and

the equity-based compensation of our executives not to exceed the upper quarter of the range of equity-based compensation provided to executives of comparator companies, based on the number of shares awarded as a percentage of the number of shares outstanding.

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This is intended to result in targeting the overall total direct compensation of our executives to the upper third of the range of compensation provided to executives of comparator companies. The Committee targets the upper third of the range, because it believes that part of the range will help us attract and retain a higher than average level of executive.

The companies used for the comparisons vary from time to time. For 2013 compensation determinations, the Compensation Committee benchmarked the appropriateness and competitiveness of our executive compensation program against a market composite that consisted of 13 companies in our industry and a subset of six of those market comparator companies that were selected by Farient based on their size, type of operations and longevity in the industry. The 13 companies in our industry that were used included:

American Public Education, Inc.;	Education Management Corporation;
Apollo Education Group, Inc.;	Grand Canyon Education, Inc.;
Bridgepoint Education, Inc.;	Learning Tree International, Inc.;
Capella Education Company;	Lincoln Educational Services Corporation;
Career Education Corp.;	Strayer Education, Inc.; and
Corinthian Colleges, Inc.;	Universal Technical Institute, Inc.
DeVry Education Group, Inc.;	

The six companies that were included in the industry subset were as follows:

Apollo Education Group, Inc.;	DeVry Education Group, Inc.;
Career Education Corp.;	Education Management Corporation; and
Corinthian Colleges, Inc.;	Strayer Education, Inc.

In order to provide benchmark data for executive positions not included in proxy materials, the Compensation Committee also reviewed compensation information in connection with its 2013 compensation determinations that is contained in the:

2011 Mercer Executive Compensation Database, which consists of a broad market survey of companies that generated between \$1 billion and \$2.5 billion in annual revenue; and

2012 Towers Watson General Industry Top Management Compensation Report, which consists of a broad market survey of companies that generated between \$500 million and \$2.5 billion in annual revenue.

For 2014 compensation determinations, the Compensation Committee reviewed compensation information provided by Towers Watson and contained in the 2013/2014 Towers Watson Compensation DataBank (Towers Watson Survey) and the 2013/2014 Mercer Executive Compensation Database (Mercer Survey). The Towers Watson Survey consisted of 241 companies with less than \$3 billion in annual revenue. The Mercer Survey consisted of 445 companies. The Compensation Committee did not select specific companies from among the survey participants.

Information from the surveys was adjusted to our company's size by using regression analysis to reflect each executive's scope of revenue responsibility.

Additionally, our Compensation Committee used information from proxy statements of a company-specific peer group as a supplement to the general industry published survey data, which remains a primary data source given the similarity in size to our company of the companies included. The proxy peer group data was primarily used for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer positions, because these positions are most directly comparable to the positions at our company. The proxy peer group companies were used for industry financial comparison purposes and as a source of data for compensation plan design characteristics. In consultation with Towers Watson, the Compensation Committee considered the following characteristics in choosing which companies to include in the peer group:

U.S.-based companies that either compete with our company for market share or operate in similar industries as our company;

competitors for senior executive talent;

revenue and market capitalization; and

the degree to which certain companies list our company as a compensation peer.

As part of its engagement, Towers Watson reviewed the peer group used in 2013 and Towers Watson recommended, and the Compensation Committee approved, the following changes to the peer group:

removed Learning Tree International, Inc., due to its revenue size relative to our company; and

added K12 Inc., because of its industry alignment and size relative to our company.

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As a result, the Compensation Committee reviewed proxy data obtained from proxy materials of the following 13 companies in our industry:

American Public Education, Inc.;	Education Management Corporation;
Apollo Education Group, Inc.;	Grand Canyon Education, Inc.;
Bridgepoint Education, Inc.;	K12 Inc.;
Capella Education Company;	Lincoln Educational Services Corporation;
Career Education Corp.;	Strayer Education, Inc.; and
Corinthian Colleges, Inc.;	Universal Technical Institute, Inc.
DeVry Education Group, Inc.;	

Additional Compensation Matters.

Clawback, Stock Ownership and Hedging Policies. We do not have any policies regarding automatic adjustment or recovery of compensation paid or awarded to our executives in the event any of the performance measures upon which that compensation was paid or awarded are restated or adjusted, such that the compensation paid or awarded would have been less under the restated or adjusted performance measures.

We do not impose any specific equity or security ownership requirements on our executives. We believe that the equity-based compensation paid to our executives serves to align their interests with those of our shareholders. We believe that it is improper and inappropriate for any employee or Director to engage in short-term or speculative transactions involving our securities. It is our policy that our executives and Directors are prohibited from purchasing or selling any publicly traded options for our securities, including the trading of any call or put, the writing of any call or put, hedging or the use of collars.

The Impact of Accounting and Tax Treatments on the Compensation. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC") limits the allowable deduction for compensation paid or accrued with respect to the chief executive officer and each of the three other most highly compensated executive officers (other than the chief financial officer) of a publicly held corporation to no more than \$1 million per year. This limitation does not apply to compensation that meets the requirements under Section 162(m) and the regulations promulgated thereunder for qualified performance-based compensation. Our equity-based compensation plans have been approved by our shareholders and include a fixed limit on the number of stock options that may be granted to any individual in any given year, and the exercise price is based on the fair market value of our stock on the date of grant. As a result, any future gains that may be realized on the stock options granted under our equity-based compensation plans would be exempt from the \$1 million limit on deductible compensation under Section 162(m). RSUs granted under our equity compensation plans, however, are subject to the 162(m) deduction limitation because the vesting of those RSUs is based on the passage of time instead of performance conditions. Further, the Committee's ability to maximize the tax deductibility of other forms of compensation beginning July 1, 2011 is limited by the Incentive Compensation Prohibition, because those regulations can be reasonably interpreted to prohibit the payment of performance-based compensation.

Section 409A of the IRC provides certain requirements for deferred compensation arrangements. Those requirements, among other things, limit flexibility with respect to the time and form of payment of deferred compensation. If a payment or award constitutes deferred compensation subject to Section 409A and the applicable requirements are not

satisfied, the recipient could be subject to tax on the award and all other deferred compensation of the same type, and an additional 20% tax and interest at the underpayment rate plus 1%, at the time the legally binding right to the payment or award arises or, if later, when that right ceases to be subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. Payments or awards under our plans and arrangements either are intended to not constitute deferred compensation for Section 409A purposes (and will thereby be exempt from Section 409A's requirements) or, if they constitute deferred compensation, are intended to comply with the Section 409A statutory provisions and final regulations.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act with our management. Based on that review and discussions, the Compensation Committee recommended to our Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and in our Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders for filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Compensation Committee
John F. Cozzi
James D. Fowler, Jr.
Samuel L. Odle
John A. Yena, Chair

Compensation-Related Risk Assessment

Our Compensation Committee conducted an assessment of the risks related to our compensation policies and practices in January 2014. In conducting this assessment, the Compensation Committee noted several features of our compensation programs that reduce the likelihood of excessive risk-taking, including the following:

We have established internal controls, enterprise risk management and a compliance program to discourage and identify any excessive risk-taking by our employees.

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There is a balanced mix of cash, equity, annual and longer-term components in the compensation program for our executives.

Due to the Incentive Compensation Regulations, our compensation programs are not based on the performance of our employees.

While our short-term compensation element is based on certain management objectives for a particular year:

the maximum short-term compensation percentage is capped at 200% of the standard short-term percentage of our executives' annualized base salary, to protect against disproportionately large shorter-term incentives;

the Compensation Committee has substantial discretion on which to base the actual amount of the short-term compensation payments, including the ability to consider and reduce a payment amount if the Committee determines that an executive caused us to incur unnecessary or excessive risk;

the management objectives include many different business objectives that are company-wide objectives, as opposed to individual objectives, which encourage decision-making that is in the best long-term interests of our company and shareholders; and

the management objectives are not unreasonable or clearly unattainable without excessive risk-taking.

A significant portion of our executives' total compensation consists of equity-based long-term awards, most of which vest over a period of three years, which encourages our executives to focus on sustaining our long-term interests. The equity grants are also made annually, so executives always have unvested awards that could decrease in value if our business is not managed for the long term.

Some of our non-executive employees are eligible to receive equity awards. For those non-executive employees who are eligible to receive equity awards, the equity awards encourage those employees to focus on our long-term interests.

Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee believes that our compensation policies and practices encourage behaviors that are aligned with our long-term interests, and that numerous factors, such as the lack of performance-related incentives, dissuade our employees from taking risks for short-term gain. As a result, the Compensation Committee determined that any risks arising from our compensation policies and practices are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation of the Named Executive Officers for each of our last three completed fiscal years.

Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal Years 2013, 2012 and 2011

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Bonus ⁽²⁾	Stock Awards ⁽³⁾	Option Awards ⁽⁴⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ⁽⁵⁾	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation		All Other Compensation ⁽⁷⁾	Total ⁽⁸⁾
							Earnings	Other		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	
Kevin M. Modany Chief Executive Officer	2013	\$ 798,596	\$ 0	\$ 543,094	\$ 572,500	\$ 1,000,093	\$ 3,011	\$ 55,333	\$ 2,972,627	
	2012	\$ 788,250	\$ 985,313	\$ 4,962,439	\$ 1,960,000	\$ 0	\$ 10,857	\$ 56,525	\$ 8,763,384	
	2011	\$ 783,438	\$ 1,153,500	\$ 788,308	\$ 3,612,500	\$ 0	\$ 10,664	\$ 64,044	\$ 6,412,454	
Daniel M. Fitzpatrick Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2013	\$ 391,915	\$ 0	\$ 130,343	\$ 137,400	\$ 325,000	\$ 0	\$ 19,468	\$ 1,004,126	
	2012	\$ 334,905	\$ 272,448	\$ 930,556	\$ 344,960	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,722	\$ 1,898,591	
	2011	\$ 330,000	\$ 324,000	\$ 381,101	\$ 476,850	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,976	\$ 1,527,927	
Eugene W. Feichtner Executive Vice President and President, ITT Technical Institute Division	2013	\$ 309,535	\$ 0	\$ 86,895	\$ 91,600	\$ 232,581	\$ 214	\$ 10,949	\$ 731,774	
	2012	\$ 305,147	\$ 229,144	\$ 846,903	\$ 313,600	\$ 0	\$ 61,046	\$ 11,454	\$ 1,767,294	
	2011	\$ 300,625	\$ 295,000	\$ 481,983	\$ 289,000	\$ 0	\$ 75,601	\$ 11,499	\$ 1,453,708	
Aime M. McCormack Executive Vice President and President, Online Division	2013	\$ 258,596	\$ 0	\$ 86,895	\$ 91,600	\$ 207,593	\$ 0	\$ 10,794	\$ 655,478	
	2012	\$ 272,363	\$ 204,525	\$ 744,760	\$ 313,600	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12,322	\$ 1,547,570	
	2011	\$ 268,250	\$ 263,000	\$ 762,897	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,145	\$ 1,307,292	
Glenn E. Tanner Executive Vice President, Chief Marketing Officer	2013	\$ 258,628	\$ 0	\$ 86,895	\$ 91,600	\$ 194,330	\$ 732	\$ 8,741	\$ 640,926	
	2012	\$ 254,956	\$ 191,459	\$ 733,411	\$ 313,600	\$ 0	\$ 21,105	\$ 10,534	\$ 1,525,065	
	2011	\$ 251,025	\$ 246,600	\$ 752,552	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,779	\$ 9,484	\$ 1,288,440	

(1) Amounts shown represent the dollar value of base salary earned during each of the years indicated.

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