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UICI  
Form 10-Q  
May 09, 2003

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

-----  
FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2003.

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 NO. 001-14953

-----  
UICI  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
-----  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

75-2044750  
-----  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

9151 Grapevine Highway, North Richland Hills, Texas  
-----  
(Address of principal executive office)

76180  
-----  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (817) 255-5200

Not Applicable

-----  
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 is an accelerated filer (as  
defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No   
-----

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of  
common stock, as of the latest practicable date. Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value,

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46,624,470 shares as of May 7, 2003.

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Certification of Gregory T. Mutz, Chief Executive Officer of UICI, Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 .....

Certification of Mark D. Hauptman, Chief Financial Officer of UICI, Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 .....

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
Item 1. Financial Statements

UICI AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	MARCH 31, 2003	DECEMBER 2002
	-----	-----
	(UNAUDITED)	
ASSETS		
Investments		
Securities available for sale --		
Fixed maturities, at fair value (cost:		
2003--\$1,091,166; 2002--\$1,051,710).....	\$1,131,466	\$1,088,1
Equity securities, at fair value (cost:		
2003--\$43,083; 2002--\$52,526).....	71,145	81,2
Mortgage and collateral loans.....	6,356	7,3
Policy loans.....	18,869	19,1
Investment in Healthaxis, Inc. ....	4,271	4,9
Short-term investments.....	169,731	138,8
	-----	-----
Total Investments.....	1,401,838	1,339,6
Cash.....	32,516	54,9
Student loans.....	1,507,742	1,430,9
Restricted cash.....	386,169	410,1
Reinsurance receivables.....	57,623	59,1
Due premiums and other receivables.....	71,305	61,3
Investment income due and accrued.....	61,355	59,1
Federal income tax assets.....	--	5,8
Deferred acquisition costs.....	90,560	89,6
Goodwill and other intangible assets.....	110,486	110,9
Property and equipment, net.....	82,689	91,0
Other assets.....	16,644	17,4
	-----	-----
	\$3,818,927	\$3,730,3
	=====	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Policy liabilities		
Future policy and contract benefits.....	\$ 434,247	\$ 423,2
Claims.....	488,480	466,4
Unearned premiums.....	133,033	121,7
Other policy liabilities.....	17,925	17,7
Accounts payable.....	31,135	35,2
Other liabilities.....	107,847	138,4
Collections payable.....	144,670	155,9
Federal income tax liabilities.....	4,787	
Debt.....	9,443	9,5
Student loan credit facilities.....	1,801,688	1,752,6
Net liabilities of discontinued operations, including reserve for losses on disposal.....	25,683	24,3
	-----	-----
	3,198,938	3,145,2
Commitments and Contingencies		

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Stockholders' Equity

Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.....	--	5
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.....	516	5
Additional paid-in capital.....	252,566	236,0
Accumulated other comprehensive income .....	44,436	42,3
Retained earnings.....	385,136	364,0
Treasury stock, at cost.....	(62,665)	(57,9
	-----	-----
	619,989	585,0
	-----	-----
	\$3,818,927	\$3,730,3
	=====	=====

NOTE: The balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002 have been derived from the audited financial statements at that date.

See Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

UICI AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	THREE M MA
	----- 2003 -----
REVENUE	
Premiums:	
Health (includes amounts received from related parties of \$2,656 and \$2,895 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	\$362,163
Life premiums and other considerations.....	7,571
	-----
	369,734
Investment income.....	20,619
Other interest income (includes amounts received from related parties of \$1 and \$1 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	14,035
Other income (includes amounts received from related parties of \$1,170 and \$2,903 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	29,974
Losses on investments.....	(385)
	-----
	433,977
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES	
Benefits, claims, and settlement expenses.....	238,089
Underwriting, acquisition, and insurance expenses (includes amounts paid to related parties of \$2,504 and \$6,864 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	124,042
Variable stock-based compensation expense (benefit).....	(2,137)
Other expenses (includes amounts paid to related parties of \$262 and \$1,134 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	29,201
Depreciation (includes expense on assets purchased from related parties of \$506 and \$386 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	4,299

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Interest expense.....	227
Interest expense--student loan credit facilities.....	8,861
Losses in Healthaxis, Inc. investment.....	644
	-----
	403,226
	-----
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE FEDERAL INCOME TAXES.....	30,751
Federal income taxes.....	10,763
	-----
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS.....	19,988
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	
(net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$(600) and \$965 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	1,115
	-----
INCOME BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGE.....	21,103
Cumulative effect of accounting change (net of income tax benefit of \$0 and \$1,742 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively).....	--
	-----
NET INCOME.....	\$ 21,103
	=====
Earnings per share:	
Basic earnings	
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.43
Income from discontinued operations.....	0.02
	-----
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change.....	0.45
Cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--
	-----
Net income.....	\$ 0.45
	=====
Diluted earnings	
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.42
Income from discontinued operations.....	0.02
	-----
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change.....	0.44
Cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--
	-----
Net income .....	\$ 0.44
	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

UICI AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(UNAUDITED) (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
2003	2002
-----	-----

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Net income.....	\$21,103	\$ 6,979
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized gains on securities:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period.....	3,996	(10,214)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income.....	(766)	(737)
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	3,230	(10,951)
Income tax provision related to items of other comprehensive income.....	(1,131)	3,833
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax provision.....	2,099	(7,118)
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income (loss).....	\$23,202	\$ (139)
	=====	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

UICI AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income .....	\$ 21,103	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Increase in policy liabilities.....	49,723	
Decrease in other liabilities and accrued expenses.....	(16,039)	
Increase in income taxes.....	9,517	
Increase in deferred acquisition costs.....	(943)	
Increase in accrued investment income.....	(2,228)	
(Increase) decrease in reinsurance and other receivables.....	(11,015)	
Stock appreciation expense (benefit).....	(2,137)	
Depreciation and amortization.....	4,724	
Decrease in collections payable.....	(11,238)	
Operating loss of Healthaxis, Inc.....	644	
Losses on sale of investments.....	385	
Amounts (charged to) recovered from loss on disposal of discontinued operations.....	(5,460)	

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Other items, net.....	1,160	
	-----	-----
Cash Provided by Operating Activities.....	38,196	
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in student loans.....	(77,006)	(1
Increase in other investments.....	(44,848)	
Decrease in restricted cash.....	24,015	
Decrease (Increase) in agents' receivables.....	1,890	
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary net of cash disposal of \$145 in 2002.....	--	
Purchase of subsidiaries net of cash acquired of \$2,599 in 2002...	--	(
Increase in property and equipment.....	(11,722)	
	-----	-----
Cash Used in Investing Activities.....	(107,671)	(1
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Deposits from investment products.....	3,589	
Withdrawals from investment products.....	(6,397)	
Proceeds from student loan borrowings.....	197,515	5
Repayment of student loan borrowings.....	(148,429)	(3
Repayment of debt.....	(104)	
Exercise of stock options.....	9,031	
Purchase of treasury shares.....	(8,456)	
Other items, net.....	326	
	-----	-----
Cash Provided by Financing Activities.....	47,075	1
	-----	-----
Net Decrease in Cash.....	(22,400)	(
Cash and cash equivalents at Beginning of Period.....	54,916	
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at End of Period.....	\$ 32,516	\$
	=====	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

UICI AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

March 31, 2003

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements for UICI and its subsidiaries (the "Company" or "UICI") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, such financial statements do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. All such adjustments,

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except as otherwise described herein, consist of normal recurring accruals. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2003. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002. Certain amounts in the 2002 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2003 financial statement presentation.

### CHANGE IN RESERVING METHODOLOGY - SELF EMPLOYED AGENCY DIVISION

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company's Self Employed Agency ("SEA") Division made adjustments to its reserve methodology and certain changes in accounting estimates, the net effect of which decreased reserves and correspondingly increased operating income reported by the SEA Division in the amount of \$4.8 million in the first quarter of 2003. Set forth below is a summary of the adjustments and changes in accounting estimates made by the Company.

#### Claim Reserve Changes

The SEA Division utilizes the developmental method to estimate claim reserves. Under the developmental method, completion factors are applied to paid claims in order to estimate the ultimate claim payments. These completion factors are derived from historical experience and are dependent on the "incurred dates" of the paid claims. Prior to January 1, 2003, the Company utilized the "original incurred date" coding method to establish the date a policy claim is incurred under the developmental method. Under the original incurred date coding method, prior to the end of the period in which a health policy claim was made, the Company estimated and recorded a liability for the cost of all medical services related to the accident or sickness relating to the claim, even though the medical services associated with such accident or sickness might not be rendered to the insured until a later financial reporting period.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company has determined to utilize a "modified incurred date" coding method to establish incurred dates under the developmental method. Under this modified incurred date coding method, a break in service of more than six months will result in the establishment of a new "incurred date" for subsequent services. In addition, under the modified incurred date coding method, prior to the end of the period in which a health policy claim is made, the Company estimates and records a liability for the cost of medical services to be rendered to the insured for at most the succeeding three years following the date the policy claim is initially made. If in fact a particular claim extends past the three year period following the date the policy claim is initially made, an incurred date more recent than the original incurred date is utilized in future reserve calculations. The Company believes that this modified incurred date coding method will provide for a more direct and accurate reflection of actual experience in the pricing of the Company's insurance products. This change in methodology resulted in a reduction in the claim reserves of \$12.3 million during the first quarter of 2003.

#### Changes in Estimate

Several changes in accounting estimate resulted in a further reduction of the claim reserve in the amount of \$5.4 million during the first quarter of 2003. This reduction in the claim reserve was attributable primarily to the effects of a change in estimate of the reserve for excess pending claims. This change was necessary to maintain consistency with the historical data underlying the calculation of the new completion factors used in the claim development reserve. These completion factors are based on more recent experience with claims payments than the previous factors. This more recent experience has a



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greater number of pending claims. As a result, the new completion factors have built in a higher level of reserves for pending claims. The release of a portion of the excess pending claims reserve reflects the additional pending claims included in the completion factors.

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### ROP Reserve Changes

The Company has issued certain health policies with a "return-of-premium" (ROP) rider, pursuant to which the Company undertakes to return to the policyholder on or after age 65 all premiums paid less claims reimbursed under the policy. The ROP rider also provides that the policyholder may receive a portion of the benefit prior to age 65. Historically, the Company has established a reserve for future ROP benefits, which reserve has been calculated by applying factors (based on 2 year preliminary term, a 5% interest assumption, 1958 CSO mortality termination assumption, and level future gross premiums) to the current premium on a contract-by-contract basis. A claims offset was applied, on a contract-by-contract basis, solely with respect to an older closed block of policies. The ROP reserve is reflected in future policy and contract benefits on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The Company records an ROP reserve to fund longer-term obligations associated with the ROP rider. This reserve is impacted both by the techniques utilized to calculate the reserve and the many assumptions underlying the calculation, including interest rates, policy lapse rates, premium rate increases on policies and assumptions with regard to claims paid. The Company has previously utilized a simplified reserving methodology that it believed generated an appropriate ROP reserve in the aggregate. However, the Company recently reviewed its ROP reserving methodology in order to determine if refinements to the methodology were appropriate. As a result of such review, effective January 1, 2003, the ROP reserving methodology was refined to utilize new factors (based on a net level premium basis, 4.5% interest, 1958 CSO mortality, and, where appropriate, 10% annual increases in future gross premiums) and to apply these factors to the historical premium payments on a contract-by-contract basis. The claim offset is now applied on all material blocks of policies with ROP riders. As a result of these changes, the ROP reserve for the Company increased by \$12.9 million during the first quarter of 2003.

### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. Statement 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The impact of implementation on the Company's financial position or results of operations is not expected to be material.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. The interpretation elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of this Interpretation are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of the guarantor's fiscal year end. The disclosure requirements in this Interpretation

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are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The impact of implementation on our financial position or results of operations is not expected to be material.

In December 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure. Statement 148 amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, Statement 148 amends the disclosure requirements of Statement 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The amendments to Statement 123 are effective for financial statements for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. Earlier application of the transition provisions is permitted for entities with a fiscal year ending prior to December 15, 2002. The Company has historically accounted for the stock-based compensation plans under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. On January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 123 for all employee awards granted or modified on or after January 1, 2003, and began measuring the compensation cost of stock-based awards under the fair value method. The Company adopted the transition provisions that require expensing options prospectively in the year of adoption. Existing awards will continue to follow the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB 25. Assuming award levels and fair values similar to past

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years, the impact of adoption is not material on results of operations. This change will primarily impact the accounting for stock options. The following table illustrates the effect on net income as if the fair-value-based method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in each period.

	THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 2003	
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Net income, as reported.....	\$ 21,103	\$
Add stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of tax.....	1	
Deduct total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair-value-based method for all rewards, net of tax....	(133)	
Pro forma net income.....	\$ 20,971	\$
	=====	=====

### NOTE B - INVESTMENT IN HEALTHAXIS, INC.

At March 31, 2003, the Company held 24,147,404 shares of common stock of Healthaxis, Inc. (HAXS: Nasdaq) ("HAI"), which at such date represented approximately 45.2% of the issued and outstanding shares of HAI. HAI is an emerging technology service firm that provides web-based connectivity and applications solutions for health benefit distribution and administration. These solutions, which consist primarily of software products and related services,

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are designed to assist health insurance payers, third party administrators, intermediaries and employers in providing enhanced services to members, employees and providers through the application of HAI's flexible technology to legacy systems, either on a fully integrated or on an application service provider (ASP) basis.

Effective November 7, 2001, UICI appointed as its proxies the board of directors of HAI, who may vote 33 1/3% of the number of HAI shares held of record from time to time by UICI in favor of the nominees for director that a majority of the directors of HAI shall have recommended stand for election. The authority granted to such proxies will terminate at the earlier to occur of (i) November 7, 2011, (ii) such date as UICI beneficially holds less than 25% of the outstanding shares of common stock of HAI on a fully diluted basis, (iii) such date as any person or persons acting as a "group" beneficially holds a greater percentage of the outstanding shares of HAI common stock on a fully diluted basis than the percentage beneficially owned by UICI, or (iv) the filing by HAI of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy or the filing by a third party of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy with respect to HAI.

The Company has accounted for its investment in HAI utilizing the equity method and has recognized its ratable share of HAI income and loss (computed prior to amortization of goodwill recorded in connection with the Insurdata Merger). The Company's carrying value of its investment in HAI was \$4.3 and \$4.9 million at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

NOTE C - GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company adopted FASB Statements No. 141, Business Combinations, and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets on January 1, 2002. In accordance with Statement No. 142, the Company tested for goodwill impairment as of January 1, 2002. As a result of the transitional impairment testing, completed during the quarter ended June 30, 2002, the Company determined that goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisitions of AMS and Barron was impaired in the aggregate amount of \$6.9 million (\$5.1 million net of tax). The Company has reflected this impairment charge in its financial statements as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle as of January 1, 2002 in accordance with Statement No. 142.

Set forth in the table below is a summary of the goodwill and other intangible assets by operating segment as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002:

	MARCH 31, 2003		
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
	GOODWILL	OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION
Self Employed Agency Division.....	\$ 9,405	\$ --	\$ (3,972)
Group Insurance Division.....	17,513	8,858	(1,794)
Life Insurance Division.....	552	--	(193)
Senior Market Division.....	6,089	1,637	(381)
Academic Management Services Corp.....	85,382	--	(12,610)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$118,941	\$ 10,495	\$ (18,950)
	=====	=====	=====

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	DECEMBER 31, 2002		
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
	GOODWILL	OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION
	-----	-----	-----
Self Employed Agency Division.....	\$ 9,405	\$ --	\$ (3,972)
Group Insurance Division.....	17,513	8,858	(1,428)
Life Insurance Division.....	552	--	(193)
Senior Market Division.....	6,089	1,637	(326)
Academic Management Services Corp.....	85,382	--	(12,610)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$118,941	\$ 10,495	\$ (18,529)
	=====	=====	=====

Other intangible assets consist of present value of future commissions, customer lists, trademark and non-compete agreements related to the acquisitions of SeniorsFirst and Star Human Resources Group, Inc. and STAR Administrative Services, Inc. (collectively referred by the Company as its "STAR HRG" unit) completed in the three months ended March 31, 2002. (See Note F).

Set forth in the table below is a summary of the estimated amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter for other intangible assets:

	(IN THOUSANDS)
	-----
Remainder of 2003.....	\$ 1,255
2004.....	1,468
2005.....	1,263
2006.....	1,111
2007.....	866
2008 and thereafter...	2,357
	-----
	\$ 8,320
	=====

NOTE D - DEBT

At March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company had outstanding consolidated short and long-term indebtedness (exclusive of indebtedness secured by student loans) in the amount of \$9.4 and \$9.5 million, respectively, of which \$7.9 million constituted indebtedness of the holding company at each such date.

On January 25, 2002, the Company entered into a three-year bank credit facility with Bank of America, NA and LaSalle Bank National Association. Under the facility, the Company may borrow from time to time up to \$30.0 million on a revolving, unsecured basis. The Company intends to utilize the proceeds of the

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facility for general working capital purposes. At March 31, 2003, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the facility.

On June 22, 1994, the Company authorized an issue of its 8.75% Senior Notes due June 2004 in the aggregate amount of \$27.7 million. In accordance with the agreement governing the terms of the notes (the "Note Agreement"), commencing on June 1, 1998 and on each June 1 thereafter to and including June 1, 2003, the Company is required to pay approximately \$4.0 million aggregate principal together with accrued interest thereon to the date of such repayment. The principal amount of the notes outstanding was \$7.9 million at each of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002. The Company incurred \$173,000 and \$259,000 of interest expense on the notes in the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Note Agreement contains restrictive covenants that include certain financial ratios, limitations on additional indebtedness as a percentage of certain defined equity amounts and the disposal of certain subsidiaries, including primarily the Company's regulated insurance subsidiaries.

AMS has a note payable in the outstanding principal amount of \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. The note bore interest at 3.55% at March 31, 2003, matures on June 30, 2004, requires principal and interest payments quarterly and is secured by a first mortgage on real estate held by AMS.

### NOTE E - STUDENT LOAN CREDIT FACILITIES

At March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company, through its AMS subsidiary and the College Fund Life Insurance Division, had outstanding an aggregate of \$1,801.7 million and \$1,752.6 million of indebtedness, respectively, under secured student loan credit facilities, of which \$1,681.3 million and \$1,726.1 million, respectively, were issued by bankruptcy-remote special purpose entities (a "Special Purpose Entity"). The accounts of all of the Company's Special Purpose Entities are included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. At March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, indebtedness outstanding under secured student loan credit facilities (including indebtedness issued by Special Purpose Entities) was secured by federally guaranteed and alternative (i.e., non-federally guaranteed) student loans in the carrying amount of \$1,507.5 million and \$1,430.8 million, respectively, and by a pledge of cash, cash equivalents and other qualified investments in the amount of \$207.0

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million and \$222.5 million, respectively. All such indebtedness issued under secured student loan credit facilities is reflected as student loan indebtedness on the Company's consolidated balance sheet; all such student loans pledged to secure such facilities are reflected as student loan assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet; and all such cash, cash equivalents and qualified investments specifically pledged under the student loan credit facilities are reflected as restricted cash on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

### NOTE F - ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

Effective February 28, 2002, the Company acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of STAR Human Resources Group, Inc. and STAR Administrative Services, Inc. (collectively referred to by the Company as its "STAR HRG" unit), a Phoenix, Arizona based business specializing in the marketing and administration of limited benefit plans for entry level, high turnover, hourly

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employees. Commencing March 1, 2002, health insurance policies offered under the STAR HRG program have been issued by The MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of UICI. UICI acquired STAR HRG for an initial cash purchase price of \$25.0 million, plus additional contingent consideration based on the future annualized performance of STAR HRG measured over the three-month period ending May 31, 2003. The contingent consideration will be in an amount not to exceed \$15.0 million and is payable, at the Company's option, in cash or by delivery of UICI's 6.0% convertible subordinated notes due March 1, 2012 plus, in each case, interest payable in cash computed at a rate of 6% from the initial closing. In connection with the acquisition, in the first quarter of 2002 the Company recorded non-amortizable goodwill in the amount of \$17.5 million and amortizable intangible assets in the amount of \$8.9 million. The Company will record any additional contingent consideration as goodwill during the period that the contingent consideration is determined to be payable.

NOTE G - INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective tax rate on continuing operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2003 was 35% compared to an effective tax rate of 32.3% in the corresponding period of 2002. For the three months ended March 31, 2002, the Company's effective tax rate on continuing operations varied from the statutory rate of 35% primarily as a result of the reduction of the Company's deferred tax liability following its assessment of potential additional tax obligations. This decrease was partially offset by the non-deductible portion of the variable stock-based compensation expense recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2002.

NOTE H - EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	
Income (loss) available to common shareholders:		
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders.....	\$ 19,988	\$ 12,056
Income (loss) from discontinued operations..	1,115	67
	-----	-----
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change.....	21,103	12,123
Cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--	(5,144)
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 21,103	\$ 6,979
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding		
-- basic earnings (loss) per share.....	46,509	46,901
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Employee stock options and other shares.....	1,521	1,213
	-----	-----
Weighted average shares outstanding -- dilutive earnings (loss) per share.....	48,030	48,114
	=====	=====

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Basic earnings (loss) per share		
From continuing operations.....	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.26
From discontinued operations.....	0.02	--
	-----	-----
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change.....	0.45	0.26
Cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--	(0.11)
	-----	-----
Net income .....	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.15
	=====	=====
Diluted earnings (loss) per share		
From continuing operations.....	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.25
From discontinued operations.....	0.02	--
	-----	-----
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change.....	0.44	0.25
Cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--	(0.11)
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.14
	=====	=====

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NOTE I - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is a party to the following material legal proceedings:

SECURITIES CLASS ACTION LITIGATION

As previously disclosed, in December 1999 and February 2000, the Company and certain of its executive officers were named as defendants in three securities class action lawsuits alleging, among other things, that the Company's periodic filings with the SEC contained untrue statements of material facts and/or failed to disclose all material facts relating to the condition of the Company's credit card business, in violation of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The three cases were subsequently consolidated as Herbert R. Silver, et al. v. UICI et al, which is pending in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas. Plaintiffs purport to represent a class of persons who purchased UICI common stock from February 10, 1999 through December 9, 1999.

Following a mediation held on May 23, 2002, the parties entered into definitive settlement agreement on July 3, 2002 pursuant to which the parties have agreed, without admitting or denying liability and provided that certain conditions are satisfied, to fully and finally resolve the litigation. The Company believes that the terms of the settlement as contemplated by the settlement agreement will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. Funding of the settlement amount was completed on July 15, 2002.

On December 12, 2002, the Court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement and providing for notice to prospective class members. At fairness hearing, held on March 3, 2003, the Court confirmed the settlement and entered final judgment that, pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement, released the Company and named individual defendants with respect to all issues raised or which could have been raised in the litigation.

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### SUN COMMUNICATIONS LITIGATION

As previously disclosed, UICI and Ronald L. Jensen (the Company's Chairman) are parties to litigation (Sun Communications, Inc. v. SunTech Processing Systems, LLC, UICI, Ronald L. Jensen, et al) (the "Sun Litigation") with a third party concerning the distribution of the cash proceeds from the sale and liquidation of SunTech Processing Systems, LLC ("STP") assets in February 1998.

Effective April 2, 2002, the Company and Mr. Jensen entered into an Assignment and Release Agreement, which, among other things, transferred UICI's financial and other rights and obligations in STP to Mr. Jensen and effectively terminated the Company's active participation in, and limited the Company's financial exposure associated with, the Sun Litigation. In accordance with the terms of the Assignment and Release Agreement, on April 2, 2002 Mr. Jensen made a total payment to UICI of \$15.6 million and granted to UICI various indemnities against possible losses which UICI might incur resulting from the Sun Litigation, including (i) any losses arising from the breach of fiduciary duty claim asserted by Sun Communications, Inc. ("Sun") against the Company and Sun's related claim for attorneys' fees, (ii) Sun's claim for attorneys' fees arising out of the distribution issue in the Sun Litigation, and (iii) all other claims of any nature asserted by Sun against the Company in the Sun Litigation arising out of or relating directly to the March 1997 agreement governing the distribution of cash proceeds from the sale and liquidation of STP. In exchange therefore, (i) UICI assigned to Mr. Jensen all of UICI's right, title and interest to the funds held in the registry of the Court in the Sun Litigation and released Mr. Jensen from any and all obligations arising under the Jensen 1996 Guaranty and the Assurance Agreement; (ii) UICI granted to Mr. Jensen an option, exercisable at a nominal exercise price, to transfer to Mr. Jensen UICI's 80% interest in STP; (iii) UICI agreed to cooperate with Mr. Jensen in connection with the Sun Litigation; and (iv) UICI granted to Mr. Jensen an irrevocable proxy to vote UICI's membership interest in STP all matters coming before the members of STP for a vote.

At the request of Mr. Jensen and pursuant to the Company's obligations to cooperate with Mr. Jensen in the Sun Litigation, on December 12, 2002 UICI made an offer to purchase all, but not less than all, of Sun's membership interest in STP in accordance with a "Texas draw" agreement. In connection with the Texas draw offers, Mr. Jensen agreed to pay all of the Company's costs relating to the offer and to indemnify UICI against any liability that might arise therefrom. Sun subsequently filed a motion for a temporary injunction to enjoin closing of the transactions contemplated by the Texas draw agreement. The closing of the transactions contemplated by the Texas draw agreement was postponed pending the court's ruling on a cross motions for summary judgment motion that was argued on April 14, 2003 with respect to the validity of the transactions. If the transactions contemplated by the

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Texas draw agreement are not allowed to close in accordance with their terms (which include dismissal of the Sun Litigation and release of all claims), trial in the Sun Litigation is set to begin on May 12, 2003.

### ACE/AFCA AND PHILIP A. GRAY LITIGATION

As previously disclosed, the Company is a party to a lawsuit (the "ACE/AFCA" Litigation) (American Credit Educators, LLC and American Fair Credit Association, Inc. v. UICI and United Credit National Bank, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado), which was initially filed as two separate lawsuits in February 2000 by American Credit Educators, LLC



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("ACE") and American Fair Credit Association, Inc. ("AFCA"), organizations through which United CreditServ formerly marketed its credit card programs. In the ACE/AFCA Litigation, plaintiffs initially alleged, among other things, that UCNB breached its agreements with ACE and AFCA, sought injunctive relief and a declaratory judgment and claimed money damages in an indeterminate amount. ACE and AFCA are each controlled by Phillip A. Gray, the former head of UICI's credit card operations.

On July 26, 2001, the Court issued an order granting UICI's motion to substitute UICI for UCNB as a party defendant and dismissing a significant number of plaintiffs' claims. UICI's motion to dismiss was denied by the Court as to AFCA's claims for breach of contract, declaratory judgment and interference with contractual relations and ACE's claims for breach of contract and for an accounting.

In its answer filed on August 15, 2001, the Company asserted numerous defenses to the plaintiffs' remaining claims. UICI and United CreditServ also asserted numerous counterclaims against ACE and AFCA, including, among other things, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, fraud and civil conspiracy, and UICI and UCS have claimed damages in an indeterminate amount. ACE and AFCA filed a partial motion to dismiss the counterclaims. While such motion was pending, UICI and UCS sought leave to amend their counterclaims and asserted additional claims against ACE and AFCA. On September 12, 2002, the Court granted UICI's and UCS' motion for leave and denied ACE's and AFCA's partial motion to dismiss the counterclaims previously filed.

In a separate suit filed on March 26, 2001 in the District Court of Dallas County, Texas (the "Gray Litigation") (UICI, United Membership Marketing Group, Inc., and UMMG-Colorado, LLC f/k/a United Membership Marketing Group Ltd. Liability Co. v. Philip A. Gray and PAG Family Partners, LLC), the Company sued Philip A. Gray individually ("Gray") and a related limited liability company (the "LLC"), alleging, among other things, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of fiduciary duty in connection with the Company's sub prime credit card business. Gray removed the case to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and UICI substituted PAG Family Partners Ltd. ("PAG") and the PAG Family Trust for the LLC as defendants. By order dated May 6, 2002, the Texas Federal Court denied PAG's motion to dismiss the fraud, negligent misrepresentation and certain other claims, but dismissed certain of the named defendants from the Gray Litigation. In addition, the Court ordered the transfer of the Gray Litigation to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.

On May 31, 2002, in an answer and third-party complaint Gray denied all allegations and asserted counterclaims against UICI and third-party claims against certain individuals, including Ronald L. Jensen (the Company's Chairman) and Gregory T. Mutz (the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer), in which Gray has alleged, among other things, violations of Colorado securities laws, fraudulent misrepresentations, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment and negligent misrepresentations and has sought a declaratory judgment and an accounting. Certain third-party defendants have not yet been served.

On December 11, 2002, UICI entered into a settlement agreement with ACE, AFCA and all other Gray-related parties. The settlement is contingent upon court approval of the settlement reached in the credit card marketing consumer actions (Dadra Mitchell, et al. v. American Fair Credit Association, Inc., et al., Mitchell v. Bank First, N.A., and Timothy M. Roe v. Phillip A. Gray, American Fair Credit Association, Inc., UICI, UCNB, et al) that are pending against UICI and various of the Gray-related parties. In the event that the settlement agreement becomes effective, it provides for the dismissal of the ACE/AFCA litigation and the Gray Litigation upon terms that would not have a material adverse effect upon the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

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In the event that the settlement does not become effective, the Company intends to continue to vigorously defend and pursue its counterclaims in the ACE/AFCA Litigation and defend the counterclaims and pursue its claims in the Gray Litigation.

### CREDIT CARD MARKETING CONSUMER LITIGATION

As previously disclosed, the Company is involved in three disputes (Dadra Mitchell v. American Fair Credit Association, United Membership Marketing Group, LLC and UICI; Dadra Mitchell v. BankFirst, N.A; and Timothy

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M. Roe v. Phillip A. Gray, American Fair Credit Association, Inc., UICI, UCNB, et al), all of which arise out of the marketing of the American Fair Credit Association credit card program prior to the termination of the Company's participation in the program in January 2000.

Following a mediation held on December 7, 2002, the parties entered into a Settlement and Release Agreement, dated as of December 11, 2002, pursuant to which the defendants (including the Company), without acknowledging any fault, liability or wrongdoing of any kind and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, agreed to settle all three cases. Funding of the settlement was completed on December 20, 2002 in accordance with the terms of the Settlement and Release Agreement. The Company believes that the terms of the settlement as contemplated by the Settlement and Release Agreement will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

The settlement is subject to preliminary approval of the terms of the settlement, and certification of a plaintiff class for purposes of the settlement, by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California (with respect to the BankFirst case) and the California Superior Court for Alameda County (with respect to the Mitchell case); notice of settlement to the plaintiff class; and final approval of, and granting of a final non-appealable judgment by, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California (with respect to the BankFirst case) and the California Superior Court for Alameda County (with respect to the Mitchell case). There can be no assurance that these conditions to effectiveness of the settlement will in fact be satisfied.

On February 28, 2003, the U.S. District Court entered a judgment granting final approval of the settlement terms of the BankFirst case. The time to appeal from the judgment entered by the U.S. District Court expired on March 31, 2003. No appeal was taken from the judgment of the U.S. District Court. Accordingly, the judgment in the BankFirst case is now final and non-appealable.

The California state court in the Mitchell case entered a judgment granting final approval of the settlement terms on February 5, 2003. The time to appeal from the judgment entered by the California state court is set to expire on May 9, 2003. The parties to the litigation have not to date received notice of the filing of an appeal from this judgment. Absent such an appeal, the judgment entered by the California state court will become final and non-appealable on May 9, 2003, and the terms of the Settlement and Release Agreement will then be effective.

### ASSOCIATION GROUP LITIGATION

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The health insurance products issued by the Company in the self employed market are primarily issued to members of various independent membership associations that endorse the products and act as the master policyholder for such products. The associations provide their membership with a number of endorsed benefits and products, including health insurance underwritten by the Company. The Company and/or its insurance company subsidiaries have recently been named a party to several lawsuits challenging the nature of the relationship between the Company's insurance companies and the associations that have endorsed the insurance companies' health insurance products.

The MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company ("MEGA", a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) has recently been named a defendant in seven separate lawsuits (Richard and Patty McBrayer vs. Brad Fair, MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, et al., filed on December 26, 2002 in the Circuit Court of Clay County, Mississippi; Joe Shelton and Sharon Shelton vs. Chad Mills, MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, et al., filed on December 20, 2002 in the Circuit Court of Pontotoc County, Mississippi; Herman Tomlin and Gary Harrison vs. MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, et al., filed on January 28, 2003 in the Circuit Court of Monroe County, Mississippi; Bailey et al. v. MEGA Life, et al., filed on February 13, 2003 in the Circuit Court of Chickasaw County, Mississippi; Pride, et al. v. MEGA Life, et al., filed on December 31, 2002 in the Circuit Court of Panola County, Mississippi, Bishop vs. John Doe, MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, et al., filed on April 15, 2003 in the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, Mississippi; and Clark, et al. vs. MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, et al., filed on April 16, 2003 in the Circuit Court of Tate County, Mississippi), each of which contain certain allegations regarding the relationships between MEGA and the National Association for the Self-Employed (NASE), the membership association that has endorsed MEGA's health insurance products. Plaintiffs specifically allege, among other things, that MEGA pursued a scheme of deceptive sales practices designed to create the impression that NASE is an independent entity; that in fact NASE and MEGA are "under common ownership and control;" that the benefits of NASE membership are negligible and membership is intended to permit MEGA to control the insurer/insured relationship; and that the arrangement was intended to allow MEGA to eliminate insureds with health problems from its block of business by raising premiums. Plaintiffs demand punitive and economic damages in an indeterminate amount, including excess premiums, association dues and charges, administrative fees, and accrued interest.

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The McBrayer, Shelton, Tomlin, Bailey, and Pride cases have been removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi. The Shelton case was subsequently voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs with prejudice. The Company has moved to dismiss the McBrayer and Tomlin cases, but has not answered or otherwise responded in the Bailey, Pride, Bishop or Clark cases. No discovery has been undertaken in any of the cases.

In addition, UICI and Mid-West National Life Insurance Company of Tennessee (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) have been named as defendants in a suit filed on April 2, 2003 (Correa v. UICI, Mid-West National Life Insurance Company of Tennessee, Alliance for Affordable Services, et al., pending in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Los Angeles), in which plaintiff has alleged, among other things, that defendants have engaged in illegal marketing practices in connection with the sale of health insurance. The plaintiff has asserted several causes of action, including breach of contract, violation of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, false advertising, and negligent and intentional misrepresentation. Neither UICI nor Mid-West has been served, answered, or otherwise responded in the case.

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UICI and The MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company have been named defendants in a purported class action suit filed in Texas state court on April 22, 2003 (Garcia v. UICI, MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company, NASE Group Insurance Trust and National Association for the Self Employed, pending in the District Court of Starr County, Texas, 381st Judicial District, Case No. DC-03-135). Plaintiff on behalf of himself and a purported class of similarly situated individuals has asserted, among other things, that MEGA, NASE Group Trust and NASE are under common control and ownership and operate as a "unified business arrangement" which is used solely for the purpose of generating profits through association dues and avoiding state insurance regulations. Plaintiffs have alleged that defendants have used false and deceptive advertising and sales practices in connection with the sale of insurance in Texas in violation of the Texas Insurance Code, and plaintiffs further allege conversion and breach of contract, for which they have asked for a return of all association dues and administrative fees collected by the defendants. Plaintiffs have served discovery requests on MEGA, UICI and NASE, though neither UICI nor MEGA has answered or otherwise pleaded in the case.

The Company believes that plaintiffs' claims in these cases are wholly without merit, and the Company intends to vigorously contest the claims.

### INSURANCE REGULATORY MATTERS

The Company's insurance subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation in their states of domicile and the other states in which they do business under statutes that typically delegate broad regulatory, supervisory and administrative powers to state insurance departments and agencies. The method of regulation varies, but the subject matter of such regulation covers, among other things, the amount of dividends and other distributions that can be paid by the Company's insurance subsidiaries without prior approval or notification; the granting and revoking of licenses to transact business; trade practices, including with respect to the protection of consumers; disclosure requirements; privacy standards; minimum loss ratios; premium rate regulation; underwriting standards; approval of policy forms; methods and timing of claims payment; licensing of insurance agents and the regulation of their conduct; the amount and type of investments that the Company's subsidiaries may hold; minimum reserve and surplus requirements; risk-based capital requirements; and compelled participation in, and assessments in connection with, risk sharing pools and guaranty funds. Such regulation is intended to protect policyholders rather than investors.

The Company's insurance subsidiaries are required to file detailed annual statements with the state insurance regulatory departments, and state insurance departments have also periodically conducted and continue to conduct periodic financial and market conduct examinations of UICI's insurance subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2003, either or both of The MEGA Life and Health Insurance Company and Mid-West National Life Insurance Company of Tennessee were subject to ongoing market conduct examinations in ten states. State insurance regulatory agencies have broad authority to levy monetary fines and penalties resulting from findings made during the course of such financial and market conduct examinations. Historically, the Company's insurance subsidiaries have from time to time been assessed such fines and penalties, none of which individually or in the aggregate have had a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

The Company provides health insurance products to consumers in the self-employed market in 44 states. A substantial portion of such products is issued to members of various independent membership associations that endorse the products and act as the master policyholder for such products. The two principal membership associations in the self-employed market for which the Company underwrites insurance are the National Association for the Self-Employed

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("NASE") and the Alliance for Affordable Services ("AAS"). The associations provide their membership with a number of endorsed benefits and products, including health insurance underwritten by the Company. Subject to applicable state law, individuals generally may not obtain insurance under an association's master policy unless they are also members of the associations. UGA agents and Cornerstone agents also act as

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enrollers of new members for the associations, for which the agents receive compensation. Specialized Association Services, Inc. (a company controlled by the adult children of the Chairman of the Company) provides administrative and benefit procurement services to the associations, and a subsidiary of the Company sells new membership sales leads to the enrollers and video and print services to the associations and to Specialized Association Services, Inc. In addition to health insurance premiums derived from the sale of health insurance, the Company receives fee income from the associations, including fees associated with the enrollment of new members, fees for association membership marketing and administrative services and fees for certain association member benefits. The agreements with these associations requiring the associations to continue as the master policyholder and to endorse the Company's insurance products to their respective members are terminable by the Company and the associations upon not less than one year's advance notice to the other party.

Recent articles in the popular press have been critical of association group coverage. In December 2002, the NAIC convened a special task force to review association group coverage, and the Company is aware that selected states are reviewing the laws and regulations under which association group policies are issued. The Company and/or its insurance subsidiaries have also recently been named a party to several lawsuits challenging the nature of the relationship between the Company's insurance companies and the principal membership associations that have endorsed the insurance companies' health insurance products. While the Company believes it is providing association group coverage in full compliance with applicable law, changes in the relationship between the Company and the membership associations and/or changes in the laws and regulations governing so-called "association group" insurance (particularly changes that would subject the issuance of policies to prior premium rate approval and/or require the issuance of policies on a "guaranteed issue" basis) could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition, results of operations and/or business of the Company.

### OTHER LITIGATION MATTERS

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various other pending legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including some asserting significant damages arising from claims under insurance policies, disputes with agents and other matters. Based in part upon the opinion of counsel as to the ultimate disposition of such lawsuits and claims, management believes that the liability, if any, resulting from the disposition of such proceedings will not be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

### NOTE J - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operating segments included in operations are: (i) Insurance, which includes the businesses of the Self Employed Agency Division, the Group Insurance Division (formerly the Company's Student Insurance Division, which includes the operations of the Company's recently-acquired STAR HRG business unit effective February 28, 2002), the Life Insurance Division (formerly the Company's OKC Division, which includes the Company's College Fund Life Division)

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and the Senior Market Division, (ii) Financial Services, which includes the businesses of Academic Management Services Corp. ("AMS") and the Company's investment in Healthaxis, Inc., and (iii) Other Key Factors.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company began to allocate to the Company's operating business segments certain general expenses relating to corporate operations (consisting primarily of technology related expenses and expenses associated with the operations of the Company's insurance company subsidiaries), which expenses had been formerly reflected in the Other Key Factors segment. All business segment results for all periods presented have been restated to reflect such allocation of these expenses. The Company believes that this allocation of certain general expenses relating to corporate operations results in a more accurate portrayal of the financial results of its core insurance and other operations. The Other Key Factors segment now includes investment income not allocated to the other business segments, realized gains or losses on sale of investments, the operations of the Company's AMLI Realty Co. subsidiary, certain other general expenses related to corporate operations, minority interest, interest expense on corporate debt, variable stock-based compensation and the results of the Company's former Barron Risk Management Services, Inc. unit until its sale in September 2002.

Allocations of investment income and certain general expenses are based on a number of assumptions and estimates, and the business segments reported operating results would change if different methods were applied. Certain assets are not individually identifiable by segment and, accordingly, have been allocated by formulas. Segment revenues include premiums and other policy charges and considerations, net investment income, fees and other income. Depreciation expense and capital expenditures are not considered material. Management does not allocate income taxes to segments. Transactions between reportable operating segments are accounted for under respective agreements, which provide for such transactions generally at cost.

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Revenues from continuing operations, income from continuing operations before federal income taxes, and assets by operating segment are set forth in the tables below:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Revenues		
Insurance:		
Self Employed Agency Division.....	\$308,610	\$219,778
Group Insurance Division.....	83,494	41,645
Life Insurance Division.....	16,036	19,920
Senior Market Division.....	793	437
	408,933	281,780
Financial Services:		

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Academic Management Services Corp.....	22,078	26,475
	-----	-----
Other Key Factors.....	3,427	4,217
Intersegment Eliminations.....	(461)	(137)
	-----	-----
Total revenues from continuing operations.....	\$433,977	\$312,335
	=====	=====

THREE MONTHS ENDED  
MARCH 31,

2003                      2002

(IN THOUSANDS)

Income (loss) from continuing operations before federal  
income taxes:

Insurance:

Self Employed Agency Division.....	\$23,794	\$15,748
Group Insurance Division.....	5,083	1,747
Life Insurance Division.....	1,827	2,615
Senior Market Division.....	(1,761)	(1,387)
	-----	-----
	28,943	18,723
	-----	-----

Financial Services:

Academic Management Services Corp.....	1,516	4,098
Losses in Healthaxis, Inc. investment.....	(644)	(174)
	-----	-----
	872	3,924
	-----	-----

Other Key Factors:

Investment income on equity, realized gains and losses, general corporate expenses and other (including interest expense on non-student loan indebtedness).....	(1,201)	(336)
Variable stock-based compensation (expense) benefit.	2,137	(4,511)
	-----	-----
	936	(4,847)
	-----	-----

Total income from continuing operations before federal  
income taxes.....

\$30,751                      \$17,800

=====                      =====

MARCH 31,  
2003

DECEMBER 31,  
2002

(IN THOUSANDS)

Assets

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Insurance:		
Self Employed Agency Division.....	\$ 724,445	\$ 671,370
Group Insurance Division.....	192,386	170,372
Life Insurance Division.....	621,178	630,597
Senior Market Division.....	8,419	8,209
	-----	-----
	1,546,428	1,480,548
	-----	-----
Financial Services:		
Academic Management Services Corp..	1,876,384	1,842,773
Investment in Healthaxis, Inc.....	4,271	4,929
	-----	-----
	1,880,655	1,847,702
	-----	-----
Other Key Factors:		
General corporate and other.....	391,844	402,054
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$ 3,818,927	\$ 3,730,304
	=====	=====

NOTE K - STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has historically accounted for the stock-based compensation plans under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. Under APB 25, because the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options has been equal to the market price of underlying stock on the date of

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grant, no compensation expense has to date been recognized. On January 1, 2003, the Company adopted Statement No. 123 for all employee awards granted or modified on or after January 1, 2003, and will begin measuring the compensation cost of stock-based awards under the fair value method. The Company adopted Statement No. 148 on January 1, 2003 and has adopted the transition provisions that require expensing options prospectively in the year of adoption. Existing awards will continue to follow the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB 25. The impact of implementation on the Company's financial position or results of operations was not material.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by Statement No. 123, and has been determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of that Statement. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 2002: risk-free interest rate 3.53%; dividend yield of -0%, volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common stock of 0.65; and a weighted-average expected life of the option of 4.26 years. The weighted average grant date fair value per share of stock options issued in 2002 was \$4.46.

For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period. The effect on net income of the stock compensation amortization for the periods presented above is not likely to be representative of the effects on reported net income for future periods. The Company's pro forma information is set forth below (in



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thousands except for earnings per share information):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	----- 2003	2002 -----
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	
Pro forma income:		
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ 19,856	\$ 10,601
Income from discontinued operations.....	1,115	67
Loss from cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--	(5,144)
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 20,971	\$ 5,524
	=====	=====
Pro forma earnings per common share:		
Basic earnings:		
From continuing operations.....	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.23
Income from discontinued operations.....	0.02	--
Loss from cumulative effect of accounting Change.....	--	(0.11)
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.12
	=====	=====
Diluted earnings:		
From continuing operations.....	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.22
Income from discontinued operations.....	0.02	--
Loss from cumulative effect of accounting change.....	--	(0.11)
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.11
	=====	=====

NOTE L - EMPLOYEE AND AGENT STOCK ACCUMULATION PLANS

UICI Employee Stock Ownership and Savings Plan

The Company maintains for the benefit of its and its subsidiaries' employees the UICI Employee Stock Ownership and Savings Plan (the "Employee Plan").

During the three months ended March 31, 2002, the Company recorded an expense of \$(2.0) million related to stock appreciation expense with respect to the Employee Plan. This expense represented the incremental compensation expense associated with the allocation to participants' accounts during the respective period of shares, previously purchased in 2000 by the Employee Plan from the Company at \$5.25 per share ("\$5.25 ESOP Shares") to fund the Company's matching and supplemental contributions to the ESOP. The allocated \$5.25 ESOP Shares were considered outstanding for purposes of the computation of earnings per share. The Employee Plan initially purchased in 2000 an aggregate of 1,610,000 \$5.25 ESOP Shares, and as of December 31, 2002 all such shares had been allocated to participants' accounts. During the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company allocated the remaining unallocated shares to participants' accounts.

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### Agent Stock Accumulation Plans

The Company sponsors a series of stock accumulation plans (the "Agent Plans") established for the benefit of the independent insurance agents and independent sales representatives associated with its field force agencies, including UGA -- Association Field Services, New United Agency, Cornerstone Marketing of America, Guaranty Senior Assurance and SeniorsFirst.

The Agent Plans generally combine an agent-contribution feature and a Company-match feature. The agent-contribution feature generally provides that eligible participants are permitted to allocate a portion (subject to prescribed limits) of their commissions or other compensation earned on a monthly basis to purchase shares of UICI common stock at the fair market value of such shares at the time of purchase. Under the Company-match feature of the Agent Plans, participants are eligible to have posted to their respective Agent Plan accounts book credits in the form of equivalent shares based on the number of shares of UICI common stock purchased by the participant under the agent-contribution feature of the Agent Plans. The "matching credits" vest over time (generally in prescribed increments over a ten-year period, commencing the plan year following the plan year during which contributions are first made under the agent-contribution feature), and vested matching credits in a participant's plan account in January of each year are converted from book credits to an equivalent number of shares of UICI common stock. Matching credits forfeited by participants no longer eligible to participate in the Agent Plans are reallocated each year among eligible participants and credited to eligible participants' Agent Plan accounts.

The Agent Plans do not constitute qualified plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or employee benefit plans under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), and the Agent Plans are not subject to the vesting, funding, nondiscrimination and other requirements imposed on such plans by the Internal Revenue Code and ERISA.

Prior to July 1, 2000, the Company granted matching credits in an amount equal to the number of shares of UICI common stock purchased by the participant under the agent-contribution feature of the Agent Plans. Effective July 1, 2000, the Company modified the formula for calculating the number of matching credits to be posted to participants' accounts. During the period beginning July 1, 2000 and ending on the earlier of June 30, 2002 or the date that an aggregate of 2,175,000 share equivalents have been granted under this revised formula, the number of matching credits issued to an individual participant will be the greater of (a) the number of matching credits determined each month by dividing the dollar amount of the participant's contribution for that month by \$5.25, or (b) the actual number of shares acquired, at then-current fair market value, by the participant's contribution amount.

Prior to July 1, 2000, the Company purchased UICI shares in the open market from time to time to satisfy its commitment to issue its shares upon vesting of matching credits under the Agent Plans. During the period beginning July 1, 2000 and ending July 31, 2002, the Company agreed to utilize up to 2,175,000 newly issued shares to satisfy its commitment to deliver shares that will vest under the Company-match feature of the agent plans. Under the arrangement effective July 1, 2000, the Company's subsidiaries transferred to the holding company \$5.25 per share for any newly issued shares utilized to fund vested matching credits under the plans. In accordance with such arrangement, during the period commencing July 1, 2000 and ending on July 31, 2002, the Company issued to the subsidiaries an aggregate of 1,765,251 shares, for which the Company's subsidiaries transferred to the Company at the holding company level cash in the aggregate amount of \$9.3 million. Subsequent to July 31, 2002, the Company resumed purchasing UICI shares in the open market from time to time to satisfy

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its commitment to issue its shares upon vesting of matching credits under the Agent Plans.

For financial reporting purposes, the Company accounts for the Company-match feature of its Agent Plans under EITF 96-18 "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Connection with Selling Goods and Services," by recognizing compensation expense over the vesting period in an amount equal to the fair market value of vested shares at the date of their vesting and distribution to the participants. At each quarter-end, the Company estimates its current liability for unvested matching credits by reference to the number of unvested credits, the current market price of the Company's common stock, and the Company's estimate of the percentage of the vesting period that has elapsed up to the current quarter end. Changes in the liability from one quarter to the next are accounted for as an increase in, or decrease to, compensation expense, as the case may be. Upon vesting, the Company releases the accrued liability (equal to the market value of the vested shares at date of vesting) with a corresponding increase to paid-in capital. Unvested matching credits are considered share equivalents outstanding for purposes of the computation of earnings per share. For the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company recorded total compensation (expense) benefit associated with these agent plans in the amount of \$(538,000) and \$(3.3) million, respectively, of which \$2.1 million and \$(1.8) million, respectively, represented the non-cash stock based compensation benefit (expense) associated with the adjustment to the liability for future unvested benefits. In the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company recorded a benefit from the decrease in non-cash stock-based compensation associated with the Company's agent stock accumulation plans

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primarily attributable to the lower share price in the first quarter of 2003 compared to the share price in the comparable quarter in 2002.

At December 31, 2002, the Company had recorded approximately 1.9 million unvested matching credits associated with the Agent Plans, of which 697,000 vested in January 2003. At March 31, 2003, the Company had recorded approximately 1.5 million unvested matching credits.

The accounting treatment of the Company's Agent Plans will result in unpredictable stock-based compensation expense charges, dependent upon fluctuations in the quoted price of UICI common stock. These unpredictable fluctuations in stock based compensation charges may result in material non-cash fluctuations in the Company's results of operations. In periods of general decline in the quoted price of UICI common stock, if any, the Company will recognize less stock based compensation expense than in periods of general appreciation in the quoted price of UICI common stock. In addition, in circumstances where increases in the quoted price of UICI common stock are followed by declines in the quoted price of UICI common stock, negative compensation expense may result as the Company adjusts the cumulative liability for unvested stock-based compensation expense.

### NOTE M - CORPORATE OVERHEAD ALLOCATION

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company began to allocate to the Company's operating business segments certain general expenses relating to corporate operations (consisting primarily of technology related expenses and expenses associated with the operations of the Company's insurance company subsidiaries), which expenses had been formerly reflected in the Other Key Factors segment. The Company believes that this allocation of certain general expenses relating to corporate operations results in a more accurate portrayal of the financial

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results of its core insurance and other operations. The Other Key Factors segment now includes investment income not allocated to the other business segments, realized gains or losses on sale of investments, the operations of the Company's AMLI Realty Co. subsidiary, certain other general expenses related to corporate operations, minority interest, interest expense on corporate debt, variable stock-based compensation and the results of the Company's former Barron Risk Management Services, Inc. unit until its sale in September 2002.

Following is a summary of the Company's quarterly segment results for the year ended December 31, 2002, adjusted to reflect the allocation to the Company's operating business segments of certain general expenses relating to corporate operations as discussed above:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		
	MAR 31, 2002	JUN 30, 2002	SEP 30, 2002
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Income (loss) from continuing operations before federal income taxes:			
Insurance:			
Self Employed Agency Division .....	\$ 15,748	\$ 19,671	\$ 23,128
Group Insurance Division .....	1,747	3,311	3,030
Life Insurance Division .....	2,615	2,817	1,244
Senior Market Division .....	(1,387)	(1,855)	(2,107)
	-----	-----	-----
	18,723	23,944	25,295
	-----	-----	-----
Financial Services:			
Academic Management Services Corp. ....	4,098	4,337	(1,764)
Losses in Healthaxis, Inc. investment .....	(174)	(7,925)	(796)
	-----	-----	-----
	3,924	(3,588)	(2,560)
	-----	-----	-----
Other Key Factors:			
Investment income on equity, realized gains and losses, general corporate expenses and other (including interest expense on non-student loan indebtedness) .....	(336)	(3,754)	957
Variable stock-based compensation expense .....	(4,511)	(6,805)	(4,496)
	-----	-----	-----
	(4,847)	(10,559)	(3,539)
	-----	-----	-----
Total income from continuing operations before federal income taxes .....	\$ 17,800	\$ 9,797	\$ 19,196
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE N - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 6, 2003, the Company completed the purchase of 207,104 shares of UICI common stock from Gregory T. Mutz, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The shares were purchased for a total purchase price of \$2.8 million, or \$13.67 per share, which was the closing price of UICI shares on the New York Stock Exchange on May 5, 2003. Part of the proceeds from the sale was used to

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retire indebtedness owing by Mr. Mutz to

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the Company in the amount of \$1.3 million, which indebtedness had initially been incurred by Mr. Mutz in 1998-99 to acquire shares of UICI stock pursuant to the Company's Executive Stock Purchase Program.

In a separate transaction, on May 8, 2003, Mr. Mutz sold 265,507 shares of UICI common stock to Ronald L. Jensen (Chairman of the Company). All of the proceeds of such sale were used by Mr. Mutz to pay in full indebtedness owing to Mr. Jensen, which indebtedness had initially been incurred to acquire shares of UICI stock in 1998.

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

#### INTRODUCTION

The Company's operating segments included in operations are: (i) Insurance, which includes the businesses of the Self Employed Agency Division, the Group Insurance Division (formerly the Company's Student Insurance Division, which includes the operations of the Company's recently acquired STAR HRG business unit effective February 28, 2002), the Life Insurance Division (formerly the Company's OKC Division, which includes the Company's College Fund Life Division) and the Senior Market Division, (ii) Financial Services, which includes the businesses of Academic Management Services Corp. ("AMS") and the Company's investment in Healthaxis, Inc., and (iii) Other Key Factors.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company began to allocate to the Company's operating business segments certain general expenses relating to corporate operations (consisting primarily of technology related expenses and expenses associated with the operations of the Company's insurance company subsidiaries), which expenses had been formerly reflected in the Other Key Factors segment. The Company believes that this allocation of certain general expenses relating to corporate operations results in a more accurate portrayal of the financial results of its core insurance and other operations. The Other Key Factors segment now includes investment income not allocated to the other business segments, realized gains or losses on sale of investments, the operations of the Company's AMLI Realty Co. subsidiary, certain other general expenses related to corporate operations, minority interest, interest expense on corporate debt, variable stock-based compensation and the results of the Company's former Barron Risk Management Services, Inc. unit until its sale in September 2002.

On January 17, 2002, the Company completed the sale of UICI Administrators, Inc., the major component of its former Third Party Administration (TPA) Division. In the three months ended December 31, 2001, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$2.3 million to its long-lived assets associated with the UICI Administrators, Inc. unit, of which \$700,000 represented a write-down of fixed assets (which was reflected in depreciation for the full year and fourth quarter of 2001) and \$1.6 million represented a write-down of goodwill (which was reflected in goodwill amortization for the full year and fourth quarter of 2001). As a result of the charge in the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company recognized no gain or loss on the sale of UICI Administrators, Inc. Through January 17, 2002 (the date of sale), the UICI Administrators, Inc. unit reported net income in the amount of \$67,000.

In accordance with FASB Statement 144, the results of operations of UICI Administrators, Inc. have been reflected in discontinued operations for all periods presented. The remaining portion of the former TPA Division (consisting

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primarily of Barron Risk Management Services) have been reclassified to the Company's Other Key Factors segment for all periods presented. Effective September 30, 2002, Barron was sold for a nominal gain.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

On July 30, 2002, President Bush signed into law the Public Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act of 2002 - - commonly referred to as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Act"). The stated purpose of the Act is to improve the independence and oversight of public accounting firms engaged in practice before the Securities and Exchange Commission, to expand the scope and timeliness of certain public disclosures by reporting companies, to strengthen corporate governance practices by reporting companies, their directors and executive officers and to increase the accountability of directors and executive officers for violations of the securities laws. The Act, together with recent proposals to amend the listing standards imposed by the New York Stock Exchange, will have a significant impact on the corporate governance obligations of public companies, including UICI.

In accordance with Section 302(a) of the Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted rules effective August 29, 2002 requiring an issuer's principal executive officer and financial officer to certify the financial and other information contained in an issuer's quarterly and annual reports. The newly-adopted rules also require these officers to certify that they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the issuer's internal controls, that they have made certain disclosures to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee

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of the board of directors about the issuer's internal controls, and that they have included information in the issuer's quarterly and annual reports about their evaluation and whether there have been significant changes in the issuer's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the evaluation. The certifications required by Section 302(a) of the Act and newly-adopted Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of each of Gregory T. Mutz (President and Chief Executive Officer of UICI) and Mark D. Hauptman (Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of UICI) are included as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and may be found immediately following the signature page hereof.

In accordance with Section 906 of the Act, and in connection with the filing of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 (the "Report"), each of Gregory T. Mutz (President and Chief Executive Officer of UICI) and Mark D. Hauptman (Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of UICI) has also submitted to the SEC a statement certifying, to his knowledge, that the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As discussed above (see "Introduction"), effective January 1, 2003, the Company began to allocate to the Company's operating business segments certain general expenses relating to corporate operations (consisting primarily of technology related expenses and expenses associated with the operations of the Company's insurance company subsidiaries), which expenses had been formerly reflected in the Other Key Factors segment. All business segment results for all periods presented have been restated to reflect such allocation of these

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expenses.

Revenues and income from continuing operations before federal income taxes ("operating income") by business segment are summarized in the tables below.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Revenues		
Insurance:		
Self Employed Agency Division .....	\$ 308,610	\$ 219,778
Group Insurance Division .....	83,494	41,645
Life Insurance Division .....	16,036	19,920
Senior Market Division .....	793	437
	408,933	281,780
Financial Services:		
Academic Management Services Corp. ....	22,078	26,475
Other Key Factors .....	3,427	4,217
Intersegment Eliminations .....	(461)	(137)
Total revenues from continuing operations .....	\$ 433,977	\$ 312,335

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before federal income taxes:		
Insurance:		
Self Employed Agency Division .....	\$ 23,794	\$ 15,748
Group Insurance Division .....	5,083	1,747
Life Insurance Division .....	1,827	2,615
Senior Market Division .....	(1,761)	(1,387)
	28,943	18,723
Financial Services:		
Academic Management Services Corp. ....	1,516	4,098
Losses in Healthaxis, Inc. investment .....	(644)	(174)
	872	3,924
Other Key Factors:		
Investment income on equity, realized gains and losses, general corporate expenses and other		

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(including interest expense on non-student loan indebtedness) .....	(1,201)	(336)
Variable stock-based compensation (expense) benefit .....	2,137	(4,511)
	-----	-----
	936	(4,847)
	-----	-----
Total income from continuing operations before federal income taxes .....	\$ 30,751	\$ 17,800
	=====	=====

Three Months ended March 31, 2003 compared to Three Months ended March 31, 2002

The Company reported first quarter 2003 revenues and income from continuing operations in the amount of \$434.0 million (\$0.42 per diluted share), compared to revenues and income from continuing operations of \$312.3 million (\$0.25 per diluted share), in the first quarter of 2002.

Overall, for the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company reported net income in the amount of \$21.1 million (\$0.44 per diluted share), compared to net income of \$7.0 million (\$0.14 per diluted share) in the corresponding 2002 period. Overall results in the three months ended March 31, 2002 included a goodwill impairment charge in the amount of \$(5.1) million (net of tax) (\$0.11 per diluted share), which has been reflected as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in accordance with recently adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

The Company's first quarter 2003 results were highlighted by the strong performance of its Self Employed Agency Division, which enjoyed significant continued period-over-period growth in both revenue and operating income. Earned premium revenue at the Self Employed Agency Division increased to \$281.4 million in the first quarter of 2003 from \$196.1 million in the first quarter of 2002 (a 43% increase), and operating income at the Self Employed Agency Division increased to \$23.8 million in the first quarter of 2003 from \$15.7 million in the first quarter of 2002 (a 51% increase). The Self Employed Agency Division's first quarter 2003 results included pre-tax income in the amount of \$4.8 million associated with the release of reserves resulting from an adjustment to the Company's reserve methodology and certain changes in accounting estimates. See discussion below under the caption "Other Matters - - Self Employed Agency Division - - Reserve Adjustments ".

In accordance with Statement No. 142, the Company tested for goodwill impairment as of January 1, 2002. As a result of the transitional impairment testing, completed during the quarter ended June 30, 2002, the Company determined that goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisitions of AMS and Barron was impaired in the aggregate amount of \$6.9 million (\$5.1 million net of tax). The Company reflected this impairment charge in the quarter ended June 30, 2002 in its financial statements as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle as of January 1, 2002 in accordance with Statement No. 142.

Set forth below is a discussion of results by business segment in the three-month period ended March 31, 2003:

Self-Employed Agency Division



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Operating income at UICI's Self Employed Agency ("SEA") Division increased by 51% to \$23.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$15.7 million in the corresponding period of 2002. In the 2003 period, SEA continued to experience increases in submitted annualized premium volume (\$247.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to \$227.2 million in 2002). Submitted annualized premium volume in any period is the aggregate annualized premium amount associated with health insurance applications submitted by the Company's agents in such period for underwriting by the Company. Earned premium revenue at the SEA Division increased from \$196.1 million in the first quarter of 2002 to \$281.4 million in the first quarter of 2003 (a 43% increase).

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company's SEA Division made adjustments to its reserve methodology and certain changes in accounting estimates, the net effect of which decreased reserves and correspondingly increased operating income reported by the SEA Division in the amount of \$4.8 million in the first quarter of 2003. The net reduction in reserves of \$4.8 million consisted of a \$12.3 million reduction in the claim reserves associated with the Company's decision to change to a "modified incurred date" coding method to establish incurred dates under the developmental method for establishing claims reserves; a further reduction of the claim reserve in the amount of \$5.4 million resulting from changes in accounting estimates, consisting primarily of a change in estimate of the reserve for excess pending claims; and an increase in reserves in the amount of \$12.9 million associated with the changes in the Company's reserving methodology for certain health policies issued with a "return-of-premium" (ROP) rider. See discussion below under the caption "Other Matters - - Self Employed Agency Division - - Reserve Adjustments".

Operating income as a percentage of earned premium revenue in the three months ended March 31, 2003 was 8.5% compared to 8.0% in the corresponding period of the prior year. Excluding the effects of the changes in reserves referenced above, operating income as a percentage of earned premium revenue in the three months ended March 31, 2003 was 6.7% compared to 8.0% in the corresponding period of the prior year. The decrease in operating margin (excluding the effects of the changes in reserves referenced above) was attributable primarily to a modest increase in the loss ratio associated with SEA's health insurance products.

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### Group Insurance Division

The Company's Group Insurance Division reported operating income of \$5.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to operating income of \$1.7 million in the comparable period of 2002. These increases were primarily attributable to the incremental operating income associated with the Company's STAR HRG unit, which was acquired by the Company on February 28, 2002, and an increase in earned premium revenue and decrease in administrative expenses as a percentage of earned premium at the Company's Student Insurance Division.

### Life Insurance Division

For the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company's Life Insurance Division (which includes the results of the Company's OKC life insurance operations and its College Fund Life Division) reported operating income of \$1.8 million compared to operating income of \$2.6 million in the corresponding period in 2002. The decrease in operating income in the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to 2002 reflects the disappointing performance of the closed blocks of life business, increased marketing and other expenses associated with bringing the Company's new life insurance products to market and costs

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associated with the closedown of its College Fund Life Division program.

The Company has determined that, effective May 31, 2003, it will no longer issue new life insurance policies under the College Fund Life Division program and that, effective June 30, 2003, it will cease all operations at the Company's Norcross, Georgia facility. In connection with such closedown, the Company currently estimates that it will incur additional exit costs (consisting primarily of employee severance, relocation expenses and lease termination and other costs) in the amount of approximately \$800,000, which costs will be expensed as incurred over the period ending June 30, 2003 in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities.

### Senior Market Division

The Company's Senior Market Division generated revenues of \$793,000 and \$437,000 for the three months ended March 1, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Senior Market Division generated operating losses of \$(1.8) million and \$(1.4) million in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company currently anticipates that its Senior Market Division will continue to generate operating losses throughout the balance of 2003.

In 2001 the Company entered into an agreement with an unaffiliated third party to serve as administrator for the Company's senior age insurance products, in which capacity the third party underwrote, billed, provided customer service and administered claims for all long-term care and Medicare supplement insurance products to be sold by the Company's two principal insurance subsidiaries. This third party arrangement will effectively terminate in the second quarter of 2003. In March 2003, the Company brought in house all underwriting, billing, customer service and claims administration functions for all new long term care applications submitted. Conversion of in-force long-term care and Medicare supplement business will occur in the second quarter of 2003. Medicare supplement sales were suspended in February 2003 until the conversion of administrative functions to the Company's administration center is complete.

Senior market products are distributed through independent agents affiliated with Guaranty Senior Assurance (a division of MEGA) and through independent agents affiliated with SeniorsFirst LLC, an agency in which the Company holds a 50% ownership interest. The Company acquired its 50% interest in SeniorsFirst LLC on January 17, 2002 for a cash purchase price of \$8.0 million.

### Academic Management Services Corp. ("AMS")

For the three months ended March 31, 2003, UICI's AMS unit reported operating income of \$1.5 million compared to operating income of \$4.1 million in the year-earlier period. The decrease in operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2003 resulted primarily from decreased student loan spread income (i.e., the difference between interest earned on outstanding student loans and interest expense associated with indebtedness incurred to fund such loans).

During the first quarter of 2002, AMS benefited significantly from a favorable prescribed minimum rate earned on its student loan portfolio. On July 1, 2002, the floor rates on loans made under the federal FFELP student loan program for the period July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 reset 193 basis points lower than the floor rates in effect for the period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. Reflecting this downward adjustment on July 1, 2002 to the floor

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rate on loans made under the federal FFELP student loan program, AMS' student loan spread income declined significantly from \$7.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2002 to \$5.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2003.

AMS' tuition payment programs generated fee income in the quarter ended March 31, 2003 in the amount of \$2.9 million, compared to fee income in the year earlier quarter of \$2.7 million. This modest increase in fee income was offset by a 21.2% decrease in investment income on trust funds held in connection with tuition payment programs (\$814,000 in the first quarter of 2003 compared to \$1.0 million in the first quarter of 2002) as a result of lower prevailing market interest rates (despite a 25.6% increase in the average trust fund balance.)

As a result of the variability of student loan spread income, AMS may continue to rely on gains from timely sales of student loans to remain profitable during certain periods. AMS generated gains on sales of student loans in the amount of \$1.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to gains of \$1.1 million in the comparable 2002 period. In the three months ended March 31, 2003, AMS sold \$68.1 million principal amount of student loans compared to sales of \$58.1 million principal amount of student loans in the comparable 2002 period.

Investment in Healthaxis, Inc.

At March 31, 2003, the Company held approximately 45% of the issued and outstanding shares of Healthaxis, Inc. (HAXS: Nasdaq) ("HAI"). The Company accounts for its investment in HAI utilizing the equity method and, accordingly, recognizes its ratable share of HAI income and loss (computed prior to amortization of goodwill recorded by HealthAxis.com in connection with the January 7, 2000 merger of Insurdata Incorporated (formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of UICI) with and into HealthAxis.com).

During the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company's share of HAI's operating losses (computed prior to amortization of merger related goodwill and excluding gain on extinguishment of debt) was \$(644,000) compared to its reported share of operating losses of \$(174,000), in the three months ended March 31, 2002.

The Company's carrying value of its investment in HAI was \$4.3 million and \$4.9 million at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

### Other Key Factors

The Other Key Factors segment includes investment income not allocated to the other business segments, realized gains or losses on sale of investments, the operations of the Company's AMLI Realty Co. subsidiary, certain general expenses relating to corporate operations, minority interest, interest expense on corporate debt, variable stock-based compensation, and the results of the Company's former Barron Risk Management Services, Inc. unit until its sale in September 2002. Effective January 1, 2003, the Company began to allocate to the Company's operating business segments certain general expenses relating to corporate operations (consisting primarily of technology related expenses and expenses associated with the operations of the Company's insurance company subsidiaries), which expenses had been formerly reflected in the Other Key Factors segment. All business segment results for all periods presented have been restated to reflect the allocation of these expenses to the Company's operating business segments.

For the three months ended March 31, 2003, Other Key Factors reported an operating loss of \$(1.2) million, compared to an operating loss of \$(336,000) in 2002. The increase in the operating loss in the Other Key Factors category in 2003 as compared to 2002 was mainly attributable to a \$782,000 decrease in 2003 in unallocated investment income due to the continued unfavorable interest rate

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environment in 2003.

### Variable Stock-Based Compensation

The Company sponsors a series of stock accumulation plans established for the benefit of the independent insurance agents and independent sales representatives associated with UGA -- Association Field Services, New United Agency, Cornerstone America, Guaranty Senior Assurance and SeniorsFirst. The Company's agent stock accumulation plans generally combine an agent-contribution feature and a Company-match feature. Under EITF 96-18 "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Connection with Selling Goods and Services," the Company has established a liability for future unvested benefits under the plans and adjusts the liability based on the market value of the Company's common stock. In connection with these plans, the Company has recognized and will continue to recognize non-cash variable stock-based compensation benefit (expense) in amounts that depend and fluctuate based upon the market performance of the Company's common stock. See Note L of Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

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In the first quarter of 2003, the Company recognized a non-cash benefit in the amount of \$2.1 million, associated with its agent stock accumulation plans. The benefit was primarily attributable to the lower UICI share price in the first quarter of 2003 compared to the share price in the comparable quarter in 2002. During the first quarter of 2002, the Company recognized non-cash variable stock-based expense in the amount of \$(4.5) million, of which \$(1.8) million was attributable to the Company's stock accumulation plans established for the benefit of its independent agents, \$(2.0) million was attributable to the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) feature of the UICI Employee Stock Ownership and Savings Plan and \$(721,000) was attributable to other stock-based compensation plans.

The accounting treatment of the Company's agent plans is expected to continue to result in unpredictable non-cash stock-based compensation charges, primarily dependent upon future fluctuations in the quoted price of UICI common stock. These unpredictable fluctuations in stock based compensation charges may result in material non-cash fluctuations in the Company's results of operations. Unvested benefits under the agent plans vest in January of each year; accordingly, in periods of general appreciation in the quoted price of UICI common stock, the Company's cumulative liability, and corresponding charge to income, for unvested stock-based compensation is expected to be greater in each successive quarter during any given year.

### Discontinued Operations

The Company's results in the three months ended March 31, 2003 included income from discontinued operations (consisting of the Company's former sub-prime credit card unit and the Special Risk Division) in the amount of \$1.1 million, net of tax. For the three months ended March 31, 2002, the Company's results from discontinued operations reflected income in the amount of \$67,000, net of tax, from the Company's UICI Administrators, Inc. unit (sold January 17, 2002).

In March 2000 the Board of Directors of UICI designated its former United CreditServ sub-prime credit card business as a discontinued operation for financial reporting purposes, and the United CreditServ unit has been so

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reflected for all periods presented. In September 2000, the Company completed the sale of substantially all of United CreditServ's non-cash assets, and in January 2001 the Company completed the voluntary liquidation of United Credit National Bank (the Company's credit card issuing bank), in accordance with the terms of a plan of voluntary liquidation approved by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In December 2001 the Company determined to exit the businesses of its Special Risk Division by sale, abandonment and/or wind-down and, accordingly, the Company also designated and classified its Special Risk Division as a discontinued operation for financial reporting purposes for all periods presented. The Company's Special Risk Division specialized in certain niche health-related products (including "stop loss", marine crew accident, organ transplant and international travel accident products), various insurance intermediary services and certain managed care services.

For the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company's United CreditServ reported income (net of tax) in the amount of \$3.5 million, which income has been reflected in results from discontinued operations. United CreditServ's results reflect a \$5.3 million release of reserves resulting from the Company's pending settlement of related credit card litigation matters.

For the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company's Special Risk Division reported a loss (net of tax) in the amount of \$2.3 million, which reflected a \$3.6 million reserve charge resulting from a reassessment and strengthening of claims reserves. The Company experienced deterioration in one of its specialty blocks. In 2003 the Company will continue the wind-down of its former Special Risk Division.

### OTHER MATTERS - - SELF EMPLOYED AGENCY DIVISION - - RESERVE ADJUSTMENTS

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company's SEA Division made adjustments to its reserve methodology and certain changes in accounting estimates, the net effect of which decreased reserves and correspondingly increased operating income reported by the SEA Division in the amount of \$4.8 million in the first quarter of 2003. Set forth below is a summary of the adjustments and changes in accounting estimates made by the Company.

#### Claim Reserve Changes

The SEA Division utilizes the developmental method to estimate claim reserves. Under the developmental method, completion factors are applied to paid claims in order to estimate the ultimate claim payments. These completion factors are derived from historical experience and are dependent on the "incurred dates" of the paid claims. Prior to January 1, 2003, the Company utilized the "original incurred date" coding method to establish the date a policy claim is incurred under the developmental method. Under the original incurred date coding method,

prior to the end of the period in which a health policy claim was made, the Company estimated and recorded a liability for the cost of all medical services related to the accident or sickness relating to the claim, even though the medical services associated with such accident or sickness might not be rendered to the insured until a later financial reporting period.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company has determined to utilize a

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"modified incurred date" coding method to establish incurred dates under the developmental method. Under this modified incurred date coding method, a break in service of more than six months will result in the establishment of a new "incurred date" for subsequent services. In addition, under the modified incurred date coding method, prior to the end of the period in which a health policy claim is made, the Company estimates and records a liability for the cost of medical services to be rendered to the insured for at most the succeeding three years following the date the policy claim is initially made. If in fact a particular claim extends past the three year period following the date the policy claim is initially made, an incurred date more recent than the original incurred date is utilized in future reserve calculations. The Company believes that this modified incurred date coding method will provide for a more direct and accurate reflection of actual experience in the pricing of the Company's insurance products. This change in methodology resulted in a reduction in the claim reserves of \$12.3 million during the first quarter of 2003.

### Changes in Estimate

Several changes in accounting estimate resulted in a further reduction of the claim reserve in the amount of \$5.4 million during the first quarter of 2003. This reduction in the claim reserve was attributable primarily to the effects of a change in estimate of the reserve for excess pending claims. This change was necessary to maintain consistency with the historical data underlying the calculation of the new completion factors used in the claim development reserve. These completion factors are based on more recent experience with claims payments than the previous factors. This more recent experience has a greater number of pending claims. As a result, the new completion factors have built in a higher level of reserves for pending claims. The release of a portion of the excess pending claims reserve reflects the additional pending claims included in the completion factors.

### ROP Reserve Changes

The Company has issued certain health policies with a "return-of-premium" (ROP) rider, pursuant to which the Company undertakes to return to the policyholder on or after age 65 all premiums paid less claims reimbursed under the policy. The ROP rider also provides that the policyholder may receive a portion of the benefit prior to age 65. Historically, the Company has established a reserve for future ROP benefits, which reserve has been calculated by applying factors (based on 2 year preliminary term, a 5% interest assumption, 1958 CSO mortality termination assumption, and level future gross premiums) to the current premium on a contract-by-contract basis. A claims offset was applied, on a contract-by-contract basis, solely with respect to an older closed block of policies. The ROP reserve is reflected in future policy and contract benefits on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The Company records an ROP reserve to fund longer-term obligations associated with the ROP rider. This reserve is impacted both by the techniques utilized to calculate the reserve and the many assumptions underlying the calculation, including interest rates, policy lapse rates, premium rate increases on policies and assumptions with regard to claims paid. The Company has previously utilized a simplified reserving methodology that it believed generated an appropriate ROP reserve in the aggregate. However, the Company recently reviewed its ROP reserving methodology in order to determine if refinements to the methodology were appropriate. As a result of such review, effective January 1, 2003, the ROP reserving methodology was refined to utilize new factors (based on a net level premium basis, 4.5% interest, 1958 CSO mortality, and, where appropriate, 10% annual increases in future gross premiums) and to apply these factors to the historical premium payments on a contract-by-contract basis. The claim offset is now applied on all material blocks of policies with ROP riders. As a result of these changes, the ROP reserve for the Company increased by \$12.9 million during the first quarter of

2003.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Historically, the Company's primary sources of cash on a consolidated basis have been premium revenues from policies issued, investment income, fees and other income, and borrowings to fund student loans. The primary uses of cash have been payments for benefits, claims and commissions under those policies, operating expenses and the funding of student loans. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2003, net cash provided by operations totaled approximately \$38.2 million compared to net cash provided by operations of \$42.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002.

UICI is a holding company, the principal assets of which are its investments in its separate operating subsidiaries, including its regulated insurance subsidiaries. The holding company's ability to fund its cash

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requirements is largely dependent upon its ability to access cash, by means of dividends or other means, from its subsidiaries. The laws governing the Company's insurance subsidiaries restrict dividends paid by the Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries in any year. Inability to access cash from its subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's liquidity and capital resources.

At March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, UICI at the holding company level held cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$23.7 million and \$22.4 million, respectively, and had short and long-term indebtedness outstanding in the amount of \$7.9 million at both dates. The Company currently estimates that, through December 31, 2003, the holding company will have operating cash requirements in the amount of approximately \$34.3 million. The Company currently anticipates that these cash requirements at the holding company level will be funded by cash on hand, cash received from interest income, dividends to be paid from domestic and offshore insurance companies and tax sharing reimbursements from subsidiaries (which will be partially offset by holding company operating expenses).

#### STOCK REPURCHASE PLAN

In November 1998, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 4,500,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock. The shares were authorized to be purchased from time to time on the open market or in private transactions. As of December 31, 2000, the Company had repurchased 198,000 shares pursuant to such authorization, all of which were purchased in 1999. At its regular meeting held on February 28, 2001, the Board of Directors of the Company reconfirmed the Company's 1998 share repurchase program. Following reconfirmation of the program the Company had purchased an additional 3.3 million shares pursuant to the program (with the most recent purchase made on March 12, 2003) at an aggregate cost of \$43.2 million, or \$12.98 per share. The timing and extent of additional repurchases, if any, will depend on market conditions and the Company's evaluation of its financial resources at the time of purchase.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial

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statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to health and life insurance claims and reserves, deferred acquisition costs, bad debts, impairment of investments, intangible assets, income taxes, financing operations and contingencies and litigation. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company's SEA Division made adjustments to its reserve methodology and certain changes in accounting estimates, the net effect of which decreased reserves and correspondingly increased operating income in the amount of \$4.8 million in the first quarter of 2003. See discussion above under the caption "Other Matters - - Self Employed Agency Division - - Reserve Adjustments ".

### PRIVACY INITIATIVES

Recently-adopted legislation and regulations governing the use and security of individuals' nonpublic personal data by financial institutions, including insurance companies, may have a significant impact on the Company's business and future results of operations.

### Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and State Insurance Laws and Regulations

The business of insurance is primarily regulated by the states and is also affected by a range of legislative developments at the state and federal levels. The recent Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 (the so-called Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, or "GLBA") includes several privacy provisions and introduces new controls over the transfer and use of individuals' nonpublic personal data by financial institutions, including insurance companies, insurance agents and brokers and certain other entities licensed by state insurance regulatory authorities. Additional federal legislation aimed at protecting the privacy of nonpublic personal financial and health information is proposed and over 400 state privacy bills are pending.

GLBA provides that there is no federal preemption of a state's insurance related privacy laws if the state law is more stringent than the privacy rules imposed under GLBA. Accordingly, state insurance regulators or state legislatures will likely adopt rules that will limit the ability of insurance companies, insurance agents and brokers and certain other entities licensed by state insurance regulatory authorities to disclose and use non-public information about consumers to third parties. These limitations will require the disclosure by these entities of their privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, will allow consumers to prevent the disclosure or use of certain personal information to an unaffiliated third party. Pursuant to the authority granted under GLBA to state insurance regulatory authorities to regulate the privacy of nonpublic personal information provided to consumers and customers of insurance companies, insurance agents and brokers and certain other entities licensed by state insurance regulatory authorities, the National Association of



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Insurance Commissioners has recently promulgated a new model regulation called Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information Regulation. Some states issued this model regulation before July 1, 2001, while other states must pass certain legislative reforms to implement new state privacy rules pursuant to GLBA. In addition, GLBA requires state insurance regulators to establish standards for administrative, technical and physical safeguards pertaining to customer records and information to (a) ensure their security and confidentiality, (b) protect against anticipated threats and hazards to their security and integrity, and (c) protect against unauthorized access to and use of these records and information. However, no state insurance regulators have yet issued any final regulations in response to such security and confidentiality requirements. The privacy and security provisions of GLBA will significantly affect how a consumer's nonpublic personal information is transmitted through and used by diversified financial services companies and conveyed to and used by outside vendors and other unaffiliated third parties.

Due to the increasing popularity of the Internet, laws and regulations may be passed dealing with issues such as user privacy, pricing, content and quality of products and services, and those regulations could adversely affect the growth of the online financial services industry. If Internet use does not grow as a result of privacy or security concerns, increasing regulation or for other reasons, the growth of UICI's Internet-based business would be hindered. It is not possible at this time to assess the impact of the privacy provisions on UICI's financial condition or results of operations.

### Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

The federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") contains provisions requiring mandatory standardization of certain communications between health plans (including health insurance companies), electronic clearinghouses and health care providers who transmit certain health information electronically. HIPAA requires health plans to use specific data-content standards, mandates the use of specific identifiers (e.g., national provider identifiers and national employer identifiers) and requires specific privacy and security procedures. HIPAA authorized the Secretary of the federal Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") to issue standards for the privacy and security of medical records and other individually identifiable patient data.

In December 2000, HHS issued final regulations regarding the privacy of individually-identifiable health information. This final rule on privacy applies to both electronic and paper records and imposes extensive requirements on the way in which health care providers, health plan sponsors, health insurance companies and their business associates use and disclose protected information. Under the new HIPAA privacy rules, the Company is required to (a) comply with a variety of requirements concerning its use and disclosure of individuals' protected health information, (b) establish rigorous internal procedures to protect health information and (c) enter into business associate contracts with other companies that use similar privacy protection procedures. The final rules do not provide for complete federal preemption of state laws, but, rather, preempt all contrary state laws unless the state law is more stringent. The Company believes that it was in material compliance with the privacy requirements imposed by HIPAA and the rules thereunder as of April 14, 2003, the date the rules became effective.

Sanctions for failing to comply with standards issued pursuant to HIPAA include criminal penalties of up to \$250,000 per violation and civil sanctions of up to \$25,000 per violation. Due to the complex and controversial nature of the privacy regulations, they may be subject to court challenge, as well as further legislative and regulatory actions that could alter their effect.

In August 2000, HHS published for comment proposed rules related to the

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security of electronic health data, including individual health information and medical records, for health plans, health care providers, and health care clearinghouses that maintain or transmit health information electronically. The proposed rules would require these businesses to establish and maintain responsible and appropriate safeguards to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of this information. The standards embraced by these rules include the implementation of technical and organization policies, practices and procedures for security and confidentiality of health information and protecting its integrity, education and training programs, authentication of individuals who access this information,

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system controls, physical security and disaster recovery systems, protection of external communications and use of electronic signatures. The final HIPAA security rules were issued by the HHS in February 2003, and the compliance date for HIPAA covered entities is April 21, 2005.

UICI is currently reviewing the potential impact of the HIPAA privacy regulations on its operations, including its information technology and security systems. The Company cannot at this time predict with specificity what impact (a) the recently adopted final HIPAA rules governing the privacy of individually-identifiable health information and (b) the proposed HIPAA rules for ensuring the security of individually-identifiable health information may have on the business or results of operations of the Company. However, these new rules will likely increase the Company's burden of regulatory compliance with respect to its life and health insurance products and other information-based products, and may reduce the amount of information the Company may disclose and use if the Company's customers do not consent to such disclosure and use. There can be no assurance that the restrictions and duties imposed by the recently adopted final rules on the privacy of individually-identifiable health information, or the proposed rule on security of individually-identifiable health information, will not have a material adverse effect on UICI's business and future results of operations.

### SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements set forth herein or incorporated by reference herein from the Company's filings that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Actual results may differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, the following: changes in general economic conditions, including the performance of financial markets, and interest rates; competitive, regulatory or tax changes that affect the cost of or demand for the Company's products; health care reform; the ability to predict and effectively manage claims related to health care costs; and reliance on key management and adequacy of claim liabilities.

The Company's future results will depend in large part on accurately predicting health care costs incurred on existing business and upon the Company's ability to control future health care costs through product and benefit design, underwriting criteria, utilization management and negotiation of favorable provider contracts. Changes in mandated benefits, utilization rates, demographic characteristics, health care practices, provider consolidation, inflation, new pharmaceuticals/technologies, clusters of high-cost cases, the regulatory environment and numerous other factors are beyond the control of any health plan provider and may adversely affect the Company's ability to predict

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and control health care costs and claims, as well as the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Periodic renegotiations of hospital and other provider contracts coupled with continued consolidation of physician, hospital and other provider groups may result in increased health care costs and limit the Company's ability to negotiate favorable rates. In addition, the Company faces competitive and regulatory pressure to contain premium prices. Fiscal concerns regarding the continued viability of government-sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid may cause decreasing reimbursement rates for these programs. Any limitation on the Company's ability to increase or maintain its premium levels, design products, implement underwriting criteria or negotiate competitive provider contracts may adversely affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company's insurance subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulation in their states of domicile and the other states in which they do business under statutes that typically delegate broad regulatory, supervisory and administrative powers to state insurance departments and agencies. State insurance departments have also periodically conducted and continue to conduct financial and market conduct examinations and other inquiries of UICI's insurance subsidiaries. State insurance regulatory agencies have authority to levy monetary fines and penalties resulting from findings made during the course of such examinations and inquiries. Historically, the Company's insurance subsidiaries have from time to time been subject to such regulatory fines and penalties. While none of such fines or penalties individually or in the aggregate have to date had a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company, the Company could be adversely affected by increases in regulatory fines or penalties an/or changes in the scope, nature and/or intensity of regulatory scrutiny and review.

The Company provides health insurance products to consumers in the self-employed market in 44 states. A substantial portion of such products is issued to members of various independent membership associations that endorse the products and act as the master policyholder for such products. The two principal membership associations in the self-employed market for which the Company underwrites insurance are the National Association for the Self-Employed ("NASE") and the Alliance for Affordable Services ("AAS"). The associations provide their membership with a number of endorsed benefits and products, including health insurance underwritten by the Company. Subject to applicable state law, individuals generally may not obtain insurance under an association's master policy unless they are also members of the associations. UGA agents and Cornerstone agents also act as

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enrollers of new members for the associations, for which the agents receive compensation. Specialized Association Services, Inc. (a company controlled by the adult children of Ronald L. Jensen, the Chairman of the Company) provides administrative and benefit procurement services to the associations, and a subsidiary of the Company sells new membership sales leads to the enrollers and video and print services to the associations and to Specialized Association Services, Inc. In addition to health insurance premiums derived from the sale of health insurance, the Company receives fee income from the associations, including fees associated with the enrollment of new members, fees for association membership marketing and administrative services and fees for certain association member benefits. The agreements with these associations requiring the associations to continue as the master policyholder and to endorse the Company's insurance products to their respective members are terminable by the Company and the associations upon not less than one year's advance notice to the other party.

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Recent articles in the popular press have been critical of association group coverage. In December 2002, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) convened a special task force to review association group coverage, and the Company is aware that selected states are reviewing the laws and regulations under which association group policies are issued. The Company has also recently been named a party to several lawsuits challenging the nature of the relationship between MEGA and the National Association for the Self-Employed (NASE), the membership association that has endorsed MEGA's health insurance products. See Note I of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. While the Company believes it is providing association group coverage in full compliance with applicable law, changes in the relationship between the Company and the membership associations and/or changes in the laws and regulations governing so-called "association group" insurance (particularly changes that would subject the issuance of policies to prior premium rate approval and/or require the issuance of policies on a "guaranteed issue" basis) could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition, results of operations and/or business of the Company.

The Company's Academic Management Services Corp. business could be adversely affected by changes in the Federal Higher Education Act of 1965, which authorizes and governs most federal student aid and student loan programs, and/or changes in other relevant federal or state laws, rules and regulations. The Higher Education Act is subject to review and reauthorization by the recently convened 108th Congress. Congress last reauthorized the Higher Education Act in 1998. While the Company believes that the Higher Education Act of 1965 will in fact be reauthorized, there can be no assurance of the form that reauthorization will take or the changes that the reauthorization bill will bring to the law and regulations governing student finance.

In addition, existing legislation and future measures by the federal government may adversely affect the amount and nature of federal financial assistance available with respect to loans made through the U.S. Department of Education. Finally, the level of competition currently in existence in the secondary market for loans made under the Federal Loan Programs could be reduced, resulting in fewer potential buyers of the Federal Loans and lower prices available in the secondary market for those loans.

### ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other relevant market rate or price changes. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying assets are traded.

The primary market risk to the Company's investment portfolio is interest rate risk associated with investments and the amount of interest that policyholders expect to have credited to their policies. The interest rate risk taken in the investment portfolio is managed relative to the duration of the policy liabilities. The Company's investment portfolio consists mainly of high quality, liquid securities that provide current investment returns. The Company believes that the annuity and universal life-type policies are generally competitive with those offered by other insurance companies of similar size. The Company does not anticipate significant changes in the primary market risk exposures or in how those exposures are managed in the future reporting periods based upon what is known or expected to be in effect in future reporting periods.

Profitability of the student loans is affected by the spreads between the interest yield on the student loans and the cost of the funds borrowed under the various credit facilities. Although the interest rates on the student loans and

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the interest rate on the credit facilities are variable, the gross interest earned by lenders on Stafford student loans uses the results of 91-day T-bill auctions as the base rate, while the base rate on the credit facilities is LIBOR. The effect of rising interest rates on earnings on Stafford loans is generally small, as both revenues and costs adjust to new market levels. In addition to Stafford loans, the Company holds PLUS loans on which the interest rate yield is set annually beginning July 1 through June 30 by regulation at a fixed rate. The Company had approximately \$176 million principal amount of PLUS loans outstanding at March 31, 2003. The fixed yield on PLUS loans was 8.99% and 6.79% for the twelve months ended June 30, 2001 and 2002, respectively, and was reset to 4.86% for the twelve

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months beginning July 1, 2002. These loans are financed with borrowings whose rates are subject to reset, generally monthly. During the twelve months beginning July 1, 2002, the cost of borrowings to finance this portion of the student loan portfolio could rise or fall while the rate earned on the student loans will remain fixed.

### ITEM 4 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Within the 90 days prior to the filing date of this report, the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective. In addition, there have been no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls, subsequent to the date the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer completed their evaluation.

Disclosure controls and procedures are defined in Rule 13a-14(c) of the Exchange Act as controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures were designed to ensure that material information related to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in a timely manner.

### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is a party to various material legal proceedings, all of which are described in Note I of Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included herein and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2002 under the caption "Item 3 - Legal Proceedings." The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various other pending legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including some asserting significant damages arising from claims under insurance policies, disputes with agents and other matters. Based in part upon the opinion of counsel as to the ultimate disposition of such lawsuits and claims, management believes that the liability, if any, resulting from the disposition of such proceedings will not be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

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### ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED MATTERS

During the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company issued 61,182 shares of unregistered common stock pursuant to its 2001 Restricted Stock Plan.

### ITEM 6 - EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

1. Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 6, 2003
2. Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003
3. Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 30, 2003

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### 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.

UICI  
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(Registrant)

Date: May 9, 2003

/s/ Gregory T. Mutz  
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Gregory T. Mutz, President,  
Chief Executive Officer and Director

Date: May 9, 2003

/s/Mark D. Hauptman  
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Mark D. Hauptman, Vice President, Chief  
Accounting Officer and Chief Financial Officer

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CERTIFICATION OF GREGORY T. MUTZ, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF UICI,  
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

I, Gregory T. Mutz, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of UICI;

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2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
  - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
  - (b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - (c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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Date: May 9, 2003

/S/ GREGORY T. MUTZ

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Gregory T. Mutz  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
UICI

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CERTIFICATION OF MARK D. HAUPTMAN, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF UICI,  
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

I, Mark D. Hauptman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of UICI;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
  - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
  - (b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - (c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;



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5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
- (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 9, 2003

/S/ MARK D. HAUPTMAN

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Mark D. Hauptman  
Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer  
and Chief Financial Officer  
UICI