

CORELOGIC, INC.
Form 10-Q
October 26, 2016

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 September 30, 2016

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 95-1068610
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

40 Pacifica, Irvine, California 92618-7471
(Address of principal executive offices) (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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T

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(§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

On October 20, 2016 there were 86,366,935 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)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 79,015	\$ 99,090
Marketable securities	21,819	22,709
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8,011 and \$6,212 as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)	283,145	240,988
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	58,194	45,882
Income tax receivable	2,753	37,029
Deferred income tax assets, current	—	95,887
Assets of discontinued operations	681	681
Total current assets	445,607	542,266
Property and equipment, net	443,589	375,654
Goodwill, net	2,109,944	1,881,547
Other intangible assets, net	494,758	352,148
Capitalized data and database costs, net	333,058	327,841
Investment in affiliates, net	65,347	69,205
Deferred income tax assets, long-term	2,180	2,219
Restricted cash	8,936	10,926
Other assets	108,156	111,910
Total assets	\$ 4,011,575	\$ 3,673,716
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 180,928	\$ 158,213
Accrued salaries and benefits	98,389	117,187
Deferred revenue, current	285,221	269,071
Mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	18,981
Current portion of long-term debt	87,484	48,497
Liabilities of discontinued operations	3,859	2,527
Total current liabilities	655,881	614,476
Long-term debt, net of current	1,527,224	1,288,177
Deferred revenue, net of current	468,666	448,819
Deferred income tax liabilities, long term	109,667	107,249
Other liabilities	169,518	165,505
Total liabilities	2,930,956	2,624,226
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; 86,362 and 88,228 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	471,679	551,206
Retained earnings	721,366	618,399
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(112,427) (120,116)

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Total stockholders' equity	1,080,619	1,049,490
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,011,575	\$ 3,673,716

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 September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating revenues	\$523,896	\$386,439	\$1,477,644	\$1,137,224
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	275,469	192,838	785,578	568,125
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119,105	91,241	346,984	283,517
Depreciation and amortization	44,498	36,440	127,433	109,689
Total operating expenses	439,072	320,519	1,259,995	961,331
Operating income	84,824	65,920	217,649	175,893
Interest expense:				
Interest income	736	645	1,921	2,985
Interest expense	14,448	17,207	47,128	48,522
Total interest expense, net	(13,712)	(16,562)	(45,207)	(45,537)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt and other, net	(19,795)	(2,448)	(17,088)	(3,494)
Income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and income taxes	51,317	46,910	155,354	126,862
Provision for income taxes	15,922	21,765	51,984	47,387
Income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates	35,395	25,145	103,370	79,475
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax	607	3,497	595	11,931
Net income from continuing operations	36,002	28,642	103,965	91,406
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(936)	(117)	(998)	(445)
Net income	35,066	28,525	102,967	90,961
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	357	—	823
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$35,066	\$28,168	\$102,967	\$90,138
Amounts attributable to CoreLogic stockholders:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$36,002	\$28,285	\$103,965	\$90,583
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(936)	(117)	(998)	(445)
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$35,066	\$28,168	\$102,967	\$90,138
Basic income per share:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$0.41	\$0.32	\$1.18	\$1.01
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	—
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$0.40	\$0.32	\$1.17	\$1.01
Diluted income per share:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$0.40	\$0.31	\$1.16	\$1.00
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	—
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$0.39	\$0.31	\$1.15	\$1.00
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	87,584	88,719	88,141	89,374
Diluted	89,188	90,154	89,701	90,741

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		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
Net income	\$35,066	\$28,525	\$102,967	\$90,961
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Market value adjustments to marketable securities, net of tax	(463)	(733)	(550)	216
Market value adjustments on interest rate swap, net of tax	365	(2,043)	(2,673)	(3,110)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	5,922	(23,934)	11,232	(45,080)
Supplemental benefit plans adjustments, net of tax	(107)	(98)	(320)	(293)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	5,717	(26,808)	7,689	(48,267)
Comprehensive income	40,783	1,717	110,656	42,694
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	357	—	823
Comprehensive income attributable to CoreLogic	\$40,783	\$1,360	\$110,656	\$41,871

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

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

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(in thousands)	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 102,967	\$ 90,961
Less: Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(998)	(445)
Net income from continuing operations	103,965	91,406
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	127,433	109,689
Amortization of debt issuance costs	4,333	4,936
Provision for bad debt and claim losses	11,064	6,328
Share-based compensation	29,859	26,419
Excess tax benefit related to stock options	(2,352)	(6,284)
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of taxes	(595)	(11,931)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(21)	(91)
Deferred income tax	10,283	(1,713)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt and other, net	17,088	3,494
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(36,737)	(23,570)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8,671)	3,420
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(3,393)	(8,392)
Deferred revenue	35,814	56,373
Income taxes	32,981	2,072
Dividends received from investments in affiliates	8,773	26,516
Other assets and other liabilities	(12,550)	(19,008)
Net cash provided by operating activities - continuing operations	317,274	259,664
Net cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	(468)	(7,584)
Total cash provided by operating activities	\$ 316,806	\$ 252,080
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	\$(18,023)	\$—
Purchases of property and equipment	(35,156)	(30,009)
Purchases of capitalized data and other intangible assets	(27,212)	(27,706)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(396,816)	(119,346)
Purchases of investments	(3,366)	(3,748)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	21	94
Proceeds from sale of investments	2,451	—
Change in restricted cash	1,990	1,496
Net cash used in investing activities - continuing operations	(476,111)	(179,219)
Net cash provided by investing activities - discontinued operations	—	—
Total cash used in investing activities	\$(476,111)	\$(179,219)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	\$ 915,000	\$ 114,375
Debt issuance costs	(6,314)	(6,452)
Repayment of long-term debt	(647,286)	(46,999)

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Debt extinguishment premium	(14,246)	—
Proceeds from issuance of shares in connection with share-based compensation	13,119	19,554
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements	(9,544)	(14,425)
Shares repurchased and retired	(112,961)	(97,430)
Excess tax benefit related to stock options	2,352	6,284
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities - continuing operations	140,120	(25,093)
Net cash provided by financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—
Total cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	\$140,120	\$(25,093)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	(890)	6,757
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(20,075)	54,525
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	99,090	104,677
Less: Change in cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations	(468)	(7,584)
Plus: Cash swept to discontinued operations	(468)	(8,118)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$79,015	\$158,668
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$45,075	\$40,968
Cash paid for income taxes	\$12,633	\$40,946
Cash refunds from income taxes	\$489	\$3,559
Non-cash investing activities:		
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$4,105	\$5,353

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

CoreLogic, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholder's 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, 2015	88,228	\$ 1	\$551,206	\$618,399	\$ (120,116)	\$1,049,490
Net income	—	—	—	102,967	—	102,967
Shares issued in connection with share-based compensation	1,033	—	13,119	—	—	13,119
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements	—	—	(9,544)	—	—	(9,544)
Share-based compensation	—	—	29,859	—	—	29,859
Shares repurchased and retired	(2,899)	—	(112,961)	—	—	(112,961)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	7,689	7,689
Balance as of September 30, 2016	86,362	\$ 1	\$471,679	\$721,366	\$ (112,427)	\$1,080,619

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 solutions provider operating 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, work flow technology, advisory and managed solutions. Clients rely on us to help identify and manage growth opportunities, improve performance and mitigate risk.

Our condensed consolidated financial information included in this report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP") for interim financial information pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). 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 2015 year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. Interim financial information does 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, 2015.

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.

Client Concentration

We generate the majority of our revenues from clients with operations in the U.S. residential real estate, mortgage origination and mortgage servicing markets. Approximately 41.2% and 30.3% of our operating revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and approximately 41.6% and 32.7% of our operating revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were generated from our top ten clients, who consist of the largest U.S. mortgage originators and servicers. Two of our clients accounted for approximately 14.6% and 11.3% of our operating revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2016, and approximately 14.6% and 11.5% of our operating revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. No client accounted for 10.0% or more of our operating revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015.

Out-of-Period Adjustment

During the first quarter of 2015, we identified an error which overstated our interest expense by \$5.2 million (\$3.1 million, net of tax), reflected within continuing operations, for the year ended December 31, 2014. We recorded an out-of-period adjustment to correct the error in the quarter ended March 31, 2015, which increased basic and diluted net income per share by \$0.03. We assessed the materiality of this error and concluded the error was not material to the results of operations or financial condition for the prior annual or interim periods.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	2016	2015
Cumulative foreign currency translation	\$(103,195)	\$(114,427)
Cumulative supplemental benefit plans	(3,860)	(3,540)
Net unrecognized losses on interest rate swap	(5,372)	(2,699)
Net unrealized gains on marketable securities	—	550
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(112,427)	\$(120,116)

Marketable Securities

Debt securities are carried at fair value and consist primarily of investments in obligations of various corporations and mortgage-backed securities. Equity securities are carried at fair value and consist primarily of investments in marketable common and preferred stock. We classify our publicly traded debt and equity securities as available-for-sale and carry them at fair value with unrealized gains or losses classified as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our marketable securities consist primarily of investments in preferred stock of \$21.8 million and \$22.7 million, respectively. There were no gains or losses recognized on sales of marketable securities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

Mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests for which there is a contractual requirement to purchase the interest are included as a liability of NZD\$27.8 million, or \$19.0 million, in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015. In January 2016, we acquired the remaining 40.0% interest in New Zealand-based Property IQ Ltd. ("PIQ") and settled the mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interest. As a result, there was no mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interest balance as of September 30, 2016. See Note 13 - Acquisitions for further discussion.

Tax Escrow Disbursement Arrangements

We administer tax escrow disbursements as a service to our clients in connection with our property tax processing solutions. These deposits are maintained in segregated accounts for the benefit of our clients. Tax escrow deposits totaled \$1.3 billion as of September 30, 2016 and \$340.3 million as of December 31, 2015. Because these deposits are held on behalf of our clients, they are not our funds and, therefore, are not included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

These deposits generally remain in the accounts for a period of two to five business days. We earn interest income or earnings credits from these deposits and bear the cost of bank-related fees.

Under our contracts with our clients, if we make a payment in error or fail to pay a taxing authority when a payment is due, we could be held liable to our clients for all or part of the financial loss they suffer as a result of our act or omission. We maintained claim reserves relating to incorrect disposition of assets of \$20.0 million and \$21.2 million as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which is reflected in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as a component of other liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance on eight specific cash flow classification issues that were either unclear or where no specific guidance was provided. The specific issues include i) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs; ii) settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments; iii) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination; iv) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims; v) proceeds from the settlement of company-owned life insurance; vi) distributions received from equity method investees; vii) beneficial interests in securitization transactions; and, viii) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted. We have elected early adoption and the guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance for accounting of credit losses affecting the impairment model for most financial assets and certain other instruments. Entities will be required to use a new forward-looking current expected credit loss model for trade and other receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities, loans and other instruments, which will generally lead to an earlier recognition of loss allowances. Entities will recognize losses on available-for-sale debt securities as allowances rather than a reduction in amortized cost of the security while the measurement process of this loss does not change. Disclosure requirements are expanded regarding an entity's assumptions, models and methods of estimations of the allowance. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted but we do not anticipate electing early adoption. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance to simplify some provisions in stock compensation accounting. The accounting for income taxes requires all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies to be recognized through income tax expense. The statement of cash flows presentation of excess tax benefits should be classified with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity. An entity may also make an entity-wide election to either continue estimating the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for forfeitures as they occur. The requirements to qualify for equity classification permits tax withholding up to the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions. Lastly, payments of cash by an employer for tax-withholding purposes, when directly withholding shares, are classified as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted but we do not anticipate electing early adoption. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance on equity method accounting related to joint venture investments. The standard eliminates the requirement to retroactively adopt the equity method of accounting as a result of an increase in the level of ownership or degree of influence related to an investment. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted but we do not anticipate electing early adoption. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance on derivatives and hedging. The standard clarifies the four-step decision sequence required for assessing whether contingent put and call options that can speed up the payment for a debt instrument's principal are clearly and closely related to the debt to which they are attached. The standard also clarifies that provided all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met, a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument does not in itself disqualify designation of the hedge. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted but we do not anticipate electing early adoption. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance on lease accounting. The standard requires all leases in excess of 12-months to be recognized on the balance sheet as lease assets and lease liabilities. The recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee have not changed significantly from prior GAAP. For operating leases, a lessee is required to i) recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payment, ii) recognize a single lease cost over the lease term generally on a straight-line basis, and iii) classify all cash payments within operating activities on the cash flow statement. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted but we do not anticipate electing early adoption. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance on accounting for equity investments and financial liabilities. The standard does not apply to equity method investments or investments in consolidated subsidiaries. The update provides that equity investments with readily determinable values be measured at fair value and changes in the fair value flow through net income. These changes historically have run through other comprehensive income. Equity investments without readily determinable fair values have the option to be measured at fair value or at cost adjusted for changes in observable prices minus impairment. Changes in either method are also recognized in net income. The standard requires a qualitative assessment of impairment indicators at each reporting period. For financial liabilities, entities that elect the fair value option must recognize the change in fair value attributable to instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than net income. Lastly, regarding deferred tax assets, the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset will need to be assessed related to available-for-sale debt securities. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier adoption is permitted but we do not anticipate electing early adoption. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued guidance which requires all deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as any related valuation allowance, to be classified as non-current on the balance sheet. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years and earlier adoption is permitted. As of March 31, 2016, we elected early adoption on a prospective basis and, as of September 30, 2016, we presented \$2.2 million of deferred income tax assets, long term and \$109.7 million of deferred income tax liabilities, long term in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Note 2 – Investment in Affiliates, Net

Investments in affiliates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting when 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.

One of our subsidiaries previously owned a 50.1% interest in RELS LLC ("RELS"), a provider of appraisals and appraisal management services used in connection with mortgage loan originations. This investment contributed 80.2% and 83.5% of our total equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. We acquired the remaining interest in RELS in December 2015. See Note 13 - Acquisitions for further discussion. The following summarizes the financial information for this investment (assuming 100% ownership interest):

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015
Statements of income		
Total revenues	\$ 62,503	\$ 190,707
Expenses and other	53,442	158,509
Net income attributable to RELS LLC	\$ 9,061	\$ 32,198
CoreLogic equity in earnings of affiliate	\$ 4,540	\$ 16,131

We recorded equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax of \$0.6 million and \$3.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax of \$0.6 million and \$11.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded \$2.5 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, of operating revenues and \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, of operating expenses related to our investment in affiliates. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded \$7.7 million and \$14.2 million, respectively, of operating revenues and \$8.4 million and \$9.7 million, respectively, of operating expenses related to our investment in affiliates.

Note 3 - Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consists of the following:

(in thousands)	2016	2015
Land	\$7,476	\$4,000

Buildings	6,293	111
Furniture and equipment	62,062	62,140
Capitalized software	874,871	759,925
Leasehold improvements	29,815	29,038
	980,517	855,214
Less accumulated depreciation	(536,928)	(479,560)
Property and equipment, net	\$443,589	\$375,654

Depreciation expense for property and equipment was approximately \$21.1 million and \$18.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$61.7 million and \$56.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Note 4 – Goodwill, Net

A reconciliation of the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and accumulated impairment losses, by operating segment and reporting unit, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, is as follows:

(in thousands)	PI	RMW	Consolidated
Balance as of January 1, 2016			
Goodwill	\$963,680	\$925,392	\$1,889,072
Accumulated impairment losses	(600)	(6,925)	(7,525)
Goodwill, net	963,080	918,467	1,881,547
Acquisitions	219,427	—	219,427
Translation adjustments	8,970	—	8,970
Balance as of September 30, 2016			
Goodwill, net	\$1,191,477	\$918,467	\$2,109,944

In connection with the acquisition of FNC, Inc. ("FNC"), we recorded \$218.3 million of goodwill within our Property Intelligence ("PI") reporting unit for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Further, we recorded \$1.2 million of goodwill, within our PI reporting unit, related to an acquisition that was not significant. See Note 13 - Acquisitions for additional information.

Note 5 – Other Intangible Assets, Net

Other intangible assets, net consist of the following:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Client lists	\$640,612	\$(249,639)	\$390,973	\$496,192	\$(219,887)	\$276,305
Non-compete agreements	28,110	(10,045)	18,065	9,302	(7,983)	1,319
Trade names and licenses	121,717	(35,997)	85,720	102,297	(27,773)	74,524
	\$790,439	\$(295,681)	\$494,758	\$607,791	\$(255,643)	\$352,148

Amortization expense for other intangible assets, net was \$13.9 million and \$9.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$38.8 million and \$28.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Estimated amortization expense for other intangible assets, net is as follows:

(in thousands)	
Remainder of 2016	\$14,119
2017	55,986
2018	55,182
2019	52,986
2020	50,602
Thereafter	265,883

\$494,758

Note 6 – Long-Term Debt

Our long-term debt consists of the following:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross	Debt Issuance Costs	Net	Gross	Debt Issuance Costs	Net
Bank debt:						
Term loan facility borrowings due April 2020, weighted-average interest rate of 2.25% and 1.96% as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	\$1,315,313	\$(13,479)	\$1,301,834	\$828,750	\$(9,720)	\$819,030
Revolving line of credit borrowings due April 2020, weighted-average interest rate of 2.24% and 1.96% as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	255,000	(5,150)	249,850	75,000	(6,262)	68,738
Notes:						
7.25% senior notes due June 2021	—	—	—	393,000	(11,121)	381,879
7.55% senior debentures due April 2028	59,645	(217)	59,428	59,645	(231)	59,414
Acquisition-related note:						
Non-interest bearing acquisition note, \$5.0 million installment due March 2016	—	—	—	4,924	—	4,924
Other debt:						
Various debt instruments with maturities through 2019	3,596	—	3,596	2,689	—	2,689
Total long-term debt	1,633,554	(18,846)	1,614,708	1,364,008	(27,334)	1,336,674
Less current portion of long-term debt	87,484	—	87,484	48,497	—	48,497
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$1,546,070	\$(18,846)	\$1,527,224	\$1,315,511	\$(27,334)	\$1,288,177

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we have recorded \$2.4 million and \$3.6 million of accrued interest expense on our debt-related instruments.

Senior Notes

In May 2011, we issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.25% senior notes due 2021 (the "Notes"). In July 2016, we completed the redemption of all outstanding balances under the Notes, which included a premium on debt extinguishment payment in the amount of \$14.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Credit Agreement

In July 2016, we amended and restated our senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and other financial institutions. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$1.3 billion term loan facility (the "Term Facility") and a \$550.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). The Term Facility matures and the Revolving Facility expires in April 2020. 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 request that the lenders increase the Term Facility by up to \$225.0 million in the aggregate; however, the lenders are not obligated to do so.

The loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest, at our election, at (i) the Alternate Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus the Applicable Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) or (ii) the London interbank offering rate for Eurocurrency borrowings, adjusted for statutory reserves, plus the Applicable Rate. The initial Applicable Rate for Alternate Base Rate borrowings is 0.75% and for Adjusted Eurocurrency Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) borrowings is 1.75%. Starting with the full fiscal quarter after the closing date, the Applicable Rate will vary depending on our leverage ratio. The minimum Applicable Rate for Alternate Base Rate borrowings will be 0.25% and the maximum will be 1.00%. The minimum Applicable Rate for Adjusted Eurocurrency Rate borrowings will be 1.25% and the maximum will be 2.00%. The Credit

Agreement also requires us to pay commitment fees for the unused portion of the Revolving Facility, which will be a minimum of 0.25% and a maximum of 0.40%, depending on our leverage ratio.

The Credit Agreement provides that loans under the Term Facility must be repaid in quarterly installments, commencing in September 2016 and continuing on each three-month anniversary thereafter in an amount equal to \$17.2 million for the first four quarterly payments, \$34.4 million for the next four quarterly payments and \$51.6 million for each quarterly payment thereafter through March 2020. The outstanding balance of the Term Facility will be due in April 2020.

The Credit Agreement contains financial maintenance covenants, including a (i) maximum total leverage ratio not to exceed 4.50 to 1.00 (stepped down to 4.25 to 1.00 starting with the fiscal quarter ending June 2017, with a further step down to 3.75 to 1.00 starting with the fiscal quarter ending June 2018 and stepped down to 3.50 to 1.00 starting with the fiscal quarter ending June 2019) and (ii) a minimum interest coverage ratio of not less than 3.00 to 1.00. See Note 13 - Acquisitions for further discussion.

At September 30, 2016, we had borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility of \$295.0 million and we were in compliance with all of our covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Debt Issuance Costs

In connection with the amendment and restatement of the Credit Agreement, we incurred approximately \$6.3 million of debt issuance costs of which \$0.3 million were expensed in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. We capitalized the remaining \$6.0 million of debt issuance costs within long-term debt, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets, and will amortize these costs over the term of the Credit Agreement. We had unamortized costs of \$14.0 million related to previously recorded debt issuance costs, which we will amortize over the term of the Credit Agreement. In connection with the redemption of the Notes in July 2016, we wrote-off \$10.2 million of unamortized debt issuance costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded \$6.5 million of debt issuance costs of which \$0.4 million were expensed in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations and we capitalized the remaining \$6.1 million of debt issuance costs within long-term debt, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. Further, we wrote-off \$1.6 million of unamortized debt issuance costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

7.55% Senior Debentures

In April 1998, we issued \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.55% senior debentures due 2028. In April 2010, in anticipation of 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 ("Separation"), we commenced a cash tender offer for these debentures and also solicited consent from the holders thereof to expressly affirm that the Separation would not conflict with the terms of the debentures. See Note 12 - Litigation and Regulatory Contingencies for further discussion on the Separation. In April 2010, we announced that valid consents were tendered representing over 50.0% of the outstanding debentures. Accordingly, we received the requisite approvals from debenture holders and amended the related indentures. The indentures governing these debentures, as amended, contain limited restrictions on the Company.

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into amortizing interest rate swaps ("Swaps") in order to convert a portion of our interest rate exposure on the Term Facility floating rate borrowings from variable to fixed. In August 2016, we entered into Swaps which became effective in September 2016 and terminate in April 2020. The Swaps entered in August 2016 are for an initial notional balance of \$500.0 million, with a fixed interest rate of 1.03%, and amortize quarterly by \$25.0 million through December 2018, with a notional step up of \$100.0 million in March 2019, continued quarterly amortization of \$25.0 million through April 2020, and a remaining notional amount of \$275.0 million. In May 2014, we entered into Swaps which became effective in December 2014 and terminate in March 2019. The Swaps entered in May 2014 are for an initial notional balance of \$500.0 million, with a fixed interest rate of 1.57%, and amortize quarterly by \$12.5 million through December 31, 2017 and \$25.0 million through December 31, 2018, with a remaining notional amount of \$250.0 million.

We have designated the Swaps as cash flow hedges. The estimated fair value of these cash flow hedges resulted in a liability of \$8.7 million and \$4.4 million as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which is included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as a component of other liabilities.

Unrealized losses of \$0.4 million (net of \$0.2 million in deferred taxes) and unrealized losses of \$2.0 million (net of \$1.3 million in deferred taxes) for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and unrealized losses of \$2.7 million (net of \$1.7 million in deferred taxes) and \$3.1 million (net of \$1.9 million in deferred taxes) for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were recognized in other comprehensive (loss)/income related to the Swaps.

Note 7 – Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for income taxes as a percentage of income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and income taxes was 31.0% and 46.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and 33.5% and 37.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

For the three months ended September 30, 2016, when compared to 2015, the decrease in the effective income tax rate was primarily attributable to current year favorable rate reductions related to foreign tax rate differentials, permanent enactment of the federal research credit subsequent to September 30, 2015 and a reduction in the contingent consideration recorded in connection with the acquisition of FNC. The prior year rate was unfavorably impacted by unbenefited foreign losses in tax jurisdictions with tax rates lower than the U.S. and a decrease in foreign tax credits.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, when compared to 2015, the decrease in the effective income tax rate was due to current year favorable rate reductions related to foreign tax rate differentials, permanent enactment of the federal research credit subsequent to September 30, 2015 and a reduction in the contingent consideration recorded in connection with the acquisition of FNC. The current year favorable rate reductions were partially offset by prior year non-recurring favorable discrete items related to release of a foreign valuation allowance and a reduction in foreign uncertain tax benefits due to statute of limitations expiration.

Income taxes included in equity in earnings of affiliates were \$0.5 million and \$2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$0.9 million and \$7.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the purpose of segment reporting, these amounts are included in corporate and therefore not reflected in our reportable segments.

We are currently under examination for the years 2005 to 2011 by the U.S. federal and various state taxing authorities. It is reasonably possible the amount of unrecognized tax benefit with respect to certain unrecognized tax positions could significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months. We estimate the unrecognized tax benefit could decrease by up to \$21.5 million within the next twelve months. The estimated change is primarily related to IRS audits, subject to the FAFC indemnification, and may have minimal impact to net income. See Note 12 - Litigation and Regulatory Contingencies for further discussion on FAFC.

Note 8 – Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of net income per share:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Numerator for basic and diluted net income per share:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$36,002	\$28,285	\$103,965	\$90,583
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(936)	(117)	(998)	(445)
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$35,066	\$28,168	\$102,967	\$90,138
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares for basic income per share	87,584	88,719	88,141	89,374
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units	1,604	1,435	1,560	1,367
Weighted-average shares for diluted income per share	89,188	90,154	89,701	90,741
Income per share				
Basic:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$0.41	\$0.32	\$1.18	\$1.01
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	—
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$0.40	\$0.32	\$1.17	\$1.01
Diluted:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$0.40	\$0.31	\$1.16	\$1.00
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	—
Net income attributable to CoreLogic	\$0.39	\$0.31	\$1.15	\$1.00

The dilutive effect of stock-based compensation awards has been calculated using the treasury-stock method. For both the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no anti-dilutive common shares. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, an aggregate of less than 0.1 million and 0.3 million of stock options, respectively, were excluded from the weighted-average diluted common shares outstanding due to their anti-dilutive effect.

Note 9 – 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.

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Restricted cash

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

Marketable securities

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

Contingent consideration

The fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation model, which relies on significant assumption and estimates including discount rates and future market conditions, among others.

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 was estimated based on market-value quotes received from the counterparties to the agreements.

The fair values of our financial instruments as of September 30, 2016 are presented in the following table:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$79,015	\$—	\$—	\$79,015
Restricted cash	—	8,936	—	8,936
Marketable securities	21,819	—	—	21,819
Total Financial Assets	\$100,834	\$8,936	\$—	\$109,770
Financial Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$—	\$—	\$4,900	\$4,900
Total debt	—	1,643,235	—	1,643,235
Total Financial Liabilities	\$—	\$1,643,235	\$4,900	\$1,648,135
Derivatives:				
Liability for interest rate swap agreements	\$—	\$8,699	\$—	\$8,699

The fair values of our financial instruments as of December 31, 2015 are presented in the following table:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using		Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$99,090	\$—	\$99,090
Restricted cash	—	10,926	10,926
Marketable securities	22,709	—	22,709
Total Financial Assets	\$121,799	\$10,926	\$132,725
Financial Liabilities:			
Total debt	\$—	\$1,315,473	\$1,315,473
Derivatives:			
Liability for interest rate swap agreements	\$—	\$4,370	\$4,370

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 securities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. In connection with the contingent consideration, we recorded gains of \$4.0 million and \$3.1 million in our condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

Note 10 – Stock-Based Compensation

We currently issue equity awards under the Amended and Restated CoreLogic, Inc. 2011 Performance Incentive Plan, which was initially approved by our stockholders at our Annual Meeting held on May 19, 2011 with an amendment and restatement approved by our stockholders at our Annual Meeting held on July 29, 2014 (the “Plan”). The Plan includes the ability to grant restricted stock unit (“RSUs”), performance-based stock units (“PBRsUs”) and stock options. The Plan provides for up to 21,909,000 shares of the Company's common stock to be available for award grants. Prior to the approval of the Plan, we issued share-based awards under the CoreLogic, Inc. 2006 Incentive Plan.

We primarily utilize RSUs and PBRsUs 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 nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we awarded 967,826 and 943,486 RSUs, respectively, with an estimated grant-date fair value of \$33.7 million and \$33.3 million, respectively. The majority of the RSU awards will vest ratably over three years from their grant date.

RSU activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

(in thousands, except weighted-average fair value prices)	Number Weighted-Average	
	of Shares	Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2015	1,537	\$ 32.92
RSUs granted	968	\$ 34.78
RSUs vested	(755)	\$ 32.34

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RSUs forfeited	(96)	\$ 34.39
Unvested RSUs outstanding at September 30, 2016	1,654	\$ 34.18

As of September 30, 2016, there was \$36.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years. The fair value of RSUs is based on the market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we awarded 285,475 and 222,788 PBRsUs, respectively, with an estimated grant-date fair value of \$10.1 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. These awards are subject to service-based, performance-based and market-based vesting conditions. For the majority of the PBRsUs awarded during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the performance period is from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018 and the performance metric is adjusted earnings per share and market-based conditions. Subject to satisfaction of the performance criteria, the majority of the 2016 awards will vest on December 31, 2018. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the awards included 111,598 PBRsUs issued in conjunction with acquisitions. The performance metric is total revenue with the performance period through December 31, 2018.

The performance period for the PBRsUs awarded during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 is from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2017 and the performance metric is adjusted earnings per share and market-based conditions. Subject to satisfaction of the performance criteria, the majority of the 2015 awards will vest on December 31, 2017.

The fair values of the 2016 and 2015 awards were estimated using Monte-Carlo simulation with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015			
Expected dividend yield	—	%	—	%
Risk-free interest rate ⁽¹⁾	0.99	%	0.93	%
Expected volatility ⁽²⁾	25.12	%	24.01	%
Average total stockholder return ⁽²⁾	1.48	%	8.37	%

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

(2) The expected volatility and average total stockholder return are measures 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 nine months ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

(in thousands, except weighted-average fair value prices)	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested PBRsUs outstanding at December 31, 2015	659	\$ 29.15
PBRsUs granted	285	\$ 35.39
PBRsUs vested	(94)	\$ 26.49
PBRsUs forfeited	(112)	\$ 22.37
Unvested PBRsUs outstanding at September 30, 2016	738	\$ 34.13

As of September 30, 2016, there was \$20.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested PBRsUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.9 years. The fair value of PBRsUs is based on the market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

Stock Options

Prior to 2015, we issued stock options as incentive compensation for certain employees. Option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 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, 2015	1,826	\$ 21.33		
Options granted	—	\$ —		
Options exercised	(313)	\$ 21.72		
Options canceled	(1)	\$ 30.52		
Options outstanding at September 30, 2016	1,512	\$ 21.24	4.8	\$ 27,152
Options vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2016	1,509	\$ 21.23	4.8	\$ 27,141
Options exercisable at September 30, 2016	1,440	\$ 20.72	4.7	\$ 26,645

As of September 30, 2016, there was \$0.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 6 months.

The intrinsic value of options exercised was \$4.4 million and \$8.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This intrinsic value represents the difference between the fair market value of our 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 estimated fair value of the discount during each offering period.

The following table sets forth the stock-based compensation expense recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
RSUs	\$6,209	\$5,699	\$19,757	\$18,532
PBRsUs	3,766	1,433	8,312	5,485
Stock options	213	443	813	1,480
Employee stock purchase plan	352	305	977	922
	\$10,540	\$7,880	\$29,859	\$26,419

The above includes \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million of stock-based compensation expense within cost of services in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$3.6 million and \$2.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Note 11 - Commitments

Lease Commitments

We lease certain office facilities, automobiles and equipment under operating leases, which, for the most part, are renewable. The majority of these leases also provide that the Company will pay insurance and taxes.

Future minimum rental payments under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of September 30, 2016 are as follows:

(in thousands)

Remaining 2016	\$8,216
2017	21,983
2018	21,072
2019	19,790
2020	16,862
Thereafter	82,144
	\$ 170,067

Total rental expenses for all operating leases and month-to-month rentals were \$5.8 million and \$4.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively, and \$15.1 million and \$13.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively.

Operational Commitments

In August 2011, an affiliate of Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation ("Cognizant") acquired CoreLogic India Global Services Private Limited, our India-based captive operations ("CoreLogic India"). The purchase price for CoreLogic India was \$50.0 million in cash before working capital adjustments. As part of the transaction, we entered into a Master Professional Services Agreement ("Services Agreement") and supplement ("Supplement") with Cognizant under which Cognizant will provide a range of business process and information technology services to us. The Supplement has an initial term of seven years and we have the unilateral right to extend the term for up to three one-year periods. During the first five years of the agreement, we are subject to a net total minimum commitment of approximately \$303.5 million, plus applicable inflation adjustments. In connection with the sale, we recorded \$27.1 million of deferred gain on sale which was recognized to income over five years. As of September 30, 2016, the remaining minimum commitment totaled \$9.1 million.

Note 12 – Litigation and Regulatory Contingencies

We have been named in various lawsuits and 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 be incurred. The ability to predict the ultimate outcome of such matters involves judgments, estimates and inherent uncertainties. The actual outcome of such matters could differ materially from management's estimates. We record expenses for legal fees as incurred.

Separation

Following 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 (the "Separation and Distribution Agreement"), 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. At September 30, 2016, 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 April 2016, we completed the acquisition of FNC for up to \$475.0 million, with \$400.0 million in cash paid at closing, subject to certain closing adjustments, and up to \$75.0 million to be paid in cash in 2018, contingent upon the achievement of certain revenue targets in fiscal 2017. We fair-valued the contingent payment using the Monte Carlo simulation model and initially recorded \$8.0 million as contingent consideration. The contingent payment is fair-valued quarterly and changes are recorded within our condensed consolidated statement of operations. See Note 9 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments for further discussion. FNC is a leading provider of real estate collateral information technology and solutions that automates property appraisal ordering, tracking, documentation and review for lender compliance with government regulations and is included as a component of our PI reporting segment. The acquisition continues to expand our property valuation capabilities. 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. The purchase price allocation is subject to change based on our final determination of fair value in connection with intangible assets and working capital matters. We preliminarily recorded a deferred tax liability of \$90.3 million, property and equipment of \$79.8 million with an estimated average life of 12 years, customer lists of \$141.8 million with an estimated average life of 16 years, trade names of \$15.9 million with an estimated average life of 19 years, non-compete agreements of \$18.8 million with an estimated average life of 5 years, other intangibles of \$2.9 million with an estimated average life of 10 years and goodwill of \$218.3 million. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, goodwill was increased by approximately \$6.8 million from the initial amount recorded in the second quarter of 2016, as a result of a change in purchase price allocation for certain working capital and tax adjustments. This business combination did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In January 2016, we completed the acquisition of the remaining 40% mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interest in PIQ for NZD \$27.8 million, or \$19.0 million, and settled the mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interest. PIQ is included as a component of our PI reporting segment.

In December 2015, we completed the acquisition of the remaining interest in RELS for approximately \$65.0 million and recorded an investment gain of approximately \$34.3 million due to the step-up in fair value on the previously held 50.1% interest, which is included in gain on investment and other, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. RELS is included as a component of our PI reporting segment. The acquisition of RELS expands our real estate asset valuation and appraisal solutions in connection with loan originations. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using a variety of valuation techniques including a discounted cash flow analysis, which included significant unobservable inputs. The purchase price allocation is

subject to change based on our final determination of fair value in connection with intangible assets and working capital matters. We preliminarily recorded property and equipment of \$27.0 million with an estimated average life of 10 years, customer lists of \$48.4 million with an estimated average life of 10 years, other intangibles of \$5.0 million with an estimated average life of 10 years and goodwill of \$23.1 million, of which \$11.5 million is deductible for tax purposes. This business combination did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In October 2015, we completed the acquisition of Cordell Information Pty Limited ("Cordell") for AUD\$70.0 million, or \$49.1 million, subject to working capital adjustments, which is included as a component of our PI reporting segment. The acquisition of Cordell further expands our property information capabilities in Australia. 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. The purchase price allocation is subject to change based on our final determination of fair value in connection with intangible assets and working capital matters. We preliminarily recorded

property and equipment of \$14.3 million with an estimated average life of 10 years, customer lists of \$5.5 million with an estimated average life of 8 years, trade names of \$0.6 million with an estimated average life of 4 years and goodwill of \$31.9 million, which is fully deductible for tax purposes. This business combination did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In September 2015, we completed the acquisition of LandSafe Appraisal Services, Inc. for \$122.0 million, subject to working capital adjustments, which is included as a component of our PI reporting segment. The acquisition builds on our longstanding strategic relationship with a key client and continues to expand our property valuation capabilities. 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. We recorded customer lists of \$53.4 million with an estimated average life of 10 years, other intangibles of \$4.3 million with an estimated average life of 10 years and goodwill of \$64.6 million, which is fully deductible for tax purposes. This business combination did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

We incurred \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million of acquisition-related costs within selling, general and administrative expenses on our consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$7.5 million and \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Note 14 – Discontinued Operations

In September 2014, we completed the sale of our collateral solutions and field services businesses, which were included in the former reporting segment Asset Management and Processing Solutions ("AMPS"), for total consideration of \$29.1 million, subject to working capital adjustments. In September 2012, we completed the wind down of our consumer services business and our then-owned appraisal management company business, which were included in our PI and Risk Management and Workflow ("RMW") segments, respectively. In September 2011, we closed our marketing services business, which was included in our PI segment. In December 2010, we completed the sale of our Employer and Litigation Services businesses ("ELI"). Each of these businesses is reflected in our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations.

In connection with previous divestitures, we retain the prospect of contingent liabilities for indemnification obligations or breaches of representations or warranties. With respect to one such divestiture, a jury recently returned an unfavorable verdict against a discontinued operating unit that, if upheld on appeal, could result in the reasonable possibility of indemnification exposure up to \$16.0 million. We do not consider this outcome to be probable and intend to vigorously assert our contractual and other rights, including to pursue an appeal to eliminate or substantially reduce any potential post-divestiture contingency. Any actual liability that comes to fruition would be reflected in our results from discontinued operations.

Summarized below are certain assets and liabilities classified as discontinued operations as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

(in thousands)

As of September 30, 2016	PI	RMW	ELI	AMPS	Total
Deferred income tax asset and other current assets	\$326	\$(217)	\$—	\$572	\$681
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$253	\$317	\$948	\$2,341	\$3,859
As of December 31, 2015					
Deferred income tax asset and other current assets	\$326	\$(217)	\$—	\$572	\$681

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities \$250 \$319 \$— \$1,958 \$2,527

Summarized below are the components of our loss from discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

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(in thousands)

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	PI	RMW	ELI	AMPS	Total
Operating revenue	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(36)	(4)	(948)	(529)	(1,517)
Income tax benefit	(14)	(1)	(363)	(203)	(581)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(22)	\$(3)	\$(585)	\$(326)	\$(936)

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

Operating revenue	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(145)	(4)	—	(40)	(189)
Income tax benefit	(55)	57	—	(74)	(72)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(90)	\$(61)	\$—	\$34	\$(117)

(in thousands)

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	PI	RMW	ELI	AMPS	Total
Operating revenue	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(37)	(7)	(948)	(624)	(1,616)
Income tax benefit	(14)	(3)	(362)	(239)	(618)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(23)	\$(4)	\$(586)	\$(385)	\$(998)

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

Operating revenue	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$2	\$2
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(522)	(17)	—	(182)	(721)
Income tax benefit	(155)	(4)	—	(117)	(276)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(367)	\$(13)	\$—	\$(65)	\$(445)

Note 15 – Segment Information

We have organized our reportable segments into two segments: PI and RMW.

Property Intelligence. Our PI segment owns or licenses real property information, mortgage information and consumer information, which includes loan information, property sales and characteristic information, property risk and replacement cost, natural hazard data, geospatial data, parcel maps and mortgage-backed securities information. We have also developed proprietary technology and software platforms to access, automate or track our data and assist our clients with compliance regulations. We deliver this information directly to our clients in a standard format over the web, through customizable software platforms or in bulk data form. Our products and services include data licensing and analytics, data-enabled advisory services, platform solutions and valuation solutions in North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific. The segment's primary clients are commercial banks, mortgage lenders and brokers, investment banks, fixed-income investors, real estate agents, Multiple Listing Service companies, property and casualty insurance companies, title insurance companies, government agencies and government-sponsored enterprises.

The operating results of our PI segment included intercompany revenues of \$1.5 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and \$4.2 million and \$4.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The segment also included intercompany expenses of \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Risk Management and Workflow. Our RMW segment owns or licenses real property information, mortgage information and consumer information, which includes loan information, property sales and characteristic information, natural hazard data, parcel maps, employment verification, criminal records and eviction records. We have also developed proprietary technology and software platforms to access, automate or track our data and assist our clients with compliance regulations. Our products and services include credit and screening solutions, property tax processing, flood data services and technology solutions in North America. The segment's primary clients are large, national mortgage lenders and servicers, but we also serve regional mortgage lenders and brokers, credit unions, commercial banks, fixed-income investors, government agencies and casualty insurance companies.

The operating results of our RMW segment included intercompany revenues of \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The segment also included intercompany expenses of \$1.5 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and \$4.2 million and \$4.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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

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

Selected financial information by reportable segment is as follows:

(in thousands)

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	Operating Revenues	Depreciation and Amortization	Operating Income/(Loss)	Equity in Earnings/(Losses) of Affiliates, Net of Tax	Net Income/(Loss) From Continuing Operations	Capital Expenditures
PI	\$280,620	\$ 33,280	\$ 28,018	\$ 872	\$ 28,325	\$ 12,517
RMW	245,764	6,304	76,749	—	76,749	2,658
Corporate	2	4,914	(19,943)	(265)	(69,072)	1,408
Eliminations	(2,490)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$523,896	\$ 44,498	\$ 84,824	\$ 607	\$ 36,002	\$ 16,583
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015						
PI	\$156,944	\$ 23,052	\$ 19,552	\$ 5,763	\$ 25,213	\$ 10,303
RMW	232,050	9,525	64,104	—	64,100	3,355
Corporate	—	3,863	(17,736)	(2,266)	(60,671)	3,854
Eliminations	(2,555)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$386,439	\$ 36,440	\$ 65,920	\$ 3,497	\$ 28,642	\$ 17,512
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016						
PI	\$798,741	\$ 93,580	\$ 78,518	\$ 1,424	\$ 78,122	\$ 38,476
RMW	687,023	20,635	195,993	—	195,991	7,786
Corporate	5	13,218	(56,862)	(829)	(170,148)	16,106
Eliminations	(8,125)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$1,477,644	\$ 127,433	\$ 217,649	\$ 595	\$ 103,965	\$ 62,368
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015						
PI	\$471,442	\$ 71,609	\$ 56,229	\$ 19,589	\$ 75,450	\$ 35,541
RMW	673,672	25,769	179,996	—	179,967	10,187
Corporate	37	12,311	(60,332)	(7,658)	(164,011)	11,987
Eliminations	(7,927)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated (excluding discontinued operations)	\$1,137,224	\$ 109,689	\$ 175,893	\$ 11,931	\$ 91,406	\$ 57,715

(in thousands)	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Assets		
PI	\$ 2,504,317	\$ 2,058,412
RMW	1,339,912	1,316,785
Corporate	5,595,976	5,318,990
Eliminations	(5,429,311)	(5,021,152)
Consolidated (excluding assets of discontinued operations)	\$ 4,010,894	\$ 3,673,035

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 cost management program, our acquisition strategy and our growth plans, expectations regarding our recent acquisitions, share repurchases, the level of aggregate U.S. mortgage originations and the reasonableness of the carrying value related to specific financial assets and liabilities.

Our expectations, beliefs, objectives, intentions and strategies regarding 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 clients 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 cyber-based attacks, the transmission of confidential information or systems interruptions;
- difficult conditions in the mortgage and consumer lending industries and the economy generally;
- reliance on our top ten clients for a significant portion of our revenue and profit;
- our ability to protect proprietary technology rights;
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of certain acquisitions and the timing thereof;
- risks related to the outsourcing of services and international operations;
- our cost-containment and growth strategies and our ability to effectively and efficiently implement them;
- the level of our indebtedness, our ability to service our indebtedness and the restrictions in our various debt agreements;
- intense competition in the market against third parties and the in-house capabilities of our clients;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified management;
- impairments in our goodwill or other intangible assets; and
- the remaining tax sharing arrangements and other obligations associated with the spin-off of First American Financial Corporation ("FAFC").

We urge you to carefully consider these risks and uncertainties and review the additional disclosures we make concerning risks and uncertainties that may materially affect the outcome of our forward-looking statements and our future business and operating results, including those made in Item 1A of Part II below, as such risk factors may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by applicable law. 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 solutions provider operating 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. We have more than one million users who rely on our data and predictive decision analytics to reduce risk, enhance transparency and improve the performance of their businesses.

We offer our clients a comprehensive national database of public, contributory and proprietary data covering real property and mortgage information, judgments and liens, building and replacement costs, parcel and geospatial data, criminal background records, eviction information, non-prime lending records, credit information, and tax information, among other data types. Our databases include over 900 million historical property transactions, over 99 million mortgage applications and property-specific data covering approximately 99% of U.S. residential and commercial properties exceeding 149 million records. We believe the quality of the data we offer is distinguished by our broad range of data sources and our expertise in aggregating, organizing, normalizing, processing and delivering data to our clients.

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

Reportable Segments

We have organized our reportable segments into the following two segments: Property Intelligence ("PI") and Risk Management and Workflow ("RMW").

Our PI segment owns or licenses real property information, mortgage information and consumer information, which includes loan information, property sales and characteristic information, property risk and replacement cost, natural hazard data, geospatial data, parcel maps and mortgage-backed securities information. We have also developed proprietary technology and software platforms to access, automate or track our data and assist our clients with compliance regulations. We deliver this information directly to our clients in a standard format over the web, through customizable software platforms or in bulk data form. Our products and services include data licensing and analytics, data-enabled advisory services, platform solutions and valuation solutions in North America, Western Europe and Asia Pacific.

Our RMW segment owns or licenses real property information, mortgage information and consumer information, which includes loan information, property sales and characteristic information, natural hazard data, parcel maps, employment verification, criminal records and eviction records. We have also developed proprietary technology and software platforms to access, automate or track our data and assist our clients with compliance regulations. Our products and services include credit and screening solutions, property tax processing, flood data services and technology solutions in North America.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview of Business Environment and Company Developments

Business Environment

The volume of U.S. mortgage loan originations serves as a key market driver for approximately half of our business. We believe the volume of real estate and mortgage 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. We believe mortgage origination unit volumes increased by approximately 20% in the third quarter of 2016 relative to the same period in 2015. Overall, we expect full-year 2016 mortgage unit volumes to be modestly higher than 2015 levels. Longer-term, we expect the mortgage origination market will continue to shift more towards a purchase-driven market, which will partially offset the expected continued decline of refinance activity.

We generate the majority of our revenues from clients with operations in the U.S. residential real estate, mortgage origination and mortgage servicing markets. Approximately 41.2% and 30.3% of our operating revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and approximately 41.6% and 32.7% of our operating revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were generated from our top ten clients, who consist of the largest U.S. mortgage originators and servicers. Two of our clients accounted for 14.6% and 11.3% of our operating revenues for the

three months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and 14.6% and 11.5% of our operating revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. No client accounted for 10.0% or more of our operating revenues for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2015.

While the majority of our revenues are generated in the U.S., we are impacted by the financial results of our international operations. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, our revenues were favorably impacted by \$0.4 million and for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 our revenues were unfavorably impacted by \$3.6 million due to foreign currency translation.

Acquisition & Financing

In April 2016, we completed the acquisition of FNC, Inc. ("FNC"), for up to \$475.0 million, with \$400.0 million in cash paid at closing, subject to certain closing adjustments, and up to \$75.0 million to be paid in 2018 contingent upon the achievement of certain revenue targets in fiscal 2017. We funded the transaction primarily by drawing \$390.0 million on our revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility") and also used cash on hand. Subsequently, in July 2016, we completed \$525.0 million of incremental term loan borrowings by amending our senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") in June 2016. We used a portion of the proceeds of the new borrowings to redeem our outstanding 7.25% senior notes due 2021 (the "Notes") at a price equal to 103.625% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest for approximately \$411.0 million. We also used a portion of the proceeds to reduce our outstanding balance under the Revolving Facility by \$110.0 million.

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 September 30, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

Operating Revenues

Our consolidated operating revenues were \$523.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$137.5 million, or 35.6%, when compared to 2015, and consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except percentages)	2016	2015	\$ Change	% Change
PI	\$280,620	\$156,944	\$123,676	78.8 %
RMW	245,764	232,050	13,714	5.9
Corporate and eliminations	(2,488)	(2,555)	67	(2.6)
Operating revenues	\$523,896	\$386,439	\$137,457	35.6 %

Our PI segment revenues increased by \$123.7 million, or 78.8%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$124.0 million of additional revenues in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$0.3 million was due to lower property information and analytics revenues of \$2.6 million and lower other revenues of \$1.7 million. The variance was partially offset by higher revenues from our international operations of \$2.3 million, higher insurance-related revenues of \$1.3 million and favorable foreign currency translation of \$0.4 million.

Our RMW segment revenues increased by \$13.7 million, or 5.9%, when compared to 2015. The variance was primarily due to a mix of improved pricing and market-share gains, which increased our revenues from credit & screening solutions by \$14.5 million, property tax processing by \$8.8 million, and flood data services by \$4.0 million, partially offset by declines in our technology solutions revenues from the wind-down of non-core product lines approximately \$13.6 million.

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

Cost of Services

Our consolidated cost of services was \$275.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$82.6 million, or 42.8%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$82.8 million of additional expense in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$0.2 million, despite higher revenues, was due to the result of our on-going operational efficiency programs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Our consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses were \$119.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$27.9 million, or 30.5%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$26.2 million of additional expense in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the increase of \$1.7 million was primarily due to higher external services costs of \$4.4 million (including cyber-security and compliance costs), higher provision for doubtful accounts of \$2.4 million and higher facility and lease equipment costs of \$0.7 million, partially offset by our on-going operational efficiency programs, which contributed to lower professional fees of \$5.2 million and lower compensation-related expenses of \$0.6 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Our consolidated depreciation and amortization expense was \$44.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$8.1 million, or 22.1%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$10.3 million of additional expense in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$2.2 million was due to lower depreciation from assets that were fully depreciated in the prior year.

Operating Income

Our consolidated operating income was \$84.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$18.9 million, or 28.7%, when compared to 2015, and consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except percentages)	2016	2015	\$ Change	% Change
PI	\$28,018	\$19,552	\$8,466	43.3 %
RMW	76,749	64,104	12,645	19.7
Corporate and eliminations	(19,943)	(17,736)	(2,207)	12.4
Operating income	\$84,824	\$65,920	\$18,904	28.7 %

Our PI segment operating income increased by \$8.5 million, or 43.3%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$4.7 million of operating income in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, operating income increased \$3.8 million and operating margins increased 245 basis points primarily due to favorable product mix and pricing in property information and analytics and higher revenues and pricing from our insurance and international operations.

Our RMW segment operating income increased by \$12.6 million, or 19.7%, and operating margins increased 360 basis points when compared to 2015 primarily due to pricing and/or market-share gains in our credit and screening solutions and property tax processing and the impact of ongoing operational efficiency programs, partially offset by the wind-down of non-core product lines.

Corporate and eliminations had an unfavorable variance of \$2.2 million primarily due to higher write-offs of leasehold improvements of \$1.1 million and higher investments in operational efficiency programs.

Total Interest Expense, Net

Our consolidated total interest expense, net was \$13.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, a decrease of \$2.9 million, or 17.2%, when compared to 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rates, partially offset by a higher average outstanding balance in the current year. The lower interest rates were the result of our financing activities in July 2016 in which we amended and expanded our Credit Agreement and redeemed our Notes.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt and Other, Net

Our consolidated loss on investments and other, net was \$19.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$17.3 million when compared to 2015, due primarily to higher losses related to the extinguishment of debt of \$24.4 million in connection with the redemption of all outstanding balances under the Notes.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our consolidated provision for income taxes from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and incomes taxes was \$15.9 million and \$21.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effective tax rate was 31.0% and 46.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate was primarily attributable to current year favorable rate reductions related to foreign tax rate differentials, permanent enactment of the federal research credit subsequent to September 30, 2015 and a reduction in the contingent consideration recorded in connection with the acquisition of FNC. The prior year rate was unfavorably impacted by unbenefited foreign losses in tax jurisdictions with tax rates

lower than the U.S. and a decrease in foreign tax credits.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliates, Net of Tax

Our consolidated equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax, was \$0.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016, a decrease of \$2.9 million, or 82.6%, when compared to 2015. We have equity interests in various affiliates that primarily provide settlement services in connection with residential mortgage loans. The decrease was primarily due to the acquisition of the remaining interest in RELS in December 2015, which contributed \$2.8 million of earnings, net of tax in the third quarter of 2015. Following the acquisition, RELS is a consolidated subsidiary of ours and is no longer accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Our consolidated net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased by \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 when compared to 2015 due to the acquisition of the remaining 40.0% interest in New Zealand-based Property IQ Ltd. ("PIQ").

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

Operating Revenues

Our consolidated operating revenues were \$1.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$340.4 million, or 29.9%, when compared to 2015, and consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except percentages)	2016	2015	\$ Change	% Change
PI	\$798,741	\$471,442	\$327,299	69.4 %
RMW	687,023	673,672	13,351	2.0
Corporate and eliminations	(8,120)	(7,890)	(230)	2.9
Operating revenues	\$1,477,644	\$1,137,224	\$340,420	29.9 %

Our PI segment revenues increased by \$327.3 million, or 69.4%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity accounted for \$332.7 million of the increase in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$5.4 million was primarily due to lower property information and analytics revenues of \$7.8 million, the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$3.6 million and lower other revenues of \$3.7 million. The decrease was partially offset by higher revenues from our international operations of \$6.4 million and higher insurance-related revenues of \$3.3 million.

Our RMW segment revenues increased by \$13.4 million, or 2.0%, when compared to 2015. The variance was primarily due to a mix of improved pricing and market share gains, which increased our revenues from property tax processing by \$22.2 million, credit & screening solutions by \$17.8 million and flood data services by \$5.5 million, partially offset by declines in our technology solutions revenues from the wind-down of non-core product lines of approximately \$32.1 million.

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

Cost of Services

Our consolidated cost of services was \$785.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$217.5 million, or 38.3%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$222.3 million of additional expense in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$4.8 million, despite higher revenues, was primarily due to the result of our on-going operational efficiency programs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Our consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses were \$347.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$63.5 million, or 22.4%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$73.2 million of additional expense in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$9.7 million was primarily due to our on-going operational efficiency programs which contributed to lower compensation-related expenses of

\$14.4 million, lower professional fees of \$6.6 million and lower facility and lease equipment costs of \$1.5 million, partially offset by higher external services costs of \$11.9 million (including cyber-security and compliance costs) and higher other costs of \$0.9 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Our consolidated depreciation and amortization expense was \$127.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$17.7 million, or 16.2%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$24.5 million of additional expense in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, the decrease of \$6.8 million was due to lower depreciation from assets that were fully depreciated in the prior year.

Operating Income

Our consolidated operating income was \$217.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$41.8 million, or 23.7%, when compared to 2015, and consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except percentages)	2016	2015	\$	%
			Change	Change
PI	\$78,518	\$56,229	\$22,289	39.6 %
RMW	195,993	179,996	15,997	8.9
Corporate and eliminations	(56,862)	(60,332)	3,470	(5.8)
Operating income	\$217,649	\$175,893	\$41,756	23.7 %

Our PI segment operating income increased by \$22.3 million, or 39.6%, when compared to 2015. Acquisition activity contributed \$12.7 million of higher operating income in 2016. Excluding acquisition activity, operating income increased by \$9.6 million and operating margins increased 220 basis points primarily due to favorable product mix and pricing in property information and analytics, higher revenues and pricing from our insurance and international operations and the impact of ongoing operational efficiency programs.

Our RMW segment operating income increased by \$16.0 million, or 8.9%, and operating margins increased 181 basis points when compared to 2015 primarily due to improved pricing and/or market share gains and the impact of ongoing operational efficiency programs, partially offset by the wind-down of non-core product lines.

Corporate and eliminations operating loss decreased \$3.5 million, or 5.8%, primarily due to the impact of ongoing operational efficiency programs.

Total Interest Expense, net

Our consolidated total interest expense, net was \$45.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, a decrease of \$0.3 million, or 0.7%, when compared to 2015. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rates, partially offset by a higher average outstanding balance and an out-of-period adjustment which reduced interest expense by \$5.2 million during the first quarter of 2015. The lower interest rates were the result of our financing activities in July 2016 in which we amended and expanded our Credit Agreement and redeemed our Notes.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt and Other, Net

Our consolidated loss on investments and other, net was \$17.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, an increase of \$13.6 million when compared to 2015, due primarily to the extinguishment of debt of \$24.4 million in connection with the redemption of all outstanding balances under the Notes, partially offset by higher realized gains on investments in the current year of \$6.6 million.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our consolidated provision for income taxes from continuing operations before equity in earnings of affiliates and income taxes was \$52.0 million and \$47.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effective tax rate was 33.5% and 37.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate was due to current year favorable rate reductions related to foreign tax rate differentials, permanent enactment of the federal research credit subsequent to September 30, 2015 and a reduction in the contingent consideration recorded in connection with the acquisition of FNC. The current year favorable rate reductions were partially offset by prior year non-recurring favorable discrete items related to release of

a foreign valuation allowance and a reduction in foreign uncertain tax benefits due to statute of limitations expiration.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliates, Net of Tax

Our consolidated equity in earnings of affiliates, net of tax, decreased \$11.3 million, or 95.0%, when compared to 2015. We have equity interests in various affiliates that primarily provide settlement services in connection with residential mortgage loans. The decrease was primarily due to the acquisition of the remaining interest in RELS in December 2015, which

contributed \$10.0 million of earnings, net of tax in 2015. Following the acquisition, RELS is a consolidated subsidiary of ours and is no longer accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Our consolidated net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased by \$0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 when compared to 2015 due to the acquisition of the remaining 40.0% interest in PIQ.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2016 totaled \$79.0 million, a decrease of \$20.1 million from December 31, 2015. Our cash balances held outside of the U.S. are primarily related to our international operations and, as of September 30, 2016, totaled \$29.1 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 \$8.9 million at September 30, 2016 and \$10.9 million as of December 31, 2015 represents cash pledged for various letters of credit provided in the ordinary course of business to certain vendors, including in connection with obtaining insurance and real property leases.

Cash Flow

Operating Activities. Cash provided by operating activities reflects net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Total cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$316.8 million and \$252.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to cash generated from higher profitability, partially offset by unfavorable changes in working capital items.

Investing Activities. Total cash used in investing activities was approximately \$476.1 million and \$179.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in investing activities is primarily related to net cash paid for acquisitions, including \$394.8 million for FNC and an acquisition that was not significant for \$2.0 million compared to the cash paid for the acquisition of LandSafe Appraisal Services, Inc. of \$119.3 million in the prior year. We also acquired the remaining 40.0% interest in PIQ for \$18.0 million in 2016. Further, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we had investments in property and equipment of \$35.2 million and \$30.0 million, respectively, and capitalized data and other intangible assets of \$27.2 million and \$27.7 million, respectively.

Financing Activities. Total cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$140.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, which was primarily comprised of proceeds from debt issuance of \$915.0 million and net proceeds from stock-based compensation-related transactions of \$5.9 million, partially offset by repayment of long-term debt of \$647.3 million, share repurchases of \$113.0 million, debt issuance costs of \$6.3 million and premium on debt extinguishment of \$14.2 million. Total cash used in financing activities was \$25.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, which was primarily comprised of share repurchases of \$97.4 million, repayment of long-term debt of \$47.0 million and debt issuance costs of \$6.5 million, partially offset by proceeds from debt issuance of \$114.4 million and net proceeds from stock-based compensation-related transactions of \$11.4 million.

Financing and Financing Capacity

Total debt outstanding, gross, was \$1.6 billion and \$1.4 billion as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Our significant debt instruments and borrowing capacity are described below.

Senior Notes

In May 2011, we issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Notes. In July 2016, we completed the redemption of all outstanding balances under the Notes, which included a premium on debt extinguishment payment in the amount of \$14.2 million.

Credit Agreement

For a detailed description of our Credit Agreement, see Note 6 - Long-Term Debt of our condensed consolidated financial statements. As of September 30, 2016, we had additional borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility of \$295.0 million and were in compliance with the financial and restrictive covenants of the Credit Agreement.

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into amortizing interest rate swaps ("Swaps") in order to convert a portion of our interest rate exposure on the Term Facility floating rate borrowings from variable to fixed. In August 2016, we entered into Swaps which became effective in September 2016 and terminate in April 2020. The Swaps entered in August 2016 are for an initial notional balance of \$500.0 million, with a fixed interest rate of 1.03%, and amortize quarterly by \$25.0 million through December 2018, with a notional step up of \$100.0 million in March 2019, continued quarterly amortization of \$25.0 million through April 2020, and a remaining notional amount of \$275.0 million. In May 2014, we entered into Swaps which became effective in December 2014 and terminate in March 2019. The Swaps entered in May 2014 are for an initial notional balance of \$500.0 million, with a fixed interest rate of 1.57%, and amortize quarterly by \$12.5 million through December 31, 2017 and \$25.0 million through December 31, 2018, with a remaining notional amount of \$250.0 million.

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 clients, 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 the pursuit of strategic acquisitions on an opportunistic basis.

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 capital or 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.

Contractual Obligations

A summary, by due date, of our total contractual obligations at September 30, 2016, is as follows:

(in thousands)	Remaining 2016	2017 - 2018	2019 - 2020	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	\$ 8,216	\$43,055	\$36,652	\$ 82,144	\$170,067
Long-term debt	17,694	277,265	1,278,950	59,645	1,633,554
Interest payments related to debt (1)	12,606	76,109	47,578	32,648	168,941
Service agreement (2)	9,149	—	—	—	9,149
Total (3)	\$ 134,487	\$315,508	\$805,720	\$ 559,613	\$1,815,328

(1) Estimated interest payments are calculated assuming current interest rates over minimum maturity periods specified in debt agreements.

(2) Net minimum commitment with Cognizant.

(3) Excludes a net liability of \$12.9 million related to uncertain tax positions including associated interest and penalties, and deferred compensation of \$34.0 million due to uncertainty of payment period.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

For additional information with respect to our critical accounting policies, which could have the most significant effect on our 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 our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. As of September 30, 2016, 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. We monitor our risk associated with fluctuations in interest rates and currently use derivative financial instruments to hedge some of these risks. We have entered into Swaps in order to convert a portion of our interest rate exposure on the Term Facility floating rate borrowings from variable to fixed. In August 2016, we entered into Swaps which became effective in September 2016 and terminate in April 2020. The Swaps entered in August 2016 are for an initial notional balance of \$500.0 million, with a fixed interest rate of 1.03%, and amortize quarterly by \$25.0 million through December 2018, with a notional step up of \$100.0 million in March 2019, continued quarterly amortization of \$25.0 million through April 2020, and a remaining notional amount of \$275.0 million. In May 2014, we entered into Swaps which became effective in December 2014 and terminate in March 2019. The Swaps entered in May 2014 are for an initial notional balance of \$500.0 million, with a fixed interest rate of 1.57%, and amortize quarterly by \$12.5 million through December 31, 2017 and \$25.0 million through December 31, 2018, with a remaining notional amount of \$250.0 million. We entered into the Swaps in order to convert a portion of our interest rate exposure on the Term Facility floating rate borrowings from variable to fixed. We have designated the Swaps as cash flow hedges.

As of September 30, 2016, we had approximately \$1.6 billion in gross long-term debt outstanding with variable-interest-rate debt. As of September 30, 2016, the remaining notional balance of the Swaps was \$912.5 million. A hypothetical 1% increase or decrease in interest rates could result in an approximately \$1.6 million change to interest expense on a quarterly basis.

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.

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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).

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

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, 2015. 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 clients. 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 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 clients 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 clients' 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 clients' 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 the

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 clients. 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 clients 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 clients 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 clients, we may experience client 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. 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, lawsuits and other regulatory imposed restrictions and penalties because of lost or misappropriated information, including sensitive consumer data.

Likewise, our clients 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 clients, it could negatively affect our relationships with those clients or increase our operating costs, which could harm our business or reputation.

We rely on our top ten clients for a significant portion of our revenue and profit, which makes us susceptible to the same macro-economic and regulatory factors that our clients face. If these clients 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 clients change, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our ten largest clients generated approximately 41.2% of our operating revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, and two of our largest clients each generated over 10% of our revenue in the third quarter of 2016. We expect that a limited number of our clients will continue to represent a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future, and that our concentration of revenue with one or more clients may continue to be significant or increase. These clients face continued pressure in the current economic and regulatory climate. Many of our relationships with these clients 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. In addition, in response to increased regulatory oversight, clients in the mortgage lending industry may have internal policies that require them to use multiple vendors or service providers, thereby causing a diversification of revenue among many vendors. Deterioration in or termination of any of these relationships, including through vendor diversification policies or merger or consolidation among our clients, could significantly reduce our revenue and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, certain of our businesses have higher client 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 client.

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

System interruptions may impair the delivery of our products and services, resulting in a loss of clients and a corresponding loss in revenue. Our technology infrastructure runs primarily in a private dedicated cloud-based environment hosted in Dell's technology center in Quincy, WA. We cannot be sure that certain systems interruptions or events beyond our control, including issues with Dell's technology center or our third-party network and infrastructure providers, will not interrupt or terminate the delivery of our products and services to our clients. 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 clients or a loss in revenue, which could have an adverse effect on our business or operations.

7. Because our revenue from clients in the mortgage, consumer lending and real estate industries is affected by the 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 or adverse changes in the interest rate environment 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 and/or increasing interest rate environments could affect the performance and financial condition of some of our clients in many of our businesses, which may lead to negative impacts on our revenue, earnings and liquidity in particular if these clients go bankrupt or otherwise exit certain businesses.

8. Our 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.

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 and policies. If we fail to properly integrate acquired businesses, products, technologies and personnel, it could impair relationships with employees, clients 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. 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.

Our reliance on outsourcing arrangements subjects us to risk and may disrupt or adversely affect our operations. In 9. 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 clients.

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 clients, which could materially and adversely affect our business, client relationships, financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

10. Our international service providers and our own international operations subject us to additional risks, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and 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. Fluctuations 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 clients 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 clients, which ultimately could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, the foreign countries in which we have service provider 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. Furthermore, 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from complying with our 13. covenants and obligations under our outstanding debt instruments. Further, the instruments governing our indebtedness subject us to various restrictions that could limit our operating flexibility.

As of September 30, 2016, our total debt was approximately \$1.6 billion, and we had unused commitments of approximately \$295.0 million under our Revolving Facility. In July 2016, we completed \$525.0 million of incremental term loan borrowings through an amendment to our Credit Agreement. A portion of the proceeds of the new borrowings were used to complete the redemption of all outstanding balances under the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest for approximately \$411.0 million. The remaining portion of the proceeds were utilized to reduce our outstanding balance within the Revolving Facility.

Subject to the limitations contained in the Credit Agreement governing our credit facilities and our other debt instruments, we may incur 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 increase. Specifically, our level of debt could have important consequences to us, including increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions and compromising our flexibility to capitalize our business opportunities and to plan for, or react to, competitive pressures and changes in our business or market conditions.

The Credit Agreement governing our credit facilities imposes operating and financial restrictions on our activities. These restrictions include the financial covenants in our credit facilities which require ongoing compliance with certain financial tests and ratios, including a minimum interest coverage ratio and maximum leverage ratio, and 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.

14. 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 the lenders under our credit facilities could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable and 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.

15. 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 clients against both third parties and the in-house capabilities of our clients. 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 16. company growth, which could have an adverse effect on our ability to maintain or expand 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.

17. 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.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually or sooner if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Factors that could lead to impairment of goodwill include significant underperformance 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 record an impairment charge, which would negatively impact our results of operations. Possible future impairment of goodwill may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Our ability to execute on our cost-containment and growth strategies depends 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 realize all of the projected benefits of our cost-containment plans or that we will be able to compete successfully in new markets or continue to compete effectively in our existing markets. In addition, development of new technologies and solutions may require significant investment by us. If we fail to introduce new technologies or solutions on a cost-effective or 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.

19. 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, by and between FAC and FAFC, dated as of June 1, 2010 (the "Tax Sharing Agreement") we entered into in connection with the Separation transaction, we are generally responsible for taxes attributable to our business, assets and liabilities and FAFC is generally responsible for all taxes attributable to members of the FAFC group of companies and the assets, liabilities or businesses of the FAFC group of companies. Generally, any liabilities arising from tax adjustments to consolidated tax returns for tax periods prior to and including the date of the Separation 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 tax 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 20. 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 U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "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 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.

21. 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 and the Restrictive Covenants Agreement. 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.

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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. 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 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 September 30, 2016, we did not issue any unregistered shares of our common stock.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On July 31, 2015, the Board of Directors canceled all prior repurchase authorizations and established a new share repurchase authorization of up to \$350.0 million. The new share repurchase authorization replaces the unused portion of our previous share repurchase authorization, which was announced in December 2013. As of September 30, 2016, we had \$198.3 million in value of shares remaining that could be purchased in the future under the current authorization. The stock repurchase authorization has no expiration date and repurchases may be made in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or under a Rule 10b5-1 plan.

Under our Credit Agreement, our stock repurchase capacity is restricted to \$150.0 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 total leverage ratio does not exceed 3.5 to 1.0. While we continue to preserve the capacity to execute share repurchases under our existing share repurchase authorization, going forward we will strive to pursue a balanced approach to capital allocation and will consider the repurchase of shares of our common shares, the retirement of outstanding debt and the pursuit of strategic acquisitions on an opportunistic basis.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a)		(b)	
	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	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
July 1 to July 31, 2016	200,000	\$ 40.25	200,000	\$274,113,915
August 1 to August 31, 2016	1,498,183	\$ 39.80	1,498,183	\$214,486,232
September 1 to September 30, 2016	400,605	\$ 40.32	400,605	\$198,329,224
Total	2,098,788	\$ 39.94	2,098,788	

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.

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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/ James L. Balas
James L. Balas
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial & Accounting Officer)

Date: October 26, 2016

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)^+
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated December 17, 2015, by and among CoreLogic Solutions, LLC, CoreLogic Acquisition Co., Inc., FNC Holding Company, Inc. and, solely in his capacity as Shareholder Representative, Dennis S. Tosh, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on February 26, 2016)^+
2.3	First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 7, 2016, by and among CoreLogic Solutions, LLC, CoreLogic Acquisition Co., Inc., FNC Holding Company, Inc. and Dennis S. Tosh, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on April 8, 2016)^
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) have 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.