

Management Presentation

September 2014



Forward looking statements

This presentation as well as oral statements made by officers or directors of Allegiant Travel Company, its advisors and affiliates (collectively or separately, the "Company") will contain forward-looking statements that are only predictions and involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements may include, among others, references to future performance and any comments about our strategic plans. There are many risk factors that could prevent us from achieving our goals and cause the underlying assumptions of these forward-looking statements, and our actual results, to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. These risk factors and others are more fully discussed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any forward-looking statements are based on information available to us today and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of future events, new information or otherwise. The Company cautions users of this presentation not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements, which may be based on assumptions and anticipated events that do not materialize.

Unique business model and results

■ Highly resilient and profitable

- Profitable last 46 quarters ⁽¹⁾
- \$247mm EBITDA ⁽²⁾ LTM 2Q14
- LTM 2Q14 Return on Capital 17.5%⁽²⁾

■ Strong balance sheet

- Rated BB- and Ba3⁽³⁾
- \$548 mm unrestricted cash ⁽⁴⁾
- \$619 mm debt ⁽⁴⁾
- Debt/EBITDAR 2.8x⁽²⁾
- \$26mm in share repurchases since 6/30/14⁽⁵⁾, \$41mm remaining

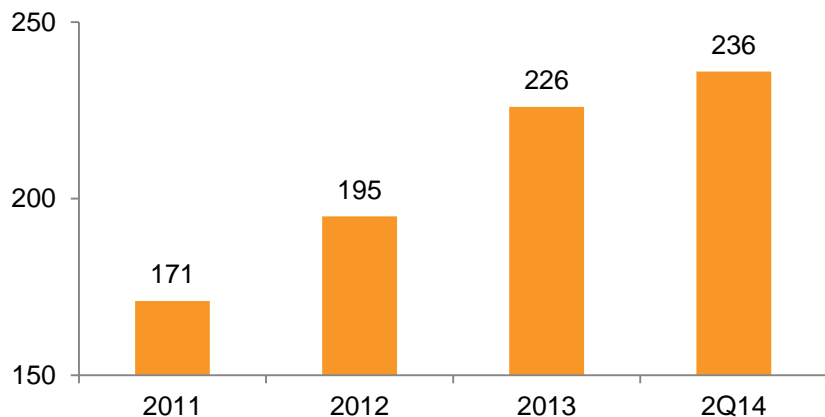
■ Management owns >20%

- (1) Excluding non-cash mark to market hedge adjustments prior to 2008 and 4Q06 one time tax adjustment
- (2) See GAAP reconciliation and other calculations in Appendix
- (3) Corporate rating of Ba3 by Moody's and BB- by Standard & Poor's
- (4) As of June 30, 2014
- (5) As of August 20, 2014

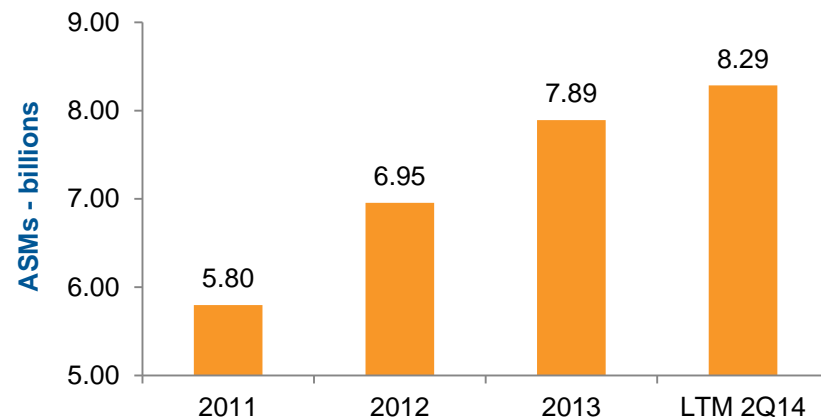


Measured, profitable growth

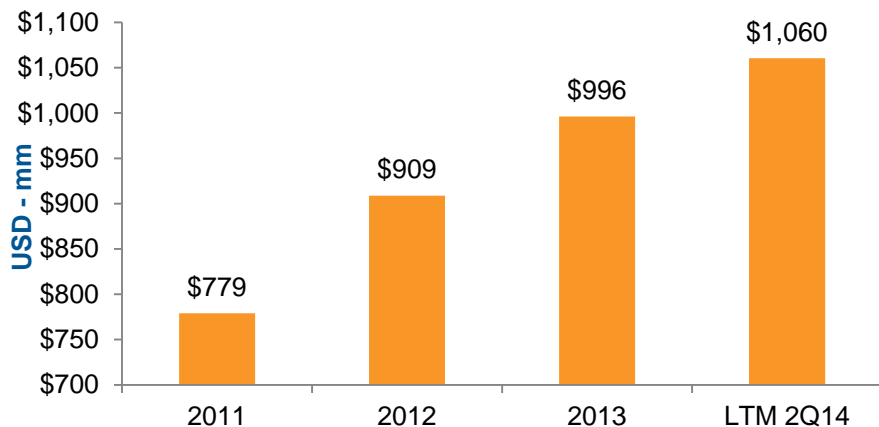
Routes



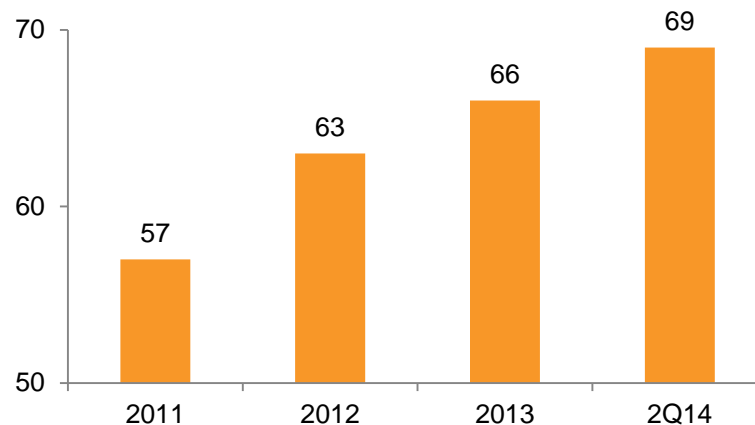
Scheduled ASMs



Total revenue



Aircraft



Advantages over the typical carrier

- Leisure customer
 - Will travel in all economic conditions
 - Vacations are valued – price dependent
- Small cities
 - Filling a large void
 - Increasing opportunity with industry restructuring
- Little competition
 - Adjust rapidly to changing macro (fuel/economy)
 - Changes in supply have immediate impact on price
 - Minimize threat of irrational behavior from others
 - Diversity of network minimizes competitive effects
- Low cost fleet
 - Match capacity to demand, highly variable
 - Low capital needs, higher free cash flow
 - Can grow and return cash to shareholders

Built to be different

Leisure customer

Small cities

Little competition

Low cost aircraft

Low frequency/variable capacity

Unbundled pricing

Closed distribution

Bundled packages

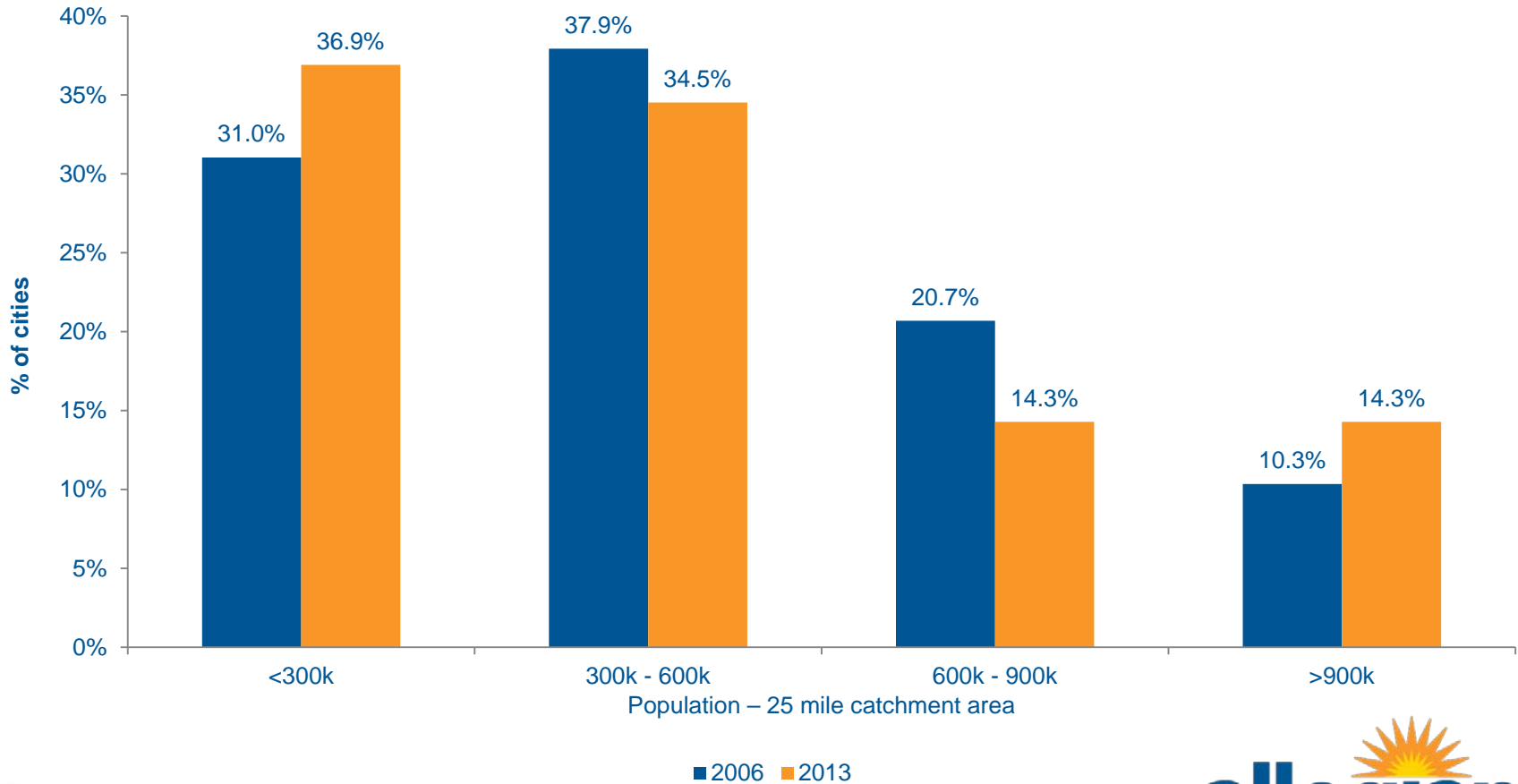
Highly profitable



Still small city focused

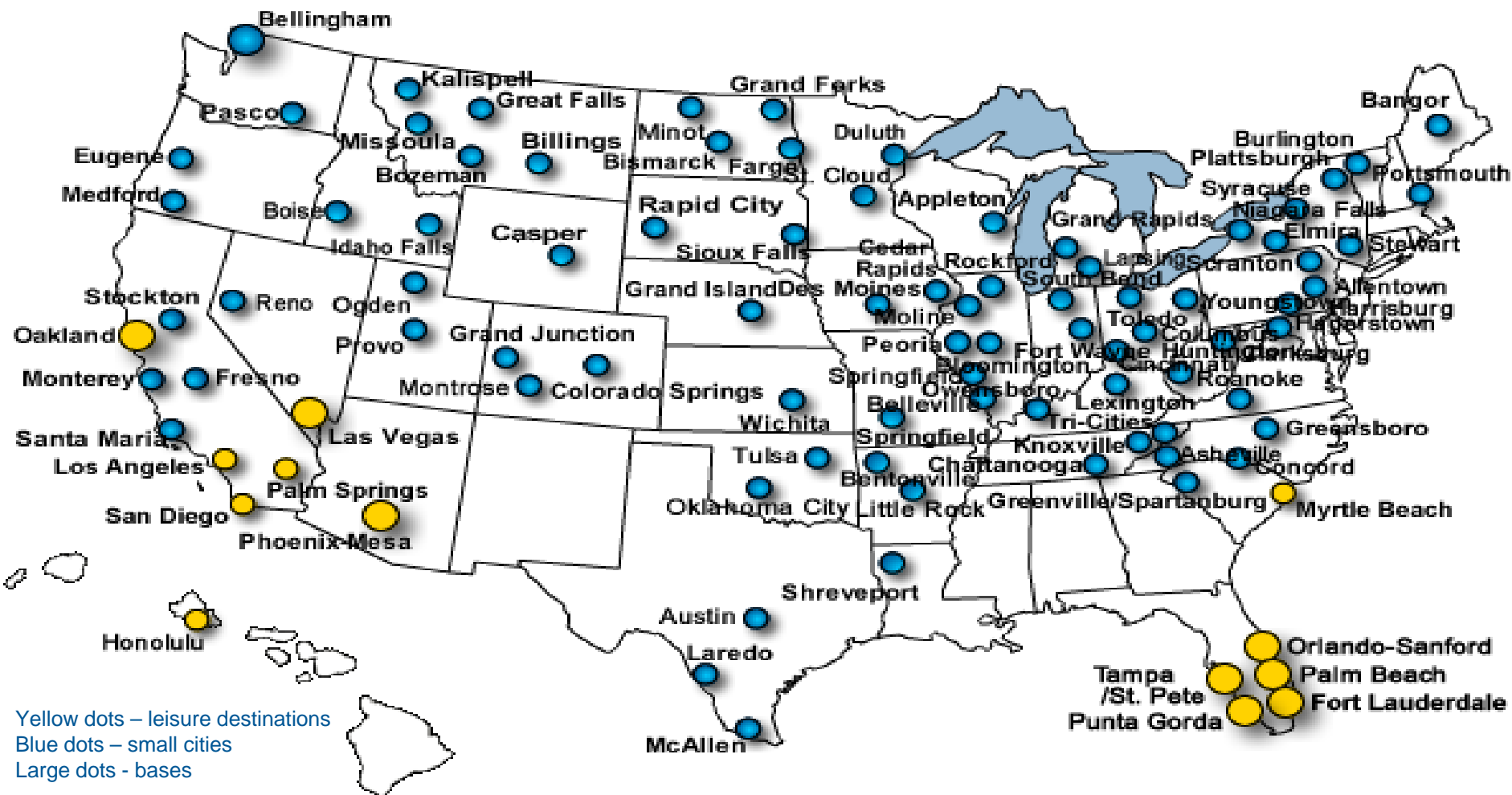
- 62% of cities started in 2013 < 600k people within 25 miles

Origination cities – population within 25 miles



Population data as per Diio Mi

A very large “niche”



Based on current published schedule through May 5, 2015

236 routes, 70 operating aircraft

82 small cities, 13 leisure destinations



Little competition

Uniquely built to profitably serve small city markets

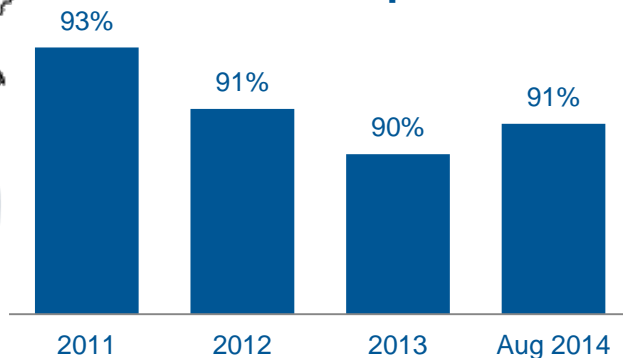


Competitors – overlapping routes

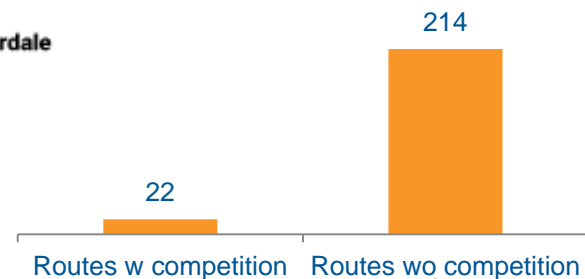
Frontier – 2	Spirit – 1	United – 1
Southwest – 10	US Airways - 3	Delta - 6
Hawaiian – 3	Alaska – 1	
	American - 1	

Based on current published schedule through May 5, 2015
Announcements and cancellations as of Aug 21, 2014

Historical % of routes without competition



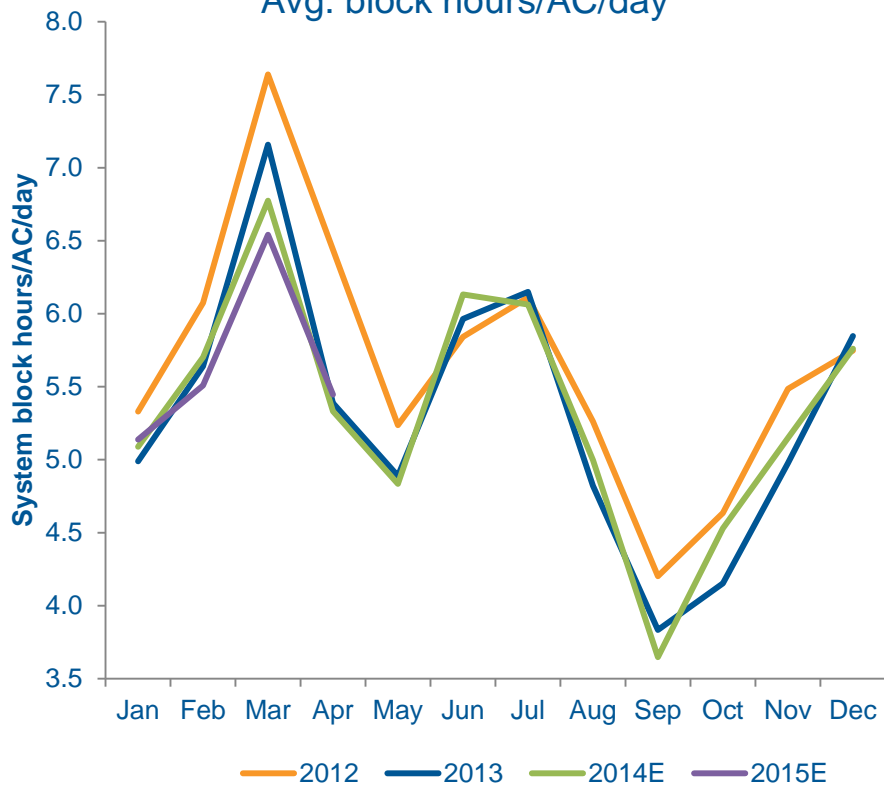
Current competitive landscape



Staying profitable in small cities

Leisure = seasonality

Avg. block hours/AC/day



2011 2012 2013 2014E 2015E

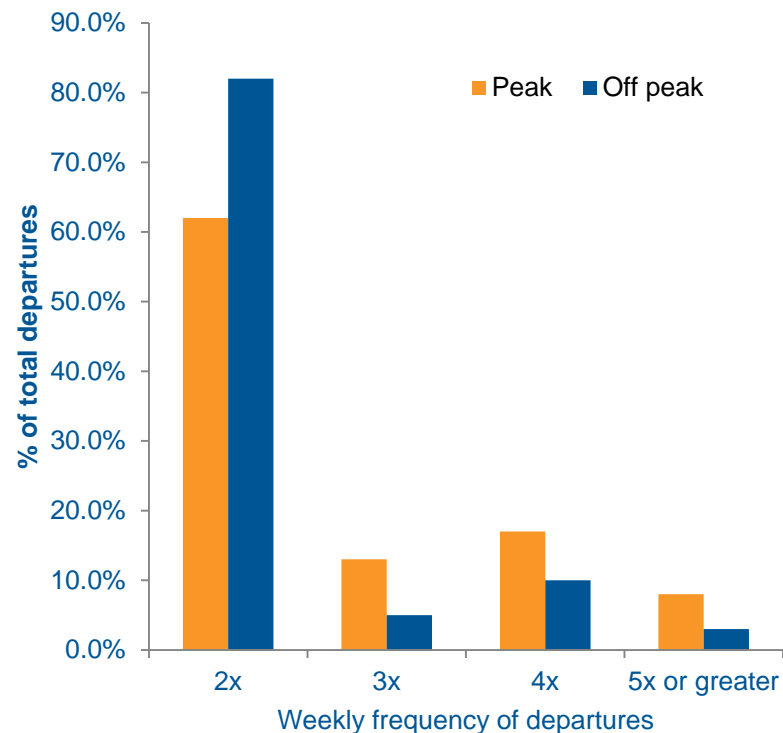
Sched AC ⁽²⁾

50 58 65 70 78

1 - Peak = peak is defined as 2/13-4/9, 6/5-8/13, 11/20-12/3, 12/18-12/31. Remaining is off peak
 2 - Scheduled aircraft does not include the MD-80 dedicated to charter service, refers to end of period

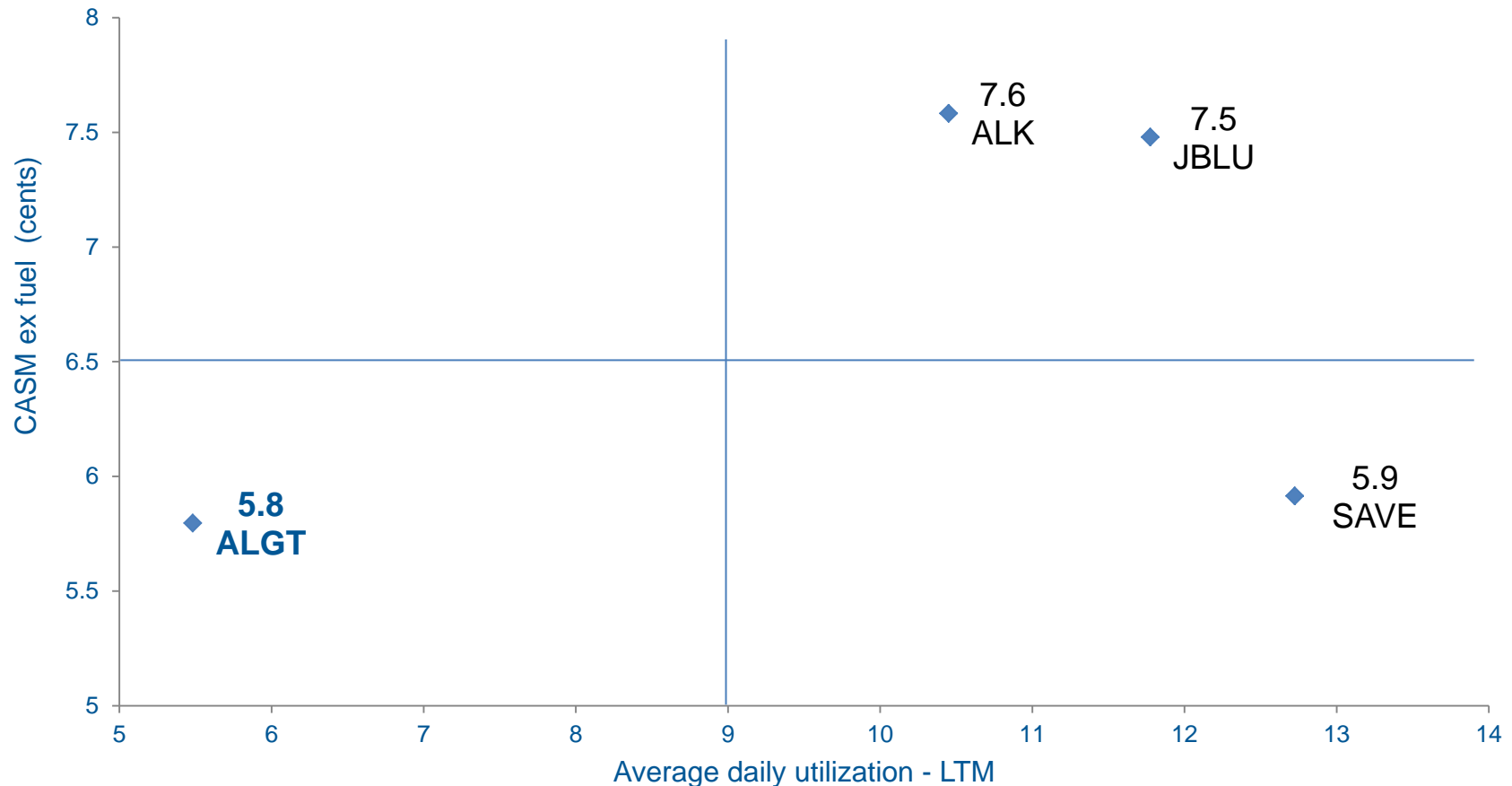
Small cities = low frequency⁽¹⁾

Weekly market frequency



Low costs even with low utilization

CASM ex fuel vs daily utilization



As of LTM 2Q14 ALGT – Allegiant, JBLU – JetBlue, ALK – Alaska mainline, SAVE - Spirit



Airbus growth will help improve fuel burn

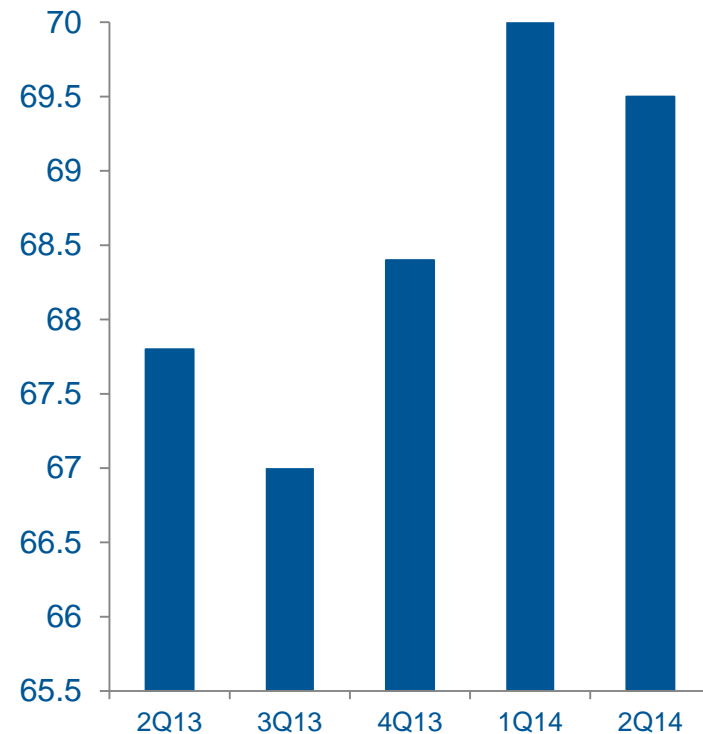
■ Fuel has greatest leverage to earnings

- Fuel ~ 44% of total operating expense⁽²⁾

Aircraft / seats	Gallons/ block hour ⁽²⁾	% of AC YE14 ⁽¹⁾	% of 2014 scheduled block hrs ⁽¹⁾
MD-80 / 166	982	76%	71%
757 / 215	1,076	9%	7%
A319 / 156	726	6%	7%
A320 / 177	763	9%	15%

1 - estimate
2 - As of LTM 2Q14

Historical ASMs per gallon



Current fleet plan

- Continuously evaluate potential aircraft transactions and seek to acquire additional aircraft opportunistically

	2013	2014E	2015E	2016E	2017E	2018E
MD-80 (150 seat)	1	0	0	0	0	0
MD-80 (166 seat)	51	53	53	53	53	53
757 (223 seat)	6	6	6	6	6	6
A319 (156 seat)	3	4	9	10	10	22
A320 (177 seat)	5	7	10	10	10	10
Total	66	70	78	79	79	91
<i>YoY fleet growth</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>% Airbus</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>24%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>35%</i>

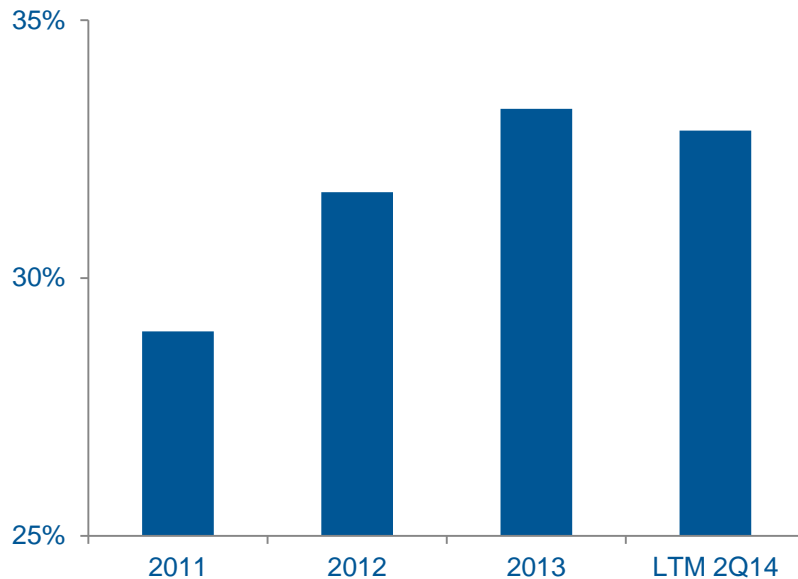
Actual and projected fleet count of in service aircraft – end of period



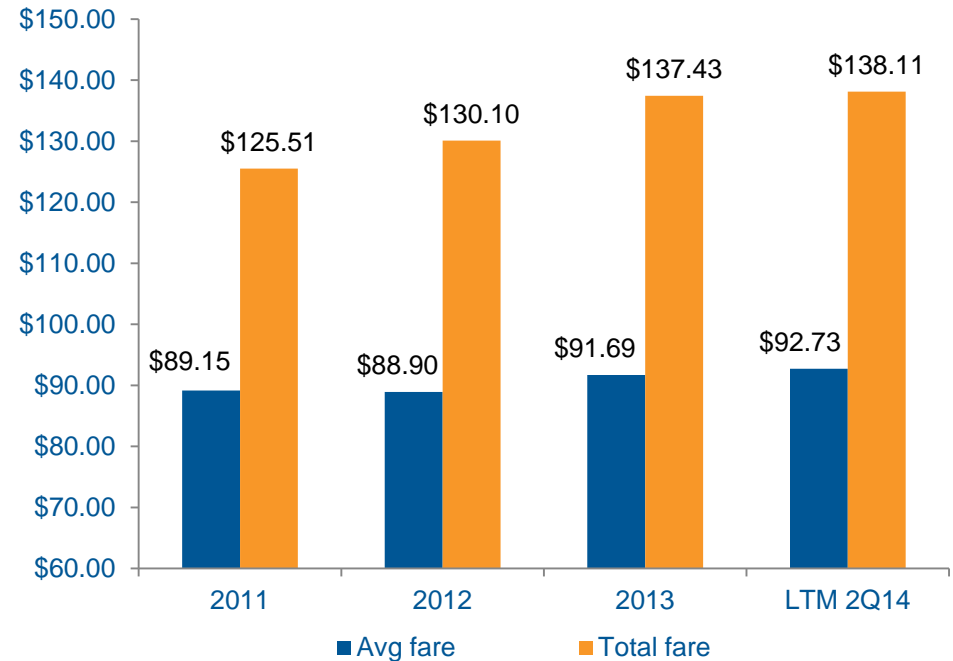
Ancillary fees – key to keeping low base fares

- Able to maintain a low average fare while growing total fare
 - Last new fee launched April 2012, new fee in Sept 2014

Total ancillary revenue as % of total scheduled revenue



Average fare vs total fare



Ancillary revenue – air related charges

■ Still upside to fees

- Spirit received \$53.84 in non-ticket revenue/passenger in 2013
- Allegiant received \$40.52 in ancillary air revenue/passenger in 2013

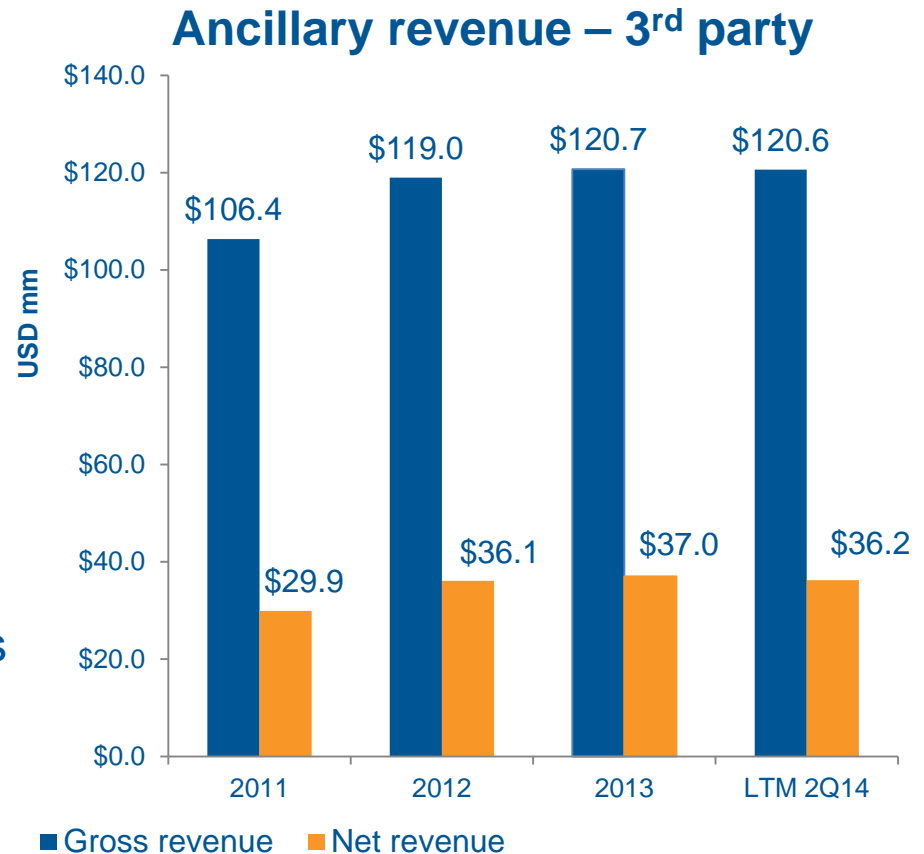
Fee	Allegiant	Spirit
Checked bags	1 to 4 bags \$15 - \$35	1 to 5 bags \$21-\$85,
Carry-on bag	\$10 - \$25	\$26 - \$35
Seat selection	\$0 - \$90	\$0 - \$199
Electronic usage charge	\$10	\$8.99 - \$16.99
Call center booking fee	\$14.99	\$15
Cancellations	\$75	\$115 - \$125
Trip insurance – domestic airfare only	\$8 - \$20	\$14 to 5% of reservation
Airport check in fee	\$5	\$10

Bag fee amounts are those applicable during the booking process
 Data as of 8/7/14
 Allegiant airport check in fee expected to begin Sept 2014



Ancillary revenue – third party products

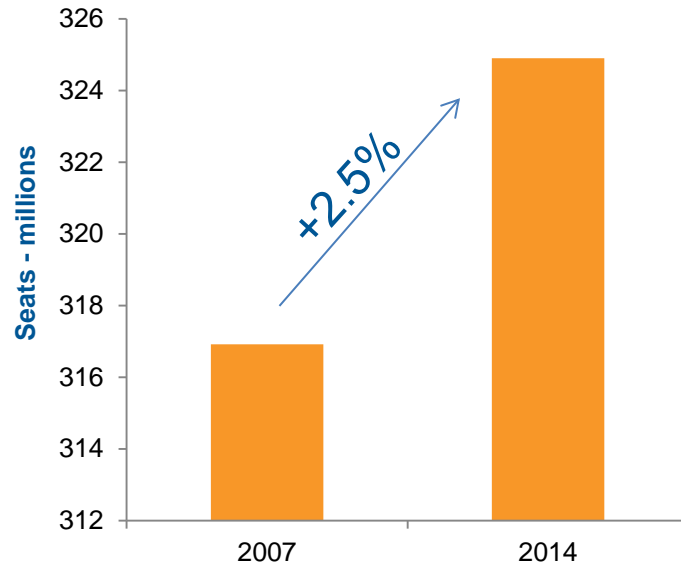
- Bundled vacation packages
- Very high margins
 - 22% of LTM 2Q14 pre-tax income
- Wholesale price for hotel & car, we manage margin, no inventory risk
- Hotel – dominated by Las Vegas
 - 2012 – LAS 34% of departures
 - 2013 – LAS 31% of departures
 - LTM 2Q14 – LAS 28% of departures
- Developing tools to spur growth
 - Customer database - 2014
 - Shopping cart - 2014



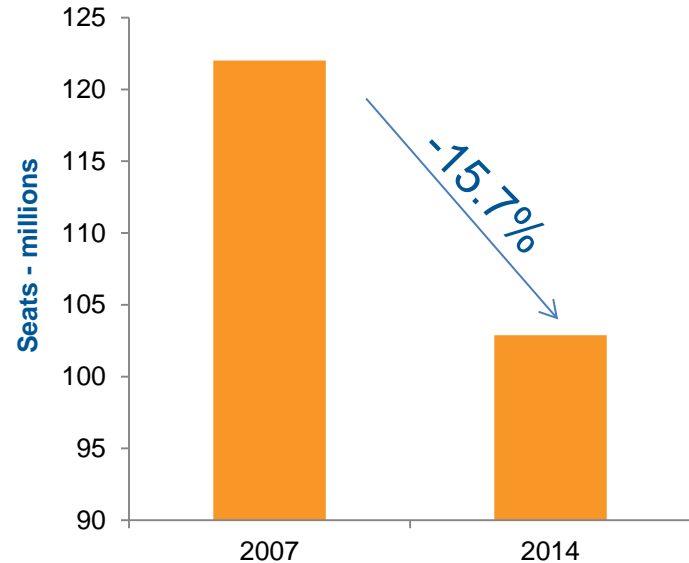
Consolidation = rationalization = opportunity

- Slow rationalization of hubs creates new opportunities
 - Cincinnati – low cost airport that grows quicker than a small city

Seats in fortress hubs



Seats in secondary hubs



Fortress hubs = ORD, ATL, EWR, DFW, MIA, PHX, SEA, MSP, CLT, DTW, SFO

Secondary hubs = CVG, MEM, CLE, PIT, PHL, IAD, SLC, LAX

2007 seats - DOT T100 data for CY2007 (Dio T100 Summary by Originating Airport)

2014 seats - Dio Scheduled Level of Ops Report- 1/1/14-12/31/14



Future opportunities

- Small cities are still core
 - More new cities
 - Plenty of connecting the dots
 - Impacted by weakness in regional carriers
- Mid sized cities providing new opportunities
 - Cincinnati - downsized Delta hub
 - Larger cities mature and grow quicker than smaller cities
 - Group most likely impacted by consolidation
- Airbus cities
 - 20-30 cities which Airbus aircraft can operate out of vs MD-80
- International
 - Small cities from Mexico and Mexico destination cities
 - Caribbean

Cumulative return to shareholders

\$382m returned to shareholders since 2007

\$41m remaining in share repurchase authority*

Reduced diluted share count by 12% since 2007**



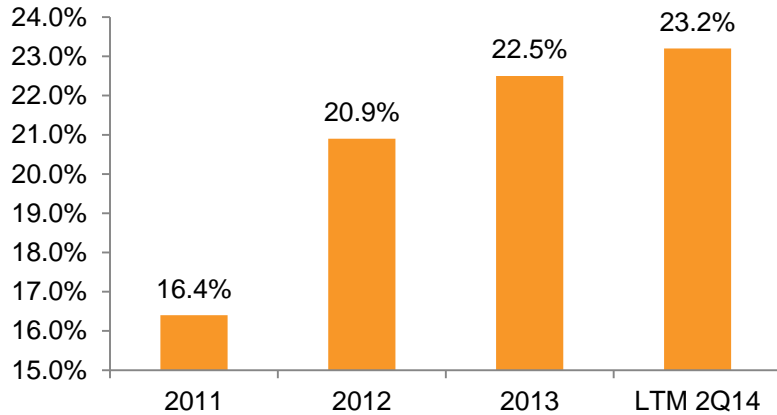
*- Remaining share repurchase authority as of 8/20/14

** - Diluted share count in 2007 20.5m, share count 1H14 18.1 m
2014 includes activity up to 8/20/14

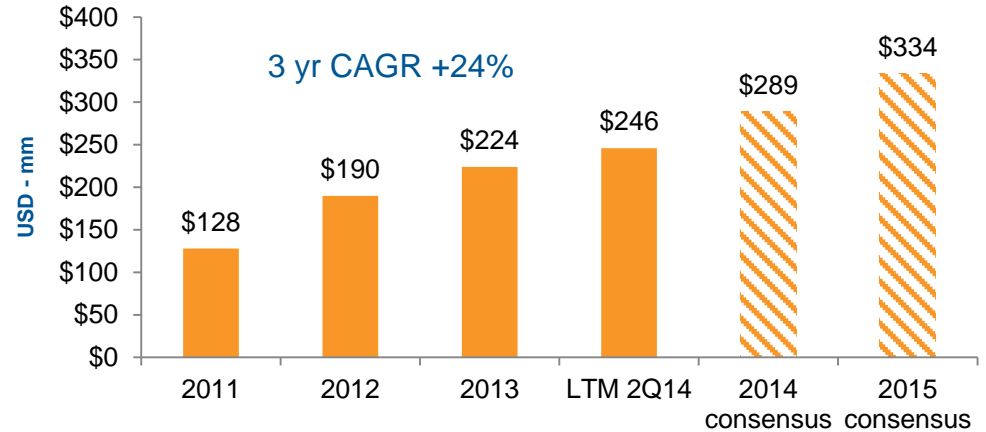


Financial growth without sacrificing margin

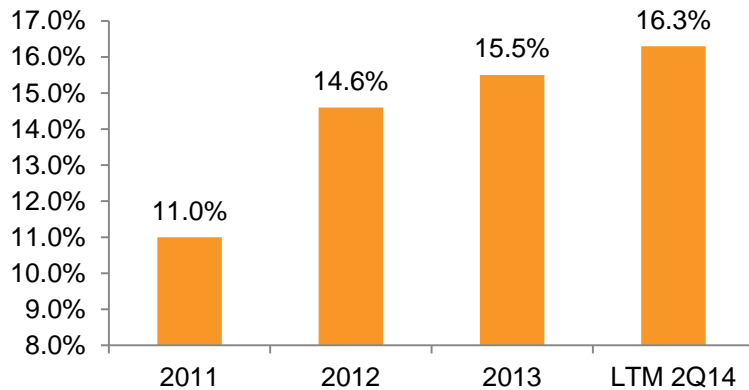
EBITDA margin



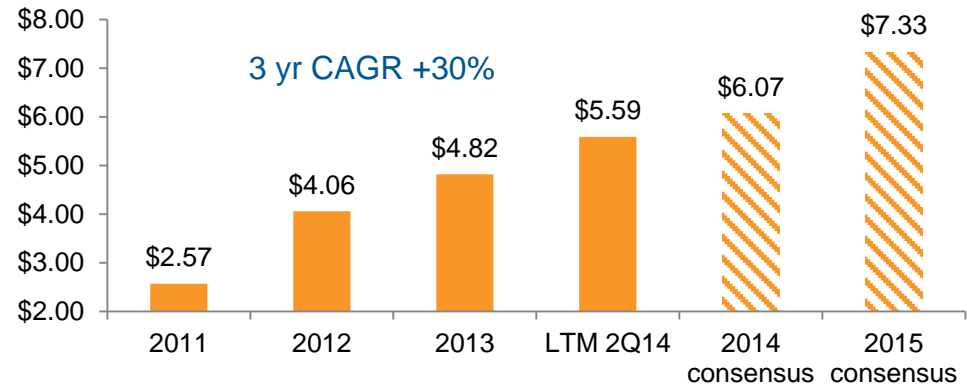
EBITDA



Operating margin



EPS



Consensus - as of 8/21/14, First Call



Existing guidance

- 3Q14 PRASM 0 to +2%
- 3Q14 TRASM 0 to +2%
- 3Q14 CASM ex fuel +8.5 to 10.5%
- FY14 CASM ex fuel +6.5 to 8.5%
- 3Q14 Fixed fee + other revenue \$10mm to \$12mm
- FY14 CAPEX \$390mm to \$400mm
- FY15 CAPEX \$160mm to \$170mm

	3rd Quarter 2014	4th Quarter 2014	Full year 2014
System departures	11 to 13%	9 to 13%	
System ASMs	10 to 12%	8 to 12%	9 to 13%
Scheduled departures	11 to 13%	9 to 13%	
Scheduled ASMs	10 to 12%	8 to 12%	9 to 13%

Guidance subject to change



Appendix

GAAP reconciliation

EBITDA calculations				
\$mm	LTM 2Q14	2013	2012	2011
Net Income	102.3	92.3	78.6	49.4
+Provision for Income Taxes	61.1	54.9	46.2	30.1
+Other Expenses	10.7	8.5	7.8	5.9
+Depreciation and Amortization	72.7	69.3	57.5	42.0
=EBITDA	246.8	225.0	190.1	127.4
+ Aircraft lease rental	18.9	9.2	0	1.1
=EBITDAR	265.7	234.2	190.1	128.5
Total debt	619.4	234.3	150.9	146.0
+7 x annual rent	<u>132.2</u>	<u>64.6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Adjusted total debt	751.6	298.9	150.9	153.7
=Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR	2.8x	1.3x	0.8x	1.2x
Average # of in service aircraft in period	65	63	60	52
=EBITDA per aircraft	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.4
Interest expense	11.7	9.5	8.7	7.2
= Interest coverage	21.1x	23.7x	21.9x	17.7x



GAAP reconciliation

Return on equity/ return on assets

\$mm	LTM 2Q14		2013	2012	2011	2010	
Net Income (\$mm)	102.3		92.3	78.6	49.4	65.7	
	Jun 2014	Jun 2013	Dec 2013	Dec 2012	Dec 2011	Dec 2010	Dec 2009
Total shareholders equity (\$mm)	378.0	432.3	377.3	401.7	351.5	297.7	292.0
Return on equity	25%		24%	21%	15%	22%	
Total assets (\$mm)	1,317.3		930.2	798.2	706.7	501.3	
Return on assets	8%		10%	10%	7%	13%	

ROE = Net income / Avg shareholders equity

ROA = Net income/Total assets



GAAP reconciliation

Return on capital employed calculation

\$mm	LTM 2Q14	2013	2012	2011	2010
+ Net income	102.3	92.3	78.6	49.4	65.7
+ Income tax	61.1	54.9	46.2	30.1	37.6
+ Interest expense	11.7	9.5	8.7	7.2	2.5
- Interest income	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
	174.1	155.7	132.5	85.5	104.6
+ Interest income	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Tax rate	37.4%	37.4%	37.1%	37.9%	36.4%
Numerator	109.6	98.1	84.0	53.9	67.3
Total assets prior year	862.6	798.2	706.7	501.3	499.6
- Current liabilities prior year	247.5	210.7	177.6	166.6	158.6
+ ST debt of prior year	12.0	11.6	8.0	16.5	21.3
Denominator	627.1	599.3	537.1	351.2	362.3
= Return on capital employed	17.5%	16.4%	15.6%	15.3%	18.6%

GAAP reconciliation

Free cash flow calculations

\$mm	LTM 2Q14	2013	2012	2011
Cash from operations	203.0	196.9	176.8	129.9
- CAPEX	215.5	177.5	105.1	88.0
= Free cash flow	(12.5)	19.4	71.7	41.9

LTM 2Q14 CAPEX is cash CAPEX and does not include \$142m in assumed debt included in the \$236.1m SPC Aircraft Acquisitions announced on 6/13/14



GAAP reconciliation

Net debt

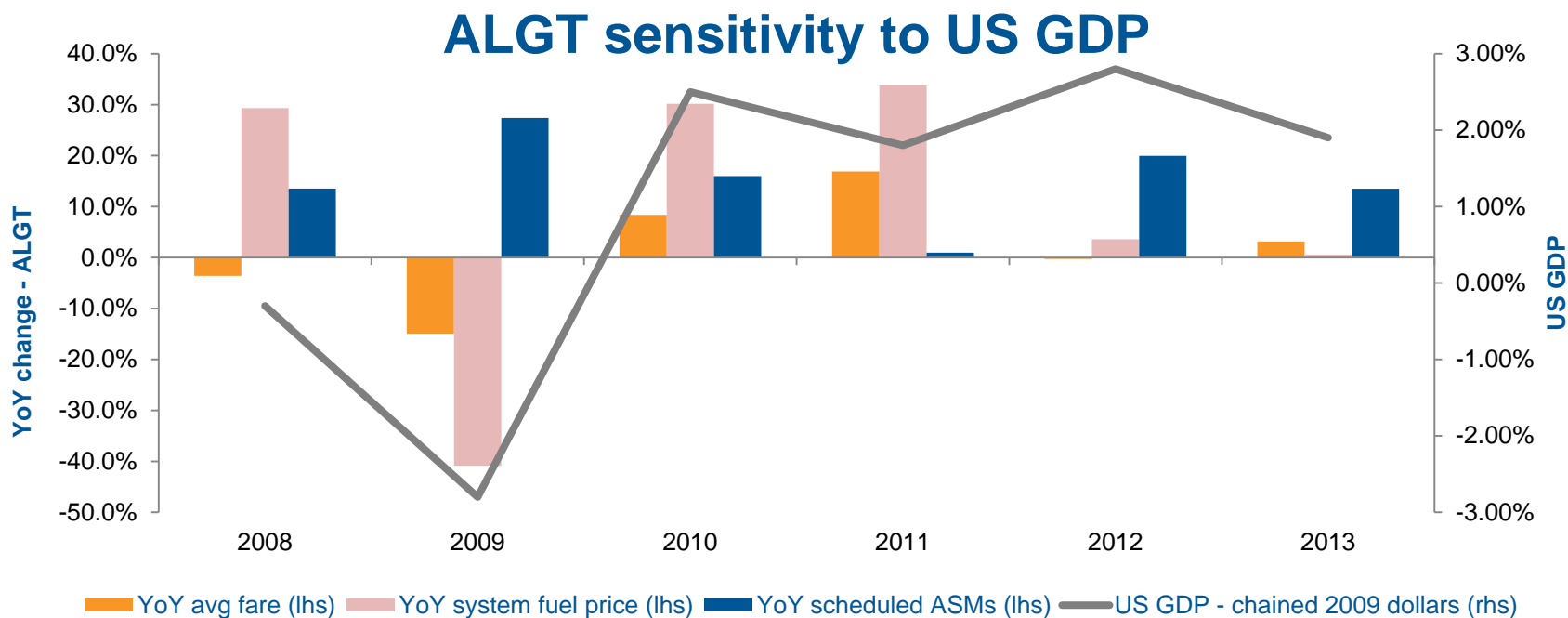
\$mm

	Jun 2014	Dec 2013	Dec 2012	Dec 2011
Current maturities of long term debt	51.5	20.2	11.6	7.9
Long term debt, net of current maturities	567.9	214.1	139.2	138.2
Total debt	619.4	234.3	150.8	146.1
Cash and cash equivalents	335.3	97.7	89.6	150.7
Short term investments	213.0	253.4	239.1	154.8
Long term investments	0	36.0	24.0	14.0
Total cash	365.8	387.1	352.7	319.5
= Net debt	\$71.1	(\$152.8)	(\$201.9)	(\$173.4)

US GDP not as important as fuel

■ Fuel and fare are positively correlated

- Managing movements in fuel more important than US GDP
- 3rd best EPS year had largest GDP contraction



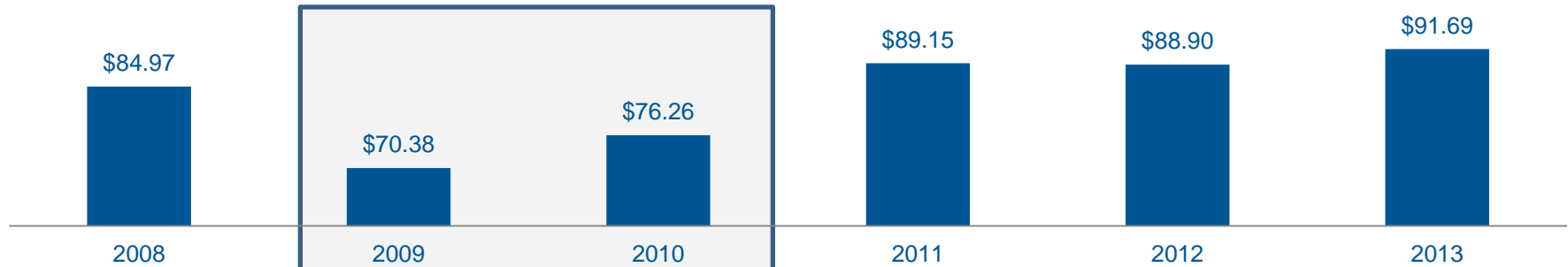
EPS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Value	\$1.72	\$3.76	\$3.32	\$2.57	\$4.06	\$4.82



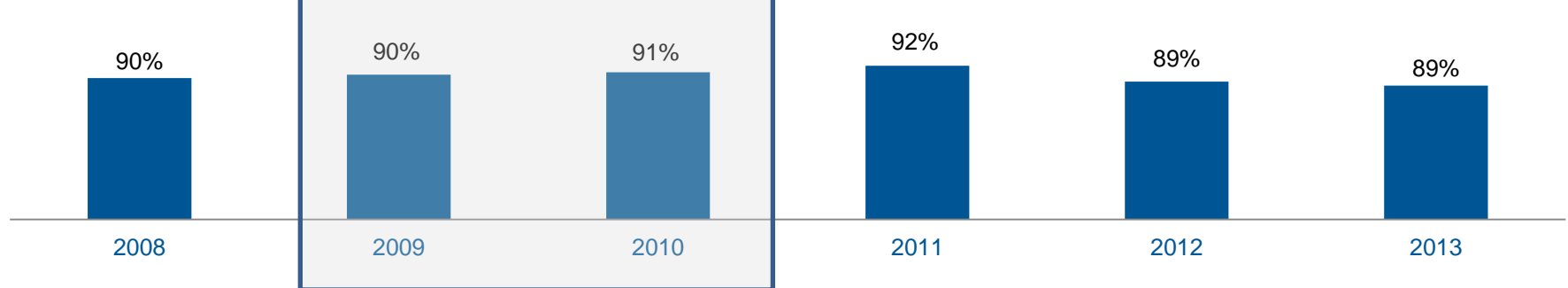
Consistent revenue in any environment

- Leisure can be stimulated in any macro environment
 - Corporate travel bookings dependent on inflexible travel budget

Base Fare



Load Factor

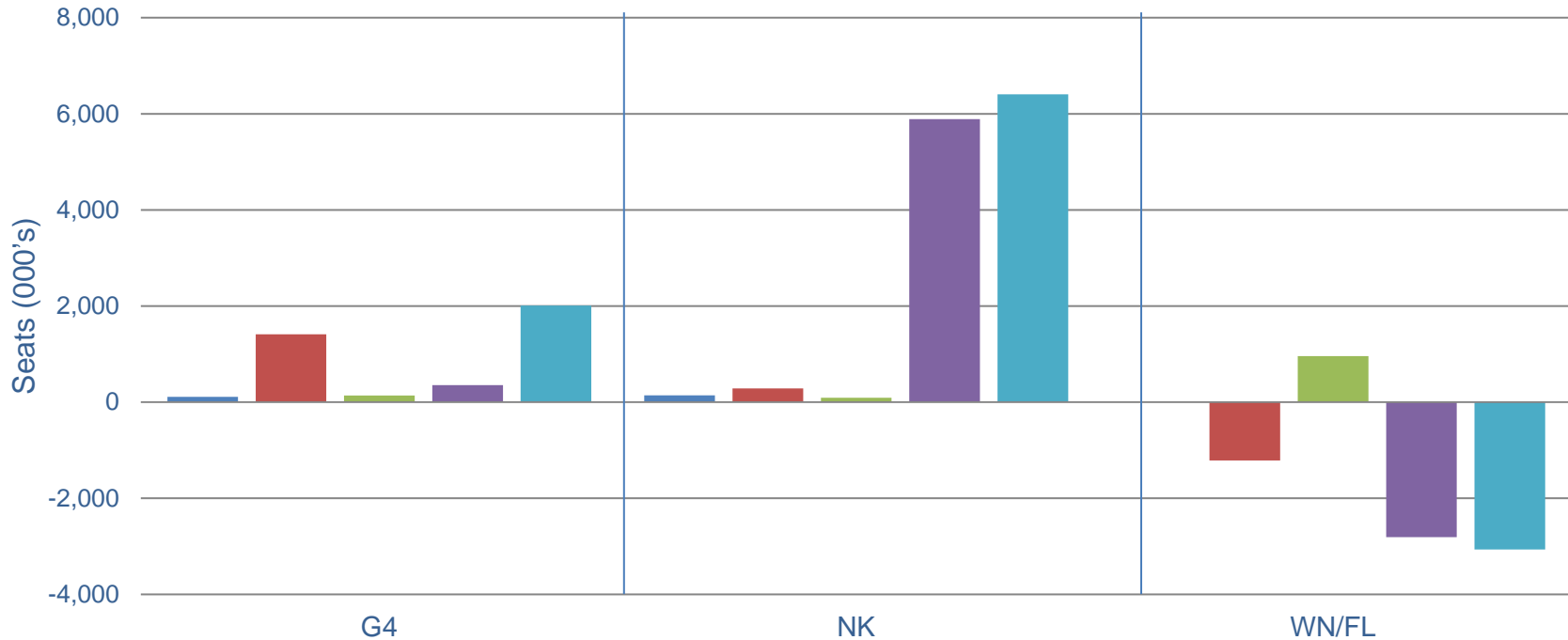


Source: Company filings
Note: Allegiant load factor shown for scheduled service

Change in seats 2009 to 2013 by Airport type

■ Opportunistic in pursuing growth

- Not overlapping with Spirit
- Growing where Southwest is not



% of US enplanements

■ Non ■ Small ■ Medium ■ Large ■ Total

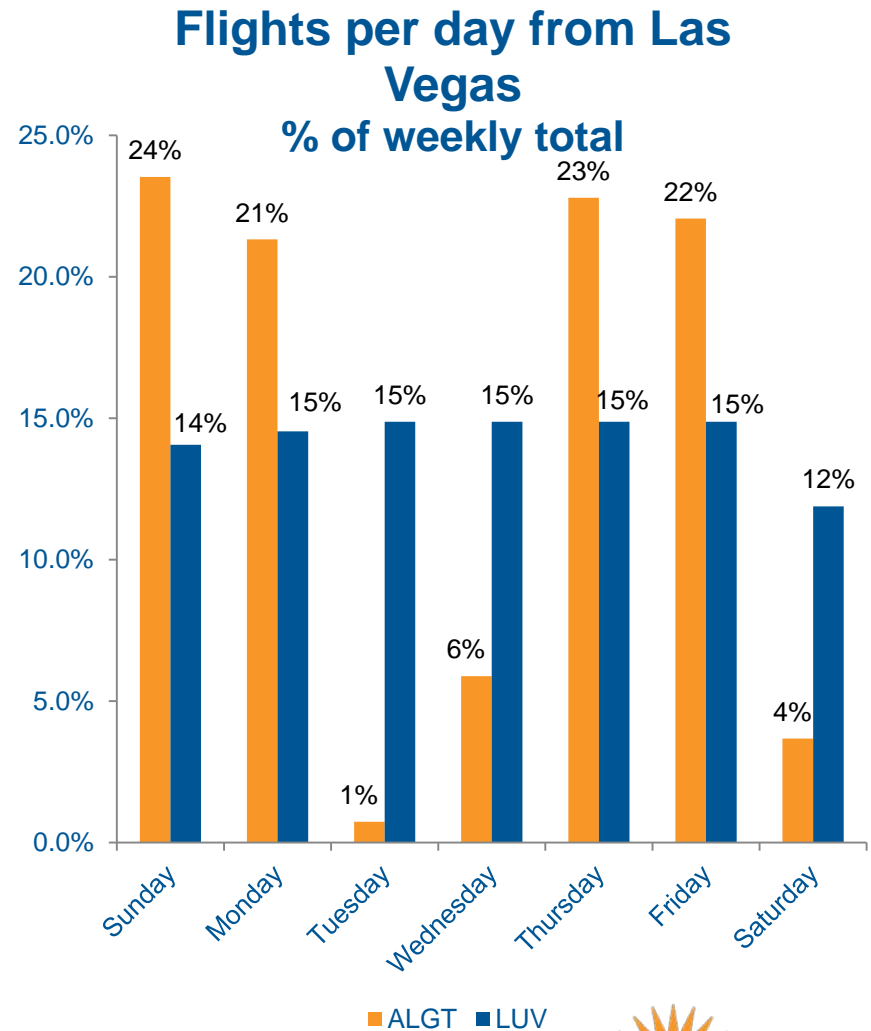
Non – 0 to .05%, Small - .05 to .25%, Medium - .25 to 1%, Large - >1%

G4 = Allegiant, NK = Spirit, WN/FL = Southwest/AirTran merger



Matching capacity to demand

- Peak day revenue premium
- Not scheduled for business travel
 - Less of a threat to competition
 - Little competitive response
- Low cost assets = flexibility
 - Maintain flexibility with Airbus

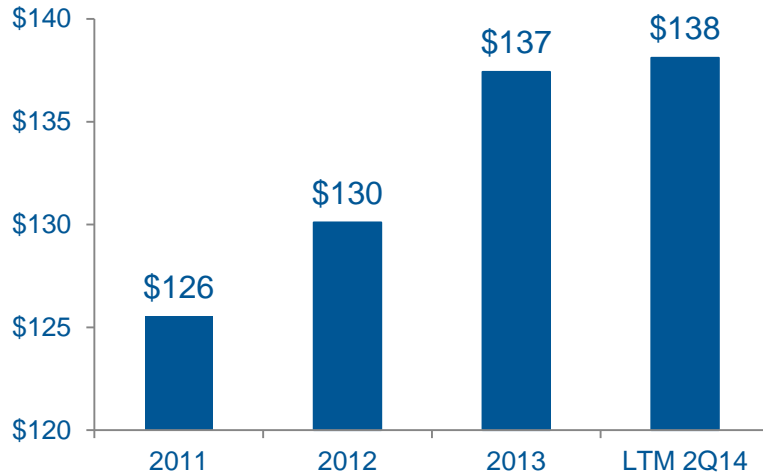


Flights per day from Las Vegas – based on published schedules for April 2014

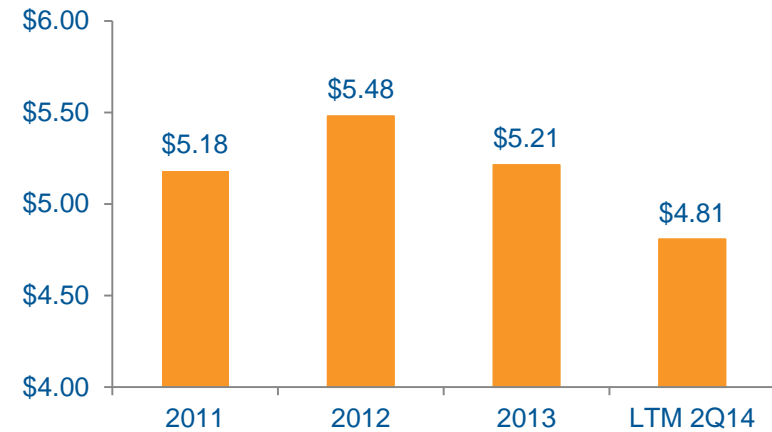


Revenue momentum

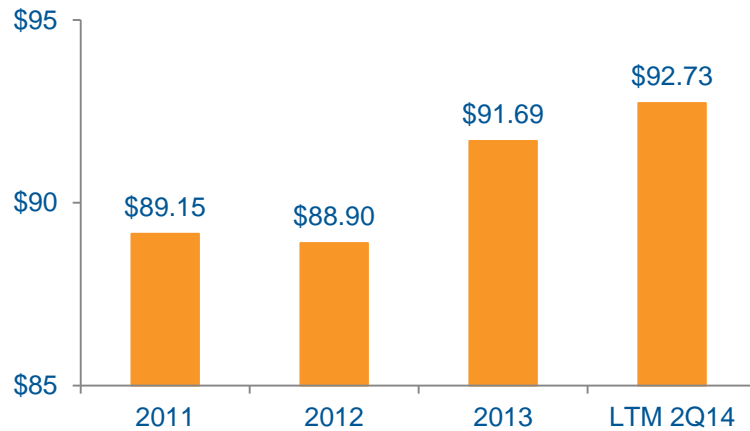
Average fare - total



Average fare - ancillary third party products



Average fare - scheduled service



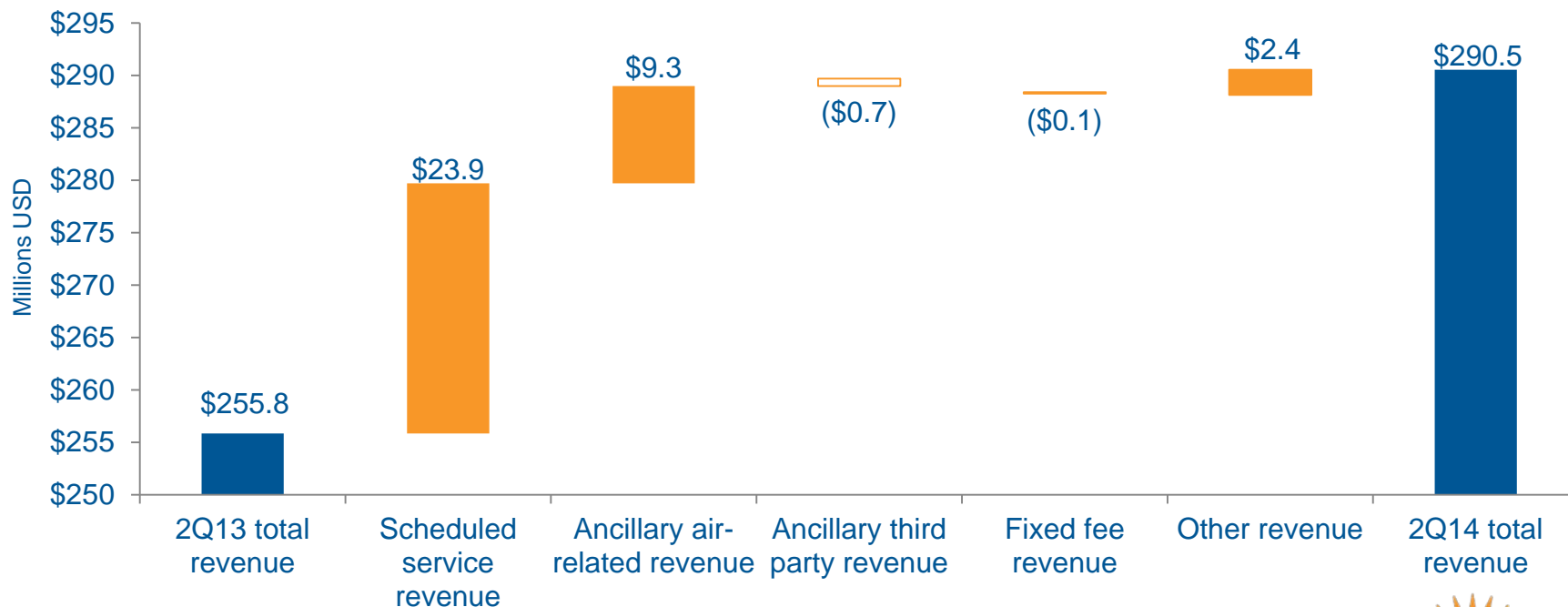
Average fare - ancillary air-related charges



All revenue is revenue per scheduled passenger

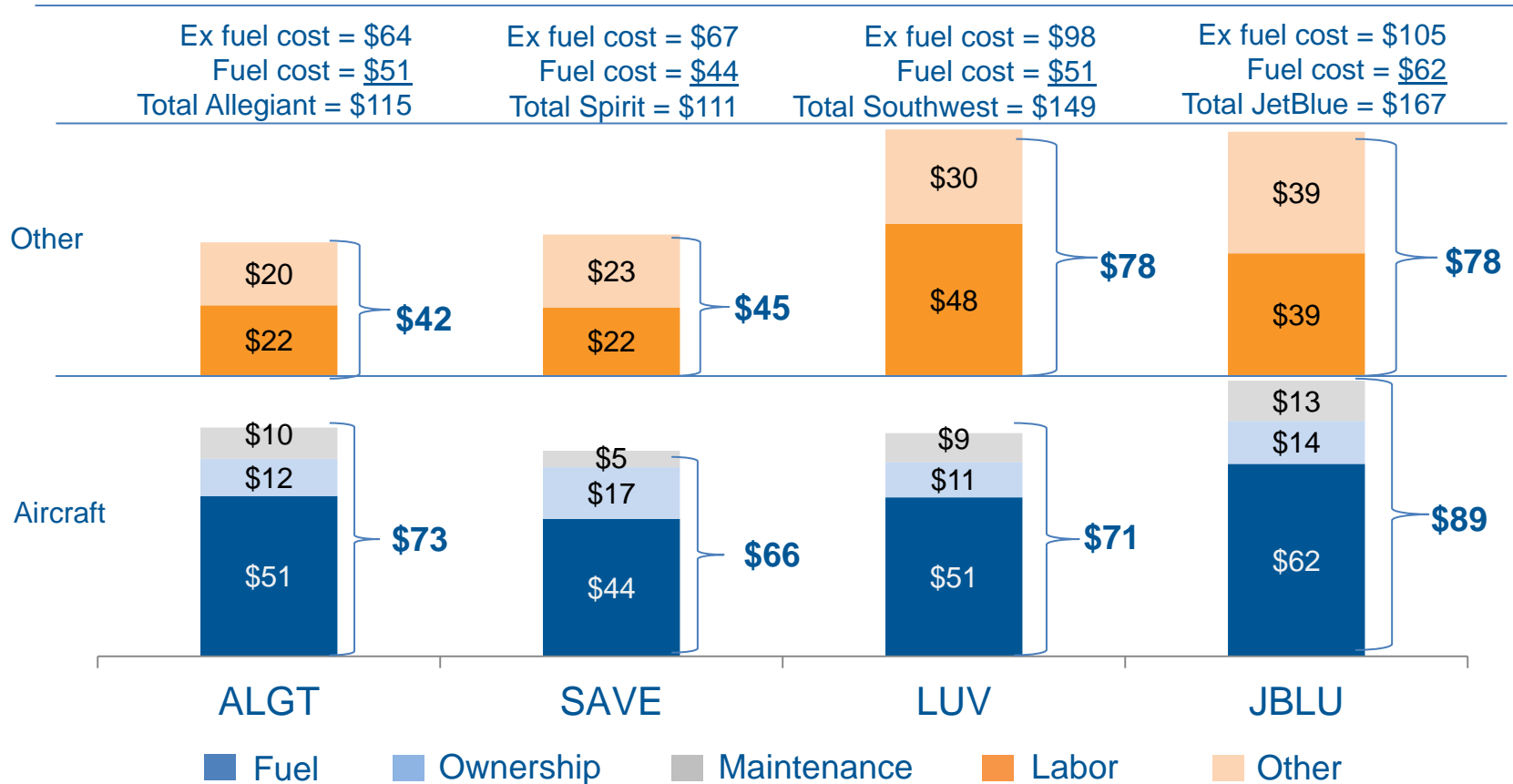
Q2 summary - revenue

Scheduled revenue	12.4% growth in scheduled passengers, 1.9% increase in average base fare
Air related ancillary	0.2% reduction in air related ancillary per passenger
3 rd party ancillary	Gross margin decreased 0.8pp, hotel room nights decreased 19.8%
Fixed fee rev	Flight crew staffing issues had negative impact
Other rev	Began receiving lease revenue from the 12 A319s that are on lease to a European carrier



Low cost drivers

LTM 2Q14 cost per passenger



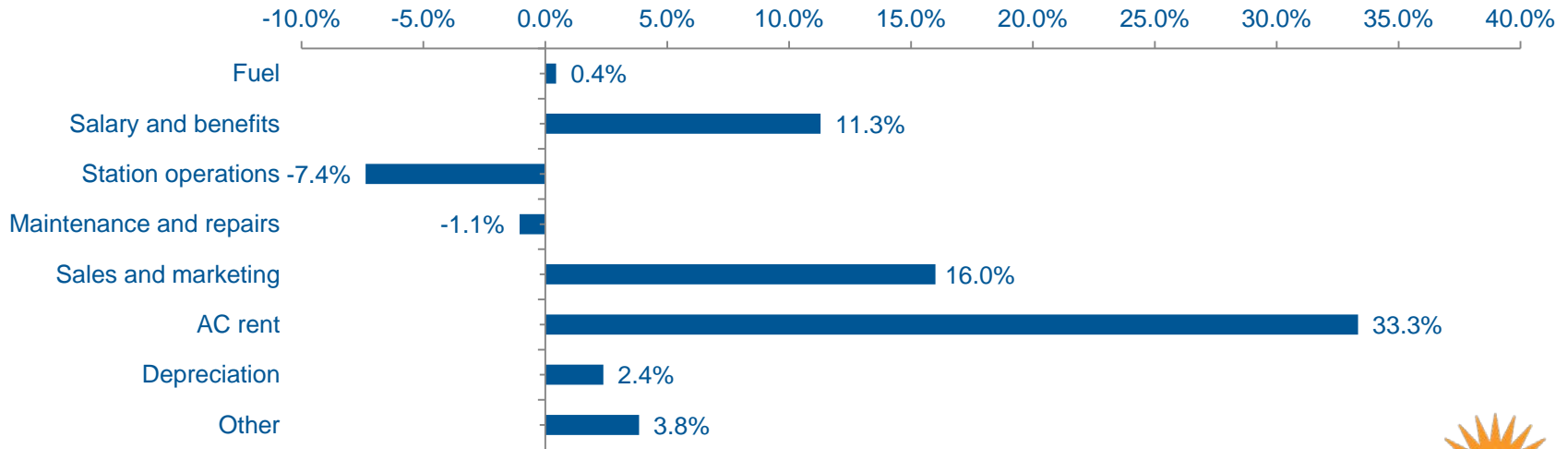
Source: Company filings
 Ownership includes depreciation & amortization + aircraft rent
 Other excludes special items and one-time charges for other carriers



Q2 summary - costs

Fuel	Gallons consumed increased 4.7%, while cost per gallon increased 2.9%, ASM per gallon increased 2.5%
Salary/benefits	16.8% increase in FTEs, inefficient use of crews due to crew training delays
Station operations	System departures increased 10.5%, benefits from reduced spend on catering
Maintenance	Fewer number of events vs last year
Sales/marketing	Higher credit card interchange fees and additional promotional spend
AC rent	Pilot training delay drove need for subservice
Depreciation	One month of depreciation tied to the 12 A319s on lease to a European carrier
Other	Aircraft training delays as well as support of TDY bases

YoY change in expenses per ASM

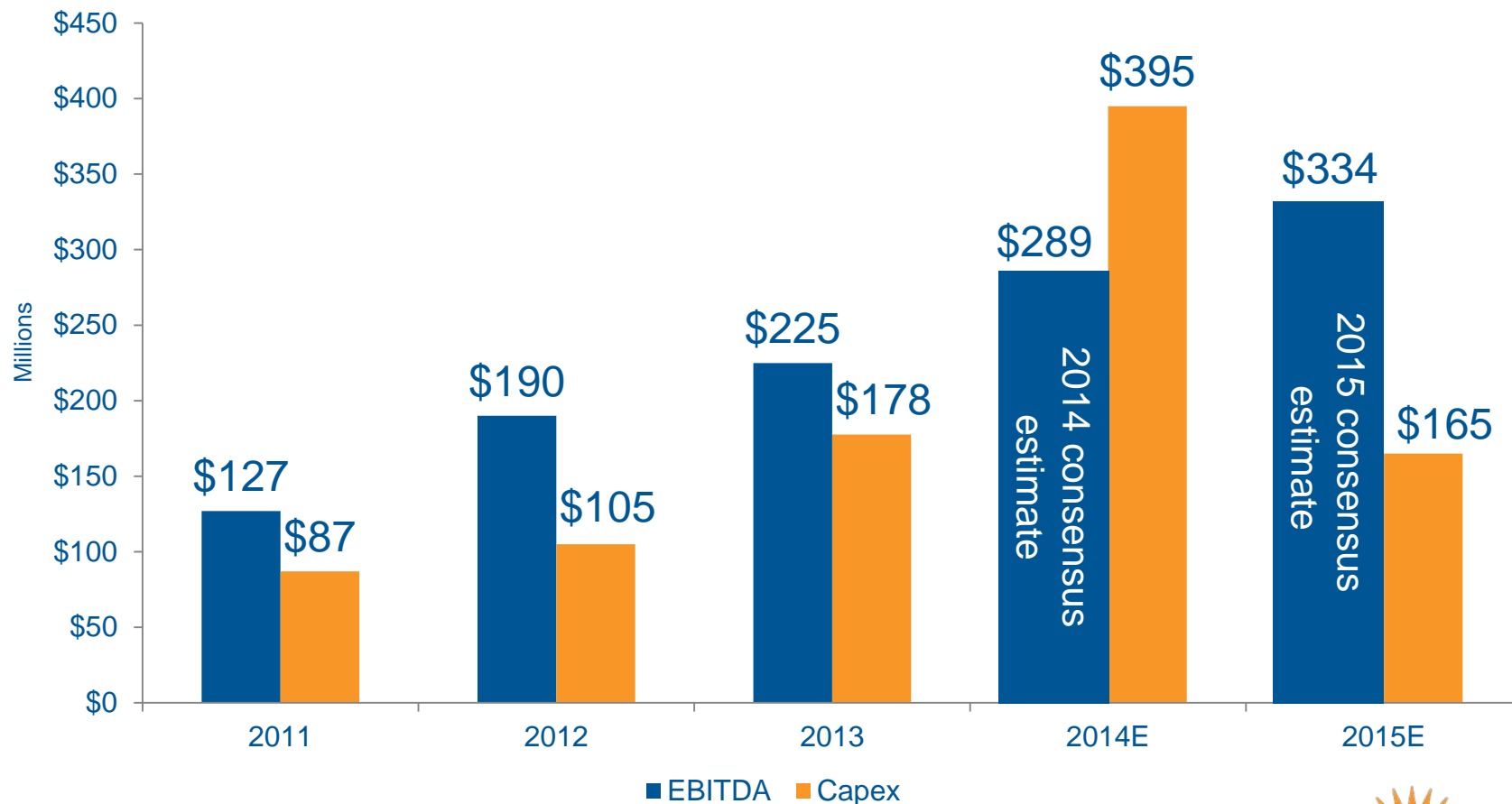


Growing op margin while fuel prices growing

	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Op margin	15.8%	11.1%	14.6%	15.5%
Fuel/gal	\$2.30	\$3.07	\$3.18	\$3.20
YoY	31%	34%	4%	1%
Total fare	\$110.85	\$119.05	\$130.10	\$137.43
YoY	7%	7%	9%	6%
EPS	\$3.32	\$2.57	\$4.06	\$4.82
YoY	(12)%	(23)%	58%	19%
Sys ASMs (billions)	6.2	6.4	7.5	8.1
YoY	15%	3%	17%	9%
# Cities – end of year	73	76	87	100
YoY	6%	4%	15%	15%

This business model generates cash

Historic EBITDA vs CAPEX spend



See reconciliation tables for EBITDA

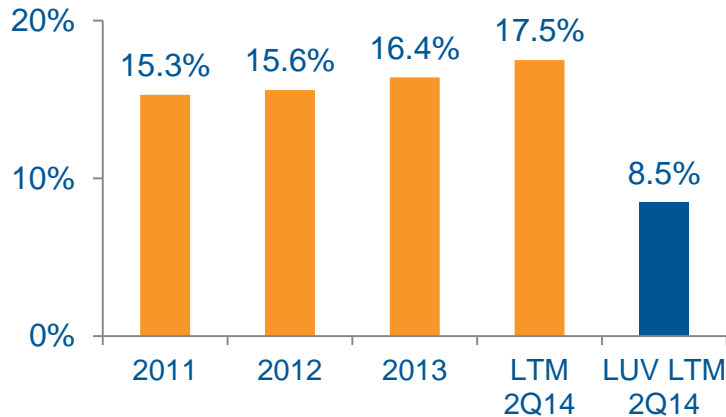
2014E and 2015E CAPEX represents midpoint of guided range

Consensus – Consists of 10 EBITDA estimates reflected in First Call as of 8/21/14

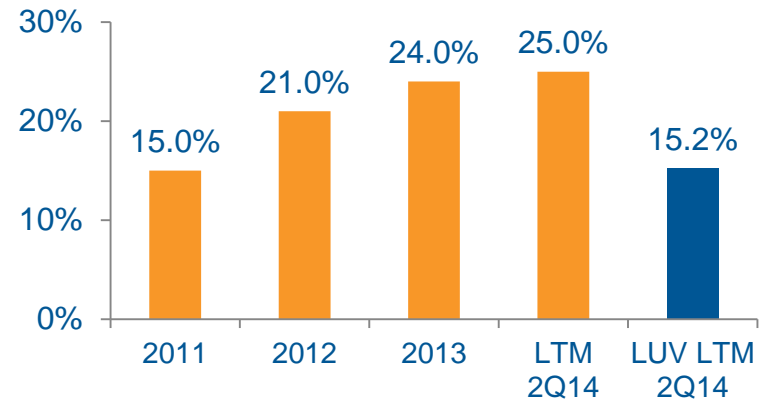


Credit metrics

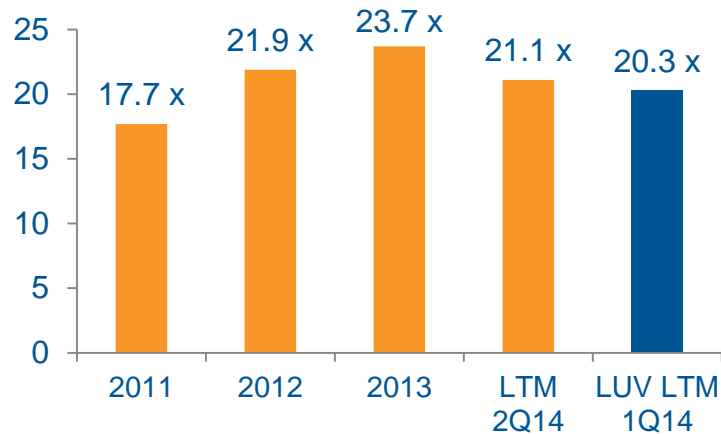
Return on capital employed



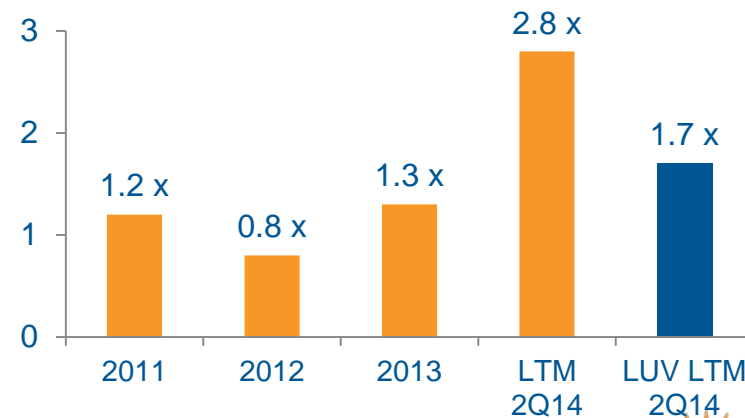
Return on equity



Interest coverage



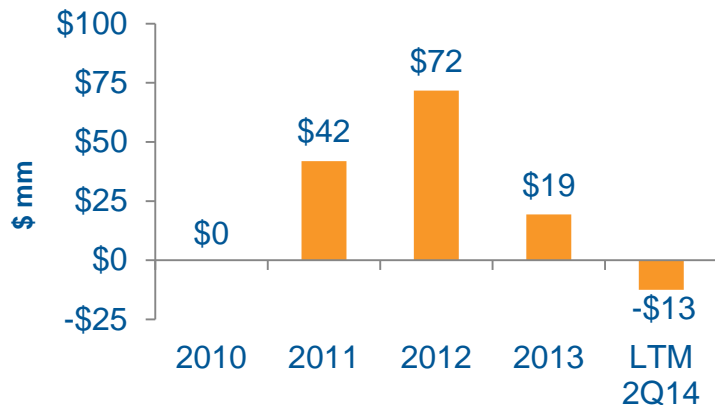
Debt / EBITDAR



LUV = Southwest Airlines, based on published information

Strong cash generation

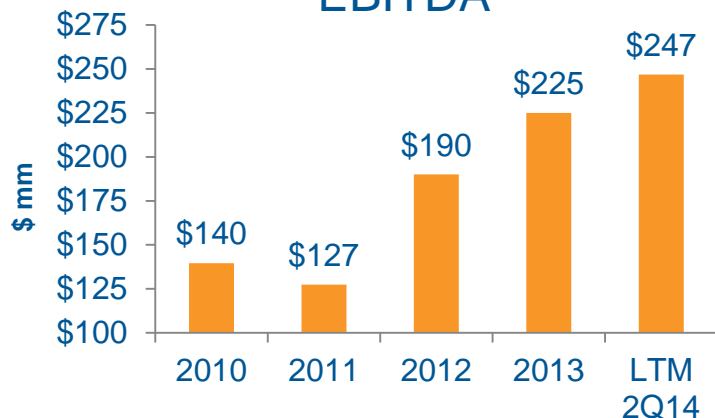
Free cash flow



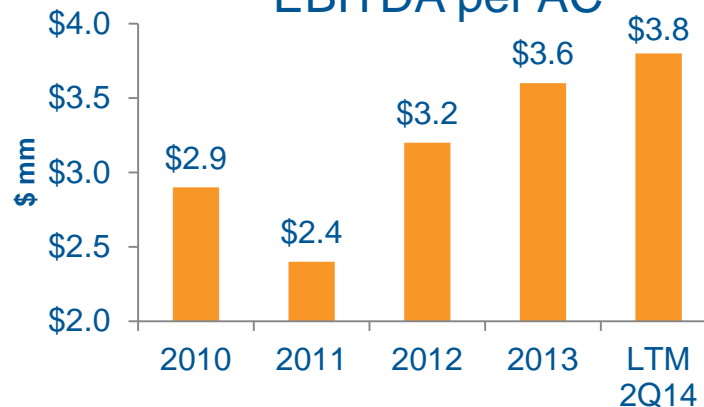
Net debt



EBITDA



EBITDA per AC



See reconciliation tables
 Net debt is end of period
 EBITDA per AC is referring to aircraft in service



Sources/uses of cash

Cash from operations



Returning cash to shareholders



CAPEX



Debt payments



LTM 2Q14 CAPEX is cash CAPEX and does not include \$142m in assumed debt included in the \$236.1m SPC Aircraft Acquisition announced on 6/13/14