

CORELOGIC, INC.
Form 10-Q
April 30, 2014

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, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-13585

CoreLogic, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

95-1068610
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

40 Pacifica, Irvine, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

92618-7471
(Zip Code)

(949) 214-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (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.

On April 25, 2014 there were 91,839,844 shares of common stock outstanding.

CoreLogic, Inc.
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PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

CoreLogic, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

(in thousands, except par value)

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$122,906	\$134,741
Marketable securities	22,334	22,220
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$12,062 and \$12,930 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively)	194,024	196,282
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	49,864	50,674
Income tax receivable	19,977	13,516
Deferred income tax assets, current	89,041	86,158
Assets of discontinued operations	134,315	138,023
Total current assets	632,461	641,614
Property and equipment, net	375,175	195,645
Goodwill, net	1,765,932	1,390,674
Other intangible assets, net	305,935	175,808
Capitalized data and database costs, net	338,983	330,188
Investment in affiliates, net	112,885	95,343
Restricted cash	12,630	12,050
Other assets	176,017	162,033
Total assets	\$3,720,018	\$3,003,355
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$158,368	\$154,526
Accrued salaries and benefits	72,549	101,715
Deferred revenue, current	253,888	223,323
Current portion of long-term debt	43,874	28,154
Liabilities of discontinued operations	29,419	30,309
Total current liabilities	558,098	538,027
Long-term debt, net of current	1,480,675	811,776
Deferred revenue, net of current	363,852	377,086
Deferred income tax liabilities, long term	100,105	74,308
Other liabilities	162,656	147,583
Total liabilities	2,665,386	1,948,780
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	10,439	10,202
Equity:		
CoreLogic stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value; 500 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 180,000 shares authorized; 91,814 and 91,254 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	661,762	672,165

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Retained earnings	423,030	425,796
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(40,600) (53,589
Total equity	1,044,193	1,044,373
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,720,018	\$3,003,355

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

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CoreLogic, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2014	2013
Operating revenues	\$310,417	\$331,301
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	177,381	167,629
Selling, general and administrative expenses	89,944	82,196
Depreciation and amortization	29,439	34,141
Total operating expenses	296,764	283,966
Operating income	13,653	47,335
Interest expense:		
Interest income	1,171	724
Interest expense	16,828	12,375
Total interest expense, net	(15,657)	(11,651)
(Loss)/gain on investments and other, net	(4,351)	1,339
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and income taxes	(6,355)	37,023
(Benefit)/provision for income taxes	(362)	14,222
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates	(5,993)	22,801
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax	2,382	8,788
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	(3,611)	31,589
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,083	3,697
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1,744)
Net (loss)/income	(2,528)	33,542
Less: Net income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	264	(26)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(2,792)	\$33,568
Amounts attributable to CoreLogic stockholders:		
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(3,875)	\$31,615
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,083	3,697
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1,744)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(2,792)	\$33,568
Basic (loss)/income per share:		
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(0.04)	\$0.33
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.01	0.04
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(0.02)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(0.03)	\$0.35
Diluted (loss)/income per share:		
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(0.04)	\$0.32
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.01	0.04
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(0.02)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(0.03)	\$0.34
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	91,433	97,113
Diluted	91,433	99,056

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

CoreLogic, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net (loss)/income	\$(2,528	) \$33,542
Other comprehensive income/(loss):		
Market value adjustments to marketable securities, net of tax	70	(184)
Market value adjustments on interest rate swap, net of tax	(73	) 554
Reclassification adjustment for loss on terminated interest rate swap included in net income	2,555	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	10,502	(933)
Supplemental benefit plans adjustments, net of tax	(65	) 25
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	12,989	(538)
Comprehensive income	10,461	33,004
Less: Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interests	264	(26)
Comprehensive income attributable to CoreLogic	\$10,197	\$33,030

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

CoreLogic, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss)/income	\$(2,528)	) \$33,542
Less: Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,083	3,697
Less: Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1,744)
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	(3,611)	) 31,589
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	29,439	34,141
Provision for bad debt and claim losses	3,688	4,928
Share-based compensation	7,924	8,103
Excess tax benefit related to stock options	(5,942)	) (2,321)
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of taxes	(2,382)	) (8,788)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	593	—
Deferred income tax	44	3,342
Loss/(gain) on investments and other, net	4,351	(1,339)
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	13,252	(6,262)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,913	4,027
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(31,044)	) (22,181)
Deferred revenue	(9,537)	) 15,572
Income taxes	(7,856)	) 26,138
Dividends received from investments in affiliates	4,258	11,236
Other assets and other liabilities	6,581	(16,113)
Net cash provided by operating activities - continuing operations	12,671	82,072
Net cash provided by operating activities - discontinued operations	3,982	9,003
Total cash provided by operating activities	\$16,653	\$91,075
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of capitalized data and other intangible assets	\$(7,185)	) \$(9,489)
Purchases of property and equipment	(13,427)	) (18,050)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(665,758)	) (7,027)
Purchases of investments	—	(2,351)
Cash received from sale of discontinued operations	—	2,263
Change in restricted cash	(580)	) (40)
Net cash used in investing activities - continuing operations	(686,950)	) (34,694)
Net cash used in investing activities - discontinued operations	(6)	) (87)
Total cash used in investing activities	\$(686,956)	) \$(34,781)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	\$689,641	\$—
Debt issuance costs	(14,042)) —
Repayment of long-term debt	(5,154)	) (4,400)
Proceeds from issuance of stock related to stock options and employee benefit plans	2,730	4,621
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for restricted stock units	(14,314)) (6,437)
Shares repurchased and retired	(6,850)) (75,676)

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Excess tax benefit related to stock options	5,942	2,321	
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities - continuing operations	657,953	(79,571)
Net cash provided by financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—	
Total cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	\$657,953	\$(79,571)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	482	(26)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(11,868	)	(23,303)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	134,741	151,986	
Less: Change in cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations	3,976	8,916	
Plus: Cash swept from discontinued operations	4,009	8,866	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$122,906	\$128,633	
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$6,845	\$2,800	
Cash paid for income taxes	\$1,103	\$1,355	
Cash refunds from income taxes	\$—	\$13,756	

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

CoreLogic, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Equity
(unaudited)

(in thousands)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2013	91,254	\$1	\$672,165	\$425,796	\$ (53,589)	\$1,044,373
Net loss	—	—	—	(2,792)	—	(2,792)
Shares issued in connection with share-based compensation	776	—	2,730	—	—	2,730
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of restricted stock units	—	—	(14,314)	—	—	(14,314)
Share-based compensation	—	—	8,031	—	—	8,031
Shares repurchased and retired	(216)	—	(6,850)	—	—	(6,850)
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	26	—	26
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	12,989	12,989
Balance as of March 31, 2014	91,814	\$1	\$661,762	\$423,030	\$ (40,600)	\$1,044,193

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

Note 1 – Basis of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CoreLogic, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively "we", "us" or "our"), is a leading global property information, analytics and data-enabled services provider operation in North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific. Our combined data from public, contributory and proprietary sources provides detailed coverage of property, mortgages and other encumbrances, consumer credit, tenancy, location, hazard risk and related performance information. The markets we serve include real estate and mortgage finance, insurance, capital markets, and the public sector. We deliver value to clients through unique data, analytics, workflow technology, advisory and managed services. Clients rely on us to help identify and manage growth opportunities, improve performance and mitigate risk. We are also a party to several joint ventures that provide products used in connection with loan originations, including appraisal management services, title insurance and other settlement services. These joint ventures are reflected as investments in affiliates on our consolidated balance sheets and our share of the income is reflected as equity in earnings of affiliates in our consolidated statements of income.

Our condensed consolidated financial information included in this report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") for interim financial information pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") including the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of SEC Regulation S-X. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual amounts may differ from these estimated amounts. Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The 2013 year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. The principles for interim financial information do not require the inclusion of all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as amended.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring items which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations for the periods shown. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year or for any future periods.

Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

Comprehensive income/(loss) includes all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Specifically, foreign currency translation adjustments, amounts related to supplemental benefit plans, unrealized gains and losses on interest rate swap transactions and unrealized gains and losses on investment are recorded in other comprehensive income/(loss).

The following table shows the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	2014	2013
Cumulative foreign currency translation	\$(40,285)	\$(50,787)
Cumulative supplemental benefit plans	(633)	(568)
Net unrecognized losses on interest rate swap	—	(2,482)
Net unrealized gains on marketable securities	318	248
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(40,600)	\$(53,589)

Escrow Administration Arrangements

We administer escrow deposits as a service to our customers in connection with our tax services business. These deposits are maintained in segregated accounts for the benefit of our customers. Escrow deposits totaled \$4.1 billion as of March 31, 2014 and \$317.2 million as of December 31, 2013. Because these deposits are held on behalf of our customers, they are not our funds and, therefore, are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Escrow deposits are generally held by the Company for a period of two to five business days and we typically either receive earnings credits or earn interest income from these funds through a highly-rated, liquid investment, such as bank deposit products. We bear the risk of any losses on any such investment. However, we have not historically incurred any investment losses and do not anticipate incurring any future investment losses. As a result, we do not maintain any reserves for losses in value of these investments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued updated guidance on reporting discontinued operations and disclosures of disposals of components of an entity. Under the amendment only those disposals of components of an entity that represent a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results will be reported as discontinued operations in the financial statements. Next, the elimination of the component's operations, cash flows and significant continuing involvement conditions have been removed. Lastly, an equity method investment could be reported as discontinued operations. The updated guidance is effective prospectively for all disposals or classifications as held for sale that occur within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss (“NOL”), a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. An unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset (“DTA”) for a NOL carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. However, to the extent a NOL carryforward, similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction and the entity does not intend to use the DTA for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability. The updated guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2013. Adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance related to release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business (other than a sale of in substance real estate or conveyance of oil and gas mineral rights) within a foreign entity. This update clarifies that the

release of cumulative translation adjustments into net income is required for both an entity ceasing to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business (other than a sale of in substance real estate or conveyance of oil and gas mineral rights) within a foreign entity and when there is a loss of a controlling financial interest in a foreign entity or a step acquisition involving an equity method investment that is a foreign entity. The updated guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 – Investment in Affiliates, net

Investments in affiliates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting as we are deemed to have significant influence over the affiliate but do not control or have a majority voting interest in the affiliate. Investments are carried at the cost of acquisition, including subsequent capital contributions and loans from us, plus our equity in undistributed earnings or losses since inception of the investment. We recorded equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax of \$2.4 million and \$8.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Income tax expense of \$1.5 million and \$5.4 million was recorded on these earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

One of our subsidiaries owns a 50.1% interest in RELS LLC ("RELS"), a joint venture that provides products and services used in connection with loan originations. This investment in affiliate contributed 87.6% and 69.8% of our total equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax, for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Based on the terms and conditions of the RELS joint venture agreement, we have significant influence over but do not have control of, nor a majority voting interest in, the joint venture.

The following summarized financial information for this investment (assuming 100% ownership interest), has been revised to correct an error in the financial statements prepared by RELS related to the presentation of expenses and other from a net basis to a gross basis for certain costs. The effect of the change is an increase to previously reported revenue and an increase to previously reported expenses and other of \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. There is no net income impact and therefore no impact on the total equity in earnings of affiliates recorded by the Company for this investment. Accordingly, this investment is accounted for under the equity method. The summarized information is as follows:

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Statements of income		
Total revenues	\$47,523	\$93,184
Expenses and other	40,808	72,772
Net income attributable to RELS LLC	\$6,715	\$20,412
CoreLogic equity in earnings of affiliate, pre-tax	\$3,364	\$10,226

In March 2014, we acquired certain equity interests, assets and intellectual property; which we collectively refer to as "MSB/DataQuick." See Note 13 - Acquisitions for additional information. The acquisition included a 29.4% interest in Symbility Solutions Inc. ("Symbility"). In connection with the purchase price allocation, we preliminarily recorded \$18.3 million to reflect our basis in Symbility, which we account for under the equity method of accounting as we have significant influence over but do not have control of, or a majority voting interest in, Symbility.

See Note 10 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments for further discussion on investment in affiliates, net measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Note 3 – Marketable Securities

Our marketable securities consist primarily of investments in preferred stock of \$22.3 million and \$22.2 million as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. We classify our marketable securities as available-for-sale and carry them at fair value with unrealized gains or losses classified as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. There were no gains or losses recognized on sales of marketable securities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Note 4 - Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 consists of the following:

(in thousands)	2014	2013
Land	\$4,000	\$4,000
Buildings	11,010	10,780
Furniture and equipment	99,352	88,794
Capitalized software	667,369	481,662
Leasehold improvements	51,554	50,001
	833,285	635,237
Less accumulated depreciation	(458,110)	(439,592)
Property and equipment, net	\$375,175	\$195,645

Depreciation expense for property and equipment was approximately \$13.8 million and \$18.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See Note 10 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments for further discussion on property and equipment, net measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Note 5 – Goodwill, net

A reconciliation of the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and accumulated impairment losses, by reporting unit, for the three months ended March 31, 2014, is as follows:

(in thousands)	D&A	TPS	Consolidated
Balance as of January 1, 2014			
Goodwill	\$689,442	\$708,757	\$1,398,199
Accumulated impairment losses	(600)	(6,925)	(7,525)
Goodwill, net	688,842	701,832	1,390,674
Acquisitions	337,378	29,900	367,278
Translation adjustments	5,665	—	5,665
Other	2,315	—	2,315
Balance as of March 31, 2014			
Goodwill, net	\$1,034,200	\$731,732	\$1,765,932

In connection with our acquisition of MSB/DataQuick, we preliminarily recorded \$333.5 million of goodwill within our Data & Analytics ("D&A") reporting unit and \$29.9 million of goodwill within our Technology and Processing Solutions ("TPS") reporting unit for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Further, we preliminarily recorded \$2.1 million of goodwill in connection with our acquisition of Terralink International Limited ("Terralink") and \$1.7 million of goodwill in connection with an acquisition that was not significant, both within our D&A reporting unit, for the three months ended March 31, 2014. See Note 13 - Acquisitions for additional information.

Note 6 – Other Intangible Assets, net

Other intangible assets consist of the following:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer lists	\$390,566	\$(169,292)	) \$221,274	\$315,639	\$(162,278)	) \$153,361
Non-compete agreements	9,142	(6,869)	) 2,273	9,150	(6,659)	) 2,491
Trade names and licenses	94,611	(12,223)	) 82,388	31,108	(11,152)	) 19,956
	\$494,319	\$(188,384)	) \$305,935	\$355,897	\$(180,089)	) \$175,808

Amortization expense for other intangible assets was \$7.6 million and \$8.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Estimated amortization expense for other intangible assets anticipated for the next five years is as follows:

(in thousands)	
Remainder of 2014	\$33,653
2015	40,083
2016	33,666
2017	32,792
2018	31,728
Thereafter	134,013
	\$305,935

Note 7 – Long-Term Debt

Our long-term debt consists of the following:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Acquisition-related note:		
Non-interest bearing acquisition note due in \$5.0 million installment on March 2016	\$4,408	\$9,276
Notes:		
7.25% senior notes due June 2021	393,000	393,000
5.7% senior debentures due August 2014	825	825
7.55% senior debentures due April 2028	59,645	59,645
Bank debt:		
Revolving line of credit borrowings due March 2019, weighted-average interest rate of 3.35% at March 31, 2014	215,000	—
Term loan facility borrowings due March 2019, weighted-average interest rate of 2.80% at March 31, 2014	850,000	—
Revolving line of credit borrowings due May 2016, weighted-average interest rate of 1.9% at December 31, 2013, extinguished in March 2014	—	100,000
Term loan facility borrowings through May 2016, weighted-average interest rate of 2.9% at December 31, 2013, extinguished in March 2014	—	275,625
Other debt:		
Various interest rates with maturities through 2017	1,671	1,559
Total long-term debt	1,524,549	839,930
Less current portion of long-term debt	43,874	28,154
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$1,480,675	\$811,776

Senior Notes

On May 20, 2011, we issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.25% senior notes due 2021 (the "Notes"). The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our existing and future direct and indirect subsidiaries that guarantee our Credit Agreement (defined below). Separate financial statements for each guarantor subsidiary are not included in this filing because each guarantor subsidiary is 100% owned and the guarantees of the Notes are joint and several and full and unconditional. The combined accounts of the guarantor subsidiaries, the combined accounts of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, the combined consolidating adjustments and eliminations and the consolidated accounts for CoreLogic, Inc. (the "Parent") for the dates and periods indicated are included in Note 17 - Guarantor Subsidiaries. The guarantees are subject to release under certain customary circumstances. The indenture governing the Notes provides that the guarantees may be automatically and unconditionally released only upon the following circumstances: 1) the guarantor is sold or sells all of its assets in compliance with the terms of the indenture; 2) the guarantor is released from its guarantee obligations under the credit agreement; 3) the guarantor is properly designated as an "unrestricted subsidiary;" or 4) the requirements for legal or covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied. The maximum potential amounts that could be required to be paid under the guarantees are essentially equal to the outstanding principal and interest under the Notes. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the Parent or any guarantor subsidiary to obtain funds from its subsidiaries by dividend or loan. The Notes bear interest at 7.25% per annum and mature on June 1, 2021. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2011. As of March 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under the indenture.

Credit Agreement

On March 25, 2014, we entered into a senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and other financial institutions, which replaced our previous senior secured credit facility that was entered into on May 23, 2011 ("Terminated Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides for a \$850.0 million five-year

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term loan facility (the "Term Facility") and a \$550.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). The Revolving Facility includes a \$100.0 million multicurrency revolving sub-facility and a \$50.0 million letter of credit sub-facility. The Credit Agreement also provides for the ability to increase the Term Facility and Revolving Facility by up to \$500.0 million in the aggregate. As of March 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under the Credit Agreement.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we have recorded \$12.6 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, of accrued interest expense.

Debt Issuance Costs

In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, we incurred approximately \$14.0 million of debt issuance costs of which \$0.3 million was recorded as interest expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014. We capitalized the remaining \$13.7 million of debt issuance costs, within other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2014 and will amortize these costs over the term of the Credit Agreement. As of March 31, 2014, we had unamortized costs of \$5.4 million related to previously recorded debt issuance costs, which we will amortize over the term of the Credit Agreement. In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, during the three months ended March 31, 2014, we wrote-off \$0.6 million of unamortized debt issuance costs.

Acquisition-Related Notes

In March 2011, we entered into a settlement services joint venture with Speedy Title & Appraisal Review Services LLC ("STARS"). Our initial investment in STARS was \$20.0 million and we also issued a note payable for an additional \$15.0 million of consideration, which is non-interest bearing and due in three equal installments. As of March 31, 2014, the discounted balance outstanding under the note was \$4.4 million.

Interest Rate Swaps

In March 2014, the amortizing interest rate swap transactions ("Swaps") previously entered in June 2011 were terminated with a realized loss of \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 upon full repayment of the underlying debt associated with the Terminated Credit Agreement.

Unrealized losses of less than \$0.1 million (net of less than \$0.1 million in deferred taxes) and unrealized gains of \$0.6 million (net of \$0.3 million in deferred taxes) were recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss) related to the Swaps for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Note 8 – Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate (provision or benefit) for income taxes as a percentage of income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and income taxes) was a 5.7% benefit and a 38.4% expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The change in the effective income tax rates was primarily attributable to foreign rate differentials in jurisdictions with tax rates lower than the US as well as valuation allowance recorded against certain foreign losses.

Income taxes included in equity in earnings of affiliates were \$1.5 million and \$5.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. For the purpose of segment reporting, these amounts are not reflected at the segment level but are recorded within corporate.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company effectively settled its 2007-2010 CoreLogic US, Inc. and Subsidiaries Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") exam, which resulted in a reversal of approximately \$0.3 million of unrecognized tax benefit. It is reasonably possible that the amount of the unrecognized benefit with respect to certain unrecognized tax positions could significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months. These changes may be the result of items such as ongoing audits, competent authority proceedings related to transfer pricing, or the expiration of federal and state statutes of limitation for the assessment of taxes. The Company is currently under examination for tax years 2006 through 2011 by the U.S. and various state taxing authorities.

Note 9 – Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of net income per share, using the treasury-stock method:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2014	2013	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Numerator for basic and diluted net income/(loss) per share:			
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(3,875	) \$31,615
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,083	3,697	
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1,744)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(2,792	) \$33,568
Denominator:			
Weighted-average shares for basic income/(loss) per share	91,433	97,113	
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units	—	1,943	
Weighted-average shares for diluted income/(loss) per share	91,433	99,056	
Income/(loss) per share			
Basic:			
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(0.04	) \$0.33
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.01	0.04	
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(0.02)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(0.03	) \$0.35
Diluted:			
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	\$(0.04	) \$0.32
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.01	0.04	
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(0.02)
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(0.03	) \$0.34

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, 0.3 million stock options were excluded from the weighted-average diluted common shares outstanding due to their antidilutive effect. There was no dilutive effect for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Note 10 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). We utilize market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated or generally unobservable.

The market approach is applied for recurring fair value measurements and endeavors to utilize the best available information. Accordingly, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Fair value balances are classified based on the observability of those inputs.

A fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). Level 2 measurements utilize observable inputs in markets other than active markets.

In estimating the fair value of the financial instruments presented, we used the following methods and assumptions:

Cash and cash equivalents

For cash and cash equivalents, we believe that the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash is comprised of certificates of deposit that are pledged for various letters of credit secured by the Company. We deem the carrying value to be a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the nature of these instruments.

Marketable securities

Equity securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and are valued using quoted prices in active markets.

Long-term debt

The fair value of long-term debt was estimated based on the current rates available to us for similar debt of the same remaining maturities and consideration of our default and credit risk.

Interest rate swap agreements

The fair value of the interest rate swap agreements were estimated based on market value quotes received from the counter parties to the agreements.

The fair values of our financial instruments as of March 31, 2014 are presented in the following table:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using		Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$122,906	\$—	\$122,906
Restricted cash	—	12,630	12,630
Equity securities	22,334	—	22,334
Total Financial Assets	\$145,240	\$12,630	\$157,870
Financial Liabilities:			
Total debt	—	1,544,009	1,544,009
Total Financial Liabilities	\$—	\$1,544,009	\$1,544,009

The fair values of our financial instruments as of December 31, 2013 are presented in the following table:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using		Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$134,741	\$—	\$134,741
Restricted cash	—	12,050	12,050
Equity securities	22,220	—	22,220
Total Financial Assets	\$156,961	\$12,050	\$169,011
Financial Liabilities:			
Total debt	—	869,232	869,232
Total Financial Liabilities	\$—	\$869,232	\$869,232
Derivatives:			
Liability for interest rate swap agreements	\$—	\$4,020	\$4,020

The following non-financial instruments were measured at fair value, on a nonrecurring basis, as of March 31, 2014 and impairment losses for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

	As of March 31, 2014			Impairment Losses For the three months ended March 31, 2014
	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Property and equipment, net	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$148
Investment in affiliates, net	—	—	30	360
	\$—	\$—	\$30	\$508

The following non-financial instruments were measured at fair value, on a nonrecurring basis, as of March 31, 2013 and impairment losses for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	As of March 31, 2013			Impairment Losses For the three months ended March 31, 2013
	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Property and equipment, net	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$844

We recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$0.1 million and \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, in our property and equipment, net primarily related to internally developed software. Finally, we recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 in our investment in affiliates, net due to other than temporary loss in value from the absence of an ability to recover the carrying amount of the investment.

Note 11 – Stock-Based Compensation

We currently issue equity awards under the CoreLogic, Inc. 2011 Performance Incentive Plan (the “Plan”) which was approved by our stockholders at our Annual Meeting held on May 19, 2011. The Plan permits the grant of restricted stock units (“RSUs”), performance-based restricted stock units (“PBRsUs”), stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock bonuses and other forms of awards granted or denominated in our common stock, as well as cash bonus awards. The Plan was adopted, in part, to make an additional 18,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock available for award grants, so we have sufficient authority and flexibility to adequately provide for future incentives. Prior to the approval of the Plan, we issued share-based awards under the CoreLogic, Inc. 2006 Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”).

We primarily utilize RSUs, PBRsUs and stock options as our share-based compensation instruments for employees and directors. The fair value of any share-based compensation instrument grant is based on the market value of our shares on the date of grant and is recognized as compensation expense over its vesting period.

Restricted Stock Units

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, we awarded 657,932 and 593,164 RSUs, respectively, with an estimated grant date fair value of \$20.2 million and \$15.5 million, respectively. The RSU awards will vest ratably over three years.

RSU activity for the three months ended March 31, 2014 is as follows:

(in thousands, except weighted-average fair value prices)	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2013	1,466	\$ 22.13
RSUs granted	658	\$ 30.72
RSUs vested	(497	) \$ 20.11
RSUs forfeited	(29	) \$ 22.45
Unvested RSUs outstanding at March 31, 2014	1,598	\$ 26.28

As of March 31, 2014, there was \$33.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.4 years. The fair value of RSUs is based on the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, we awarded 330,075 and 390,091 PBRsUs, respectively, with an estimated grant date fair value of \$10.4 million and \$10.2 million, respectively. These awards are subject to service-based, performance-based and market-based vesting. The performance period for the PBRsUs awarded during the three months ended March 31, 2014 is from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2016 and the performance metric is adjusted earnings per share and market-based conditions. Subject to satisfaction of the performance criteria, the 2014 awards will vest on December 31, 2016.

The performance period for the PBRsUs awarded during the three months ended March 31, 2013 is from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015 and the performance metric is adjusted earnings per share and market-based conditions. Subject to satisfaction of the performance criteria, the 2013 awards will vest on December 31, 2015. The fair values of the 2013 awards were estimated using Monte-Carlo simulation with the following weighted-average assumptions.

The fair values of the 2014 and 2013 awards were estimated using Monte-Carlo simulation with the following weighted-average assumptions.

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	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2014		2013	
Expected dividend yield	—	%	—	%
Risk-free interest rate ⁽¹⁾	0.70	%	0.35	%
Expected volatility ⁽²⁾	27.87	%	30.59	%
Average total shareholder return ⁽²⁾	(0.84	)%	8.21	%

(1) The risk-free interest rate for the periods within the contractual term of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant.

(2) The expected volatility and average total shareholder return is a measure of the amount by which a stock price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate based primarily on our and our peers' historical data.

PBRSU activity for the three months ended March 31, 2014, is as follows:

(in thousands, except weighted-average fair value prices)	Number of	Weighted-Average
	Shares	Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested PBRSUs outstanding at December 31, 2013	1,247	\$ 18.52
PBRSUs granted	330	\$ 31.57
PBRSUs vested	(612	) \$ 16.92
PBRSUs forfeited	(11	) \$ 19.81
Unvested PBRSUs outstanding at March 31, 2014	954	\$ 22.02

As of March 31, 2014, there was \$16.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested PBRSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years. The fair value of PBRSUs is based on the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

Stock Options

In 2014 and 2013, we issued stock options as incentive compensation for certain key employees. The exercise price of each stock option is the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. The 2014 and 2013 options will vest in three equal annual installments on the first, second and third anniversaries of grant and expire ten years after the grant date. The fair values of these stock options were estimated using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2014		2013	
Expected dividend yield	—	%	—	%
Risk-free interest rate ⁽¹⁾	1.74	%	0.90	%
Expected volatility ⁽²⁾	37.92	%	41.65	%
Expected life ⁽³⁾	5.5		5.50	

(1) The risk-free interest rate for the periods within the contractual term of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant.

(2)

The expected volatility is a measure of the amount by which a stock price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate based primarily on our and our peers' historical data.

- (3) The expected life is the period of time, on average, that participants are expected to hold their options before exercise based primarily on our historical data.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, we awarded 242,687 and 402,511 options, respectively, with an estimated fair value of \$7.7 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. Option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2014 is as follows:

(in thousands, except weighted-average price)	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at December 31, 2013	2,663	\$ 21.12		
Options granted	243	\$ 31.59		
Options exercised	(70)	\$ 17.50		
Options canceled	(16)	\$ 20.66		
Options outstanding at March 31, 2014	2,820	\$ 22.11	5.5	\$22,775
Options vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2014	2,771	\$ 22.02	5.4	\$22,600
Options exercisable at March 31, 2014	1,914	\$ 21.37	4.2	\$16,590

As of March 31, 2014, there was \$6.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

The intrinsic value of options exercised was \$1.0 million and \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This intrinsic value represents the difference between the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price of each option.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The employee stock purchase plan allows eligible employees to purchase our common stock at 85.0% of the lesser of the closing price on the first day or the last day of each quarter. Our employee stock purchase plan was approved by our stockholders at our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders and the first offering period commenced in October 2012. We recognized an expense for the amount equal to the discount during the last offering period.

The following table sets forth the stock-based compensation expense recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
RSUs	\$5,473	\$5,100
PBRsUs	1,243	2,155
Stock options	1,105	683
Employee stock purchase plan	265	204
	\$8,086	\$8,142

The above share-based compensation expense includes \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million within cost of services in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. It also includes \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million of share-based compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, reported within income from discontinued operations in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Note 12 – Litigation and Regulatory Contingencies

We have been named in various lawsuits. Also, we may from time to time be subject to audit or investigation by governmental agencies. Currently, governmental agencies are auditing or investigating certain of our operations.

With respect to matters where we have determined that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable, we have recorded a liability representing our best estimate of the financial exposure based on known facts. While the ultimate disposition of each such audit, investigation or lawsuit is not yet determinable, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, we do not believe there is a reasonable possibility that a material loss exceeding amounts already accrued may have been incurred. We record expenses for legal fees as incurred.

FDIC

On May 9, 2011, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”), as Receiver of Washington Mutual Bank (“WaMu”), filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (the “Court”) against CoreLogic Valuation Services, LLC (“CVS”), as successor to eAppraiseIT, LLC (“eAppraiseIT”) and several of its current and former affiliates.

The FDIC complaint alleged that eAppraiseIT was grossly negligent and breached its contract with WaMu in the provision of appraisal services in 2006 and 2007 relating to 194 residential mortgage loans. On November 14, 2011, the Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the FDIC's gross negligence, alter ego, single business enterprise and joint venture claims, and a portion of the breach of contract claim. On November 30, 2011, the FDIC filed its first amended complaint, alleging only breach of contract claims and naming only CVS and its parent CoreLogic Real Estate Solutions, LLC f/k/a First American Real Estate Solutions, LLC as defendants. The amended complaint sought to recover losses of at least \$129.0 million that the FDIC alleges WaMu suffered on loans allegedly related to these appraisal services. On February 6, 2012, the Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the FDIC's \$16.0 million breach of contract claim related to 26 appraisal services allegedly provided before the effective date of the WaMu - eAppraiseIT Agreement. On February 16, 2012, the FDIC filed a second amended complaint reasserting that claim. On April 25, 2012, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss that \$16.0 million claim with prejudice. On December 4, 2012, the FDIC filed its third amended complaint further reducing the total number of transactions at issue to 160 and reducing the amount of its purported losses to at least \$108.0 million. On June 20, 2013, the court dismissed 14 additional transactions with prejudice pursuant to a stipulation between the parties. As a result, the number of transactions at issue has been reduced to 146 and the amount of the FDIC's purported losses has been reduced to at least \$98.9 million.

The defendants intend to defend against the remaining claims vigorously; however, they may not be successful. At this time, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this claim or the potential range of damages, if any.

RESPA Class Action

On February 8, 2008, a purported class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose Division, against WaMu and eAppraiseIT alleging breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and violations of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”), the California Unfair Competition Law and the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act. The complaint alleged a conspiracy between WaMu and eAppraiseIT to allow WaMu to direct appraisers to artificially inflate appraisals in order to qualify higher value loans that WaMu could then sell in the secondary market. Plaintiffs subsequently voluntarily dismissed WaMu on March 9, 2009. On August 30, 2009, the court dismissed all claims against eAppraiseIT except the RESPA claim.

On July 2, 2010, the court denied plaintiff's first motion for class certification. On November 19, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a renewed motion for class certification. On April 25, 2012, the court granted plaintiffs' renewed motion and certified a nationwide class of all persons who, on or after June 1, 2006, received home loans from WaMu in connection with appraisals that were obtained through eAppraiseIT. On July 12, 2012, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals declined to review the class certification order.

CVS, as the successor to eAppraiseIT, intends to defend against this claim vigorously; however, it may not be successful. At this time we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of this claim or the potential range of damages, if any.

Separation

Following the spin-off of our financial services businesses into a new, publicly-traded, New York Stock Exchange-listed company called First American Financial Corporation (“FAFC”) in June 2010 (the “Separation”), we are responsible for a portion of FAFC's contingent and other corporate liabilities. In the Separation and Distribution Agreement we entered into in connection with the Separation, we agreed with FAFC to share equally in the cost of resolution of a small number of corporate-level lawsuits, including certain consolidated securities litigation matters from which we have since been dropped. There were no liabilities incurred in connection with the consolidated securities matters. Responsibility to manage each case has been assigned to either FAFC or us, with the managing party required to update the other party regularly and consult with the other party prior to certain important decisions, such as settlement. The managing party will also have primary responsibility for determining the ultimate total liability, if any, related to the applicable case. We will record our share of any such liability when the responsible party determines a reserve is necessary in accordance with GAAP. At March 31, 2014, no reserves were considered necessary.

In addition, the Separation and Distribution Agreement provides for cross-indemnities principally designed to place financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of our predecessor, The First American Corporation's ("FAC") financial services business with FAFC and financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of FAC's information solutions business with us. Specifically, each party will, and will cause its subsidiaries and affiliates to, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other party, its respective affiliates and subsidiaries and each of its respective officers, directors, employees and agents for any losses arising out of or otherwise in connection with the liabilities each such party assumed or retained pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement; and any breach by such party of the Separation and Distribution Agreement.

Note 13 – Acquisitions

In March 2014, we completed the acquisition of Marshall & Swift/Boeckh ("MSB") and DataQuick Information Systems ("DataQuick"). In addition, we acquired the assets of the credit, flood services and automated valuation model operations of DataQuick Lending Solutions and certain intellectual property assets of Decision Insight Information Group S.à r.l. The total consideration paid in connection with the MSB/DataQuick acquisition was approximately \$650.1 million in cash, which was funded through borrowings. The acquisition of MSB/DataQuick significantly expands our footprint in property and casualty insurance and adds additional scale to our existing property data and analytics business, which is a contributing factor to the recording of goodwill. The operations of MSB's and DataQuick's data licensing and analytics units are reported within our D&A segment and DataQuick's flood zone determination and credit servicing operations are reported within our TPS segment. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using a variety of valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis, which included significant unobservable inputs. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. The purchase price allocation is subject to change based on our final determination of fair value. The preliminary allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

	Purchase Price
Cash and cash equivalents	\$36
Accounts receivable	9,227
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,047
Deferred income tax assets, current	1,848
Property and equipment	177,311
Goodwill (1)	363,295
Other intangible assets	129,400
Investment in affiliates	18,300
Total assets acquired	\$701,464

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Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,446
Income taxes payable	31
Deferred revenue, current	22,403
Deferred revenue, net of current	1,663
Deferred income tax liabilities, long term	23,821
Net assets acquired	\$650,100

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(1) Goodwill of \$363.3 million includes \$133.6 million of deductible basis for tax purposes.

We reported revenues totaling approximately \$1.5 million from the MSB/DataQuick acquisition from the acquisition date of March 25, 2014 through March 31, 2014. The financial information in the table below summarizes the combined results of operations of MSB/DataQuick and us on a pro forma basis as though the companies had been combined as of the beginning of the period presented. The pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of each of the periods presented. The pro forma financial information for all periods presented also includes elimination of intercompany revenue, the impact of fair value adjustments to deferred revenue, amortization expense from acquired intangible assets, adjustments to interest expense and related tax effects.

The pro forma financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 combines our results of operations for the periods presented.

	Pro Forma	
	2014	2013
Net revenues	\$332,801	\$356,925
Net income	\$6,325	\$23,815

In January 2014, we completed our acquisition of Terralink for NZD\$14.5 million, or \$11.9 million, which is included as a component of our D&A reporting segment. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using a variety of valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis, which included significant unobservables. We recorded preliminary property and equipment of \$2.1 million with an estimated average life of 5 years, preliminary customer lists of \$1.6 million with an estimated average life of 15 years, preliminary trade names of \$0.2 million with an estimated average life of 12 years, preliminary capitalized data and database costs of \$6.0 million with an estimated average life of 15 years and preliminary goodwill of \$2.1 million, which is fully deductible for tax purposes. The allocation of purchase price is subject to change based on our final determination of fair value. The business combination did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2013, we completed our acquisition of EQECAT for \$22.2 million, including working capital adjustments. EQECAT is included as a component of the D&A segment. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using a variety of valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis, which included significant unobservables. We recorded \$3.9 million of customer lists with an estimated average life of 14 years, \$0.6 million of trade names with an estimated average life of 10 years and goodwill of \$15.3 million. The business combination did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we incurred \$8.3 million of acquisition-related costs within selling, general and administrative expenses on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Note 14 – Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interests that are redeemable at the option of the holder are classified as redeemable noncontrolling interests in the mezzanine section of our condensed consolidated balance sheet between liabilities and stockholders' equity. Redeemable noncontrolling interests are reported at their estimated redemption value in each reporting period, but not less than their initial fair value. Any adjustments to the redemption value impacts retained earnings.

In September 2013, we acquired an additional 10% interest in Property IQ Ltd. ("PIQ") for NZD\$3.3 million, or \$2.6 million, resulting in a 60.0% controlling interest. In connection with the acquisition, the seller has the right to sell their

remaining noncontrolling shares in PIQ to us (the "put") and we have the right to purchase the remaining noncontrolling interest in PIQ at fair value (the "call"). As the call and put do not represent separate assets or liabilities and the exercise of the put is outside of our control, the noncontrolling interest of NZD\$13.2 million, or \$10.2 million, was recorded on the date of acquisition as redeemable noncontrolling interest in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we recognized less than \$0.3 million of net income in connection with the redeemable noncontrolling interest.

Note 15 – Discontinued Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, we recorded a \$1.7 million loss from the sale of discontinued operations, net, which was primarily related to the sale and exit of a product line within the Asset Management and Processing Solutions ("AMPS") businesses in the prior year.

In December 2013, we concluded the businesses comprising the AMPS segment were not core to our long term strategy and thus we would actively pursue the sale of the AMPS reporting segment. As part of the process of marketing the sale of these businesses, we developed our long-term projections and obtained indicative fair market values from potential participants. The level of indicative values was below the net book value of the businesses being marketed; therefore, we recorded a pre-tax non-cash impairment charge related to goodwill of \$51.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, we updated our long-term projections and assessed whether events or circumstances occurred that potentially indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable. The marketing process for AMPS is on-going and there were no indicators of additional impairment as of March 31, 2014. In the future, there could be triggering events that could require future fair value assessments and could lead to additional impairments.

Summarized below are certain assets and liabilities classified as discontinued operations as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

(in thousands)	D&A		TPS		
As of March 31, 2014	Marketing	Consumer	Appraisal	AMPS	Total
Accounts receivable	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$29,460	\$29,460
Other current assets	177	149	200	3,082	3,608
Property and equipment, net	—	—	—	3,160	3,160
Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets, net	—	—	—	97,577	97,577
Other assets	—	—	—	510	510
Total assets	\$177	\$149	\$200	\$133,789	\$134,315
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$397	\$—	\$3,519	\$9,290	\$13,206
Other liabilities	222	88	559	15,344	16,213
Total liabilities	\$619	\$88	\$4,078	\$24,634	\$29,419
As of December 31, 2013					
Accounts receivable	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$32,811	\$32,811
Other current assets	177	149	200	3,052	3,578
Property and equipment, net	—	—	—	3,594	3,594
Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets, net	—	—	—	97,577	97,577
Other assets	—	—	—	463	463
Total assets	\$177	\$149	\$200	\$137,497	\$138,023
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$676	\$—	\$3,127	\$9,693	\$13,496
Other liabilities	259	88	568	15,898	16,813
Total liabilities	\$935	\$88	\$3,695	\$25,591	\$30,309

Summarized below are the components of our income/(loss) from discontinued operations for three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013:

(in thousands)	D&A		TPS		Total
For the three months ended March 31, 2014	Marketing	Consumer	Appraisal	AMPS	
Operating revenue	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$42,792	\$42,792
(Loss)/income from discontinued operations before income taxes	(250)	—	(600)	2,617	1,767
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(96)	—	(229)	1,009	684
(Loss)/income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(154)	\$—	\$(371)	\$1,608	\$1,083
For the three months ended March 31, 2013					
Operating revenue	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$65,868	\$65,868
(Loss)/income from discontinued operations before income taxes	(110)	196	(1,148)	7,981	6,919
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(42)	75	(439)	3,628	3,222
(Loss)/income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(68)	\$121	\$(709)	\$4,353	\$3,697

Note 16 – Segment Information

We have organized our reportable segments into the following two segments: D&A and TPS.

Data & Analytics. Our D&A segment owns or licenses data assets including loan information, criminal and eviction records, employment verification, property characteristic information, property risk and replacement cost, and information on mortgage-backed securities. We both license our data directly to our customers and provide our customers with analytical products for risk management, insurance underwriting, collateral assessment, loan quality reviews and fraud assessment. We are also a provider of geospatial proprietary software and databases combining geographic mapping and data. Our primary customers are commercial banks, mortgage lenders and brokers, investment banks, fixed-income investors, real estate agents, property and casualty insurance companies, title insurance companies and government-sponsored enterprises.

Our D&A segment includes intercompany revenues of \$0.8 million and \$3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The segment also includes intercompany expenses of \$0.2 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Technology and Processing Solutions. Our TPS segment provides property tax monitoring, flood zone certification and monitoring, credit services, mortgage loan administration and production services, lending solutions and mortgage-related business process outsourcing. The segment's primary customers are large, national mortgage lenders and servicers, but we also serve regional mortgage lenders and brokers, credit unions, commercial banks, and government agencies.

Our TPS segment includes intercompany revenues of \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The segment also includes intercompany expenses of \$0.7 million and \$3.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Corporate consists primarily of investment gains and losses, corporate personnel and other expenses associated with our corporate functions and facilities, equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax, and interest expense.

It is impracticable to disclose revenues from external customers for each product and service offered.

Selected financial information by reportable segment is as follows:

(in thousands)

For the three months ended March 31, 2014	Operating Revenues	Depreciation and Amortization	Operating Income/(Loss)	Equity in Earnings/(Loss) of Affiliates, Net of Tax	Net Income/(Loss) From Continuing Operations	Capital Expenditures
D&A	\$142,533	\$20,537	\$16,674	\$ (13)	\$ 16,638	\$12,622
TPS	169,309	5,968	23,730	3,976	27,572	2,654
Corporate	58	2,934	(26,751)	(1,581)	(47,821)	5,336
Eliminations	(1,483)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$310,417	\$29,439	\$13,653	\$ 2,382	\$ (3,611)	\$20,612

For the three months ended March 31, 2013

D&A	\$145,515	\$19,519	\$25,252	\$ 637	\$ 26,046	\$13,160
TPS	189,901	6,703	49,856	13,447	63,173	4,248
Corporate	167	7,919	(27,773)	(5,296)	(57,630)	10,131
Eliminations	(4,282)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$331,301	\$34,141	\$47,335	\$ 8,788	\$ 31,589	\$27,539

(in thousands)

	As of March 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
Assets		
D&A	\$2,013,302	\$1,325,253
TPS	1,172,696	1,139,420
Corporate	5,149,431	4,498,940
Eliminations	(4,749,726)	(4,098,281)
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$3,585,703	\$2,865,332

Note 17 - Guarantor Subsidiaries

As discussed in Note 7 - Long-Term Debt, the Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our existing and future direct and indirect subsidiaries that guarantee our Credit Agreement. These guarantees are required in support of the Notes, are coterminous with the terms of the Notes and would require performance upon certain events of default referred to in the respective guarantees. The guarantees are subject to release under certain customary circumstances. The indenture governing the notes provides that the guarantees may be automatically and unconditionally released only upon the following circumstances: 1) the guarantor is sold or sells all of its assets in compliance with the terms of the indenture; 2) the guarantor is released from its guarantee obligations under the credit agreement; 3) the guarantor is properly designated as an "unrestricted subsidiary"; or 4) the requirements for legal or covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied.

The maximum potential amounts that could be required to be paid under the guarantees are essentially equal to the outstanding principal and interest under the Notes. The following condensed consolidating financial information reflects the separate accounts of CoreLogic, Inc. (the "Parent"), the combined accounts of the guarantor subsidiaries, the combined accounts of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, the combined consolidating adjustments and eliminations and the Parent's consolidated accounts for the dates and periods indicated.

Condensed Balance Sheet

As of March 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$82,476	\$8,794	\$31,636	\$ —	\$122,906
Accounts receivable	—	167,842	26,182	—	194,024
Other current assets	64,902	248,677	4,183	(2,231)	315,531
Property and equipment, net	19,766	324,679	30,730	—	375,175
Goodwill, net	—	1,579,527	186,405	—	1,765,932
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	333	260,072	45,530	—	305,935
Capitalized data and database cost, net	—	250,294	88,689	—	338,983
Investments in affiliates, net	—	112,885	—	—	112,885
Deferred income tax assets, long-term	58,998	—	—	(58,998)	—
Restricted cash	11,035	121	1,474	—	12,630
Investment in subsidiaries	2,239,138	—	—	(2,239,138)	—
Intercompany receivable	164,495	—	—	(164,495)	—
Other assets	135,748	38,009	2,260	—	176,017
Total assets	\$2,776,891	\$2,990,900	\$417,089	\$ (2,464,862)	\$3,720,018
Liabilities and equity:					
Current liabilities	\$129,838	\$388,407	\$42,084	\$ (2,231)	\$558,098
Long-term debt, net of current	1,475,145	5,530	—	—	1,480,675
Deferred revenue, net of current	—	363,844	8	—	363,852
Deferred income taxes, long term	—	134,800	24,303	(58,998)	100,105
Intercompany payable	—	87,936	76,559	(164,495)	—
Other liabilities	127,715	31,404	3,537	—	162,656
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	10,439	—	10,439
Total CoreLogic stockholders' equity	1,044,193	1,978,979	260,159	(2,239,138)	1,044,193
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,776,891	\$2,990,900	\$417,089	\$ (2,464,862)	\$3,720,018

Condensed Balance Sheet
December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating/ Adjustments	Eliminating	Total
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$104,632	\$—	\$30,109	\$ —		\$134,741
Accounts receivable	—	174,518	21,764	—		196,282
Other current assets	57,368	249,680	3,543	—		310,591
Property and equipment, net	20,076	147,951	27,618	—		195,645
Goodwill, net	—	1,228,855	161,819	—		1,390,674
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	348	135,326	40,134	—		175,808
Capitalized data and database cost, net	—	249,472	80,716	—		330,188
Investments in affiliates, net	—	95,343	—	—		95,343
Deferred income tax assets, long-term	58,998	—	—	(58,998)	—
Restricted cash	10,335	306	1,409	—		12,050
Investment in subsidiaries	2,209,926	—	—	(2,209,926)	—
Intercompany receivable	63,647	555,216	9,170	(628,033)	—
Other assets	118,708	41,221	2,104	—		162,033
Total assets	\$2,644,038	\$2,877,888	\$378,386	\$ (2,896,957	)	\$3,003,355
Liabilities and equity:						
Current liabilities	\$107,340	\$397,481	\$33,206	\$ —		\$538,027
Long-term debt, net of current	806,395	5,381	—	—		811,776
Deferred revenue, net of current	—	377,077	9	—		377,086
Deferred income taxes, long term	—	109,003	24,303	(58,998	)	74,308
Intercompany payable	564,386	—	63,647	(628,033)	—
Other liabilities	121,544	22,768	3,271	—		147,583
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	10,202	—		10,202
Total CoreLogic stockholders' equity	1,044,373	1,966,178	243,748	(2,209,926	)	1,044,373
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,644,038	\$2,877,888	\$378,386	\$ (2,896,957	)	\$3,003,355

Condensed Statement of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating/ Adjustments	Eliminating)	Total	
Operating revenues	\$—	\$279,074	\$ 31,343	\$ —		\$310,417	
Intercompany revenues	—	—	58	(58)	—	
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization below)	—	163,968	13,327	86		177,381	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18,592	62,766	8,730	(144	)	89,944
Depreciation and amortization	1,147	21,936	6,356	—		29,439	
Operating (loss)/income	(19,739	) 30,404	2,988	—		13,653
Total interest (expense)/income, net	(14,987) (95) (575) —		(15,657)
Loss on investments and other, net	(3,991) (360) —	—		(4,351)
(Benefit)/provision for income taxes	(13,740) 10,259	3,119	—		(362)
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax	—	2,382	—	—		2,382	
Equity in earnings of subsidiary, net of tax	22,185	—	—	(22,185)	—	
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	(2,792) 22,072	(706) (22,185)	(3,611)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	1,083	—	—		1,083	
Net (loss)/income	(2,792) 23,155	(706) (22,185)	(2,528)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	264	—		264	
Net (loss)/income attributable to CoreLogic	\$(2,792) \$23,155	\$ (970) \$ (22,185)	\$(2,792)
Net (loss)/income	\$(2,792) \$23,155	\$ (706) \$ (22,185)	\$(2,528)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	12,989	—	10,502	(10,502	)	12,989
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	264	—		264	
Comprehensive income attributable to CoreLogic	\$10,197	\$23,155	\$ 9,532	\$ (32,687	)	\$10,197

Condensed Statement of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating/ Adjustments	Eliminating)	Total
Operating revenues	\$—	\$308,336	\$22,965	\$—		\$331,301
Intercompany revenues	—	—	167	(167)	—
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization below)	—	158,206	9,590	(167	)	167,629
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16,532	57,567	8,097	—		82,196
Depreciation and amortization	850	27,522	5,769	—		34,141
Operating (loss)/income	(17,382	) 65,041	(324	) —		47,335
Total interest expense, net	(11,695	) (122	) 166	—		(11,651
Gain on investment and other, net	1,339	—	—	—		1,339
(Benefit)/provision for income taxes	(11,038	) 24,737	523	—		14,222
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax	—	8,453	335	—		8,788
Equity in earnings of subsidiary, net of tax	50,268	—	—	(50,268)	—
Net income/(loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	33,568	48,635	(346	) (50,268	)	31,589
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	3,868	(171	) —		3,697
Loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(1,744	) —	—		(1,744
Net income/(loss)	33,568	50,759	(517	) (50,268	)	33,542
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	(26	) —		(26
Net income/(loss) attributable to CoreLogic	\$33,568	\$50,759	\$(491	) \$ (50,268	)	\$33,568
Net income/(loss)	\$33,568	\$50,759	\$(517	) \$ (50,268	)	\$33,542
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	(538	) —	(933	) 933		(538
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(26	) —		(26
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to CoreLogic	\$33,030	\$50,759	\$(1,424	) \$ (49,335	)	\$33,030

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
For the three months ended March 31, 2014

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities - continuing operations	\$(21,816)	\$29,798	\$4,689	\$ —	\$12,671
Net cash provided by operating activities - discontinued operations	—	3,982	—	—	3,982
Total cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	\$(21,816)	\$33,780	\$4,689	\$ —	\$16,653
Cash flow from investing activities:					
Purchases of property and equipment	\$(824)	\$(9,557)	\$(3,046)	\$ —	\$(13,427)
Purchases of capitalized data and other intangible assets	—	(6,841)	(344)	—	(7,185)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(636,640)	(29,118)	—	(665,758)
Change in restricted cash	(700)	185	(65)	—	(580)
Net cash used in investing activities - continuing operations	(1,524)	(652,853)	(32,573)	—	(686,950)
Net cash used in investing activities - discontinued operations	—	(6)	—	—	(6)
Total cash used in investing activities	\$(1,524)	\$(652,859)	\$(32,573)	\$ —	\$(686,956)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Proceeds from long-term debt	\$689,641	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$689,641
Debt issuance costs	(14,042)	—	—	—	(14,042)
Repayments of long-term debt	(266)	(4,888)	—	—	(5,154)
Share repurchased and retired	(6,850)	—	—	—	(6,850)
Proceeds from issuance of stock related to stock options and employee benefit plans	2,730	—	—	—	2,730
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for restricted stock units	(14,314)	—	—	—	(14,314)
Excess tax benefit related to stock options	5,942	—	—	—	5,942
Intercompany payments	(665,666)	—	—	665,666	—
Intercompany proceeds	—	636,737	28,929	(665,666)	—
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities - continuing operations	(2,825)	631,849	28,929	—	657,953
	—	—	—	—	—

Net cash provided by financing activities - discontinued operations						
Total cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	\$(2,825	) \$631,849	\$ 28,929	\$ —	\$657,953
Effect of exchange rate on cash	—	—	482	—	482	
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(26,165) 12,770	1,527	—	(11,868)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	104,632	—	30,109	—	134,741	
Less: Change in cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations	—	3,976	—	—	3,976	

Plus: Cash swept to discontinued operations	4,009	—	—	—	4,009
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$82,476	\$8,794	\$31,636	\$—	\$122,906

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Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
For the three months ended March 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities - continuing operations	\$32,508	\$54,908	\$ (5,344)	\$ —	\$82,072
Net cash provided by operating activities - discontinued operations	—	9,003	—	—	9,003
Total cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$32,508	\$63,911	\$ (5,344)	\$ —	\$91,075
Cash flow from investing activities:					
Purchases of property and equipment	\$(871)	\$(15,025)	\$(2,154)	\$ —	\$(18,050)
Purchases of capitalized data and other intangible assets	(390)	(8,051)	(1,048)	—	(9,489)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(7,027)	—	—	(7,027)
Cash received from sale of discontinued operations	—	2,263	—	—	2,263
Purchases of investments	—	(2,351)	—	—	(2,351)
Change in restricted cash	(4)	1	(37)	—	(40)
Net cash used in investing activities - continuing operations	(1,265)	(30,190)	(3,239)	—	(34,694)
Net cash used in by investing activities - discontinued operations	—	(87)	—	—	(87)
Total cash used in investing activities	\$(1,265)	\$(30,277)	\$(3,239)	\$ —	\$(34,781)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Repayments of long-term debt	\$(4,375)	\$(25)	\$—	\$ —	\$(4,400)
Share repurchased and retired	(75,676)	—	—	—	(75,676)
Proceeds from issuance of stock related to stock options and employee benefit plans	4,621	—	—	—	4,621
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for restricted stock units	(6,437)	—	—	—	(6,437)
Excess tax benefit related to stock options	2,321	—	—	—	2,321
Intercompany payments	—	(41,854)	(5,604)	47,458	—
Intercompany proceeds	47,458	—	—	(47,458)	—
	(32,088)	(41,879)	(5,604)	—	(79,571)

Net cash used in financing activities - continuing operations					
Net cash provided by financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
Total cash used in financing activities	\$(32,088)	\$(41,879)	\$(5,604)	\$ —	\$(79,571)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	—	—	(26)	—	(26)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(845)	(8,245)	(14,213)	—	(23,303)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	111,305	5,889	34,792	—	151,986

Less: Change in cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations	—	8,916	—	—	8,916
Plus: Cash swept to discontinued operations	(2,408	) 11,274	—	—	8,866
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 108,052	\$ 2	\$ 20,579	\$—	\$ 128,633

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and certain information incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements within the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements included or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report, other than statements that are purely historical, are forward-looking statements. Words such as "anticipate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "estimate," "should," "would," "could," "may," and similar expressions also identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding our future operations, financial condition and prospects, operating results, revenues and earnings liquidity, our estimated income tax rate, unrecognized tax positions, amortization expenses, impact of recent accounting pronouncements, our acquisition and divestiture strategy and our growth plans for 2014, the Company's share repurchases and debt repayment, the level of aggregate U.S. mortgage originations and inventory of delinquent mortgage loans and loans in foreclosure and the reasonableness of the carrying value related to specific financial assets and liabilities.

Our expectations, beliefs, objectives, intentions and strategies regarding the future results are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from results contemplated by our forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- limitations on access to or increase in prices for data from external sources, including government and public record sources;
- changes in applicable government legislation, regulations and the level of regulatory scrutiny affecting our customers or us, including with respect to consumer financial services and the use of public records and consumer data;
- compromises in the security of our data, including the transmission of confidential information or systems interruptions;
- difficult conditions in the mortgage and consumer lending industries and the economy generally;
- our ability to protect proprietary technology rights;
- our technology transformation initiative ("TTI") and growth strategies and our ability to effectively and efficiently implement them;
- risks related to the outsourcing of services and international operations;
- our indebtedness and the restrictions in our various debt agreements;
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of certain acquisitions and/or divestitures and the timing thereof;
- the inability to control the dividend policies of our partially-owned affiliates; and
- impairments in our goodwill or other intangible assets.

The forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are subject to additional risks and uncertainties set forth in Item 1A of Part II below, and are based on information available to us on the date hereof. Because of these risk factors, as well as other variables affecting our financial condition, results of operations

or cash flows, past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Business Overview

We are a leading global property information, analytics and data-enabled services provider operation in North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific. The markets we serve include real estate and mortgage finance, insurance, capital

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markets and the public sector. We deliver value to clients through unique data, analytics, workflow technology, advisory and managed services. Clients rely on us to help identify and manage growth opportunities, improve performance and mitigate risk.

We believe that we offer our customers access to some of the most comprehensive national databases of public, contributory and proprietary data covering real property and mortgage information, judgments and liens, parcel and geospatial data, criminal background records, national coverage eviction information, non-prime lending records, credit information, and tax information, among other data types. Our databases include over 880 million historical property transactions, over 93 million mortgage applications and property-specific data covering approximately 99% of U.S. residential properties exceeding 147 million records. We believe that the quality of the data we offer is distinguished by our broad range of data sources and our core expertise in aggregating, organizing, normalizing, processing and delivering data to our customers.

With our data as a foundation, we have built strong analytics capabilities and a variety of value-added business services to meet our customers' needs for mortgage and automotive credit reporting, property tax, property valuation, flood plain location determination and other geospatial data, data, analytics and related services.

Reportable Segments

We have organized our reportable segments into the following two segments: data and analytics ("D&A") and technology and processing solutions ("TPS").

Data and Analytics

Our D&A segment owns or licenses data assets including loan information, criminal and eviction records, employment verification, property characteristic information, property risk and replacement cost, and information on mortgage-backed securities. We both license our data directly to our customers and provide our customers with analytical products for risk management, insurance underwriting, collateral assessment, loan quality reviews and fraud assessment. We are also a provider of geospatial proprietary software and databases combining geographic mapping and data. Our primary customers are commercial banks, mortgage lenders and brokers, investment banks, fixed-income investors, real estate agents, property and casualty insurance companies, title insurance companies and government-sponsored enterprises.

Technology and Processing Solutions

Our TPS segment provides loan origination and closing-related services and solutions, including tax, flood and data services to mortgage originators. This segment's primary customers are large, national mortgage lenders and servicers, but we also serve regional mortgage lenders and brokers, credit unions, commercial banks, government agencies and property and casualty insurance companies. In addition, we are party to several joint ventures that provide settlement services in connection with residential mortgage loans.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview of Business Environment and Company Developments

Business Environment

We generate the majority of our revenues from clients with operations in the U.S. residential real estate, mortgage origination and mortgage servicing markets. We believe the volume of real estate transactions is primarily affected by

real estate prices, the availability of funds for mortgage loans, mortgage interest rates, employment levels and the overall state of the U.S. economy.

Approximately 28.3% of our operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were generated from our ten largest customers. Given that many of our origination-related products and services are provided early in the origination cycle, mortgage application volumes are a leading indicator of demand for these products and services. We believe total mortgage originations decreased approximately 60.0% in the first quarter of 2014 relative to the same period of 2013. During the first half of 2013, the level of mortgage originations, particularly refinancing transactions, was relatively high due to historically low long-term interest rates, the accommodative policy stance of the Federal Reserve, and the presence of federal government programs targeting mortgage loan refinancing and modification activity. However, based on increases in interest rates which began in the middle of 2013, the level of refinancing transactions continued to decline sharply in the first quarter of 2014 relative to levels in 2013.

Recent Company Developments

Acquisitions

In March 2014, we completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of MSB and DataQuick and the credit, flood and automated valuation model assets of DataQuick Lending Solutions, and certain intellectual property assets of Decision Insight Information Group S.a.r.l; collectively referred to as "MSB/DQ." The total consideration paid in connection with the transaction referenced above was approximately \$650.1 million in cash, which was funded through borrowings - see Liquidity and Capital Resources for further information. The operations of MSB's and DataQuick's data licensing and analytics units are reported within our D&A segment and DataQuick's flood zone determination and credit servicing operations are reported within our TPS segment.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q relate solely to the discussion of our continuing operations.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

Operating Revenues

Our consolidated operating revenues were \$310.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, a decrease of \$20.9 million, or 6.3%, when compared to 2013, and consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except percentages)	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
D&A	\$142,533	\$145,515	\$(2,982)	(2.0)%
TPS	169,309	189,901	(20,592)	(10.8)%
Corporate and eliminations	(1,425)	(4,115)	2,690	(65.4)%
Operating revenues	\$310,417	\$331,301	\$(20,884)	(6.3)%

Our D&A segment revenues decreased by \$3.0 million, or 2.0%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$12.3 million of the increase in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$15.3 million was primarily due to lower property information and analytics revenues of \$11.3 million due to lower mortgage volumes which decreased custom fulfillment orders, the impact of unfavorable foreign exchange of \$3.1 million and lower market volumes which reduced multifamily and specialty services revenues by \$2.6 million. This was partially offset by higher insurance and spatial solutions revenues of \$1.6 million and other revenues of \$0.1 million.

Our TPS revenues decreased by \$20.6 million, or 10.8%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$10.8 million of the increase in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$31.4 million was primarily due to declines in origination volumes, which decreased our origination and underwriting services revenues by \$19.0 million, our technology and outsourcing services revenues by \$6.9 million and our payment processing revenues by \$5.5 million.

Our corporate and eliminations revenues were comprised of intercompany revenue eliminations between our operating segments.

Cost of Services

Our consolidated cost of services were \$177.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an increase of \$9.8 million, or 5.8%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$17.5 million of the increase in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$7.8 million was primarily due to lower market volumes, which decreased cost of services by approximately \$22.4 million, partially offset by unfavorable product mix of \$14.6 million.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Our consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses were \$89.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an increase of \$7.7 million, or 9.4%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$7.8 million of the increase in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$0.1 million was primarily due to our on-going cost efficiency programs, which lowered professional fees by \$4.2 million, salaries and benefits by \$2.0 million, facility and lease equipment costs by \$0.4 million and other expense by \$1.3 million. The decrease was partially offset by higher acquisition-related costs of \$7.8 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Our consolidated depreciation and amortization expense was \$29.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, a decrease of \$4.7 million, or 13.8%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$2.6 million of the variance in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$7.3 million was primarily due to the write-off of non-performing assets in the prior year.

Operating Income

Our consolidated operating income was \$13.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, a decrease of \$33.7 million, or 71.2%, when compared to 2013, and consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except percentages)	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
D&A	\$16,674	\$25,252	\$(8,578)	(34.0)%
TPS	23,730	49,856	(26,126)	(52.4)%
Corporate and eliminations	(26,751)	(27,773)	1,022	(3.7)%
Operating income	\$13,653	\$47,335	\$(33,682)	(71.2)%

Our D&A segment operating income decreased by \$8.6 million, or 34.0%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$1.3 million of the decrease in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, operating income decreased \$7.3 million and operating margins decreased 356 basis points due primarily to lower revenues, unfavorable product mix and higher professional fees of \$3.6 million due to a prior year legal settlement.

Our TPS operating income decreased by \$26.1 million, or 52.4%, when compared to 2013. Acquisition activity accounted for \$3.5 million of the decrease in 2014. Excluding acquisition activity, operating income decreased \$22.6 million and operating margins decreased 925 basis points primarily due to the decline in origination volumes and acquisition integration expenses.

Corporate and eliminations operating loss decreased \$1.0 million, or 3.7%, due to lower selling, general and administrative expenses from on-going cost efficiency programs, partially offset by higher acquisition related costs of \$7.8 million.

Total Interest Expense, net

Our consolidated total interest expense, net was \$15.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an increase of \$4.0 million, or 34.4%, when compared to 2013. The increase was due to higher average outstanding debt balances as a result of new debt borrowings and higher fees of \$1.0 million, related to the borrowings, expensed during the three month ending March 31, 2014.

(Loss)/Gain on Investments and Other, Net

Our consolidated loss on investments and other income, net was \$4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an unfavorable variance of \$5.7 million when compared to 2013. The variance was primarily due to a \$4.1 million loss from the termination of our interest rate swap agreement in connection with the refinancing of our outstanding debt, a \$0.3 million write-off of an investment in affiliate and lower realized gains on investments of \$1.3 million.

(Benefit)/Provision for Income Taxes

Our consolidated benefit for income taxes from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and income taxes was \$0.4 million and our provision was \$14.2 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The effective tax rate was a 5.7% benefit and a 38.4% expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The change in the income tax was primarily attributable to foreign rate differentials in jurisdictions with tax rates lower than the US as well as valuation allowance recorded against certain foreign losses.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company effectively settled its 2007-2010 CoreLogic US, Inc. and Subsidiaries Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") exam, which resulted in a reversal of approximately \$0.3 million of unrecognized tax benefit.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliates, Net of Tax

Our consolidated equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax, was \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, a decrease of \$6.4 million, or 72.9%, when compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily due to declining mortgage origination volumes, which lowered our equity in earnings of affiliates.

Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax

Our consolidated income from discontinued operations, net of tax was \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an unfavorable variance of \$2.6 million when compared to 2013. The variance is primarily due to declining default market volumes which impacted revenues and net income associated with our Asset Management Processing Solutions ("AMPS") business.

Loss from Sale of Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax

Our consolidated loss from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax decreased \$1.7 million when compared to 2013. The variance was primarily related to the sale and exit of a product line in the prior year.

Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Our consolidated net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, an increase of \$0.3 million, or 1,115.4%, when compared to 2013. The variance was primarily due to the step-up acquisition of a previously held noncontrolling interests in the third quarter of 2013.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2014 totaled \$122.9 million, a decrease of \$11.8 million from December 31, 2013. We hold our cash balances inside and outside of the U.S. Our cash balances held outside of the U.S. are primarily related to our international operations and at March 31, 2014 totaled \$31.0 million. Most of the amounts held outside of the U.S. could be repatriated to the U.S. but, under current law, would be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, less applicable foreign tax credits. We plan to maintain significant cash balances outside the U.S. for the foreseeable future.

Restricted cash of \$12.6 million at March 31, 2014 and \$12.1 million at December 31, 2013, represents cash pledged for various letters of credit secured by the Company.

Cash Flow

Operating Activities. Cash provided by operating activities reflects net income adjusted for non-cash items and changes in certain assets and liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$16.7 million and \$91.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to higher payments of income taxes, accounts payable and accrued expenses and lower profitability attributable to higher acquisition-related costs of \$7.8 million, transition costs of \$4.7 million and the swap settlement of \$4.1 million.

Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities was approximately \$687.0 million and \$34.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This increase in investing activities is primarily due to cash paid for acquisitions.

Cash used in investing activities during 2014 was also impacted by greater acquisition activity including the acquisition of MSB/DQ for \$650.1 million in March 2014, Terralink for \$11.9 million in January 2014 and \$4.2 million for other acquisition activity, net of cash acquired. Further, for the three months ended March 31, 2014, we had investments in property and equipment and capitalized data of \$13.4 million and \$7.2 million, respectively. Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was primarily due to investments in property and equipment and capitalized data of \$18.1 million and \$9.5 million, respectively, and purchase of investments of \$2.4 million; partially offset by proceeds of \$2.3 million from the sale of a discontinued operation.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$658.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, which was primarily comprised proceeds from debt issuance of \$689.6 million, partially offset by repayment of long-term debt of \$5.2 million, debt issuance costs of \$14.0 million, share repurchases of \$6.9 million and net settlement from stock-based compensation related transactions of \$5.6 million. Net cash used in financing activities was \$79.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, which was primarily comprised of repayment of long-term debt of \$4.4 million and share repurchases of \$75.7 million, partially offset by net proceeds from stock-based compensation related transactions of \$0.5 million.

Financing and Financing Capacity

At March 31, 2014, we had total debt outstanding of \$1,524.5 million, compared to \$839.9 million at December 31, 2013. Our significant debt instruments and borrowing capacity are described below.

Senior Notes

On May 20, 2011, we issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.25% senior notes due June 1, 2021 (the "Notes"). The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of the Company's existing and future direct and indirect subsidiaries that guarantee the Company's Credit Agreement (as defined below). Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2011.

The Notes are redeemable by the Company, in whole or in part, on or after June 1, 2016 at a price up to 103.63% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, subject to other limitations. The Company may also redeem up to 35.0% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes at any time prior to June 1, 2014 with the proceeds from certain equity offerings at a price equal to 107.25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, subject to certain other limitations. The Company may also redeem some or all of the Notes before June 1, 2016 at a redemption price equal to

100.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, plus a "make-whole premium," plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, holders of the Notes have the right to cause us to purchase some or all of the Notes at 101.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The indenture governing the Notes contains restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred equity, pay dividends or make other distributions or other restricted payments, make certain investments, create restrictions on distributions from restricted subsidiaries, create liens on certain properties and assets to secure debt, sell certain assets, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets, enter into certain transactions with affiliates and designate the Company's subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. At March 31, 2014, we were in compliance with the covenants under the indenture governing the Notes.

If we have a significant increase in our outstanding debt or if our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") decreases significantly, we may be unable to incur additional amounts of indebtedness, and the holders of the Notes may be unwilling to permit us to amend the restrictive covenants to provide additional flexibility. In addition, the indenture contains a financial covenant for the incurrence of additional indebtedness that requires that the interest coverage ratio be at least 2:00 to 1:00 on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any new indebtedness. There are carve-outs that permit us to incur certain indebtedness notwithstanding satisfaction of this ratio, but they are limited. Based on our EBITDA and interest charges as of March 31, 2014, we would be able to incur additional indebtedness without breaching the limitation on indebtedness covenant contained in the indenture.

Credit Agreement

On March 25, 2014, we entered into a senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and other financial institutions, which replaced our previous senior secured credit facility that was entered into on May 23, 2011 (the "Terminated Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides for a \$850.0 million five-year term loan facility (the "Term Facility") and a \$550.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). The Revolving Facility includes a \$100.0 million multicurrency revolving sub-facility and a \$50.0 million letter of credit sub-facility. The Credit Agreement also provides for the ability to increase the Term Facility and Revolving Facility by up to \$500.0 million in the aggregate.

The obligations under the Credit Agreement are senior secured obligations of the Company and the guarantors. The loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest at LIBOR plus a spread ranging from 1.25% to 2.50%. The Credit Agreement also requires the Company to pay a commitment fee for the unused portion of the Revolving Facility, which will be a minimum of 0.30% and a maximum of 0.50%, depending on the Company's leverage ratio.

The Credit Agreement provides that loans under the Term Facility shall be repaid in equal quarterly installments, commencing on June 30, 2014 and continuing on each three-month anniversary thereafter until and including March 31, 2016 in an amount equal to \$10.6 million on each repayment date from June 30, 2014 through March 31, 2016, \$21.3 million on each repayment date from June 30, 2016 through March 31, 2017 and \$31.9 million on each repayment date from June 30, 2017 through December 31, 2018. The remaining outstanding balance of loans under the Term Facility will be due on March 25, 2019.

The Credit Agreement contains customary financial maintenance covenants, including a (i) maximum total leverage ratio as of the last date of any fiscal quarter not to exceed 4.25 to 1.00 (stepping down to 4.00 to 1.00 starting in the second quarter of 2014, with a further step down to 3.50 to 1.00 starting in the second quarter of 2015); and (ii) a

minimum interest coverage ratio of at least 3.00 to 1.00.

The Credit Agreement also contains restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries, to incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred equity, pay dividends or make other distributions or other restricted payments, make certain investments, create restrictions on distributions from subsidiaries, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, amend the terms of certain other indebtedness, create liens on certain assets to secure debt, sell certain assets, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets and enter into certain transactions with affiliates.

At March 31, 2014, we had additional borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility of \$335.0 million, and were in compliance with the financial and restrictive covenants of the Credit Agreement. However, if we have a significant increase in our outstanding debt or if our EBITDA decreases significantly, we may be unable to incur additional indebtedness, and the lenders under the Credit Agreement may be unwilling to permit us to amend the financial or restrictive covenants described above to provide additional flexibility.

Debt Issuance Costs

In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, we incurred approximately \$14.0 million of debt issuance costs of which \$0.3 million was recorded as interest expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014. We capitalized the remaining \$13.7 million of debt issuance cost, within other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet, and will amortize these costs over the term of the Credit Agreement. As of March 31, 2014, we had unamortized costs of \$5.4 million related to previously recorded debt issuance costs, which will amortize over the term of the Credit Agreement. In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, during the three months ended March 31, 2014, we wrote-off \$0.6 million of unamortized debt issuance costs.

Interest Rate Swaps

In March 2014, the amortizing interest rate swap transactions ("Swaps") previously entered in June 2011 were terminated with a realized loss of \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 upon full repayment of the underlying debt associated with the Terminated Credit Agreement.

Liquidity and Capital Strategy

We believe that cash flow from operations and current cash balances, together with currently available lines of credit, will be sufficient to meet operating requirements through the next twelve months. Cash available from operations could be affected by any general economic downturn or any decline or adverse changes in our business such as a loss of customers, competitive pressures or other significant change in business environment.

We strive to pursue a balanced approach to capital allocation and will consider the repurchase of common shares, the retirement of outstanding debt, and reinvestment in our businesses, including acquisitions, on an opportunistic basis.

In February 2014, we announced our plan to repurchase at least 3.0 million shares of our common stock during 2014 under an existing Board of Directors authorization. During the three months ending March 31, 2014, we repurchased approximately 0.2 million shares of our common stock for \$6.9 million including commission costs.

Availability of Additional Capital

Our access to additional capital fluctuates as market conditions change. There may be times when the private capital markets and the public debt or equity markets lack sufficient liquidity or when our securities cannot be sold at attractive prices, in which case we would not be able to access capital from these sources. Based on current market conditions and our financial condition (including our ability to satisfy the conditions contained in our debt instruments that are required to be satisfied to permit us to incur additional indebtedness), we believe that we have the ability to effectively access these liquidity sources for new borrowings. However, a weakening of our financial condition, including a significant decrease in our profitability or cash flows or a material increase in our leverage, could adversely affect our ability to access these markets and/or increase our cost of borrowings.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

For additional information with respect to the Company's critical accounting policies which the Company believes could have the most significant effect on the Company's reported results and require subjective or complex judgments by management see Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as amended. Management believes that at March 31, 2014, there had been no material changes to this information.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Our primary exposure to market risk relates to interest-rate risk associated with certain financial instruments. Although we monitor our risk associated with fluctuations in interest rates, we do not currently use derivative financial instruments on any material scale to hedge these risks. Until March 2014, we had an outstanding interest rate swap that we entered into in June 2011, which partially converted the interest rate exposure of our floating rate debt from variable to fixed rate. In connection with our full repayment of the underlying debt associated with the Terminated Credit Facility in March 2014, our interest rate swap agreement terminated.

As of March 31, 2014, we had approximately \$1.5 billion in long-term debt outstanding, of which approximately \$1.1 billion was variable-interest-rate debt. A hypothetical 1% increase or decrease in interest rates could result in an approximately \$2.7 million change to interest expense on a quarterly basis.

We are also subject to equity price risk related to our equity securities portfolio. At March 31, 2014, we had equity securities with a cost and fair value of \$22.3 million.

Although we are subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk as a result of our operations in certain foreign countries, the foreign exchange exposure related to these operations, in the aggregate, is not material to our financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, were effective, based on the evaluation of these controls and procedures required by Rule 13a-15(b) thereunder.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

For a description of our legal proceedings, see Note 12 – Litigation and Regulatory Contingencies of our condensed consolidated financial statements, which is incorporated by reference in response to this item.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

A restated description of the risk factors associated with our business is set forth below. This description supersedes the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as amended. The risks discussed below are not the only ones facing our business but do represent those risks that we believe are material to us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also harm our business. Please read the cautionary notice regarding forward-looking statements under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Risks Related to Our Business

We depend on our ability to access data from external sources to maintain and grow our businesses. If we are unable to access needed data from these sources or if the prices charged for these services increase, the quality, pricing and availability of our products and services may be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely extensively upon data from a variety of external sources to maintain our proprietary and non-proprietary databases, including data from third-party suppliers, various government and public record sources and data contributed by our customers. Our data sources could cease providing or reduce the availability of their data to us, increase the price we pay for their data, or limit our use of their data for a variety of reasons, including legislatively- or judicially-imposed restrictions on use. If a number of suppliers are no longer able or are unwilling to provide us with certain data, or if our public record sources of data become unavailable or too expensive, we may need to find alternative sources. If we are unable to identify and contract with suitable alternative data suppliers and efficiently and effectively integrate these data sources into our service offerings, we could experience service disruptions, increased costs and reduced quality of our services. Moreover, some of our suppliers compete with us in certain product offerings, which may make us vulnerable to unpredictable price increases from them. Significant price increases could have a material adverse effect on our operating margins and our financial position, in particular if we are unable to arrange for substitute sources of data on more favorable economic terms. Loss of such access or the availability of data in the future on commercially reasonable terms or at all may reduce the quality and availability of our services and products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our customers and we are subject to various governmental regulations, and a failure to comply with government regulations or changes in these regulations could result in penalties, restrict or limit our or our customers' operations or make it more burdensome to conduct such operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, earnings and cash flows.

Many of our and our customers' businesses are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations. Our failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could restrict our ability to provide certain services or result in imposition of civil fines and criminal penalties, substantial regulatory and compliance costs, litigation expense, adverse publicity and loss of revenue.

In addition, our businesses are subject to an increasing degree of compliance oversight by regulators and by our customers. Specifically, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") has authority to write rules affecting the business of credit reporting agencies and also to supervise, conduct examinations of, and enforce compliance as to federal consumer financial protection laws and regulations with respect to certain "non-depository covered persons" determined by the CFPB to be "larger participants" that offer consumer financial products and services. Two of our credit businesses - CoreLogic Credco and Teletrack - are subject to the CFPB non-bank supervision program. The

CFPB and the prudential financial institution regulators such as the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") also have the authority to examine us in our role as a service provider to large financial institutions, although it is yet unclear how broadly they will apply this authority going forward. In addition, several of our largest bank customers are subject to consent orders with the OCC and/or are parties to the National Mortgage Settlement, both of which require them to exercise greater oversight and perform more rigorous audits of their key vendors such as us.

These laws and regulations (as well as laws and regulations in the various states or in other countries) could limit our ability to pursue business opportunities we might otherwise consider engaging in, impose additional costs or restrictions on us, result in significant loss of revenue, impact the value of assets we hold, or otherwise significantly adversely affect our business. In addition, this increased level of scrutiny may increase our compliance costs.

Our operations could be negatively affected by changes to laws and regulations and enhanced regulatory oversight of our customers and us. These changes may compel us to increase our prices in certain situations or decrease our prices in other situations, may restrict our ability to implement price increases, and may limit the manner in which we conduct our business or otherwise may have a negative impact on our ability to generate revenues, earnings and cash flows. If we are unable to adapt our products and services to conform to the new laws and regulations, or if these laws and regulations have a negative impact on our customers, we may experience customer losses or increased operating costs, and our business and results of operations could be negatively affected.

3. Regulatory developments with respect to use of consumer data and public records could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because our databases include certain public and non-public personal information concerning consumers, we are subject to government regulation and potential adverse publicity concerning our use of consumer data. We acquire, store, use and provide many types of consumer data and related services that are subject to regulation under the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("GLBA"), and the Driver's Privacy Protection Act and, to a lesser extent, various other federal, state, and local laws and regulations. These laws and regulations are designed to protect the privacy of consumers and to prevent the unauthorized access and misuse of personal information in the marketplace. Our failure to comply with these laws, or any future laws or regulations of a similar nature, could result in substantial regulatory penalties, litigation expense and loss of revenue.

In addition, some of our data suppliers face similar regulatory requirements and, consequently, they may cease to be able to provide data to us or may substantially increase the fees they charge us for this data which may make it financially burdensome or impossible for us to acquire data that is necessary to offer our products and services. Further, many consumer advocates, privacy advocates and government regulators believe that existing laws and regulations do not adequately protect privacy or ensure the accuracy of consumer-related data. As a result, they are seeking further restrictions on the dissemination or commercial use of personal information to the public and private sectors as well as contemplating requirements relative to data accuracy and the ability of consumers to opt to have their personal data removed from databases such as ours. For example, the Federal Trade Commission is expected to issue a report on its recommendations following its review of the materials it received requiring data brokerage companies, including us, to provide the agency with information about how they collect and use data about consumers. Any future laws, regulations or other restrictions limiting the dissemination or use of personal information may reduce the quality and availability of our products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to protect our information systems against data corruption, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches, or if we are unable to provide adequate security in the electronic transmission of sensitive data, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are highly dependent on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to securely process, transmit and store electronic information. In particular, we depend on our information technology infrastructure for business-to-business and business-to-consumer electronic commerce. Security breaches of this infrastructure, including physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, attacks by hackers and similar breaches, can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, including non-public personal information and consumer data. Unauthorized access, including through use of fraudulent schemes such as "phishing" schemes, could jeopardize the security of information stored in our systems. In addition, malware or viruses could jeopardize the security of information stored or used in a user's computer. If we are unable to prevent such security or privacy breaches, our operations could be disrupted, or we may suffer loss of reputation, financial loss and other regulatory penalties because of lost or misappropriated information, including sensitive consumer data.

Likewise, our customers are increasingly imposing more stringent contractual obligations on us relating to our information security protections. If we are unable to maintain protections and processes at a level commensurate with that required by our large customers, it could negatively affect our relationships with those customers or increase our operating costs, which could harm our business or reputation.

5. Systems interruptions may impair the delivery of our products and services, causing potential customer and revenue loss.

System interruptions may impair the delivery of our products and services, resulting in a loss of customers and a corresponding loss in revenue. In August 2012, as part of our TTI, we entered into an agreement to outsource our technology

infrastructure management services, including the hosting of our data centers, to Dell Marketing, L.P. ("Dell"). Although we expect the TTI will ultimately provide new functionality, increased performance and a reduction in application management and development costs, the project is complex and longer-term in nature and we cannot be sure that we will be successful in achieving our technology and cost-savings objectives on the timeframe we set forth, or at all. In addition, we depend heavily upon the computer systems and our existing technology infrastructure located in our data centers, which we expect will be moved under the Dell arrangement to Dell's data center(s) progressively over the next couple of years. Certain systems interruptions or events beyond our control could interrupt or terminate the delivery of our products and services to our customers. These interruptions also may interfere with our suppliers' ability to provide necessary data to us and our employees' ability to attend to work and perform their responsibilities. Any of these possible outcomes could result in a loss of customers or a loss in revenue, which could have an adverse effect on our business or operations.

Because our revenue from customers in the mortgage, consumer lending and real estate industries is affected by the 6. strength of the economy and the housing market generally, including the volume of real estate transactions, a negative change in any of these conditions could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

A significant portion of our revenue is generated from solutions we provide to the mortgage, consumer lending and real estate industries and, as a result, a weak economy or housing market may adversely affect our business. The volume of mortgage origination and residential real estate transactions is highly variable. Reductions in these transaction volumes could have a direct impact on certain portions of our revenues and may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, negative economic conditions could affect the performance and financial condition of some of our customers in many of our businesses, which may lead to negative impacts on our revenue, earnings and liquidity in particular if these customers go bankrupt or otherwise exit certain businesses.

Our AMPS business segment, which is now reported within discontinued operations, is affected by declines in the level of loans seriously delinquent (loans delinquent 90 days or more) or loans in foreclosure and delays in the default cycle, which could negatively affect the demand for many of that segment's products and services. In addition, the AMPS segment is subject to higher levels of customer concentration and the loss of a significant customer could adversely impact segment performance.

We do not solely control the operations and dividend policies of our partially-owned affiliates, including our 7. National Joint Ventures. A decrease in earnings of or dividends from these joint ventures could have a negative impact on our earnings and cash flow.

We are party to several joint ventures ("National Joint Ventures") that provide products used in connection with loan originations, including title insurance, appraisal services and other settlement services. In our National Joint Ventures with some of our largest customers, we share control of the management of the operations of the joint venture with the other partner. As a result, we cannot solely dictate the ventures' business strategy, operations or dividend policies without the cooperation of the respective partners. Our National Joint Ventures are impacted by many of the same regulatory and economic factors that affect our business. A decrease in earnings and dividends derived from these joint ventures could have a negative impact on our earnings and cash flow. In addition, our joint venture partners could decide to exit the joint venture or otherwise terminate the operations at their discretion, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

8. We rely on our top customers for a significant portion of our revenue and profit, which makes us susceptible to the same macro-economic and regulatory factors that our customers face. If these customers are negatively impacted by current economic or regulatory conditions or otherwise experience financial hardship or stress, or if the terms of our relationships with these customers change, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be

adversely affected.

Our ten largest customers generated 28.3% of our operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2014. These customers face continued pressure in the current economic and regulatory climate. Many of our relationships with these customers are long-standing and are important to our future operating results, but there is no guarantee that we will be able to retain or renew existing agreements or maintain our relationships on acceptable terms or at all. Deterioration in or termination of any of these relationships, including through mergers or consolidations among our customers, could significantly reduce our revenue and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, certain of our businesses, including our AMPS business segment, have higher customer concentration than our company as a whole. As a result, these businesses may be disproportionately affected by declining revenue from, or loss of, a significant customer.

9. We rely upon proprietary technology and information rights, and if we are unable to protect our rights, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

Our success depends, in part, upon our intellectual property rights. We rely primarily on a combination of patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and trademark laws and nondisclosure and other contractual restrictions on copying, distribution and creation of derivative products to protect our proprietary technology and information. This protection is limited, and our intellectual property could be used by others without our consent. In addition, patents may not be issued with respect to our pending or future patent applications, and our patents may not be upheld as valid or may not prevent the development of competitive products. Any infringement, disclosure, loss, invalidity of, or failure to protect our intellectual property could negatively impact our competitive position, and ultimately, our business. Moreover, litigation may be necessary to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Such litigation could be time-consuming, result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

10. If our products or services are found to infringe on the proprietary rights of others, we may be required to change our business practices and may also become subject to significant costs and monetary penalties.

As we continue to develop and expand our products and services, we may become increasingly subject to infringement claims from third parties such as non-practicing entities, software providers or suppliers of data. Likewise, if we are unable to maintain adequate controls over how third-party software and data are used we may be subject to claims of infringement. Any claims, whether with or without merit, could:

- be expensive and time-consuming to defend;
- cause us to cease making, licensing or using applications that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;
- require us to redesign our applications, if feasible;
- divert management's attention and resources; and
- require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements in order to obtain the right to use necessary technologies.

11. The acquisition and integration of businesses by us may involve increased expenses, and may not produce the desired financial or operating results contemplated at the time of the transaction. In addition, we may not be able to successfully consummate proposed divestitures.

We have acquired and expect to continue to acquire, on an opportunistic basis, companies, businesses, products and services. These activities may increase our expenses, and the expected benefits, synergies and growth from these initiatives may not materialize as planned. In addition, we may have difficulty integrating our completed or any future acquisitions into our operations, including implementing at the acquired companies controls, procedures and policies in line with our controls, procedures or policies. If we fail to properly integrate acquired businesses, products, technologies and personnel, it could impair relationships with employees, customers and strategic partners, distract management attention from our core businesses, result in control failures and otherwise disrupt our ongoing business and harm our results of operations. We also may not be able to retain key management and other critical employees after an acquisition. In addition, although part of our business strategy may include growth through strategic acquisitions, we may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates, obtain the capital necessary to pursue acquisitions or complete acquisitions on satisfactory terms.

In addition, our profitability may be impacted by gains or losses on any sales of businesses, or lost operating income or cash flows from such businesses. We also may be required to record asset impairment or restructuring charges related to divested businesses, or indemnify buyers for liabilities, which may reduce our profitability and cash flows. We may also not be able to negotiate such divestitures on terms acceptable to us. If we are not successful in divesting

such businesses, our business could be harmed.

12. Our reliance on outsourcing arrangements subjects us to risk and may disrupt or adversely affect our operations. In addition, we may not realize the full benefit of our outsourcing arrangements, which may result in increased costs, or may adversely affect our service levels for our customers.

Over the last few years, we have outsourced various business process and information technology services to third parties, including the outsourcing arrangements we entered into with a subsidiary of Cognizant Technology Solutions and the technology infrastructure management services agreement we entered into with Dell. Although we have service-level arrangements with our providers, we do not ultimately control their performance, which may make our operations vulnerable to their performance failures. In addition, the failure to adequately monitor and regulate the performance of our third-party

vendors could subject us to additional risk. Reliance on third parties also makes us vulnerable to changes in the vendors' business, financial condition and other matters outside of our control, including their violations of laws or regulations which could increase our exposure to liability or otherwise increase the costs associated with the operation of our business. The failure of our outsourcing partners to perform as expected or as contractually required could result in significant disruptions and costs to our operations and to the services we provide to our customers, which could materially and adversely affect our business, customer relationships, financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

Furthermore, some of our outsourced services are being performed offshore, which could expose us to risks inherent in conducting business outside of the United States. Our customers may object to the outsourcing and/or offshoring of services we provide for them, which may require us to perform such services directly and/or onshore at a higher cost or our customer may cease doing business with us.

Our international outsourcing service providers and our own international operations subject us to additional risks, 13. which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Dependence on these operations, in particular our outsourcing arrangements, may impair our ability to operate effectively.

Over the last few years, we have reduced our costs by utilizing lower-cost labor outside the U.S. in countries such as India and the Philippines through outsourcing arrangements. These countries are subject to higher degrees of political and social instability than the U.S. and may lack the infrastructure to withstand political unrest or natural disasters. Such disruptions can impact our ability to deliver our products and services on a timely basis, if at all, and to a lesser extent can decrease efficiency and increase our costs. Weakness of the U.S. dollar in relation to the currencies used and higher inflation rates experienced in these countries may also reduce the savings we planned to achieve. Furthermore, the practice of utilizing labor based in foreign countries has come under increased scrutiny in the United States and, as a result, many of our customers may require us to use labor based in the U.S. We may not be able to pass on the increased costs of higher-priced U.S.-based labor to our customers, which ultimately could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, the foreign countries in which we have outsourcing arrangements or operate could adopt new legislation or regulations that would adversely affect our business by making it difficult, more costly or impossible for us to continue our foreign activities as currently being conducted. In addition, in many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common to engage in business practices that are prohibited by laws and regulations applicable to us, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"). Any violations of FCPA or local anti-corruption laws by us, our subsidiaries or our local agents, could have an adverse effect on our business and reputation and result in substantial financial penalties or other sanctions.

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from complying with our 14. covenants and obligations under our outstanding debt instruments. In addition, the instruments governing our indebtedness subject us to various restrictions that could limit our operating flexibility.

As of March 31, 2014, our total debt was approximately \$1.5 billion, and we have unused commitments of approximately \$335.0 million under our credit facilities.

Subject to the limitations contained in the credit agreement governing our credit facilities, the indenture governing the 7.25% senior notes and our other debt instruments, we may incur substantial additional debt from time to time to finance working capital, capital expenditures, investments or acquisitions, or for other general corporate purposes. If we do so, the risks related to our level of debt could intensify.

The indenture governing the notes and the credit agreement governing our credit facilities each impose operating and financial restrictions on our activities. These restrictions include the financial covenants in our credit facilities which require on-going compliance with certain financial tests and ratios, including a minimum interest coverage ratio and maximum leverage ratio. The operating and financial restrictions in the indenture or the credit agreement could limit or prohibit our ability to, among other things:

- create, incur or assume additional debt;
- create, incur or assume certain liens;
- redeem and/or prepay certain subordinated debt we might issue in the future;
- pay dividends on our stock or repurchase stock;
- make certain investments and acquisitions, including joint ventures;
- enter into or permit to exist contractual limits on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us;

- enter into new lines of business;
- engage in consolidations, mergers and acquisitions;
- engage in specified sales of assets; and
- enter into transactions with affiliates.

These restrictions on our ability to operate our business could impact our business by, among other things, limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition or other corporate opportunities that might otherwise be beneficial to us. Our failure to comply with these restrictions could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of substantially all our debt.

15. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our outstanding debt instruments, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations. If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we will be in default and holders of the notes or the lenders under our credit facilities could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable, and the lenders under our credit facilities could terminate their revolving commitments to loan money and foreclose against the assets securing their borrowings, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

16. We operate in a competitive business environment, and if we are unable to compete effectively our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The markets for our products and services are intensely competitive. Our competitors vary in size and in the scope and breadth of the services they offer. We compete for existing and new customers against both third parties and the in-house capabilities of our customers. Many of our competitors have substantial resources. Some have widely-used technology platforms that they seek to use as a competitive advantage to drive sales of other products and services. In addition, we expect that the markets in which we compete will continue to attract new competitors and new technologies. These competitors and new technologies may be disruptive to our existing technology or service offerings, resulting in operating inefficiencies and increased competitive pressure. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors. Any competitive pressures we face in the markets in which we operate could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to attract and retain qualified management or develop current management to assist in or lead 17. company growth, which could have an adverse effect on our ability to maintain or increase our product and service offerings.

We rely on skilled management and our success depends on our ability to attract, train and retain a sufficient number of such individuals. If our attrition rate increases, our operating efficiency and productivity may decrease. We compete for talented individuals not only with other companies in our industry but also with companies in other industries, such as software services, engineering services and financial services companies, and there is a limited pool of individuals who have the skills and training needed to grow our company, especially in the increasingly-regulated environment in which we operate. Increased attrition or competition for qualified management could have an adverse effect on our ability to expand our business and product offerings, as well as cause us to incur greater personnel

expenses and training costs.

18. We have substantial investments in recorded goodwill as a result of prior acquisitions and an impairment of these investments would require a write-down that would reduce our net income.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, existing goodwill is not amortized but instead is required to be assessed for impairment annually or sooner if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Factors that could lead to impairment of goodwill include significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results, a significant decline in our stock price and market capitalization and negative industry or economic trends. In the event that the book value of goodwill is impaired, any such impairment would be charged to earnings in the period of impairment. In the event of significant volatility in the capital markets or a worsening of current economic conditions, we may be required to

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record an impairment charge, which would negatively impact our results of operations. Possible future impairment of goodwill under accounting guidance may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

19. We may not be able to effectively achieve our growth strategies, which could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Our growth strategies, including revenue growth and margin expansion, depend in part on maintaining our competitive advantage with current solutions in new and existing markets, as well as our ability to develop new technologies and solutions to serve such markets. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in new markets or continue to compete effectively in our existing markets. If we fail to introduce new technologies or solutions effectively or on a timely basis, or if we are not successful in introducing or obtaining regulatory or market acceptance for new solutions, we may lose market share and our results of operations or cash flows could be adversely affected.

20. We share responsibility with First American Financial Corporation ("FAFC") for certain income tax liabilities for tax periods prior to and including the date of the Separation.

Under the Tax Sharing Agreement we entered into in connection with the Separation transaction, we are generally responsible for taxes attributable to our business and assets and FAFC is generally responsible for all taxes attributable to members of the FAFC group of companies or the assets, liabilities or businesses of the FAFC group of companies. Generally, any liabilities arising from adjustments to prior year (or partial year with respect to 2010) consolidated tax returns will be shared in proportion to each company's percentage of the tax liability for the relevant year (or partial year with respect to 2010), unless the adjustment is attributable to either party, in which case the adjustment will generally be for the account of such party. In addition to this potential liability associated with adjustments for prior periods, if FAFC were to fail to pay any tax liability it is required to pay under the Tax Sharing Agreement, we could be legally liable under applicable tax law for such liabilities and required to make additional tax payments. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of our agreed-upon share of tax liabilities.

If certain transactions, including internal transactions, undertaken in anticipation of the Separation are determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we, our stockholders that are subject to U.S. federal income tax and FAFC will incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

In connection with the Separation we received a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to the effect that, among other things, certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the Separation will qualify for favorable treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, and the contribution by us of certain assets of the financial services businesses to FAFC and the pro-rata distribution to our shareholders of the common stock of FAFC will, except for cash received in lieu of fractional shares, qualify as a tax-free transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, we received opinions of tax counsel to similar effect. The ruling and opinions relied on certain facts, assumptions, representations and undertakings from us and FAFC regarding the past and future conduct of the companies' respective businesses and other matters. If any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings is incorrect or not otherwise satisfied, we and our stockholders may not be able to rely on the ruling or the opinions of tax counsel and could be subject to significant tax liabilities. Notwithstanding the private letter ruling and opinions of tax counsel, the IRS could determine on audit that the Separation is taxable if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings were not correct or have been violated or if it disagrees with the conclusions in the opinions that were not covered by the private letter ruling, or for other reasons, including as a result of certain significant changes in the stock ownership of us or FAFC after the Separation. If the Separation is determined to be taxable for U.S. federal and

state income tax purposes, we and our stockholders that are subject to income tax could incur significant income tax liabilities.

In addition, under the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement, in the event a transaction were determined to be taxable and such determination were the result of actions taken after the Separation by us or FAFC, the party responsible for such failure would be responsible for all taxes imposed on us or FAFC as a result thereof.

Moreover, the Tax Sharing Agreement generally provides that each party thereto is responsible for any taxes imposed on the other party as a result of the failure of the distribution to qualify as a tax-free transaction under the Code if such failure is attributable to post-Separation actions taken by or in respect of the responsible party or its stockholders, regardless of when the actions occur after the Separation, and the other party consents to such actions or such party obtains a favorable letter ruling or opinion of tax counsel as described above.

22. In connection with the Separation, we entered into a number of agreements with FAFC setting forth rights and obligations of the parties post-Separation. In addition, certain provisions of these agreements provide protection to FAFC in the event of a change of control of us, which could reduce the likelihood of a potential change of control that our stockholders may consider favorable.

In connection with the Separation, we and FAFC entered into a number of agreements that set forth certain rights and obligations of the parties post-Separation, including the Separation and Distribution Agreement, the Tax Sharing Agreement, the Restrictive Covenants Agreement, certain transition services agreements and leases for our data center and former headquarters facilities in Santa Ana. We possess certain rights under those agreements, including without limitation indemnity rights from certain liabilities allocated to FAFC. The failure of FAFC to perform its obligations under the agreements could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, the Separation and Distribution Agreement gives FAFC the right to purchase the equity or assets of our entity or entities directly or indirectly owning the real property databases that we currently own upon the occurrence of certain triggering events. The triggering events include the direct or indirect purchase of the databases by a title insurance underwriter (or its affiliate) or an entity licensed as a title insurance underwriter, including a transaction where a title insurance underwriter (or its affiliate) acquires 25% or more of us. Such a triggering event also triggers the ability of FAFC to terminate our data center upon 30 days' notice. The purchase right expires June 1, 2020. Until the expiration of the purchase right, this provision could have the effect of limiting or discouraging an acquisition of us or preventing a change of control that our stockholders might consider favorable. Likewise, if a triggering event occurs, the loss of ownership of our real property database and our need to move our data center very abruptly could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business and results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, we did not issue any unregistered common shares.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table describes purchases by us of shares of our common stock which settled during each period set forth in the table below. Prices in column (a) include commissions. Purchases described in column (b) were made pursuant to our stock repurchase plan. In December 2013, the Board of Directors canceled all prior repurchase authorizations and established a new share repurchase authorization of up to \$350.0 million. As of March 31, 2014, we had \$299.9 million value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs. The stock repurchase plan has no expiration date.

Under our May 2011 credit agreement, our stock repurchase capacity is restricted to \$100.0 million per fiscal year, with the ability to undertake an additional amount of repurchases in such fiscal year provided that, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the stock repurchase, our senior secured leverage ratio does not exceed 2.25:1.0 or our total leverage ratio does not exceed 3.25:1.0. In addition, our stock repurchase capacity is limited by the restricted payments covenant in the indenture governing our 7.25% senior notes. While we continue to preserve the capacity to execute share repurchases under our existing share repurchase authorization, going forward we will consider the repurchase of shares of our common stock and retirement of outstanding debt on an opportunistic basis.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	(a) Average Price Paid per Share	(b) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1 to January 31, 2014	—		—	\$306,779,126
February 1 to February 28, 2014	—		—	\$306,779,126
March 1 to March 31, 2014	216,224	\$31.68	216,224	\$299,929,150
Total	216,224	\$31.68	216,224	

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities. None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures. Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information. None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

See Exhibit Index.

SIGNATURES

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

CoreLogic, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Anand Nallathambi
Anand Nallathambi
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Frank D. Martell
Frank D. Martell
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: April 29, 2014

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement by and among CoreLogic Acquisition Co. I, LLC, CoreLogic Acquisition Co. II, LLC, CoreLogic Acquisition Co. III, LLC, Property Data Holdings, Ltd., DataQuick Lending Solutions, Inc., Decision Insight Information Group S.à r.l., and solely with respect to, and as specified in, Sections 2.5, 2.7, 2.10(f), 5.7, 5.18, 5.21, 8.2(b), 8.7(b), and 9.15 of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, CoreLogic Solutions, LLC, and solely with respect to, and as specified in, Sections 5.4 and 5.7 of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, Property Data Holdings, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on July 5, 2013)*+
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CoreLogic, Inc., dated May 28, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on June 1, 2010).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of CoreLogic, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on March 5, 2014).
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ü
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ü
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 ü
32.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 ü
101	Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)ü

ü Included in this filing
 Schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The Company hereby agrees to furnish supplementally copies of any of the omitted schedules and exhibits upon request by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

+ This agreement contains representations and warranties by us or our subsidiaries. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the agreement and (i) has been qualified by disclosures made to such other parties, (ii) were made only as of the date of such agreement or such other date(s) as may be specified in such agreement and are subject to more recent developments, which may not be fully reflected in our public disclosures, (iii) may reflect the allocation of risk among the parties to such agreement and (iv) may apply materiality standards different from what may be viewed as material to investors. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs at the date hereof and should not be relied upon.

