

COPART INC
Form 10-Q
June 11, 2012

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the quarterly period ended April 30, 2012

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: 0-23255

COPART, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

4665 Business Center Drive, Fairfield, CA 94534

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(707) 639-5000

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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(§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES ☒ NO ☐

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

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

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of June 7, 2012: 127,166,914

Copart, Inc.

Index to the Quarterly Report

April 30, 2012

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Copart, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share amounts)
(Unaudited)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Copart, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Copart, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Copart, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Copart, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
April 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

The Company provides vehicle sellers with a full range of services to process and sell vehicles over the Internet through the Company's Virtual Bidding Second Generation (VB²) Internet auction-style sales technology. Sellers are primarily insurance companies but also include banks and financial institutions, charities, car dealerships, fleet operators, and vehicle rental companies. The Company sells principally to licensed vehicle dismantlers, rebuilders, repair licensees, used vehicle dealers and exporters; however at certain locations, the Company sells directly to the general public. The majority of vehicles sold on behalf of insurance companies are either damaged vehicles deemed a total loss or not economically repairable by the insurance companies or are recovered stolen vehicles for which an insurance settlement with the vehicle owner has already been made. The Company offers vehicle sellers a full range of services that expedite each stage of the vehicle sales process, minimize administrative and processing costs and maximize the ultimate sales price. In the United States and Canada, or North America, the Company sells vehicles primarily as an agent and derives revenue primarily from fees paid by vehicle sellers and vehicle buyers as well as related fees for services such as towing and storage. In the United Kingdom, or UK, the Company operates both on a principal basis, purchasing the salvage vehicle outright from the insurance company and reselling the vehicle for its own account, and as an agent.

In January 2012, we changed the state in which we are incorporated (the "Reincorporation"), and are now incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. All references to "we," "us," "our," or "the Company" herein refer to the California corporation prior to the date of the Reincorporation, and to the Delaware corporation on and after the date of the Reincorporation. As a result of the Reincorporation, for the nine months ended April 30, 2012, the Company reclassified \$13,000 to common stock, par value to reflect the change in par value from no par to \$.0001 per share.

In March 2012, there was a one-for-one stock dividend of our common stock. The stock dividend entitled each shareholder of record on March 23, 2012, to receive one additional share of common stock for every one share owned. The additional shares issued as a result of the stock dividend were distributed after close of trading on March 28, 2012. The stock dividend increased the number of shares of common stock outstanding and all per share amounts have been adjusted for the stock dividend. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including its foreign wholly-owned subsidiaries, Copart Canada, Inc. (Copart Canada) and Copart Europe Limited (Copart Europe) which currently operates solely in the UK. Significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Copart Canada was incorporated in January 2003 and Copart Europe was incorporated in June 2007.

In the opinion of the management of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (which are normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly its financial position as of April 30, 2012 and July 31, 2011, its consolidated statement of income for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, its consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, and consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended April 30, 2012

and 2011. Interim results for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period, or for the entire year ending July 31, 2012. These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, vehicle pooling costs, self-insured reserves, allowance for doubtful accounts, income taxes, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, long-lived asset and goodwill impairment calculations and contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company provides a portfolio of services to its sellers and buyers that facilitate the sale and delivery of a vehicle from seller to buyer. These services include the ability to use the Company's Internet sales technology and vehicle delivery, loading, title processing, preparation and storage. The Company evaluates multiple-element arrangements relative to its member and seller agreements.

The services provided to the seller of a vehicle involve disposing of a vehicle on the seller's behalf and, under most of the Company's current North American contracts, collecting the proceeds from the member. On August 1, 2010, the Company prospectively adopted Accounting Standard Update 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* (ASU 2009-13). Upon adoption of this standard, pre-sale services, including towing, title processing, preparation and storage, sale fees and other enhancement service fees meet the criteria for separate units of accounting. The revenue associated with each service is recognized upon completion of the respective service, net of applicable rebates or allowances. For certain sellers who are charged a proportionate fee based on high bid of the vehicle, the revenue associated with the pre-sale services is recognized upon completion of the sale when the total arrangement is fixed and determinable. The selling price of each service is determined based on management's best estimate and allotted based on the relative selling price method.

Vehicle sales, where vehicles are purchased and remarketed on the Company's own behalf, are recognized on the sale date, which is typically the point of high bid acceptance. Upon high bid acceptance, a legal binding contract is formed with the member, and the gross sales price is recorded as revenue.

The Company also provides a number of services to the buyer of the vehicle, charging a separate fee for each service. Each of these services has been assessed to determine whether the requirements have been met to separate them into units of accounting within a multiple-element arrangement. The Company has concluded that the sale and the post-sale services are separate units of accounting. The fees for sale services are recognized upon completion of the sale, and the fees for the post-sale services are recognized upon successful completion of those services using the relative selling price method.

The Company also charges members an annual registration fee for the right to participate in its vehicle sales program, which is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement, and relist and late-payment fees, which are recognized upon receipt of payment by the member. No provision for returns has been established, as all sales are final with no right of return, although the Company provides for bad debt expense in the case of non-performance by its members or sellers.

The Company allocates arrangement consideration based upon management's best estimate of the selling price of the separate units of accounting contained within an arrangement containing multiple deliverables. Significant inputs in the Company's estimates of the selling price of separate units of accounting include market and pricing trends, pricing customization and practices, and profit objectives for the services.

Vehicle Pooling Costs

The Company defers in vehicle pooling costs certain yard operation expenses associated with vehicles consigned to and received by the Company, but not sold as of the end of the period. The Company quantifies the deferred costs using a calculation that includes the number of vehicles at its facilities at the beginning and end of the period, the number of vehicles sold during the period and an allocation of certain yard operation costs of the period. The primary expenses allocated and deferred are certain facility costs, labor, transportation, and vehicle processing. If the allocation factors change, then yard operation expenses could increase or decrease correspondingly in the future. These costs are expensed as vehicles are sold in the subsequent periods on an average cost basis.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740), a two-step approach is applied to the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The first step is to determine if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained in an audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in its provision for income taxes line of its condensed consolidated statements of income.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company is the US dollar. The Canadian dollar and the British pound are the functional currencies of the Company's foreign subsidiaries, Copart Canada and Copart Europe, respectively, as they are the primary currencies within the economic environment in which each subsidiary operates. The original equity investment in the respective subsidiaries is translated at historical rates. Assets and liabilities of the respective subsidiary's operations are translated into US dollars at period-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated into US dollars at average exchange rates in effect during each reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation of each subsidiary's financial statements are reported in other comprehensive income.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company records its financial assets and liabilities at fair value in accordance with the framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (see Note 3). In accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820), as amended by Accounting Standards Update 2011-04, the Company considers fair value as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants under current market conditions. This framework establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value:

The amounts recorded for financial instruments in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, which included cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values as of April 30, 2012 and July 31, 2011, due to the short-term nature of those instruments. See Note 4 for fair value disclosures related to the Company's long-term debt.

Derivatives and Hedging

The Company has entered into interest rate swaps to eliminate interest rate risk on the Company's variable rate Term Loan, and the swaps are designated as effective cash flow hedges under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (see Note 5). Each quarter, the Company measures hedge effectiveness using the "hypothetical derivative method" and records in earnings any hedge ineffectiveness with the effective portion of the hedges change in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income or loss.

Assets Held for Sale

The Company has removed certain assets from operations and offered them for sale. These assets, which consist primarily of an airplane and certain real estate, are reflected at their fair market value in the financial statements and are a level II fair value measurement based on sales transactions of similar assets.

Segments and Other Geographic Reporting

The Company's North American region and its United Kingdom region are considered two separate operating segments, which have been aggregated into one reportable segment because they share similar economic characteristics.

NOTE 2 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in checking and money market accounts. The Company periodically invests its excess cash in money market funds and US Treasury Bills. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are placed with high credit quality financial institutions. The Company

generally classifies its investment portfolio not otherwise qualifying as cash and cash equivalents as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported as a component of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income. Unrealized losses are charged against income when a decline in the fair market value of an individual security is determined to be other than temporary. Realized gains and losses on investments are included in interest income.

NOTE 3 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820), as amended by Accounting Standards Update 2011-04, the Company considers fair value as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants under current market conditions. As such, fair value is a market based measurement determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing

an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, ASC 820 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows: (Level I) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; (Level II) inputs other than the quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly; and (Level III) unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the Company to develop its own assumptions. This hierarchy requires the Company to use observable market data, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value.

NOTE 4 - Credit Facility

The Company entered into a Credit Facility Agreement (Credit Facility) in December 2010 that provides on an unsecured basis: (i) a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility, including a \$100.0 million alternative currency borrowing sublimit and a \$50.0 million letter of credit sublimit (Revolving Credit) and (ii) a term loan facility of \$400.0 million (Term Loan). On September 29, 2011, the Company amended the credit agreement increasing the amount of the term loan facility from \$400.0 million to \$500.0 million.

The Term Loan, which at April 30, 2012 had \$462.5 million outstanding, amortizes \$18.8 million each quarter beginning December 31, 2011 with all outstanding borrowings due on December 14, 2015. All amounts borrowed under the Term Loan may be prepaid without premium or penalty.

Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facility bear interest, subject to certain restrictions, at a fluctuating rate based on (i) the Eurocurrency Rate, (ii) the Federal Funds Rate or (iii) the Prime Rate as described in the Credit Facility. The Company has entered into two interest rate swaps (see Note 5) to exchange its variable interest rate payments commitment for fixed interest rate payments on the Term Loan balance which, at April 30, 2012 totaled \$462.5 million. The Company's interest rate at April 30, 2012 is the 0.24% Eurocurrency Rate plus the 1.75% Applicable Rate. The Applicable Rate can fluctuate between 1.5% and 2.0% depending on the Company's consolidated net leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility). The carrying amount of the Credit Facility is comprised of borrowing under which interest accrues under a fluctuating interest rate structure. Accordingly, the carrying value approximates fair value.

Amounts borrowed under the Revolving Credit may be repaid and reborrowed until the maturity date, which is December 14, 2015. The Credit Facility requires the Company to pay a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit. The commitment fee ranges from 0.075% to 0.125% per annum depending on the Company's leverage ratio. The Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit at the end of the period.

The Credit Facility contains customary representations and warranties and may place certain business operating restrictions on us relating to, among other things, indebtedness, liens and other encumbrances, investments, mergers and acquisitions, asset sales, dividends and distributions and redemptions of capital stock. In addition, the Credit Facility provides for the following financial covenants: (i) earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA); (ii) leverage ratio; (iii) interest coverage ratio; and (iv) limitations on capital expenditures. The Credit Facility contains events of default that include, among others, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, violation of covenants, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, cross-defaults to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and insolvency defaults, material judgments, invalidity of the loan documents and events constituting a change of control. The Company is in compliance with all covenants as of April 30, 2012.

NOTE 5 - Derivatives and Hedging

The Company has entered into two interest rate swaps to exchange its variable interest rate payments commitment for fixed interest rate payments on the Term Loan balance which, at April 30, 2012 totaled \$462.5 million. The first swap fixed the Company's interest rate at 85 basis points plus the Applicable Rate as outlined in the Credit Facility on the first \$350.0 million of its term debt. The second swap fixed the Company's interest rate at 69 basis points plus the Applicable Rate as outlined in the Credit Facility on the next \$112.5 million of its term debt.

The swap is a designated effective cash flow hedge under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, and is recorded in other liabilities at its fair value, which at April 30, 2012 is \$3.0 million. Each quarter, the Company measures hedge effectiveness using the "hypothetical derivative method" and records in earnings any hedge ineffectiveness with the effective portion of the hedge's change in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income or loss.

The notional amount of the swap amortizes until all outstanding borrowings are due on the Term Loan on December 14, 2015 (see Note 4). At April 30, 2012, the notional amount of the interest rate swaps was equal to the Term Loan balance, \$462.5 million. The notional amount of the two derivative transactions amortizes \$18.8 million per quarter through September 30, 2015 and \$200.0 million on December 14, 2015.

The hedge provided by the swap could prove to be ineffective for a number of reasons, including early retirement of the Term Loan, as allowed under the Credit Facility, or in the event the counterparty to the interest rate swap is determined in the future to not be creditworthy. The Company has no plans for early retirement of the Term Loan.

The interest rate swaps are classified within Level II of the fair value hierarchy as the derivatives are valued using observable inputs. The Company determines fair value of the derivative utilizing observable market data of swap rates and basis rates. These inputs are placed into a pricing model using a discounted cash flow methodology in order to calculate the mark-to-market value of the interest rate swap.

The fair value of the derivative, a level II financial instrument, is (in thousands):

NOTE 6 - Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table sets forth amortizable intangible assets by major asset class as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

Aggregate amortization expense on amortizable intangible assets was \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and \$3.4 million and \$3.4 million for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill is as follows (in thousands):

NOTE 7 - Net Income Per Share

There were no material adjustments to net income in calculating diluted net income per share. The table below reconciles basic weighted shares outstanding to diluted weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands):

Excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation were 2,291,660 and 2,924,550 stock options for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, because their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation were 2,163,173 and 6,257,560 stock options for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE 8 - Stock-based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock option awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. The following is a summary of option activity for the Company's stock options for the nine months ended April 30, 2012:

The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying awards and the quoted price of the Company's common stock for the 16,653,594 options that were in-the-money at April 30, 2012.

The table below sets forth the stock-based compensation recognized by the Company:

NOTE 9 - Common Stock Repurchases

On September 22, 2011, the Company's board of directors approved a 40 million share increase in the Company's stock repurchase program, bringing the total current authorization to 98 million shares. The repurchases may be effected through solicited or unsolicited transactions in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. No time limit has been placed on the duration of the stock repurchase program. Subject to applicable securities laws, such repurchases will be made at such times and in such amounts as the Company deems appropriate and may be discontinued at any time. The Company repurchased 6,080,708 shares of its common stock during the nine months ended April 30, 2012, at a weighted average price of \$22.18 per share totaling \$134.9 million. The Company repurchased 7,382,736 shares of its common stock during the nine months ended April 30, 2011 at a weighted average price of \$18.66 per share totaling \$137.7 million. The total number of shares repurchased under the program as of April 30, 2012 was 46,986,782 and 51,013,218 shares were available for repurchase under the program.

Additionally, on January 14, 2011, the Company completed a tender offer to purchase up to 21,052,630 shares of its common stock at a price of \$19.00 per share. In connection with the tender offer, the Company accepted for purchase 24,344,176 shares of its common stock. The shares accepted for purchase are comprised of the 21,052,630 shares the Company offered to purchase and an additional 3,291,546 shares purchased pursuant to the Company's right to purchase additional shares up to 2% of its outstanding shares. The shares purchased as a result of the tender offer are not part of the Company's repurchase

program. The purchase of the shares of common stock was funded by the proceeds relating to the issuance of long term debt. The impact dilutive earnings per share of all repurchased shares on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 is \$0.02.

In the second, third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2011, and first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2012, certain executive officers exercised stock options through cashless exercises. A portion of the options exercised were net settled in satisfaction of the exercise price and federal and state minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. The Company remitted \$4.2 million in fiscal year 2011 and \$2.6 million in fiscal year 2012 to the proper taxing authorities in satisfaction of the employees' minimum statutory withholding requirements. The exercises are summarized in the following table:

(1) Shares withheld for taxes are treated as a repurchase of shares for accounting purposes but do not count against our stock repurchase program.

NOTE 10 - Income Taxes

The Company applies the provisions of the accounting standard for uncertain tax positions to its income taxes. For benefits to be realized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

As of April 30, 2012, the total gross unrecognized tax benefit was \$25.5 million, including interest and penalty.

As of April 30, 2012, the gross amounts of the Company's liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits were classified as long-term income taxes payable, in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. Over the next twelve months, the Company's existing positions will continue to generate an increase in liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, as well as a likely decrease in liabilities as a result of the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations and the conclusion of income tax audits. The expected decrease in liabilities relating to unrecognized tax benefits will have a positive effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position when realized. The Company recognized interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The amount of interest and penalties accrued for the three months ended April 30, 2012 was \$0.3 million. The amount of interest and penalties accrued for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 was \$1.3 million.

The Company files income tax returns in the US federal jurisdiction, various states, Canada and the United Kingdom. The Company is currently under audit by the state of New York for fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010. The Company is generally not subject to US federal and state income tax examination for fiscal years prior to 2009, with the exception of New York who is currently auditing the Company. At this time, the Company does not believe that the outcome of any examination will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

The Company has not provided for US federal income and foreign withholding taxes from undistributed earnings of its foreign operations, because the Company intends to reinvest such earnings indefinitely in the operations and potential acquisitions related to its foreign operations. Upon distribution of those earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to US income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits). It is not practical to determine the income tax liability that might be incurred if these earnings were to be distributed. If these earnings were distributed, foreign tax credits may become available under current law to reduce or eliminate the resultant US income tax liability.

NOTE 11 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)*. Under ASU 2011-04, the guidance amends certain accounting and disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements to ensure that fair value has the same meaning in U.S. GAAP and in IFRS and that their respective fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are the same. ASU 2011-04 is effective for public entities during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted ASU 2011-04 which did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operation and financial position.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (ASC Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, which amends current comprehensive income guidance. This accounting update eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of shareholders' equity. Instead, comprehensive income

must be reported in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income which contains two sections, net income and other comprehensive income, or in two separate but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 will be effective for public companies during the interim and annual periods beginning after Dec. 15, 2011 with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2011-05 which did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-08, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment* (ASU 2011-08), which simplifies how entities test goodwill for impairment. ASU 2011-08 gives entities the option, under certain circumstances, to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether further impairment testing is necessary. ASU 2011-08 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011, and early adoption is permitted. The Company's adoption of ASU 2011-08 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

NOTE 12 - Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to threats of litigation and is involved in actual litigation and damage claims arising in the ordinary course of business, such as actions related to injuries, property damage, and handling or disposal of vehicles. The material pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party to, or of which any of the Company's property is subject to, include the following matters:

On August 21, 2008, a former employee filed a Charge of Discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or EEOC, claiming, in part, that he was denied employment based on his race and subjected to unlawful retaliation. The Company responded to the Charge of Discrimination explaining that it has a policy prohibiting the employment of individuals with certain criminal offenses and that the former employee was terminated after it was belatedly discovered that he had been convicted of a felony and other crimes prior to being hired by the Company. The Charge of Discrimination lay dormant at the EEOC for over two years. In January, 2011, however, the EEOC began actively investigating the allegations and challenging the Company's policy of conducting criminal background checks and denying employment based on certain criminal convictions. It is the EEOC's position that such a practice is unlawful because it has a disparate impact on minorities. It is the Company's position that its policy is required by one of its largest auto insurance company customers. Because the Company's customer is in the insurance and financial services industry, its operations are heavily regulated. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. §1829) prohibits savings and loan holding companies, such as the Company's customer, from employing "any person who has been convicted of any criminal offense involving dishonesty or a breach of trust or money laundering, or has agreed to enter into a pretrial diversion or similar program in connection with a prosecution for such offense." In turn, it is the Company's understanding that its customer is obligated to make sure its vendors, such as the Company, comply with similar hiring restrictions. By letter dated March 16, 2012, the EEOC notified the Company that it had concluded its investigation and was closing its file on this matter. Moreover, the EEOC made a determination of no reasonable cause, meaning that the EEOC had no reasonable cause to believe that discrimination occurred based upon evidence obtained in the investigation, but that the charging party may exercise the right to bring private court action.

On April 23, 2010, Deborah Hill filed suit against the Company in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit of Collier County, Florida, alleging negligent destruction of evidence in connection with a stored vehicle that suffered damage due to a fire at its facility in Florida where the vehicle was being stored. Relief sought is for compensatory damages, costs and interest allowed by law. The Company believes the claim is without merit and intends to continue to vigorously defend the lawsuit.

On September 21, 2010, Robert Ortiz and Carlos Torres filed suit against the Company in Superior Court of San Bernardino County, San Bernardino District, which purported to be a class action on behalf of persons employed by the Company in the positions of facilities managers and assistant general managers in California at any time since the

date four years prior to September 21, 2010. The complaint alleges failure to pay wages and overtime wages, failure to provide meal breaks and rest breaks, in violation of various California Labor and Business and Professional Code sections, due to alleged misclassification of facilities managers and assistant general managers as exempt employees. Relief sought includes class certification, injunctive relief, damages according to proof, restitution for unpaid wages, disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, civil penalties, attorney's fees and costs, interest, and punitive damages. The Company believes the claim is without merit and intends to continue to vigorously defend the lawsuit.

On February 12, 2011, Jose E. Brizuela filed suit against us in Superior Court, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino District, which purports to be class action on behalf of persons employed by us paid on a hourly basis in California at any time since the date four years prior to February 14, 2011. The complaint alleges failure to pay all earned wages due to an alleged practice of rounding of hours worked to the detriment of the employees. Relief sought includes class certification, injunctive relief, unpaid wages, waiting time penalty-wages, interest, and attorney's fees and costs of suit. On March 26, 2012, the Company participated in mediation of the case with plaintiffs, which resulted in the parties agreeing to settle this matter. The settlement, in which the Company admits no liability and agrees to pay a non-material cash payment, is subject to approval by the Court.

The Company provides for costs relating to these matters when a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The effect of the outcome of these matters on our future results of operations cannot be predicted because any such effect depends on future results of operations and the amount and timing of the resolution of such matters. The Company believes

that any ultimate liability will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, the amount of the liabilities associated with these claims, if any, cannot be determined with certainty. Copart maintains insurance which may or may not provide coverage for claims made against the Company. There is no assurance that there will be insurance coverage available when and if needed. Additionally, the insurance that Copart carries requires that the Company pay for costs and/or claims exposure up to the amount of the insurance deductibles negotiated when insurance is purchased.

Governmental Proceedings

The Georgia Department of Revenue, or DOR, recently conducted a sales and use tax audit of the Company's operations in Georgia for the period from January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2011. As a result of the audit, the DOR issued a notice of proposed assessment for uncollected sales taxes in which it asserted that the Company failed to remit sales taxes totaling \$73.8 million, including penalties and interest. In issuing the notice of proposed assessment, the DOR stated its policy position that sales for resale to non-US registered resellers are subject to Georgia sales and use tax.

The Company has engaged a Georgia law firm and outside tax advisors to review the conduct of its business operations in Georgia, the notice of assessment, and the DOR's policy position. In particular, the Company's outside legal counsel has provided the Company an opinion that its sales for resale to non-US registered resellers should not be subject to Georgia sales and use tax. In rendering its opinion, the Company's counsel noted that non-US registered resellers are unable to comply strictly with technical requirements for a Georgia certificate of exemption but concluded that its sales for resale to non-US registered resellers should not be subject to Georgia sales and use tax notwithstanding this technical inability to comply.

Based on the opinion from the Company's outside law firm and advice from outside tax advisors, the Company has not provided for the payment of this assessment in its consolidated financial statements. The Company believes it has strong defenses to the DOR's notice of proposed assessment and intends to defend this matter. The Company has filed a request for protest or administrative appeal with the State of Georgia. There can be no assurance, however, that this matter will be resolved in the Company's favor or that the Company will not ultimately be required to make a substantial payment to the Georgia DOR. The Company understands that Georgia law and DOR regulations are ambiguous on many of the points at issue in the audit, and litigating and defending the matter in Georgia could be expensive and time-consuming and result in substantial management distraction. If the matter were to be resolved in a manner adverse to the Company, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

NOTE 13 - Restructuring

The Company is relocating its corporate headquarters to Dallas, Texas in 2012. The Company recognized restructuring-related costs of \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Restructuring-related costs for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 are \$1.4 million for severance and \$2.1 million for the costs of relocating employees to Texas. Restructuring-related costs for the nine months ended April 30, 2011 are for severance.

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the information incorporated by reference herein, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "intend," "forecast," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and situations that may cause our or our industry's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these statements. These forward-looking statements are made in reliance upon the safe harbor provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These factors include those listed in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this Form 10-Q and those discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. We encourage investors to review these factors carefully together with the other matters referred to herein, as well as in the other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. The Company may from time to time make additional written and oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in the Company's filings with the SEC. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company.

Although we believe that, based on information currently available to the Company and its management, the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. In addition, historical information should not be considered an indicator of future performance.

Overview

Copart, Inc. is a leading provider of online auctions and vehicle remarketing services in the United States (US), Canada and the United Kingdom (UK).

We provide vehicle sellers with a full range of services to process and sell vehicles over the Internet through our Virtual Bidding Second Generation Internet auction-style sales technology, which we refer to as VB². Sellers are primarily insurance companies but also include banks and financial institutions, charities, car dealerships, fleet operators and vehicle rental companies. We sell principally to licensed vehicle dismantlers, rebuilders, repair licensees, used vehicle dealers and exporters and, at certain locations, we sell directly to the general public. The majority of the vehicles sold on behalf of the insurance companies are either damaged vehicles deemed a total loss or not economically repairable by the insurance companies or are recovered stolen vehicles for which an insurance settlement with the vehicle owner has already been made. We offer vehicle sellers a full range of services that expedite each stage of the salvage vehicle sales process, minimize administrative and processing costs and maximize the ultimate sales price.

In the US and Canada (North America), we sell vehicles primarily as an agent and derive revenue primarily from fees paid by vehicle sellers and vehicle buyers as well as related fees for services such as towing and storage. In the UK, we operate both on a principal basis, purchasing the salvage vehicle outright from the insurance companies and reselling the vehicle for our own account, and as an agent.

Our revenues consist of sales transaction fees charged to vehicle sellers and vehicle buyers, transportation revenue, purchased vehicle revenues, and other remarketing services. Revenues from sellers are generally generated either on a fixed fee contract basis where we collect a fixed amount for selling each vehicle regardless of the selling price of the vehicle or, under our Percentage Incentive Program, or PIP program, where our fees are generally based on a predetermined percentage of the vehicle sales price. Under the consignment, or fixed fee program, we generally charge an additional fee for title processing and special preparation. Although sometimes included in the consignment fee, we may also charge additional fees for the cost of transporting the vehicle to our facility, storage of the vehicle, and other incidental costs. Under the consignment programs, only the fees associated with vehicle processing are recorded in revenue, not the actual sales price (gross proceeds). Sales transaction fees also include fees charged to vehicle buyers for purchasing vehicles, storage, loading and annual registration. Transportation revenue includes charges to sellers for towing vehicles under certain contracts and towing charges assessed to buyers for delivering vehicles. Purchased vehicle revenue includes the gross sales price of the vehicle which we have purchased or are otherwise considered to own and is primarily generated in the UK.

Operating costs consist primarily of operating personnel (which includes yard management, clerical and yard employees), rent, contract vehicle towing, insurance, fuel, equipment maintenance and repair, and costs of vehicles we sold under purchase contracts. Costs associated with general and administrative expenses consist primarily of executive management, accounting, data processing, sales personnel, human resources, professional fees, research and development and marketing expenses.

We utilize an Internet-based auction-style model using our VB² Internet sales technology to market product. This technology employs a two-step bidding process. The first step, called the preliminary bid, allows members to submit bids up to one hour before a real time virtual auction begins. The second step allows members to bid against each other, and the high bidder from the preliminary bidding process, in a real-time process over the Internet.

Acquisitions and New Operations

We have acquired two facilities and established two new facilities since the beginning of fiscal 2011. All of these acquisitions have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

As part of our overall expansion strategy of offering integrated services to vehicle sellers, we anticipate acquiring and developing facilities in new regions, as well as the regions currently served by our facilities. We believe that these acquisitions and openings strengthen our coverage as we have 152 facilities as of April 30, 2012, located in North America and the United Kingdom and are able to provide national coverage for our sellers.

The following table sets forth facilities that we have acquired or opened from August 1, 2010 through April 30, 2012:

The period-to-period comparability of our operating results and financial condition is substantially affected by business acquisitions, new openings, weather and product introductions during such periods. In particular, we have certain contracts inherited through our UK acquisitions that require us to act as a principal, purchasing vehicles from the insurance companies and reselling them for our own account. It is our intention, where possible, to migrate these contracts to the agency model in future periods. Changes in the amount of revenue derived in a period from principal transactions relative to total revenue will impact revenue growth and margin percentages.

In addition to growth through acquisitions, we seek to increase revenues and profitability by, among other things, (i) acquiring and developing new vehicle storage facilities in key markets, (ii) pursuing national and regional vehicle seller agreements, (iii) expanding our service offerings to sellers and buyers, and (iv) expanding the application of VB² into new markets. In addition, we implement our pricing structure and merchandising procedures and attempt to achieve cost efficiencies at each of our acquired facilities by implementing our operational procedures, integrating our management information systems and redeploying personnel, when necessary.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to vehicle pooling costs, self-insured reserves, allowance for doubtful accounts, income taxes, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, long-lived asset impairment calculations and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Management has discussed the selection of critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee has reviewed our disclosure relating to critical accounting policies and estimates in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The following is a summary of the more significant judgments and estimates included in our critical accounting policies used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements. We discuss where appropriate sensitivity to change based on other outcomes reasonably likely to occur.

Revenue Recognition

We provide a portfolio of services to our sellers and buyers that facilitate the sale and delivery of a vehicle from seller to buyer. These services include the ability to use our Internet sales technology and vehicle delivery, loading, title processing, preparation and storage. We evaluate multiple-element arrangements relative to our member and seller agreements.

The services we provide to the seller of a vehicle involve disposing of a vehicle on the seller's behalf and, under most of our current North American contracts, collecting the proceeds from the member. On August 1, 2010, we prospectively adopted Accounting Standard Update 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* (ASU 2009-13). Upon adoption of this standard, pre-sale services, including towing, title processing, preparation and storage sale fees and other enhancement service fees meet the criteria for separate units of accounting. The revenue associated with each service is recognized upon completion of the respective service, net of applicable rebates or allowances. For certain sellers who are charged a proportionate fee based on high bid of the vehicle, the revenue associated with the pre-sale services are recognized upon completion of the sale when the total arrangement is fixed and determinable. The selling price of each service is determined based on management's best estimate and allotted based on the relative selling price method.

Vehicle sales, where vehicles are purchased and remarketed on our own behalf, are recognized on the sale date, which is typically the point of high bid acceptance. Upon high bid acceptance, a legal binding contract is formed with the member, and the gross sales price is recorded as revenue.

We also provide a number of services to the buyer of the vehicle, charging a separate fee for each service. Each of these services has been assessed to determine whether the requirements have been met to separate them into units of accounting within a multiple-element arrangement. We have concluded that the sale and the post-sale services are separate units of accounting. The fees for sale services are recognized upon completion of the sale, and the fees for the post-sale services are recognized upon successful completion of those services using the relative selling price method.

We also charge members an annual registration fee for the right to participate in our vehicle sales program, which is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement, and relist and late-payment fees, which are recognized upon receipt of payment by the member. No provision for returns has been established, as all sales are final with no right of return, although we provide for bad debt expense in the case of non-performance by our members or sellers.

We allocate arrangement consideration based on the relative estimated selling prices of the separate units of accounting contained within an arrangement containing multiple deliverables. Estimated selling prices are determined using management's best estimate. Significant inputs in our estimates of the selling price of separate units of accounting include market and pricing trends, pricing customization and practices, and profit objectives for the services.

Vehicle Pooling Costs

We defer in vehicle pooling costs certain yard operation expenses associated with vehicles consigned to and received by us, but not sold as of the balance sheet date. We quantify the deferred costs using a calculation that includes the number of vehicles at our facilities at the beginning and end of the period, the number of vehicles sold during the period and an allocation of certain yard operation expenses of the period. The primary expenses allocated and deferred are certain facility costs, labor, and vehicle processing. If our allocation factors change, then yard operation expenses could increase or decrease correspondingly in the future. These costs are expensed as vehicles are sold in the subsequent periods on an average cost basis. Given the fixed cost nature of our business there is not a direct correlation in an increase in expenses or units processed on vehicle pooling costs.

We apply the provisions of accounting guidance for subsequent measurement of inventory to our vehicle pooling costs. The provision requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight and rehandling costs be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether they meet the criteria of "so abnormal" as provided in the guidance. In addition, the guidance requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of production facilities.

Capitalized Software Costs

We capitalize system development costs and website development costs related to our enterprise computing services during the application development stage. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal-use software is amortized on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life, generally three years. Management evaluates the useful lives of these assets on an annual basis and tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets. Total capitalized software as of April 30, 2012 and July 31, 2011 was \$50.7 million and \$46.8 million, respectively. Accumulated amortization expense related to software for April 30, 2012 and July 31, 2011 totaled \$16.8 million and \$10.2 million, respectively.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts in order to provide for estimated losses resulting from disputed amounts billed to sellers or members and the inability of our sellers or members to make required payments. If billing disputes exceed expectations and/or if the financial condition of our sellers or members were to deteriorate, additional allowances may be required. The allowance is calculated by taking both seller and buyer accounts receivables written off during the previous 12 month period as a percentage of the total accounts receivable balance, i.e. total write-offs/total accounts receivable (write-off percentage). We note that at April 30, 2012, a one percentage point deviation in the write-off percentage would have resulted in an increase or decrease to the allowance for doubtful accounts balance of less than \$1.2 million.

Valuation of Goodwill

We evaluate the impairment of goodwill of our North America and UK operating segments annually (or on an interim basis if certain indicators are present) by comparing the fair value of the operating segment to its carrying value. Future adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of the operating segments could result in an inability to recover the carrying value of the investment, thereby requiring impairment charges in the future.

Income Taxes and Deferred Tax Assets

We account for income tax exposures as required under ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. We are subject to income taxes in the US, Canada and UK. In arriving at a provision of income taxes, we first calculate taxes payable in accordance with the prevailing tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate; we then analyze the timing differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of our assets and liabilities, such as various accruals, depreciation and amortization. The tax effects of the timing difference are presented as deferred tax assets and liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. We assess the probability that the deferred tax assets will be realized based on our ability to generate future taxable income. In the event that it is more likely than not the full benefit would not be realized from the deferred tax assets we carry on our condensed consolidated balance sheet, we record a valuation allowance to reduce the carrying value of the deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. As of April 30, 2012, we had \$0.9 million of valuation allowance arising from the net

operating losses in states where we had discontinued certain operations in prior years and the potential losses if certain capital assets are sold in the UK. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or change the amount of valuation allowance in a period, we reflect the change with a corresponding increase or decrease in our income tax provision in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

Historically, our income taxes have been sufficiently provided to cover our actual income tax liabilities among the jurisdictions in which we operate. Nonetheless, our future effective tax rate could still be adversely affected by several factors, including (i) the geographical allocation of our future earnings, (ii) the change in tax laws or our interpretation of tax laws, (iii) the changes in governing regulations and accounting principles, (iv) the changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities and (v) the outcome of the income tax examinations. As a result, we routinely assess the possibilities of material changes resulting from the aforementioned factors to determine the adequacy of our income tax provision.

Based on our results for the nine months ended April 30, 2012, a one percentage point change in our provision for income taxes as a percentage of income before taxes would have resulted in an increase or decrease in the provision of \$2.1 million.

We apply the provision of ASC 740, which contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement.

Although we believe we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related net interest settlement of any particular position, could require the use of cash. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by various taxing authorities, including the Internal Revenue Service and US states. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes.

Long-lived Asset Valuation, Including Intangible Assets

We evaluate long-lived assets, including property and equipment and certain identifiable intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the use of the asset. If the estimated undiscounted cash flows change in the future, we may be required to reduce the carrying amount of an asset.

Stock-based Compensation

We account for our stock-based awards to employees and non-employees using the fair value method. Compensation cost related to stock-based payment transactions are recognized based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. Determining the fair value of options using the Black-Scholes Merton option pricing model, or other currently accepted option valuation models, requires highly subjective assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected time until exercise, which greatly affect the calculated fair value on the measurement date. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments used in estimating the key assumptions, we may be required to record additional compensation or income tax expense, which could have a material impact on our

consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Retained Insurance Liabilities

We are partially self-insured for certain losses related to medical, general liability, workers' compensation and auto liability. Our insurance policies are subject to a \$250,000 deductible per claim, with the exception of our medical policy which is \$225,000 per claim. In addition, each of our policies contains an aggregate stop loss which limits our ultimate exposure. Our liability represents an estimate of the ultimate cost of claims incurred as of the balance sheet date. The estimated liability is not discounted and is established based upon analysis of historical data and actuarial estimates. The primary estimates used in the actuarial analysis include total payroll and revenue. Our estimates have not materially fluctuated from actual results. While we believe these estimates are reasonable based on the information currently available, if actual trends, including the severity of claims and medical cost inflation, differ from our estimates, our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows could be impacted. The process of determining our insurance reserves requires estimates with various assumptions, each of which can positively or negatively impact those balances. The total amount reserved for all policies is \$6.1 million as of April 30, 2012. If the total number of participants in the medical plan changed by 10% we estimate that our medical expense would change by \$1.2 million and our medical accrual would change by \$400,000. If our total payroll changed by 10% we estimate that our workers' compensation expense and our accrual for workers' compensation expenses would change by \$40,000. A 10% change in revenue would change our insurance premium for the general liability and umbrella policy by less than \$25,000.

Derivatives and Hedging

We have entered into two interest rate swaps to exchange our variable interest rate payments commitment for fixed interest rate payments on the Term Loan balance which, at April 30, 2012 totaled \$462.5 million. The first swap fixed our interest rate at 85 basis points plus the Applicable Rate as outlined in the Credit Facility on the first \$350 million of our term debt. The second swap fixed our interest rate at 69 basis points plus the Applicable Rate as outlined in the Credit Facility on the next \$112.5 million of our term debt.

The swap is a designated effective cash flow hedge under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, and is recorded in other liabilities at its fair value, which at April 30, 2012 is \$3.0 million. Each quarter, we measure hedge effectiveness using the "hypothetical derivative method" and record in earnings any hedge ineffectiveness with the effective portion of the hedge's change in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income or loss.

The notional amount of the swap amortizes until all outstanding borrowings are due on the Term Loan on December 14, 2015 (see Note 4). At April 30, 2012, the notional amount of the interest rate swaps was equal to the Term Loan balance, \$462.5 million. The notional amount of the two derivative transactions amortizes \$18.8 million per quarter through September 30, 2015 and \$200.0 million on December 14, 2015.

The hedge provided by the swap could prove to be ineffective for a number of reasons, including early retirement of the Term Loan, as allowed under the Credit Facility, or in the event the counterparty to the interest rate swap is determined in the future to not be creditworthy. We have no plans for early retirement of the Term Loan.

The interest rate swaps are classified within Level II of the fair value hierarchy as the derivatives are valued using observable inputs. We determine fair value of the derivative utilizing observable market data of swap rates and basis rates. These inputs are placed into a pricing model using a discounted cash flow methodology in order to calculate the mark-to-market value of the interest rate swap.

Segment Reporting

Our North American and UK regions are considered two separate operating segments, which have been aggregated into one reportable segment because they share similar economic characteristics.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The information set forth above under Note 11 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements contained in the "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" is incorporated herein by reference.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended April 30, 2012 Compared to Three Months Ended April 30, 2011

Revenues. The following sets forth revenue by class of revenue (in thousands, except percentages):

Service Revenues. Service revenues were \$203.5 million during the three months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$196.2 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$7.4 million, or 3.7%. Decline in unit volume resulted in a \$2.6 million reduction in service revenue relative to last year and was driven primarily by lower claims volume from insurance suppliers. Higher revenue per car generated \$10.5 million in additional revenue relative to the same period last year. The higher revenue per car was driven by the increase in the average selling price per vehicle as over 50% of

our service revenue is tied in some manner to the ultimate selling price of the vehicle. We believe the increase in the average selling price was driven primarily by: (i) the year over year change in commodity pricing as we believe that commodity pricing, particularly the per ton price for crushed car bodies, has an impact on the ultimate selling price of vehicles sold for scrap and vehicles sold for dismantling; (ii) the general increase in used car pricing, which we believe has an impact on the average selling price of vehicles which are repaired and retailed or purchased by the end user; (iii) the mix of cars sold as the insurance company cars, which on average command a lower average selling price than non-insurance company cars, represented a lower portion of all cars sold; and (iv) in the UK, the beneficial impact of VB² which we introduced in 2008 and which expands our buyer base by opening vehicle sales to buyers worldwide. We cannot determine the impact of the movement of these influences as we cannot determine which vehicles are sold to the end user or for scrap, dismantling, retailing or export. Nor can we predict their future movement. Accordingly, we cannot quantify the specific impact that commodity pricing, used car pricing, product sales mix, and the introduction of VB² in the UK had on the selling price of vehicles and ultimately on service revenue. The average USD to GBP exchange rate was 1.59 dollars to the pound and 1.62 dollars to the pound for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and led to a decline in service revenue of \$ 0.5 million.

Vehicle Sales. We purchase vehicles from insurance companies and from the general public and resell them for our own account. Vehicle sales revenues were \$40.6 million during both the current quarter and the same quarter last year.

Unit volume declined and was driven by lower claim volume and, in the UK, the continued migration of contracts from the principle model to the agency model and led to a reduction in vehicle sales revenue of \$3.8 million. Higher average selling price per vehicles resulted in increased revenue of \$4.4 million and was driven primarily by a change in the supplier mix as cars from certain sources and suppliers command higher prices. The detrimental impact on recorded vehicle sales revenue due to the change in the GBP to USD exchange rate was \$0.6 million.

Yard Operation Expenses. Yard operation expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, were \$84.2 million during the three months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$83.7 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$0.5 million. The increase was driven by the growth in the costs to process each car sold due primarily to higher subhauling costs and increased costs associated with developing the non-insurance supplier market and resulted in an increase of \$1.8 million. This increase was offset by a reduction in operating costs of \$1.1 million as we processed fewer cars than the same quarter last year. There was a beneficial impact of \$0.2 million on yard operating expenses due to the change in the GBP to USD exchange rate. Yard operation depreciation and amortization expenses were \$8.3 million and \$9.3 million for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Cost of Vehicle Sales. The cost of vehicle sales were \$36.3 million during the three months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$34.9 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 4.0%. The growth was due to an increase of \$5.2 million in the cost of units sold offset by a decrease of \$3.2 million in the total units sold. The beneficial impact on the cost of sales due to the change in the GBP to USD exchange rate was \$0.5 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, were \$23.6 million for the three months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$24.8 million for the same period last year, a decrease of \$1.2 million. The reduction was due primarily to a reduction in expenses associated with the relocation of our headquarters to Dallas, Texas. The beneficial impact on general and administrative expenses due to the change in the GBP to USD exchange rate was less than \$0.1 million. General and administrative depreciation and amortization expenses were \$3.7 million and \$2.1 million for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Other Expense. Interest expense grew by \$1.2 million reflecting the impact of the new \$400.0 million term loan funded January 14, 2011, amended to \$500.0 million in September 2011. Other income primarily includes the income from the rent of certain real property, foreign exchange rate gains and losses, and gains and losses from the disposal of assets, and will fluctuate based on the nature of those activities during the period. Other expense was \$3.4 million and \$1.7 million during the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rates for the three months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011 were 34.4% and 37.6%, respectively. The change in tax rates was primarily driven by the geographical allocation of income and the application of new elective tax law starting this fiscal year.

Net Income. Due to the foregoing factors, we realized net income of \$55.5 million for the three months ended April 30, 2012, compared to net income of \$50.1 million for the same period last year.

Nine Months Ended April 30, 2012 Compared to Nine Months Ended April 30, 2011

Revenues. The following sets forth revenue by class of revenue (in thousands, except percentages):

Service Revenues. Service revenues were \$578.8 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$549.5 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$29.3 million, or 5.3%. During the first quarter of our fiscal 2011, we adopted *Accounting Standards Update 2009-13, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (ASU 2009-13). Consequently, effective August 1, 2010, we recognize certain revenues, primarily towing fees, titling fees and vehicle preparation fees when the service is performed. Prior to our first quarter of fiscal 2011, these revenues were recognized when the car associated with those fees was sold. As a result of this change, we recognized \$11.0 million in additional revenue associated with the adoption of ASU 2009-13 in the first quarter of our 2011 fiscal year. Growth in unit volume generated \$18.7 million in additional service revenue relative to last year and was driven primarily by new and expanded contracts with insurance companies and the migration from the principal model to the agency model in the UK. Higher revenue per car generated \$21.9 million in additional revenue relative to the same period last year and was offset by the impact of ASU 2009-13 described above. The higher revenue per car was driven by the increase in the average selling price per vehicle as over 50% of our service revenue is tied in some manner to the ultimate selling price of the vehicle. We believe the increase in the average selling price was driven primarily by: (i) the year over year increase in commodity pricing as we believe that commodity pricing, particularly the per ton price for crushed car bodies, has an impact on the ultimate selling price of vehicles sold for scrap and vehicles sold for dismantling; (ii) the general increase in used car pricing, which we believe has an impact on the average selling price of vehicles which are repaired and retailed or purchased by the end user; (iii) the mix of cars sold as the insurance company cars represented a lower portion of all cars sold; and (iv) in the UK, the continuing beneficial impact of VB² which we introduced to the UK in 2008 and which expands our buyer base by opening vehicle sales to buyers worldwide. We cannot determine the impact of the movement of these influences as we cannot determine which vehicles are sold to the end user or for scrap, dismantling, retailing or export. Nor can we predict their future movement. Accordingly, we cannot quantify the specific impact that commodity pricing, used car pricing, and the introduction of VB² in the UK had on the selling price of vehicles and ultimately on service revenue. The average USD to GBP exchange rate was 1.58 dollars to the pound and 1.59 dollars to the pound for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and led to a decrease in service revenue of \$ 0.3 million.

Vehicle Sales. We purchase vehicles from insurance companies and from the general public and resell them for our own account. Vehicle sales revenues were \$118.8 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$107.3 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$11.5 million, or 10.7%. Higher average selling price per vehicles resulted in increased revenue of \$16.8 million and was driven primarily by a change in the supplier mix as cars from certain sources and suppliers command higher average selling prices. Unit volume declined and was driven by lower claim volume, and in the UK, the continued migration of contracts from principal model to the agency model and led to a reduction in vehicle sales revenue of \$5.0 million. The detrimental impact on recorded vehicle sales revenue due to the change in the GBP to USD exchange rate was \$0.3 million.

Yard Operation Expenses. Yard operation expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, were \$260.6 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$255.4 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$5.3 million, or 2.1%. The increase was driven by the growth in the number of units sold relative to the same period last year.

Yard operation depreciation and amortization expenses were \$24.7 million and \$28.1 million for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Cost of Vehicle Sales. The cost of vehicle sales were \$104.1 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$90.1 million for the same period last year, an increase of \$14 million, or 15.5%. The growth was due to an increase in the cost of units sold resulting in an increase of \$18.4 million and was offset by the impact of the reduction in units sold resulting in a decrease of \$4.2 million. The beneficial impact on the cost of sales due to the change in the GBP to USD exchange rate was \$0.3 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses, excluding impairment, depreciation and amortization, were \$73.0 million for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 compared to \$75.1 million for the same period last year, a decrease of \$2.2 million or, 2.9%, and was driven primarily by a reduction in marketing expenses. General and administrative depreciation and amortization expenses were \$11.6 million and \$6.3 million for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Impairment. During the nine months ended April 30, 2012 the Company recorded an impairment of \$8.8 million associated with the write down to fair market value of certain assets, primarily real estate, computer hardware and its fleet of private aircraft which have been removed from operations and, if not disposed of during the quarter, are reflected in assets held for sale on the balance sheet.

Other Expense. Interest expense grew by \$6.0 million reflecting the impact of the new \$400.0 million term loan funded January 14, 2011, amended to \$500.0 million in September 2011. Other income primarily includes the income from the rent of certain real property, foreign exchange rate gains and losses and gains and losses from the disposal of assets, and will fluctuate based on the nature of those activities during the period. Other expense was \$6.3 million and \$0.6 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rates for the nine months ended April 30, 2012 and 2011 were 34.8% and 37.5%, respectively. The change in tax rates was primarily driven by the geographical allocation of income and the application of new elective tax law starting this fiscal year.

Net Income. Due to the foregoing factors, we realized net income of \$137.2 million for the nine months ended April 30, 2012, compared to net income of \$125.9 million for the same period last year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary source of working capital is net income. Accordingly, factors affecting net income are the principal factors affecting the generation of working capital. Those primary factors: (i) seasonality; (ii) market wins and losses; (iii) supplier mix; (iv) accident frequency; (v) salvage frequency; (vi) change in market share of our existing suppliers; (vii) commodity pricing; (viii) used car pricing; (ix) foreign currency exchanges rates; (x) product mix; and (xi) contract mix to the extent appropriate, are discussed in the Results of Operations and Risk Factors sections of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Potential internal sources of additional working capital are the sale of assets or the issuance of equity through option exercises and shares issued under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan. A potential external source of additional working capital is the issuance of debt and equity. However, with respect to the issuance of equity or debt, we cannot predict if these sources will be available in the future and if available, if they can be issued under terms commercially acceptable to us.

Historically, we have financed our growth through cash generated from operations, public offerings of common stock, the equity issued in conjunction with certain acquisitions and debt financing. Our primary source of cash generated by operations is from the collection of sellers' fees, members' fees and reimbursable advances from the proceeds of

vehicle sales. Our business is seasonal as inclement weather during the winter months increases the frequency of accidents and, consequently, the number of cars deemed as totaled by the insurance companies. During the winter months, most of our facilities process 10% to 30% more vehicles than at other times of the year. This increased volume requires the increased use of our cash to pay out advances and handling costs of the additional business.

As of April 30, 2012, we had working capital of \$184.6 million, including cash and cash equivalents of \$207.1 million. Cash equivalents consisted of bank deposits and funds invested in money market accounts, which bear interest at a variable rate. Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$133.1 million from July 31, 2011 to April 30, 2012.

We believe that our currently available cash and cash equivalents and cash generated from operations will be sufficient to satisfy our operating and working capital requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, if we experience significant growth in the future, we may be required to raise additional cash through the issuance of new debt or additional equity.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$3.7 million to \$197 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012, when compared to the nine months ended April 30, 2011, due to changes in operating assets and liabilities partially offset by an \$11.4 million improvement in net income.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by \$43.6 million to \$27.1 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 when compared to the nine months ended April 30, 2011. The \$27.9 million decrease in capital expenditures was partially offset by \$18.8 million decrease in proceeds from the sale of property and equipment for the nine months ended April 30, 2012, when compared to the same period in the prior year.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by \$170.7 million to \$37.4 million during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 when compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease is attributed to the issuance of long term debt, which provided \$125.0 million cash during the nine months ended April 30, 2012 (See Note 4, Credit Facility), compared to proceeds from the issuance of debt during the same period in the prior year, which provided \$400.0 million. Also, we repurchased \$137.7 million of common stock during the nine months ended April 30, 2012, compared to \$603.4 million of common stock repurchased during the same period in the prior year. (See Note 9, Common Stock Repurchases).

Credit Facility

On December 14, 2010, we entered into an unsecured credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (the Credit Agreement) providing for: (i) a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility, including a \$100.0 million alternative currency borrowing sublimit and a \$50.0 million letter of credit sublimit (the Revolving Credit) and (ii) a term loan facility of \$400.0 million (the Term Loan). On September 29, 2011, we amended the Credit Agreement increasing the amount of the Term Loan facility from \$400.0 million to \$500.0 million.

The Term Loan, which at April 30, 2012 had \$462.5 million outstanding, amortizes \$18.8 million each quarter beginning December 31, 2011 with all outstanding borrowings due on December 14, 2015. All amounts borrowed under the Term Loan may be prepaid without premium or penalty.

Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facility bear interest, subject to certain restrictions, at a fluctuating rate based on (i) the Eurocurrency Rate, (ii) the Federal Funds Rate or (iii) the Prime Rate as described in the Credit Facility. We have entered into two interest rate swaps (see Note 5 to Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) to exchange our variable interest rate payments commitment for fixed interest rate payments on the Term Loan balance which, at April 30, 2012 totaled \$462.5 million. Our interest rate at April 30, 2012 is the 0.24% Eurocurrency Rate plus the 1.75% Applicable Rate. The Applicable Rate can fluctuate between 1.5% and 2.0% depending on our consolidated net leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility).

Amounts borrowed under the Revolving Credit may be repaid and reborrowed until the maturity date, which is December 14, 2015. The Credit Facility requires us to pay a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit. The commitment fee ranges from 0.075% to 0.125% per annum depending on our leverage ratio. We had no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit at the end of the period.

The Credit Facility contains customary representations and warranties and may place certain business operating restrictions on us relating to, among other things, indebtedness, liens and other encumbrances, investments, mergers and acquisitions, asset sales, dividends and distributions and redemptions of capital stock. In addition, the Credit

Facility provides for the following financial covenants: (i) earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA); (ii) leverage ratio; (iii) interest coverage ratio; and (iv) limitations on capital expenditures. The Credit Facility contains events of default that include, among others, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, violation of covenants, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, cross-defaults to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and insolvency defaults, material judgments, invalidity of the loan documents and events constituting a change of control. We are in compliance with all covenants as of April 30, 2012.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of April 30, 2012, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our long-term debt including current portion as of April 30, 2012 (in thousands):

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our principal exposures to financial market risk are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and translation risk.

Interest Income Risk

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while secondarily maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective in the current uncertain global financial markets, as of April 30, 2012, all of our total cash and cash equivalents were held in bank deposits and money market funds. As the interest rates on a material portion of our cash and cash equivalents are variable, a change in interest rates earned on our investment portfolio would impact interest income along with cash flows, but would not materially impact the fair market value of the related underlying instruments. As of April 30, 2012, we held no direct investments in auction rate securities, collateralized debt obligations, structured investment vehicles or mortgaged-backed securities. Based on the average cash balance held during the twelve months ended April 30, 2012, a 10% change in our interest yield would not materially affect our operating results.

Interest Expense Risk

Our total borrowings under the Credit Facility were \$462.5 million as of April 30, 2012. Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facility bear interest, subject to certain restrictions, at a fluctuating rate based on (i) the Eurocurrency Rate; (ii) the Federal Funds Rate; or (iii) the Prime Rate as described in the Credit Facility. A default interest rate applies on all obligations during an event of default under the Credit Facility, at a rate per annum equal to 2.0% above the otherwise applicable interest rate.

We have entered into two interest rate swaps to exchange our variable interest rate payments commitment for fixed interest rate payments on the Term Loan balance.

Foreign Currency and Translation Exposure

Fluctuations in the foreign currencies create volatility in our reported results of operations because we are required to consolidate the results of operations of our foreign currency denominated subsidiaries. International net revenues result from transactions by our Canadian and UK operations and are typically denominated in the local currency of each country. These operations also incur a majority of their expenses in the local currency, the Canadian dollar and the British pound. Our international operations are subject to risks associated with foreign exchange rate volatility. Accordingly, our future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors. A hypothetical uniform 10% strengthening or weakening in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and British pound in which our revenues and profits are denominated would result in a decrease/increase to revenue of \$15.2 million for the nine months ended April 30, 2012.

Fluctuations in the foreign currencies create volatility in our reported consolidated financial position because we are required to remeasure substantially all assets and liabilities held by our foreign subsidiaries at the current exchange rate at the close of the accounting period. At April 30, 2012, the cumulative effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on our consolidated financial position was a net translation loss of \$24.8 million. This loss is recognized as an adjustment to stockholders' equity through accumulated other comprehensive income. A 10% strengthening or weakening in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar or the British pound will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position.

We do not hedge our exposure to translation risks arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, or "Disclosure Controls," as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This evaluation, or "Controls Evaluation," was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Director (our CEO) and our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (our CFO). Disclosure Controls are controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the US Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure Controls include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our Disclosure Controls include some, but not all, components of our internal control over financial reporting.

Based upon the Controls Evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our Disclosure Controls were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth above under Note 12 Legal Proceedings contained in the "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Set forth below and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in other documents we file with the SEC are descriptions of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. The descriptions below include any material changes to and supersede the description of the risk factors affecting our business previously disclosed in "Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011.

We depend on a limited number of major vehicle sellers for a substantial portion of our revenues. The loss of one or more of these major sellers could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and an inability to increase our sources of vehicle supply could adversely affect our growth rates.

One customer accounted for 10% of our revenue during the three months ended April 30, 2012. Historically, a limited number of vehicle sellers have collectively accounted for a substantial portion of our revenues. Seller arrangements are either written or oral agreements typically subject to cancellation by either party upon 30 to 90 days notice. Vehicle sellers have terminated agreements with us in the past in particular markets, which has affected the pricing for sales services in those markets. There can be no assurance that our existing agreements will not be cancelled. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into future agreements with vehicle sellers or that we will be able to retain our existing supply of salvage vehicles. A reduction in vehicles from a significant vehicle seller or any material changes in the terms of an arrangement with a significant vehicle seller could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, a failure to increase our sources of vehicle supply could adversely affect our earnings and revenue growth rates.

Our expansion into the UK, Canada and other foreign markets expose us to risks arising from operating in markets outside North America. We may acquire companies or otherwise establish or expand operations in other countries. Any failure to successfully integrate businesses acquired outside of North America into our operations could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our acquisitions in the UK, Canada and our intention to expand our operations outside North America pose substantial risks and uncertainties that could have an adverse effect on our future operating results. In particular, we may not be successful in realizing anticipated synergies from these acquisitions, or we may experience unanticipated costs or expenses integrating the acquired operations into our existing business. We have and may continue to incur substantial expenses establishing new yards or operations in the UK or Europe. Among other things, we will ultimately deploy VB² technologies at all of our foreign operations and we cannot predict whether this deployment will be successful or will result in increases in the revenues or operating efficiencies of any acquired companies relative to their historic operating performance. Integration of our respective operations, including information technology integration and integration of financial and administrative functions, may not proceed as we anticipate and could result in unanticipated costs or expenses (including unanticipated capital expenditures) that could have an adverse effect on our future operating results. We cannot provide any assurances that we will achieve our business and financial objectives in connection with these acquisitions or our strategic decision to expand our operations

internationally.

As we continue to expand our business internationally, we will need to develop policies and procedures to manage our business on a global scale. Operationally, acquired businesses typically depend on key seller relationships, and our failure to maintain those relationships would have an adverse effect on our operating objectives and could have an adverse effect on our future operating results.

In addition, we anticipate our international operations will subject us to a variety of risks associated with operating on an international basis, including:

the difficulty of managing and staffing foreign offices and the increased travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with multiple international locations;

the need to localize our product offerings, particularly with respect to V~~B~~

tariffs and trade barriers and other regulatory or contractual limitations on our ability to operate in certain foreign markets; and

exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk, which may have an adverse impact on our revenues and revenue growth rates.

As we continue to expand our business globally, our success will depend, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks associated with our international operations. Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our international operations and have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Certain acquisitions in the United Kingdom may be reviewed by the Office of Fair Trade (OFT) and/or Competition Commission (UK Regulators). If an inquiry is made by the UK Regulators, we may be required to demonstrate our acquisitions will not result, or be expected to result, in a substantial lessening of competition in a UK market. Although we believe that there will not be a substantial lessening of competition in a UK market, based on our analysis of the relevant UK markets, there can be no assurance that the UK Regulators will agree with us if they decide to make an inquiry. If the UK Regulators determine that by our acquisitions of certain assets, there is or likely will be a substantial lessening of competition in a UK market, we could be required to divest some portion of our UK assets. In the event of a divestiture order by the UK Regulators, the assets disposed may be sold for substantially less than their carrying value. Accordingly, any divestiture could have a material adverse effect on our operating results in the period of the divestiture.

In the UK, a significant portion of our business is conducted on a principal basis, purchasing the salvage vehicle outright from the insurance companies and reselling the vehicle to buyers. Continued operations on a principal basis will have a negative impact on our future consolidated gross margin percentages and exposes us to additional inventory risks.

The period-to-period comparability of our operating results and financial condition is substantially affected by business acquisitions during such periods. In particular, the UK acquisitions, because of their size and, because the UK operates primarily on the principal model versus the agency model employed in North America, will have a significant impact on the comparability of revenues, margins and margin percentages in future periods. Continued operations on a principal basis will have a negative impact on our future consolidated gross margin percentages, and exposes us to inventory risks including losses from theft, damage, and obsolescence.

If the implementation of our new ERP system is not executed efficiently and effectively, our business, financial condition, and our consolidated operating results could be adversely affected.

We are planning to convert our primary management information system to a new standard ERP system, which will occur in phases through 2013. In the event this conversion of our primary management information system is not executed efficiently and effectively, the conversion may cause interruptions in our primary management information systems, which may make our website and services unavailable. This type of interruption may prevent us from processing vehicles for our sellers and may prevent us from selling vehicles through our Internet bidding platform, VB², which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and our consolidated operating results.

Our results of operations may not continue to benefit from the implementation of VB² to the extent we have experienced in recent periods.

We believe that the implementation of our proprietary VB² sales technologies across our operations has had a favorable impact on our results of operations by increasing the size and geographic scope of our buyer base and increasing the average selling price for vehicles sold through our sales. VB² was implemented across all of our North American and UK salvage yards beginning in fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2008, respectively. We do not believe, however, that we will continue to experience improvements in our results of operations at the same relative rates we have experienced in the last few years. In addition, we cannot predict whether we will experience the same initial benefits from the implementation of VB² in the UK market, or in future markets we may enter, that we experienced in North America.

Failure to have sufficient capacity to accept additional cars at one or more of our storage facilities could adversely affect our relationships with insurance companies or other sellers of vehicles.

Capacity at our storage facilities varies from period to period and from region to region. For example, following adverse weather conditions in a particular area, our yards in that area may fill and limit our ability to accept additional salvage vehicles while we process existing inventories. As discussed below, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita had, in certain quarters, an adverse effect on our operating results, in part because of yard capacity constraints in the Gulf Coast area. We regularly evaluate our capacity in all our markets and, where appropriate, seek to increase capacity through the acquisition of additional land and yards. We

may not be able to reach agreements to purchase independent storage facilities in markets where we have limited excess capacity, and zoning restrictions or difficulties obtaining use permits may limit our ability to expand our capacity through acquisitions of new land. Failure to have sufficient capacity at one or more of our yards could adversely affect our relationships with insurance companies or other sellers of vehicles, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Because the growth of our business has been due in large part to acquisitions and development of new facilities, the rate of growth of our business and revenues may decline if we are not able to successfully complete acquisitions and develop new facilities.

We seek to increase our sales and profitability through the acquisition of additional facilities and the development of new facilities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to:

continue to acquire additional facilities on favorable terms;

expand existing facilities in no-growth regulatory environments;

increase revenues and profitability at acquired and new facilities;

maintain the historical revenue and earnings growth rates we have been able to obtain through facility openings and strategic acquisitions; or

create new vehicle storage facilities that meet our current revenue and profitability requirements.

As we continue to expand our operations, our failure to manage growth could harm our business and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to manage growth depends not only on our ability to successfully integrate new facilities, but also on our ability to:

hire, train and manage additional qualified personnel;

establish new relationships or expand existing relationships with vehicle sellers;

identify and acquire or lease suitable premises on competitive terms;

secure adequate capital; and

maintain the supply of vehicles from vehicle sellers.

Our inability to control or manage these growth factors effectively could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Our annual and quarterly performance may fluctuate, causing the price of our stock to decline.

Our revenues and operating results have fluctuated in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate in the future on a quarterly and annual basis as a result of a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Factors that may affect our operating results include, but are not limited to, the following:

fluctuations in the market value of salvage and used vehicles;

the impact of foreign exchange gain and loss as a result of our recently acquired companies in the UK;

our ability to successfully integrate our newly acquired operations in the UK and any additional international markets we may enter;

the availability of salvage vehicles;

variations in vehicle accident rates;

member participation in the Internet bidding process;

delays or changes in state title processing;

changes in international, state or federal laws or regulations affecting salvage vehicles;

changes in local laws affecting who may purchase salvage vehicles;

our ability to integrate and manage our acquisitions successfully;

the timing and size of our new facility openings;

the announcement of new vehicle supply agreements by us or our competitors;

the severity of weather and seasonality of weather patterns;

the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;

the availability and cost of general business insurance;

labor costs and collective bargaining;

changes in the current levels of out of state and foreign demand for salvage vehicles;

the introduction of a similar Internet product by a competitor;

the ability to obtain necessary permits to operate; and

the impact of our conversion to a new standard ERP system, if the conversion is not executed efficiently and effectively.

Due to the foregoing factors, our operating results in one or more future periods can be expected to fluctuate. As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as any indication of future performance. In the event such fluctuations result in our financial performance being below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, the price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Our Internet-based sales model has increased the relative importance of intellectual property assets to our business, and any inability to protect those rights could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or consolidated results of operations.

Our intellectual property rights include a patent for VB² as well as trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights and other intellectual property rights. In addition, we may enter into agreements with third parties regarding the license or other use of our intellectual property in foreign jurisdictions. Effective intellectual property protection may not be available in every country in which our products and services are distributed, deployed, or made available. We seek to maintain certain intellectual property rights as trade secrets. The secrecy could be compromised by third parties, or intentionally or accidentally by our employees, which would cause us to lose the competitive advantage resulting from those trade secrets. Any significant impairment of our intellectual property rights, or any inability to protect our intellectual property rights, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

We have in the past been and may in the future be subject to intellectual property rights claims, which are costly to defend, could require us to pay damages, and could limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future.

Litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights are common among companies who rely heavily on intellectual property rights. Our reliance on intellectual property rights has increased significantly in recent years as we have implemented our VB² auction-style sales technologies across our business and ceased conducting live auctions. As we face increasing competition, the possibility of intellectual property rights claims against us grows. Litigation and any other intellectual property claims, whether with or without merit, can be time-consuming, expensive to litigate and settle, and can divert management resources and attention from our core business. An adverse determination in current or future litigation could prevent us from offering our products and services in the manner currently conducted. We may also have to pay damages or seek a license for the technology, which may not be available on reasonable terms and which may significantly increase our operating expenses, if it is available for us to license at all. We could also be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense.

If we experience problems with our trucking fleet operations, our business could be harmed.

We rely solely upon independent subhaulers to pick up and deliver vehicles to and from our North American storage facilities. We also utilize, to a lesser extent, independent subhaulers in the UK. Our failure to pick up and deliver vehicles in a timely and accurate manner could harm our reputation and brand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Further, an increase in fuel cost may lead to increased prices charged by our independent subhaulers, which may significantly increase our cost. We may not be able to pass these costs on to our sellers or buyers.

In addition to using independent subhaulers, in the UK we utilize a fleet of company trucks to pick up and deliver vehicles from our UK storage facilities. In connection therewith, we are subject to the risks associated with providing trucking services, including inclement weather, disruptions in transportation infrastructure, availability and price of fuel, any of which could result in an increase in our operating expenses and reduction in our net income.

We are partially self-insured for certain losses and if our estimates of the cost of future claims differ from actual trends, our results of our operations could be harmed.

We are partially self-insured for certain losses related to medical insurance, general liability, workers' compensation and auto liability. Our liability represents an estimate of the ultimate cost of claims incurred as of the balance sheet date. The estimated liability is not discounted and is established based upon analysis of historical data and actuarial estimates. While we believe these estimates are reasonable based on the information currently available, if actual trends, including the severity of claims and medical cost inflation, differ from our estimates, our results of operations could be impacted. Further, we rely on independent actuaries to assist us in establishing the proper amount of reserves for anticipated payouts associated with these self-insured exposures.

Our executive officers, directors and their affiliates hold a large percentage of our stock and their interests may differ from other stockholders.

Our executive officers, directors and their affiliates beneficially own, in the aggregate, 14% of our common stock as of April 30, 2012. If they were to act together, these stockholders would have significant influence over most matters requiring approval by stockholders, including the election of directors, any amendments to our articles of incorporation and certain significant corporate transactions, including potential merger or acquisition transactions. In addition, without the consent of these stockholders, we could be delayed or prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us or our other investors. These stockholders may take these actions even if they are opposed by our other investors.

We have certain provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which may have an anti-takeover effect or that may delay, defer or prevent acquisition bids for us that a stockholder might consider favorable and limit attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our board of directors is authorized to create and issue from time to time, without stockholder approval, up to an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval, and which may include rights superior to the rights of the holders of common stock. In addition, our bylaws establish advance notice requirements for nominations for elections to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings. These anti-takeover provisions and other provisions under Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company, even if doing so would benefit our stockholders. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions you desire.

If we lose key management or are unable to attract and retain the talent required for our business, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our objectives.

Our future success depends in large part upon the leadership and performance of our executive management team, all of whom are employed on an at-will basis and none of whom are subject to any agreements not to compete. If we lose the service of one or more of our executive officers or key employees, in particular Willis J. Johnson, our Chairman; A. Jayson Adair, our Chief Executive Officer; and Vincent W. Mitz, our President, or if one or more of them decides to join a competitor or otherwise compete directly or indirectly with us, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our business objectives.

Our cash investments are subject to numerous risks.

We may invest our excess cash in securities or money market funds backed by securities, which may include US treasuries, other federal, state and municipal debt, bonds, preferred stock, commercial paper, insurance contracts and other securities both privately and publicly traded. All securities are subject to risk, including fluctuations in interest rates, credit risk, market risk and systemic economic risk. Changes or movements in any of these risk factors may result in a loss or impairment to our invested cash and may have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

The impairment of capitalized development costs could adversely affect our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

We capitalize certain costs associated with the development of new software products, new software for internal use and major software enhancements to existing software. These costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the software beginning with its introduction or roll out. If, at any time, it is determined that capitalized software provides a reduced economic benefit, the unamortized portion of the capitalized development costs will be expensed, in part or

in full, as an impairment, which may have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

New member programs could impact our operating results.

We have or will initiate programs to open our auctions to the general public. These programs include the Registered Broker program through which the public can purchase vehicles through a registered member and the Market Maker program through which registered members can open Copart storefronts with Internet kiosks enabling the general public to search our inventory and purchase vehicles. Initiating programs that allow access to our online auctions to the general public may involve material expenditures and we cannot predict what future benefit, if any, will be derived.

Factors such as mild weather conditions can have an adverse effect on our revenues and operating results as well as our revenue and earnings growth rates by reducing the available supply of salvage vehicles. Conversely, extreme weather conditions can result in an oversupply of salvage vehicles that requires us to incur abnormal expenses to respond to market demands.

Mild weather conditions tend to result in a decrease in the available supply of salvage vehicles because traffic accidents decrease and fewer automobiles are damaged. Accordingly, mild weather can have an adverse effect on our salvage vehicle inventories, which would be expected to have an adverse effect on our revenue and operating results and related growth rates. Conversely, our inventories will tend to increase in poor weather such as a harsh winter or as a result of adverse weather-related conditions such as flooding. During periods of mild weather conditions, our ability to increase our revenues and improve our

operating results and related growth will be increasingly dependent on our ability to obtain additional vehicle sellers and to compete more effectively in the market, each of which is subject to the other risks and uncertainties described in these sections. In addition, extreme weather conditions, although they increase the available supply of salvage cars, can have an adverse effect on our operating results. For example, during the year ended July 31, 2006, we recognized substantial additional costs associated with the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in Gulf Coast states. These additional costs, characterized as "abnormal" under FASB ASC 330, *Inventory*, were recognized during the year ended July 31, 2006, and included the additional subhauling, payroll, equipment and facilities expenses directly related to the operating conditions created by the hurricanes. In the event that we were to again experience extremely adverse weather or other anomalous conditions that result in an abnormally high number of salvage vehicles in one or more of our markets, those conditions could have an adverse effect on our future operating results.

Macroeconomic factors such as high fuel prices, declines in commodity prices, and declines in used car prices may have an adverse effect on our revenues and operating results as well as our earnings growth rates.

Macroeconomic factors that affect oil prices and the automobile and commodity markets can have adverse effects on our revenues, revenue growth rates (if any), and operating results. Significant increases in the cost of fuel could lead to a reduction in miles driven per car and a reduction in accident rates. A material reduction in accident rates could have a material impact on revenue growth. In addition, under our percentage incentive program contracts, or PIP, the cost of towing the vehicle to one of our facilities is included in the PIP fee. We may incur increased fees, which we may not be able to pass on to our vehicle sellers. A material increase in tow rates could have a material impact on our operating results. Volatility in fuel, commodity, and used car prices could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and revenue growth rates in future periods.

The salvage vehicle sales industry is highly competitive and we may not be able to compete successfully.

We face significant competition for the supply of salvage vehicles and for the buyers of those vehicles. We believe our principal competitors include other auction and vehicle remarketing service companies with whom we compete directly in obtaining vehicles from insurance companies and other sellers, and large vehicle dismantlers, who may buy salvage vehicles directly from insurance companies, bypassing the salvage sales process. Many of the insurance companies have established relationships with competitive remarketing companies and large dismantlers. Certain of our competitors may have greater financial resources than us. Due to the limited number of vehicle sellers, particularly in the UK, the absence of long-term contractual commitments between us and our sellers and the increasingly competitive market environment, there can be no assurance that our competitors will not gain market share at our expense.

We may also encounter significant competition for local, regional and national supply agreements with vehicle sellers. There can be no assurance that the existence of other local, regional or national contracts entered into by our competitors will not have a material adverse effect on our business or our expansion plans. Furthermore, we are likely to face competition from major competitors in the acquisition of vehicle storage facilities, which could significantly increase the cost of such acquisitions and thereby materially impede our expansion objectives or have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. These potential new competitors may include consolidators of automobile dismantling businesses, organized salvage vehicle buying groups, automobile manufacturers, automobile auctioneers and software companies. While most vehicle sellers have abandoned or reduced efforts to sell salvage vehicles directly without the use of service providers such as us, there can be no assurance that this trend will continue, which could adversely affect our market share, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, existing or new competitors may be significantly larger and have greater financial and marketing resources than us; therefore, there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future.

Government regulation of the salvage vehicle sales industry may impair our operations, increase our costs of doing business and create potential liability.

Participants in the salvage vehicle sales industry are subject to, and may be required to expend funds to ensure compliance with a variety of governmental, regulatory and administrative rules, regulations, land use ordinances, licensure requirements and procedures, including those governing vehicle registration, the environment, zoning and land use. Failure to comply with present or future regulations or changes in interpretations of existing regulations may result in impairment of our operations and the imposition of penalties and other liabilities. At various times, we may be involved in disputes with local governmental officials regarding the development and/or operation of our business facilities. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable regulatory requirements. We may be subject to similar types of regulations by federal, national, international, provincial, state, and local governmental agencies in new markets. In addition, new regulatory requirements or changes in existing requirements may delay or increase the cost of opening new facilities, may limit our base of salvage vehicle buyers and may decrease demand for our vehicles.

Changes in laws affecting the importation of salvage vehicles may have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Our Internet-based auction-style model has allowed us to offer our products and services to international markets and has increased our international buyer base. As a result, foreign importers of salvage vehicles now represent a significant part of our total buyer base. Changes in laws and regulations that restrict the importation of salvage vehicles into foreign countries may reduce the demand for salvage vehicles and impact our ability to maintain or increase our international buyer base. For example, in March 2008, a decree issued by the president of Mexico became effective that placed restrictions on the types of vehicles

that can be imported into Mexico from the United States. The adoption of similar laws or regulations in other jurisdictions that have the effect of reducing or curtailing our activities abroad could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition by reducing the demand for our products and services.

The operation of our storage facilities poses certain environmental risks, which could adversely affect our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our operations are subject to federal, state, national, provincial and local laws and regulations regarding the protection of the environment in the countries which we have storage facilities. In the salvage vehicle remarketing industry, large numbers of wrecked vehicles are stored at storage facilities and, during that time, spills of fuel, motor oil and other fluids may occur, resulting in soil, surface water or groundwater contamination. In addition, certain of our facilities generate and/or store petroleum products and other hazardous materials, including waste solvents and used oil. In the UK, we provide vehicle de-pollution and crushing services for End-of-Life program vehicles. We could incur substantial expenditures for preventative, investigative or remedial action and could be exposed to liability arising from our operations, contamination by previous users of certain of our acquired facilities, or the disposal of our waste at off-site locations. Environmental laws and regulations could become more stringent over time and there can be no assurance that we or our operations will not be subject to significant costs in the future. Although we have obtained indemnification for pre-existing environmental liabilities from many of the persons and entities from whom we have acquired facilities, there can be no assurance that such indemnifications will be adequate. Any such expenditures or liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Volatility in the capital and credit markets may negatively affect our business, operating results, or financial condition.

The capital and credit markets have experienced extreme volatility and disruption, which has led to an economic downturn in the US and abroad. As a result of the economic downturn, the number of miles driven may decrease, which may lead to fewer accident claims, a reduction of vehicle repairs, and fewer salvage vehicles. Adverse credit conditions may also affect the ability of members to secure financing to purchase salvaged vehicles which may adversely affect demand. In addition if the banking system or the financial markets deteriorate or remain volatile our credit facility may be affected.

If we determine that our goodwill has become impaired, we could incur significant charges that would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations.

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair market value of assets acquired in business combinations. In recent periods, the amount of goodwill on our balance sheet has increased substantially, principally as a result of a series of acquisitions we have made in the UK since 2007. As of April 30, 2012, the amount of goodwill on our balance sheet subject to future impairment testing was \$197.8 million.

Pursuant to FASB ASC 350, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other*, we are required to annually test goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives to determine if impairment has occurred. Additionally, interim reviews must be performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. If the testing performed indicates that impairment has occurred, we are required to record a non-cash impairment charge for the difference between the carrying value of the goodwill or other intangible assets and the implied fair value of the goodwill or other intangible assets in the period the determination is made. The testing of goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment requires us to make significant estimates about our future performance and cash flows, as well as other assumptions. These estimates can be affected by numerous factors, including changes in the definition of a business segment in which we operate, changes in economic, industry or market conditions, changes in business operations, changes in competition or potential changes in the share price of our common stock and market capitalization. Changes in these factors, or changes in actual performance compared with estimates of our future performance, could affect the fair value of goodwill or other intangible assets, which may result in an impairment charge. For example,

continued deterioration in worldwide economic conditions could affect these assumptions and lead us to determine that goodwill impairment is required with respect to our acquisitions in the UK. We cannot accurately predict the amount or timing of any impairment of assets. Should the value of our goodwill or other intangible assets become impaired, it could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and could result in our incurring net losses in future periods.

An adverse outcome of a pending Georgia sales tax audit could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The Georgia Department of Revenue, or DOR, recently conducted a sales and use tax audit of our operations in Georgia for the period from January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2011. As a result of the audit, the DOR issued a notice of proposed assessment for uncollected sales taxes in which it asserted that we failed to remit sales taxes totaling \$73.8 million, including penalties and interest. In issuing the notice of proposed assessment, the DOR stated its policy position that sales for resale to non-US registered resellers are subject to Georgia sales and use tax.

We have engaged a Georgia law firm and outside tax advisors to review the conduct of our business operations in Georgia, the notice of assessment, and the DOR's policy position. In particular, our outside legal counsel has provided us with an opinion that our sales for resale to non-US registered resellers should not be subject to Georgia sales and use tax. In rendering its opinion, our counsel noted that non-US registered resellers are unable to comply strictly with technical requirements for a Georgia

certificate of exemption but concluded that our sales for resale to non-US registered resellers should not be subject to Georgia sales and use tax notwithstanding this technical inability to comply.

Based on the opinion from our outside law firm and advice from outside tax advisors, we have not provided for the payment of this assessment in our condensed consolidated financial statements. We believe we have strong defenses to the DOR's notice of proposed assessment and intend to defend this matter. We have filed a request for protest or administrative appeal with the State of Georgia. There can be no assurance, however, that this matter will be resolved in our favor or that we will not ultimately be required to make a substantial payment to the Georgia DOR. We understand that Georgia law and DOR regulations are ambiguous on many of the points at issue in the audit, and litigating and defending the matter in Georgia could be expensive and time-consuming and result in substantial management distraction. If the matter were to be resolved in a manner adverse to Copart, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and condensed consolidated financial position.

New accounting pronouncements or new interpretations of existing standards could require us to make adjustments to accounting policies that could adversely affect the consolidated financial statements.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the SEC, from time to time issue new pronouncements or new interpretations of existing accounting standards that require changes to our accounting policies and procedures. To date, we do not believe any new pronouncements or interpretations have had a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, but future pronouncements or interpretations could require a change or changes in our policies or procedures.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could result in declines in our reported revenues and earnings.

Our reported revenues and earnings are subject to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. We do not engage in foreign currency hedging arrangements and, consequently, foreign currency fluctuations may adversely affect our revenues and earnings. Should we choose to engage in hedging activities in the future we cannot be assured our hedges will be effective or that the costs of the hedges will exceed their benefits. Fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the US dollar and foreign currencies, primarily the British pound and Canadian dollar, could adversely affect our financial results.

Fluctuations in the US unemployment rates could result in declines in revenue from processing insurance cars.

Increases in unemployment may lead to an increase in the number of uninsured motorists. Uninsured motorists are responsible for disposition of their vehicle if involved in an accident. Disposition generally is either the repair or disposal of the vehicle. In the situation where the owner of the wrecked vehicle, and not an insurance company, is responsible for its disposition, we believe it is more likely that vehicle will be repaired or, if disposed, disposed through channels other than us.

If the interest rate swap entered into in connection with our credit facility proves ineffective, it could result in volatility in our operating results, including potential losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows.

We entered into two interest rate swaps to exchange our variable interest rate payment commitments for fixed interest rate payments on the Term Loan. The notional amount of the two derivative transactions amortizes \$18.8 million per quarter until September 30, 2015 and \$200 million on December 14, 2015. The first swap agreement fixed our interest rate with respect to a notional amount of \$362.5 million of our Term Loan, at 85 basis points plus the Applicable Rate as outlined in our Credit Facility Agreement. The second swap agreement fixed our interest rate with respect to a notional amount of \$118.8 million of our Term Loan, at 69 basis points plus the Applicable Rate as outlined in our Credit Facility Agreement. The Applicable Rate can fluctuate between 1.5% and 2.0% depending on our consolidated net leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility) and, at April 30, 2012 was 1.75%.

We recorded the swap at fair value, and it is currently designated as an effective cash flow hedge under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Each quarter, we will measure hedge effectiveness using the "hypothetical derivative method" and record in earnings any gains or losses resulting from hedge ineffectiveness. The hedge provided by our swap could prove to be ineffective for a number of reasons, including early retirement the Term Loan, as is allowed under the Credit Facility, or in the event the counterparty to the interest rate swap is determined in the future to not be creditworthy. Any determination that the hedge created by the swap is ineffective could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows and result in volatility in our operating results. In addition, any changes in relevant accounting standards relating to the swap, especially ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, could materially increase earnings volatility.

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

The following table sets forth information concerning the number of shares of its common stock purchased by the Company during the nine months ended April 30, 2012.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.