

Lender Processing Services, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 25, 2013

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

Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 001-34005

Lender Processing Services, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

26-1547801
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

601 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices)
(904) 854-5100

32204
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class:

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered:

Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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. (Check one):

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was \$2,101,414,030 based on the closing sale price of \$25.28 on June 30, 2012 as reported by the New York Stock Exchange. For the purposes of the foregoing sentence only, all directors and executive officers of the registrant were assumed to be affiliates. The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, was 84,912,767 as of January 31, 2013.

The information in Part III hereof is incorporated herein by reference to the registrant's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for its 2012 annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year that is the subject of this Report.

LENDER PROCESSING SERVICES, INC.

2012 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
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Except as otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, all references to “LPS,” “we,” the “Company,” or the “registrant” are to Lender Processing Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation that was incorporated in December 2007 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of FIS, and its subsidiaries; all references to “FIS,” the “former parent,” or the “holding company” are to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., a Georgia corporation formerly known as Certegy Inc., and its subsidiaries, that owned all of LPS’s shares until July 2, 2008; and all references to “FNF” are to Fidelity National Financial, Inc. (formerly known as Fidelity National Title Group, Inc.).

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

We are a provider of integrated technology, data and services to the mortgage lending industry, with a market leading position in mortgage processing in the United States (the "U.S."). We deliver comprehensive technology solutions and services, as well as data and analytics, to many of the top U.S. mortgage originators and servicers, as well as a number of other financial institutions, investors, and other real estate professionals. We offer an end-to-end suite of solutions that provide the technology and data needed to support mortgage lending and servicing operations, meet regulatory and compliance requirements and mitigate risk.

These integrated solutions support origination, servicing, portfolio retention and default servicing. Our technology solutions include MSP, a leading mortgage processing software in the U.S. Our technology solutions also include our Desktop system, which is a middleware enterprise workflow management application designed to streamline and automate business processes, as well as our data and analytics solutions, which provide proprietary data for the mortgage, real estate and capital markets industries. Our transaction services include our origination services, which support many aspects of the closing of mortgage loan transactions by national lenders and loan servicers, and our default services, which are used by mortgage lenders, servicers and other real estate professionals to reduce the expense of managing defaulted loans.

Information about Reporting Segments

We conduct our operations through two reporting segments, Technology, Data and Analytics and Transaction Services, which produced approximately 37% and 63%, respectively, of our revenues from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2012. In 2012, 2011 and 2010, all of our revenues were from sources within North America and U.S. territories.

As discussed in note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, in connection with organizational realignments implemented during the first quarter of 2012, the composition of our reporting units has changed. Prior year information was reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Technology, Data and Analytics

Our Technology, Data and Analytics segment offers leading software systems and information solutions that facilitate and automate many of the business processes across the life cycle of a mortgage. Our customers use our technology and services to reduce their operating costs, improve their customer service and enhance the quality and consistency of various aspects of their mortgage servicing. We continually work with our customers to customize and integrate our software and services in order to assist them in achieving the value proposition that we offer to them.

Our principal technology solutions are software applications provided to mortgage lenders and other lending institutions, together with related support and services. Our technology solutions primarily consist of mortgage processing and workflow management software applications. The long term nature of most of our contracts in this business provides us with substantial recurring revenues. Our revenues from servicing technology are generally based on the number of active mortgages on our mortgage servicing platform in a given period. Our other technology solutions include our origination and default technology, from which we generally earn revenues on a per transaction basis. Our data and analytics offerings primarily consist of our alternative valuation services, real estate and mortgage data, modeling and forecasting and analytical tools. For 2012, the Technology, Data and Analytics segment generated \$736.9 million, or approximately 37% of our consolidated revenues from continuing operations.

Technology. The primary applications and services of our technology businesses include:

Servicing Technology. Our mortgage servicing platform ("MSP") is a software as a service ("SaaS") application that automates loan servicing, including loan setup and ongoing processing, customer service, accounting and reporting to the secondary mortgage market, and federal regulatory reporting. MSP serves as the core application through which our customers keep the primary records of their mortgage loans. Our capabilities on our MSP platform also include processing home equity loans.

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When a bank hires us to process its mortgage portfolio, we provide the hardware and the skilled personnel whose role is to keep the system up and running 24 hours a day, seven days a week; to keep the programs and interfaces running smoothly; and to make the system and application changes needed to upgrade the processes and ensure compliance with regulatory changes. We also undertake to perform the processing securely. The bank customer is responsible for all external communications and all keying or other data input, such as reflecting when checks or other payments are received from its loan customers.

Default Technology. We have developed a web-based workflow information system, which we refer to as Desktop. The Desktop application can be used for managing and automating a wide range of different workflow processes. It can also be used to organize images of paper documents within a particular file, to capture information from imaged documents, to manage invoices and to provide multiple users access to key data needed for various types of monitoring and process management.

Origination Technology. We offer various software applications and services that automate and facilitate the origination of mortgage loans in the U.S. For example, we offer three different loan origination platform solutions to serve the various operational and technology needs of mortgage lenders. While the three systems differ in the degree to which they are customizable, they all offer leading capabilities and integration with automated underwriting systems, servicing systems and third-party settlement service providers. We also offer RealEC, a collaborative vendor network for the mortgage industry. The RealEC network enables lenders and their business partners to electronically connect, collaborate and automate their business processes and to electronically order and route settlement services. Our Loan Quality Gateway is integrated with RealEC and helps lenders to meet loan quality requirements established by the government-sponsored enterprises and the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

We build all of our technology platforms to be scalable, highly secure, flexible, standards-based, and web connected. Standards and web connectivity ensure that our products are easy to use for our customers. Further, we can bring solutions to market quickly due to investments that we have made in integrating our technology.

Data and analytics. In addition to our technology applications, this segment provides data and analytics solutions that are used in different steps in the life cycle of a mortgage. Our primary data and analytics services are:

Alternative valuation services. We offer a broad range of property valuation services that allow our customers to match their risk of loss with alternative forms of property valuations, depending upon their needs and regulatory requirements. These include, among others, automated valuation models, collateral risk scores, appraisal review services and valuation reconciliation services. To deliver these services, we utilize artificial intelligence software, detailed real estate statistical analysis, and modified physical property inspections.

Data and information. We acquire and aggregate real estate property and loan data on a national level and make such data available to our customers in a single database with a standard, normalized format. We also provide tax status data on properties and offer a number of value added services that enable our customers to utilize our data to assess and mitigate risk, determine property values, track market performance and generate leads.

The following table sets forth our revenues from continuing operations for the last three years from the technology, data and analytics segment (in thousands):

	2012	2011	2010
Technology	\$677,900	\$621,585	\$600,542
Data and analytics	59,005	58,014	65,208
Total segment revenues	\$736,905	\$679,599	\$665,750

Transaction Services

Our Transaction Services segment offers customized outsourced business process and information solutions. We work with our customers to set specific parameters regarding the services they require, and where practicable, provide a single point of contact with us for these services.

The Transaction Services segment consists of our origination services and our default services. Our origination services are provided to mortgage lenders to support many of the business processes necessary to originate a loan. Each of these services is provided through a centralized delivery channel in accordance with a lender's specific requirements, regardless of the geographic location of the borrower or property. Our default services are provided to national lenders, loan servicers and other real estate professionals to enable them to better manage some or all of the business processes necessary to take a loan and the underlying property through the default, foreclosure and disposition process. Our revenues from our Transaction Services segment in 2012 were \$1,262.8 million, or approximately 63% of our consolidated revenues from continuing operations.

Origination services. The primary applications and services of our origination services businesses include:

Settlement and title agency services. We offer centralized title agency and closing services to our customers. Our title agency services include conducting title searches and preparing an abstract of title, reviewing the status of title in a title commitment, resolving title exceptions, verifying the payment of existing loans or other encumbrances secured by a subject property, and either arranging for or issuing a title insurance policy from a title insurance underwriter. Our closing management services include assembling loan documents used in connection with a closing. We work with closing agents, notaries, and attorneys that are trained to close loans in accordance with lenders instructions. Due to the centralized nature of our title and closing operations, our settlement services are typically utilized in connection with refinancing transactions.

Appraisal services. We operate an appraisal management company, which utilizes staff appraisers and independent appraisers to provide traditional property appraisals. Traditional property appraisal services involve labor intensive inspections of the real property in question and of comparable properties in the same and similar neighborhoods.

Other origination services. We offer federal flood zone certifications in connection with the origination of new mortgage loans. We also offer monitoring services that will notify a lender of any change in flood zone status during the life of a loan.

Default services. The primary applications and services of our default services include:

Foreclosure administrative services. We offer lenders, servicers and their attorneys certain administrative and support services in connection with foreclosures they manage utilizing our default technology. We also offer posting and publication of foreclosure and auction notices, and conduct mandatory title searches, in each case as necessary to meet state statutory requirements for foreclosure.

Property inspection and preservation services. At the onset of a loan default, our services are designed to assess and preserve the value of the property securing the loan. For example, through independent inspectors we provide inspection services, including daily reports on vacant properties, occupancy inspections and disaster and insurance inspections. We also offer property preservation and maintenance services, such as lock changes, window replacement, lawn service and debris removal, through independent contractors.

Default title and settlement services. We offer a variety of title and settlement services relating to the lender's ownership and eventual sale of REO properties.

Alternative property valuation services. We provide a range of default related valuation services that support loss mitigation and the foreclosure process.

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The following table sets forth our revenues from continuing operations for the last three years from our origination and default services in this segment (in thousands):

	2012	2011	2010
Origination services	\$625,482	\$519,438	\$605,636
Default services	637,256	790,467	932,994
Total segment revenues	\$1,262,738	\$1,309,905	\$1,538,630

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Corporate

In addition to our two reporting segments, the corporate segment consists primarily of general and administrative expenses that are not included in the other segments and legal and regulatory charges.

Customers

We have numerous customers in each category of service that we offer across the mortgage continuum. A significant focus of our marketing efforts is on the top U.S. mortgage originators and servicers, although we also provide our solutions to a number of other financial institutions, investors, attorneys, trustees and real estate professionals. Our most significant customer relationships tend to be long-term in nature and we typically provide an extensive number of services to each customer. Because of the depth of these relationships, we derive a significant portion of our aggregate revenue from our largest customers. For example, in 2012, our largest customer, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“Wells Fargo”), accounted for approximately 21.2% of our consolidated revenue and approximately 11.4% and 26.8% of the revenue from our Technology, Data and Analytics and Transaction Services segments, respectively. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMorgan Chase”), our second largest customer, accounted for approximately 15.4% of our consolidated revenues and approximately 17.8% and 14.1% of the revenues of our Technology, Data and Analytics and Transaction Services segments, respectively. During 2012, our five largest customers accounted for approximately 53.0% of our consolidated revenues and approximately 41.6% and 59.5% of the revenue of our Technology, Data and Analytics and Transaction Services segments, respectively. However, the revenues in each case are spread across a range of services, and are subject to multiple separate contracts. Although the diversity of the services we provide to each of these customers reduces the risk that we would lose all of the revenues associated with any of these customers, a significant deterioration in our relationships with or the loss of any one or more of these customers could have a significant impact on our results of operations. See “Risk Factors — Our results of operations may be affected by the nature of our relationships with our largest customers or by our customers’ relationships with the government-sponsored enterprises.”

Sales and Marketing

We have teams of experienced sales personnel with subject matter expertise in particular services or in the needs of particular types of customers. A significant portion of our potential customers in each of our business lines is targeted via direct and/or indirect field sales, as well as inbound and outbound telemarketing efforts. Marketing activities include direct marketing, print advertising, media relations, public relations, tradeshow and convention activities, seminars and other targeted activities.

The broad range of services we offer provides us with the opportunity to expand our sales to our existing customer base through cross-selling efforts. We have established a core team of senior managers to lead account management and cross-selling of the full range of our services to existing and potential customers at the top U.S. mortgage originators and servicers, as well as a number of other financial institutions, investors and real estate professionals. The individuals who participate in this effort spend a significant amount of their time on sales and marketing efforts. We engage in strategic account reviews, during which our executives share their knowledge of clients and the market in order to determine the best sales approach on a client-by-client basis. As a result, we have created an effective cross-sell culture within our organization.

Patents, Trademarks and Other Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of contractual restrictions, internal security practices, and copyright and trade secret laws to establish and protect our software, technology, data and expertise. Further, we have developed a number of brands that have accumulated goodwill in the marketplace, and we rely on trademark law to protect our rights in that area. We intend to continue our policy of taking all measures we deem necessary to protect our copyright, trade secret and trademark rights.

Competition

A number of the businesses in which we engage are highly competitive. Competitive factors in processing businesses include the quality of the technology-based application or service, application features and functions, ease of delivery and integration, ability of the provider to maintain, enhance and support the applications or services, and pricing. We believe that our integrated technology and economies of scale in the mortgage processing business provide us with a competitive advantage in each of these categories.

With respect to our mortgage servicing platform, we compete with our customers' internal technology departments and other providers of similar systems. MSP is a leading mortgage processing software in the U.S.

In our Data and Analytics businesses, we primarily compete with CoreLogic, Inc., Verisk, DataQuick, in-house capabilities and certain niche providers.

For the businesses that comprise our Transaction Services segment, key competitive factors include quality of the service, convenience, speed of delivery, customer service and price. Our title and closing services businesses principally compete with large national title insurance underwriters. Our appraisal services businesses principally compete with First American Corporation, Fidelity National Financial, Inc. and small independent appraisal providers, as well as our customers' in-house appraisers. Our default services businesses principally compete with in-house services performed directly by our customers and, other third party vendors that offer similar applications and services. Based in part on the range and quality of default services we offer and our focus on technology and customer service, we believe we are one of the largest mortgage default services providers in the U.S.

Research and Development

Our research and development activities have related primarily to the design and development of our processing systems and related software applications. We expect to continue our practice of investing an appropriate level of resources to maintain, enhance and extend the functionality of our proprietary systems and existing software applications, to develop new and innovative software applications and systems in response to the needs of our customers, and to enhance the capabilities surrounding our infrastructure. We work with our customers to determine the appropriate timing and approach to introducing technology or infrastructure changes to our applications and services.

Government Regulation

Various aspects of our businesses are subject to federal and state regulation. Our failure to comply with any applicable laws and regulations could result in restrictions on our ability to provide certain services, as well as the possible imposition of civil fines and criminal penalties.

As a provider of electronic data processing to financial institutions, such as banks and credit unions, we are subject to regulatory oversight and examination by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, an interagency body of the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and various other federal and state regulatory authorities. In addition, independent auditors annually review several of our operations to provide reports on internal controls for our customers' auditors and regulators. We also may be subject to possible review by state agencies that regulate banks in each state in which we conduct our electronic processing activities.

Following a review by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Office of Thrift Supervision (collectively, the "banking agencies"), we have entered into a consent order (the "Order") dated April 13, 2011 with the banking agencies. The banking agencies' review of our services included the services provided by our default operations to mortgage servicers regulated by the banking agencies, including document execution services. The Order does not make any findings of fact or conclusions of wrongdoing, nor does LPS admit any fault or liability. Under the Order, we agreed to further study the issues identified in the review and to enhance our compliance, internal audit, risk management and board oversight plans with respect to those businesses. We also agreed to engage an independent third party to conduct a risk assessment and review of our default management businesses and the document execution services we provided to servicers from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. To the extent such review requires additional remediation of mortgage documents or identifies any financial injury from the document execution services we provided, we have agreed to implement an appropriate plan to address the issues. The Order contains various

deadlines by which we have agreed to accomplish the undertakings set forth therein, and we have agreed to make periodic reports to the banking agencies on our progress. The Order does not include any fine or other monetary penalty, although the banking agencies have not yet concluded their assessment of whether any civil monetary penalties may be imposed.

Our financial institution clients are required to comply with various privacy regulations imposed under state and federal law, including the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. These regulations place restrictions on the use of non-public personal information. All financial institutions must disclose detailed privacy policies to their customers and offer them the opportunity to direct the

financial institution not to share information with third parties. The regulations, however, permit financial institutions to share information with non-affiliated parties who perform services for the financial institutions. As a provider of services to financial institutions, we are required to comply with the privacy regulations and are generally bound by the same limitations on disclosure of the information received from our customers as apply to the financial institutions themselves.

The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, or RESPA, and related regulations generally prohibit the payment or receipt of fees or any other item of value for the referral of real estate-related settlement services. RESPA also prohibits fee shares or splits or unearned fees in connection with the provision of residential real estate settlement services, such as mortgage brokerage and real estate brokerage. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, RESPA permits payments for goods furnished or for services actually performed, so long as those payments bear a reasonable relationship to the market value of the goods or services provided. RESPA and related regulations may to some extent restrict our real estate-related businesses from entering into certain preferred alliance arrangements. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for enforcing RESPA.

Real estate appraisers are subject to regulation in most states, and some state appraisal boards have sought to prohibit our automated valuation applications. Courts have limited such prohibitions, in part on the ground of preemption by the federal Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, but we cannot be certain that our valuation and appraisal services business will not be subject to further regulation. In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which contains broad changes for many sectors of the financial services and lending industries, was signed into law. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act includes new requirements for appraisals and appraisal management companies including a requirement that appraisal fees be "customary and reasonable." As a result, we have experienced compression in our margins on our appraisal services because our customer contracts are at fixed prices, but the amount our appraisal management company must pay to the independent appraisers with whom it contracts has increased. In addition, some states have enacted legislation requiring the registration of appraisal management companies, and numerous states have similar proposals pending. We monitor these proposals carefully, and believe that our appraisal management operations will be able to comply with any new requirements.

The title agency and related services we provide are conducted through an affiliated group of underwritten title agencies. Our underwritten title agencies are generally required by various state laws to maintain specified levels of net worth and working capital, and are also required to obtain and maintain a license in each state in which they operate. The title agencies are also subject to regulation by the insurance or banking regulators in many jurisdictions. These regulators generally require, among other items, that our agents and certain employees maintain state licenses as well, and be appointed by a title insurer. We also own a title insurer, National Title Insurance of New York, Inc., ("NTNY") which issues policies generated by our agency operations. NTNY is domiciled in New York and is therefore subject to regulation by the insurance regulatory authorities of that state. Among other things, insurance laws require that (1) certain amounts of premiums earned by NTNY be set aside as reserves, (2) only limited, defined amounts of any earnings of NTNY are available as potential dividends, and (3) no one person may acquire 10% or more of NTNY's common stock without the approval of the New York insurance regulators.

The current environment and troubled housing market have resulted in increased scrutiny of all parties involved in the mortgage industry by governmental authorities with the most recent focus being on those involved in the foreclosure process. This scrutiny has included federal and state governmental review of all aspects of the mortgage lending business, including an increased legislative and regulatory focus on consumer protection practices. The Dodd-Frank Act is one example of such legislation. It is too early to predict the final form that regulations or other rule-makings to implement the various requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act may take, what additional legislative or regulatory changes may be approved in the future, or whether those changes may require us to change our business practices, incur increased costs of compliance or adversely affect our results of operations.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had approximately 7,800 employees, of which approximately 200 were employed in India. None of our workforce currently is unionized. We have not experienced any work stoppages, and we consider

our relations with employees to be good.

Available Information

We file Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We are an electronic filer, and the SEC maintains an Internet site at www.sec.gov that contains the reports, proxy and information statements and other information we file electronically. We make available, free of charge, through our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Our Internet website address is <http://www.lpsvcs.com>. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are also available on our website and are available in print, free of charge, to any stockholder who mails a

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request to the Corporate Secretary, Lender Processing Services, Inc., 601 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32204. Other corporate governance-related documents can be found on our website as well. However, the information found on our website is not part of this or any other report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the normal risks of business, we are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including those listed below and others described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any of the risks described in this report could result in a significant adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The strength of the economy and the housing market affect demand for certain of our services.

Due to the centralized nature of our origination services title and closing operations, our origination services are typically utilized in connection with refinancing transactions. The Mortgage Bankers Association ("MBA") estimates that the level of U.S. mortgage originations, by dollar volume, was \$1.7 trillion, \$1.4 trillion and \$1.6 trillion in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, with refinancing transactions comprising approximately 70%, 65% and 70%, respectively, of the total market in those years. The substantial refinancing activity in the last few years has been driven by a historically low interest rate environment, as well as various governmental programs aimed at providing refinancing opportunities to borrowers who may not otherwise have been able to qualify to refinance their loans. In 2013, the MBA projects that mortgage originations will decrease to \$1.4 trillion, with refinancing volumes representing less than 60% of total volume, with a decrease in dollar terms from 2012 of approximately 34%. Actual mortgage origination levels have varied significantly from MBA projections in prior years. As such, in our planning process, we also consider other sources in our origination services revenue projections, which project declines in refinancing originations in 2013 ranging from 2% to 31% as compared to 2012. We believe the decrease in refinancing projections for 2013 is due to, among other things, current real estate prices, the potential for rising interest rates and tightened loan requirements, such as higher credit score and down payment requirements and additional fees. In the event of an increase in interest rates or any other factor that would likely lead to a decrease in the level of origination transactions, and the level of refinancing transactions in particular, the results of our origination services operations would be adversely affected. Further, in the event that adverse economic conditions or other factors lead to a decline in levels of home ownership and a reduction in the aggregate number of U.S. mortgage loans outstanding, our revenues from servicing technology could be adversely affected.

In contrast, a weaker economy and housing market tend to increase the volume of consumer mortgage defaults, which can favorably affect our default services operations, in which we service residential mortgage loans in default. It can also increase revenues from our Desktop solution, which is primarily used in connection with default management. As a result, our default services have historically provided a natural hedge against the volatility of the real estate origination business and its resulting impact on our origination services. However, various pieces of government legislation aimed at mitigating the current downturn in the housing market and lenders' efforts to comply with the requirements of that legislation and the requirements of consent orders entered into by a number of large lenders during 2011 have delayed foreclosure starts and slowed the pace at which foreclosures are processed, which has adversely affected the results of our default services operations. See "Risk Factors—Participants in the mortgage industry are under increased scrutiny, and efforts by the government to reform the mortgage industry or address the troubled mortgage market and the current economic environment could affect us." We continue to believe the size of the default services market should be significant in future years due to the substantial inventory of delinquent loans and loans in foreclosure, which should have a positive effect on our default revenues and the revenues from our Desktop solution. However, it is difficult to predict when or the speed at which these loans will make their way through the foreclosure process. If the foreclosure process continues to experience significant delays, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our results of operations may be affected by the nature of our relationships with our largest customers or by our customers' relationships with the government-sponsored enterprises.

We operate in a consolidated industry and as a result, a small number of customers have accounted for a significant portion of our revenues. We expect that a limited number of customers will continue to represent a significant portion

of our revenues for the foreseeable future. In 2012, our largest customer, Wells Fargo, accounted for approximately 21.2% of our consolidated revenue, and our second largest customer, JPMorgan Chase, accounted for approximately 15.4% of our consolidated revenue. Wells Fargo accounted for approximately 11.4% of the revenue from our Technology, Data and Analytics segment and approximately 26.8% of the revenue from our Transaction Services segment in 2012, and JPMorgan Chase accounted for approximately 17.8% of the revenue from our Technology, Data and Analytics segment and approximately 14.1% of the revenue from our Transaction Services segment in 2012. Our five largest customers accounted for approximately 53.0% of our consolidated revenue and approximately 41.6% and 59.5% of the revenue of our Technology, Data and Analytics and Transaction Services segments, respectively. See “Business — Customers.” The revenues of our five largest customers are spread across a range of services, and we protect ourselves by utilizing separate contracts for different services. However, our relationships with these and other large customers are important

to our future operating results, and deterioration in any of those relationships could significantly reduce our revenues. In addition, by virtue of their significant relationships with us, these customers may be able to exert pressure on us with respect to the pricing of our services.

Our customers also have significant relationships with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which are government-sponsored enterprises (“GSE”) tasked with working with financial institutions to provide liquidity to the mortgage market. They do this by purchasing loans from the lenders either for cash or in exchange for a mortgage-backed security that comprises those loans and that, for a fee, carries the GSE’s guarantee of timely payment of interest and principal. Because our customers service the loans owned by the GSEs, we provide services on many of those loans. As a result of these relationships, the GSEs have been able to implement changes to our pricing structure on certain services we provide related to default and foreclosure servicing. The GSEs or other governmental agencies may be able to exert similar pressure on the pricing of our services in the future, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Participants in the mortgage industry are under intense scrutiny, and efforts by the government to reform the mortgage industry or address the troubled mortgage market and the current economic environment could affect us.

Since the beginning of the housing crisis, the mortgage industry has been under intense scrutiny by governmental authorities, judges and the news media, among others. This scrutiny has included federal and state governmental review of all aspects of the mortgage lending business, and several actions to aid the housing market and the economy in general, and to implement more rigorous standards around mortgage servicing, with particular focus on loans that are in default.

Several pieces of legislation have been enacted to address the struggling mortgage market, including the Home Affordable Refinance Program (“HARP”), a program designed to assist homeowners with an existing mortgage owned by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac to refinance their mortgages at the current lower interest rates and obtain other refinancing benefits. On October 24, 2011, the Federal Housing Finance Agency announced a series of changes to HARP that made it easier for certain borrowers who owe more than their home is worth and who are current on their mortgage payments to obtain refinancing. While the HARP program has increased volume through our centralized settlement services operations since its inception, we are uncertain as to what degree the modified HARP program may affect our results of operations in the future.

The Home Affordable Modification Program (“HAMP”) provides mortgage loan servicers with a set of standardized qualification guidelines for loan modifications aimed at reducing borrower monthly payments to affordable levels. Through December 2012, the U.S. Treasury Department estimates that banks had worked through most of the approximately 2.2 million loans currently eligible for HAMP, and offered 2.0 million trial modifications. Of those, approximately 1.1 million became permanent. While we believe that HAMP has had an adverse effect on the processing of delinquent loans and may continue to have a negative effect in the future as additional mortgages become eligible under the program's current criteria or if those criteria are broadened, the pace of modifications has slowed from 2010 indicating a lessened impact going forward. However, we cannot predict the ultimate impact that the government's initiatives under HAMP or other foreclosure relief and loan modification initiatives may have, or whether the government may take additional action to address the current housing market.

New national servicing standards have been implemented that, among other things, require very specific loan modification procedures are followed and offered to the borrower before any foreclosure proceeding can be implemented. These standards have further reduced the number of loans entering the foreclosure process and have negatively impacted our default services revenue and profit, and it is unclear when or if volume will increase in the future.

The slowdown in the processing of foreclosures has also adversely impacted a number of service providers in the default industry. For example, the foreclosure trustees that manage the foreclosure process for the servicers in many states are experiencing significant delays in the timing of receiving payments for their services. In many cases, these foreclosure trustees use our services, particularly our default title and our posting and publishing services. The fees for our services are passed through to the servicers, and we do not receive payment for these services until after the trustees are paid by the servicers, which often does not occur until the foreclosure process has been completed. As foreclosure timelines have continued to extend for longer periods, we have become uncertain of the trustees' ultimate

ability to pay these fees and have increased our allowance for doubtful accounts. Continued delays in the foreclosure process and the timing of payments for these services could result in additional increases to our allowance for doubtful accounts or in the accounts becoming uncollectable.

The current environment has also led to an increased legislative and regulatory focus on consumer protection practices. As a result, federal and state governments have enacted various new laws, rules and regulations. One example is the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), which was signed into law in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act contains broad changes for many sectors of the financial services and lending industries. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act includes new requirements for appraisals and appraisal management companies, including a requirement that appraisal fees be “customary and reasonable.” As a result, we have experienced compression in our margins on our appraisal services because our customer contracts are at fixed prices, but the amount our appraisal management company must pay to the independent

appraisers with whom it contracts has increased. It is difficult to predict the final form that regulations or other rule-makings to implement other requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act may take, what additional legislative or regulatory changes may be approved in the future, or whether those changes may require us to change our business practices, incur increased costs of compliance or adversely affect our results of operations.

In reaction to slow growth in the economy, the Federal Reserve has kept interest rates at historical lows for the past few years. Our centralized settlement services business has benefited from this policy as many homeowners have taken advantage of the low interest rates to refinance their mortgage and reduce their interest costs. It is unclear whether the pool of homeowners who would qualify for and benefit from a refinancing in 2013 remains as large as in 2012. Further, if interest rates increase to more traditional levels it could have a material impact on the volume of loans being refinanced and therefore have a material impact on our centralized settlement services revenue and profits. Additional state and federal government actions directed at housing and mortgage industry are likely to occur some of which could negatively impact our revenue and profits in the future.

We may incur additional costs and expenses due to investigations or other actions relating to default procedures. As described in note 14 to our consolidated financial statements titled "Commitments and Contingencies," we have incurred substantial costs associated with our recent settlement of a number of inquiries made by governmental agencies and claims made by civil litigants concerning various current and past business practices in our default operations, and we are continuing to litigate a complaint filed by the State of Nevada with respect to these matters. In addition, in April 2011, we entered into a consent order with various banking agencies pursuant to which we agreed, among other things, to engage an independent third party to conduct a risk assessment and review of our default management businesses and the document execution services we provided to servicers from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. Our accrual for legal and regulatory matters that are probable and estimable is \$223.1 million as of December 31, 2012, and includes costs associated with recently settled matters, as well as estimated costs of settlement, damages and associated legal fees applicable to certain pending litigation and regulatory matters, and assumes no third party recoveries. There can be no assurance that we will not incur additional costs and expenses that would be material, including but not limited to fines or penalties and legal costs, or be subject to other remedies, as a result of regulatory, legislative or administrative investigations or actions relating to default procedures or civil litigation.

If we fail to adapt our services to changes in technology or in the marketplace, or if our ongoing efforts to upgrade our technology are not successful, we could lose customers and have difficulty attracting new customers for our services. The markets for our services are characterized by constant technological changes, frequent introductions of new services and evolving industry standards. Our future success will be significantly affected by our ability to maintain sufficient liquidity to enhance our current services, and develop and introduce new services that address the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers and their customers. These initiatives carry the risks associated with any new service development effort, including cost overruns, delays in delivery and performance issues. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing, marketing and selling new services that meet these changing demands, that we will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction, and marketing of these services, or that our new services and their enhancements will adequately meet the demands of the marketplace and achieve market acceptance.

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 services are intensely competitive. Our competitors vary in size and in the scope and breadth of the services they offer. We compete for existing and new customers against both third parties and the in-house capabilities of our customers. Some of our competitors have substantial resources. In addition, we expect that the markets in which we compete will continue to attract new competitors and new technologies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competitive pressures we face in the markets in which we operate will not adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Recently, several new entrants in the mortgage industry have been aggressively acquiring mortgage servicing rights from large national lenders. These new entrants primarily use affiliated service providers rather than third parties such as us. Although we believe we compete favorably against these affiliates, to the extent this trend continues it could adversely affect our results.

Further, because many of our larger potential customers have historically developed their key processing applications in-house and therefore view their system requirements from a make-versus-buy perspective, we often compete against our potential customers' in-house capacities. As a result, gaining new customers in our mortgage processing business can be difficult. For banks and other potential customers, switching from an internally designed system to an outside vendor, or from one vendor of mortgage processing services to a new vendor, is a significant undertaking. Many potential customers worry about potential disadvantages

such as loss of accustomed functionality, increased costs and business disruption. As a result, potential customers often resist change. There can be no assurance that our strategies for overcoming potential customers' reluctance to change will be successful, and this resistance may adversely affect our growth.

Security breaches or our own failure to comply with privacy regulations imposed on providers of services to financial institutions could harm our business by disrupting our delivery of services and damaging our reputation.

As part of our business, we electronically receive, process, store and transmit sensitive business information of our customers. In addition, we collect personal consumer data, such as names and addresses, social security numbers, driver's license numbers and payment history records. Unauthorized access to our computer systems or databases could result in the theft or publication of confidential information or the deletion or modification of records or could otherwise cause interruptions in our operations. These concerns about security are increased when we transmit information over the Internet.

Additionally, as a provider of services to financial institutions, we are bound by the same limitations on disclosure of the information we receive from our customers as apply to the financial institutions themselves. If we fail to comply with these regulations, we could be exposed to suits for breach of contract or to governmental proceedings. In addition, if more restrictive privacy laws or rules are adopted in the future on the federal or state level, that could have an adverse impact on us. Any inability to prevent security or privacy breaches could cause our existing customers to lose confidence in our systems and terminate their agreements with us, and could inhibit our ability to attract new customers.

If our applications or services are found to infringe 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 our information technology applications and services develop, we may become increasingly subject to infringement claims. 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.

If we are unable to successfully consummate and integrate acquisitions, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

One of our strategies to grow our business is to opportunistically acquire complementary businesses and services. This strategy will depend on our ability to find suitable acquisitions and finance them on acceptable terms. We may require additional debt or equity financing for future acquisitions, and doing so will be made more difficult by our substantial debt. If we are unable to acquire suitable acquisition candidates, we may experience slower growth. Further, even if we successfully complete acquisitions, we will face challenges in integrating any acquired business. These challenges include eliminating redundant operations, facilities and systems, coordinating management and personnel, retaining key employees, managing different corporate cultures, and achieving cost reductions and cross-selling opportunities. Additionally, the acquisition and integration processes may disrupt our business and divert our resources.

We have substantial investments in recorded goodwill as a result of prior acquisitions, and an economic downturn or troubled mortgage market could cause these investments to become impaired, requiring write-downs that would reduce our operating income.

Goodwill was approximately \$1,109.3 million, or approximately 45% of our total assets, as of December 31, 2012. Current accounting rules require that goodwill be assessed for impairment at least annually or whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable from estimated future cash flows. Factors that may indicate the carrying value of our intangible assets, including goodwill, may not be recoverable include, but are not limited to, 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.

The results of our 2012 annual assessment of the recoverability of goodwill indicated that the fair value of each of our reporting units was substantially in excess of their carrying value. As of December 31, 2012, the fair value of our

Data and Analytics reporting unit, which includes goodwill of \$104.7 million, or approximately 9% of our consolidated goodwill balance, exceeded its carrying value by 16% and represented the reporting unit with the least amount of excess fair value. During 2012 and 2011, we made considerable investments in our Data and Analytics reporting unit that are expected to result in revenue growth and incremental profitability. The valuation model that is used to estimate the fair value of this reporting unit contemplates certain

assumptions made by management about the timing and volume of incremental business resulting from our investments. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions, we may be required to record goodwill impairment charges in the future.

We have a long sales cycle for many of our technology solutions and if we fail to close sales after expending significant time and resources to do so, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The implementation of many of our technology solutions often involves significant capital commitments by our customers, particularly those with smaller operational scale. Potential customers generally commit significant resources to an evaluation of available technology solutions and require us to expend substantial time, effort and money educating them as to the value of our technology solutions and services. We incur substantial costs in order to obtain each new customer. We may expend significant funds and management resources during the sales cycle and ultimately fail to close the sale. Our sales cycle may be extended due to our customers' budgetary constraints or for other reasons. If we are unsuccessful in closing sales after expending significant funds and management resources or if we experience delays, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may experience defects, development delays, installation difficulties and system failures with respect to our technology solutions, which would harm our business and reputation and expose us to potential liability.

Many of our services are based on sophisticated software and computing systems, and we may encounter delays when developing new technology solutions and services. Further, the technology solutions underlying our services have occasionally contained and may in the future contain undetected errors or defects when first introduced or when new versions are released. In addition, we may experience difficulties in installing or integrating our technologies on platforms used by our customers. Finally, our systems and operations could be exposed to damage or interruption from fire, natural disaster, power loss, telecommunications failure, unauthorized entry and computer viruses. Defects in our technology solutions, errors or delays in the processing of electronic transactions, or other difficulties could result in:

- interruption of business operations;
- delay in market acceptance;
- additional development and remediation costs;
- diversion of technical and other resources;
- loss of customers;
- negative publicity; or
- exposure to liability claims.

Any one or more of the foregoing occurrences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we attempt to limit our potential liability through disclaimers and limitation-of-liability provisions in our license and customer agreements, we cannot be certain that these measures will be successful in limiting our liability.

We have substantial indebtedness, which could have a negative impact on our financing options and liquidity position. We have approximately \$1,068.1 million of total debt outstanding, consisting of (i) a senior secured credit agreement including a \$400 million Revolving Credit Facility under which \$398.1 million was available as of December 31, 2012 and a \$535 million Term Loan A under which \$468.1 million was outstanding at December 31, 2012, and (ii) \$600 million of senior unsecured notes outstanding at December 31, 2012. We also have other contractual commitments and contingent obligations. See "Management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition — Contractual obligations."

This high level of debt could have important consequences to us, including the following:

• This debt level makes us more vulnerable to economic downturns and adverse developments in our business, may cause us to have difficulty borrowing money in the future in excess of amounts available under our credit facility for

working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes and may limit our ability to pursue other business opportunities and implement certain business strategies;

we will need to use a large portion of the money we earn to pay principal and interest on our debt, which will reduce the amount of money available to finance operations, acquisitions and other business activities and pay stockholder dividends;

approximately \$143.1 million of the debt currently bears interest at a floating rate, which exposes us to the risk of increased interest rates (for example, a one percent increase in interest rates would result in a \$1.0 million increase in our annual

interest expense for every \$100 million of floating rate debt we incur, which may make it more difficult for us to service our debt);

while we have entered into various agreements limiting our exposure to higher interest rates and may enter into additional similar agreements in the future, any such agreements may not offer complete protection from this risk, and we remain subject to the risk that one or more of the counterparties to these agreements may fail to satisfy their obligations under such agreements; and

we have a higher level of debt than certain of our competitors, which may cause a competitive disadvantage and may reduce flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions, including increased competition.

Despite our substantial indebtedness, we may be able to incur additional debt in the future. The terms of our credit facilities and the indenture governing the notes allow us to incur substantial amounts of additional debt, subject to certain limitations. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks we could face would be magnified.

Our financing arrangements subject us to various restrictions that could limit our operating flexibility.

The agreements governing our credit facilities and the indenture governing the notes each impose operating and financial restrictions on our activities. These restrictions include compliance with, or maintenance of, certain financial tests and ratios, including a minimum interest coverage ratio and maximum leverage ratio, and limit or prohibit our ability to, among other things:

- create, incur or assume any additional debt and issue preferred stock;
- 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;
- enter into or permit to exist contractual limits on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us;
- enter 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 harm our business by, among other things, limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition and other corporate opportunities.

Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

The statements contained in this report or in our other documents or in oral presentations or other statements made by our management that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding our expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. These statements relate to, among other things, our future financial and operating results. In many cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” or “continue,” or these terms and other comparable terminology. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these statements as a result of a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- our ability to adapt our services to changes in technology or the marketplace;
- the impact of changes in the level of real estate activity (including among others, loan originations and foreclosures) on demand for certain of our services;
- our ability to maintain and grow our relationships with our customers;
- the effects of our substantial leverage on our ability to make acquisitions and invest in our business;
- the level of scrutiny being placed on participants in the foreclosure process;
- risks associated with federal and state enforcement proceedings, inquiries and examinations currently underway or that may be commenced in the future with respect to our default management operations, and with civil litigation related to these matters;
- changes to the laws, rules and regulations that regulate our businesses as a result of the current economic and financial environment;
- changes in general economic, business and political conditions, including changes in the financial markets;

the impact of any potential defects, development delays, installation difficulties or system failures on our business and reputation;

risks associated with protecting information security and privacy; and

other risks detailed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located in Jacksonville, Florida, in an owned facility. FIS occupies and pays us rent for 136,183 square feet in this facility. We also own one facility in Sharon, Pennsylvania. We lease office space throughout the United States as follows:

State	Number of Locations
California	9
Texas	8
Florida	7
Pennsylvania	5
Colorado	4
Arizona	2
Minnesota	2
Nevada	2
Other states (1)	12

(1) Represents one location in each of 12 states.

We also lease office space in India. We entered into this lease during 2012 in connection with the Company's acquisition of LendingSpace.

We believe our properties are adequate for our business as presently conducted.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Litigation Matters

See note 14 - Commitments and Contingencies to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated by reference in this Item 3.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "LPS." As of January 31, 2013, there were approximately 7,700 registered holders of our common stock. The table set forth below provides the high and low sales prices of our common stock and the cash dividends declared per share of common stock during the periods indicated.

	High	Low	Dividend
2012			
First Quarter	\$26.05	\$14.16	\$0.10
Second Quarter	\$27.15	\$21.14	\$0.10
Third Quarter	\$29.96	\$23.45	\$0.10
Fourth Quarter	\$30.88	\$21.68	\$0.10
	High	Low	Dividend
2011			
First Quarter	\$34.88	\$28.77	\$0.10
Second Quarter	\$32.79	\$19.55	\$0.10
Third Quarter	\$21.64	\$13.69	\$0.10
Fourth Quarter	\$20.06	\$12.91	\$0.10

We currently pay a dividend of \$0.10 per common share on a quarterly basis, and expect to continue to do so in the future. The declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors, and depends on, among other things, our investment policy and opportunities, results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects, and other factors that may be considered relevant by our Board of Directors, including legal and contractual restrictions. Additionally, the payment of cash dividends may be limited by the terms of our debt agreements. A regular quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per common share is payable on March 21, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 7, 2013.

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2012, about our common stock which may be issued under our equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights(a)	Weighted-Average Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	7,162,234	\$28.80	6,015,812
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	7,162,234		6,015,812

Our ability to repurchase shares of common stock or senior notes is subject to restrictions contained in our senior secured credit agreement and in the indenture governing our senior unsecured notes. On October 28, 2010, our Board of Directors approved an authorization for us to repurchase up to \$250.0 million of our common stock and/or our senior notes, effective through December 31, 2011. Subsequently, on June 16, 2011 our Board of Directors approved an authorization for us to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of our common stock and/or our senior notes, which has

expired as of December 31, 2012. Subsequently, on February 7, 2013, our Board of Directors approved an authorization to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of our common stock, effective through June 30, 2014.

Stock Performance Graph

This graph depicts the Company's cumulative total shareholder returns relative to the performance of the Standard & Poor's Midcap 400 Index and the Standard & Poor's 1500 Data Processing & Outsourced Services Index for the period commencing on July 3, 2008, the first trading day of the Company's stock, and ending on December 31, 2012, the last trading day of fiscal year 2012. The graph assumes \$100 invested at the closing price of the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on July 3, 2008 and each index on June 30, 2008, and assumes that all dividends were reinvested on the date paid.

	2008		2009				2010				2011				2012			
	7/3	9/30	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30
Lender Processing Services, Inc.	100.0	97.8	94.7	98.9	90.0	124.0	132.4	123.3	102.5	109.2	97.3	106.5	69.4	45.7	50.6	87.7	85.6	84.0
Standard & Poor's Midcap 400	100.0	89.1	66.4	60.6	72.0	86.4	91.2	99.5	89.9	101.7	115.5	126.3	125.3	100.4	113.5	128.8	122.4	129.0
Standard & Poor's 1500 Data Processing & Outsourced Services Index	100.0	89.3	72.6	73.1	78.8	91.4	103.6	104.0	87.2	95.7	98.7	111.5	116.6	107.1	124.5	140.5	142.0	150.0

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table presents our selected historical financial data and should be read in conjunction with Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our financial information may not be indicative of our future performance and does not necessarily reflect what our financial position and results of operations would have been had we operated as a separate, stand-alone entity for periods ending prior to July 2, 2008 that are presented, including changes that occurred in our operations and capitalization as a result of our spin-off from FIS.

The consolidated statement of earnings data for the years ended December 31, 2012, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are derived from our audited financial statements included in this report. The combined statement of earnings data for the year ended December 31, 2008, the consolidated statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2009, and consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this report.

Statement of Earnings Data:	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 (1)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Revenues	\$1,997,651	\$1,983,433	\$2,196,551	\$2,094,830	\$1,613,401
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$79,437	\$135,244	\$305,054	\$280,392	\$234,469
Net earnings	\$70,359	\$96,543	\$302,344	\$275,729	\$230,888
Net earnings per share — basic from continuing operations	\$0.94	\$1.58	\$3.28	\$2.93	\$2.46
Weighted average shares — basic	84,647	85,554	93,095	95,632	95,353
Net earnings per share — diluted from continuing operations	\$0.93	\$1.58	\$3.26	\$2.92	\$2.45
Weighted average shares — diluted	84,857	85,685	93,559	96,152	95,754

Weighted average shares - basic for the year ended December 31, 2008 is calculated using the average of the number of shares used to calculate the pro forma weighted average shares outstanding - basic for the three months ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2008. Weighted average shares - diluted for the year (1) ended December 31, 2008 is calculated using the average of the number of shares used to calculate the pro forma weighted average shares outstanding - diluted for the three months ended March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, 2008.

Balance Sheet Data:	As of December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$236,241	\$77,355	\$52,287	\$70,528	\$125,966
Total assets	\$2,445,834	\$2,245,415	\$2,251,843	\$2,197,304	\$2,103,633
Long-term debt	\$1,068,125	\$1,149,160	\$1,249,401	\$1,289,350	\$1,547,451
Cash dividends per share	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.20

Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(In thousands)			
2012				
Revenues	\$485,794	\$513,377	\$497,451	\$501,029
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations (1)	48,491	(35,114)	60,332	5,728
Net earnings (loss) (1)	47,121	(37,880)	58,304	2,814
2011				
Revenues	\$506,635	\$470,453	\$494,312	\$512,033
Net earnings from continuing operations (2)	57,165	40,233	43,387	(5,541)
Net earnings (2)	55,929	21,365	40,450	(21,201)

During the second and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2012, the Company's net earnings (loss) and net earnings (loss) (1) from continuing operations were adversely impacted by an addition to the legal and regulatory accrual of \$144.5 million and \$47.9 million, respectively, as discussed in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011, the Company's net earnings and net earnings from continuing (2) operations were adversely impacted by a legal and regulatory accrual of \$78.5 million, as discussed in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and the Notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

We are a provider of integrated technology, data and services to the mortgage lending industry, with a market leading position in mortgage processing in the United States (the "U.S."). We deliver comprehensive technology solutions and services, as well as data and analytics, to many of the top U.S. mortgage originators and servicers, as well as a number of other financial institutions, investors, and other real estate professionals. We offer an end-to-end suite of solutions that provide the technology and data needed to support mortgage lending and servicing operations, meet regulatory and compliance requirements and mitigate risk.

These integrated solutions support origination, servicing, portfolio retention and default servicing. Our technology solutions include MSP, a leading mortgage processing software in the U.S. Our technology solutions also include our Desktop system, which is a middleware enterprise workflow management application designed to streamline and automate business processes, as well as our data and analytics solutions, which provide proprietary data for the mortgage, real estate and capital markets industries. Our transaction services include our origination services, which support many aspects of the closing of mortgage loan transactions by national lenders and loan servicers, and our default services, which are used by mortgage lenders, servicers and other real estate professionals to reduce the expense of managing defaulted loans.

Our Technology, Data and Analytics segment principally includes:

• **Servicing Technology.** Our mortgage servicing technology, which we conduct using our mortgage servicing platform and our team of experienced support personnel;

• **Default Technology.** Our Desktop application, a web-based workflow information system that assists our customers in managing business processes, which is primarily used in connection with mortgage loan default management;

• **Origination Technology.** Our mortgage origination technology and our collaborative electronic vendor network, which provides connectivity among mortgage industry participants; and

• **Data and Analytics.** Our data and analytics businesses, in which we provide automated valuation products and aggregated property, loan and tax status data services.

Our Transaction Services segment offers a range of services used mainly in the production of a mortgage loan, which we refer to as origination services, and in the management of mortgage loans that go into default, which we refer to as default services.

Our origination services include:

• settlement and title agency services, in which we act as an agent for title insurers or as an underwriter, and closing services, in which we assist in the closing of real estate transactions;

• appraisal services, which consist of traditional property appraisals provided through our appraisal management company; and

• flood zone determination services, which assists lenders in determining whether a property is in a federally designated flood zone.

Our default services include, among others:

• foreclosure administrative services, including administrative services and support provided to independent attorneys and trustees, mandatory title searches, posting and publishing, and other services;

• property inspection and preservation services designed to preserve the value of properties securing defaulted loans; and

• alternative property valuation services, which provide a range of default related valuation services supporting the foreclosure process.

General and administrative expenses that are not included in our operating segments are included in Corporate and Other.

Recent Trends and Developments

Revenues in our origination businesses and certain of our data businesses are closely related to the level of residential real estate activity in the U.S., which includes sales, mortgage financing and mortgage refinancing. The level of real estate activity is primarily affected by real estate prices, the availability of funds for mortgage loans, mortgage interest rates and the overall state of the U.S. economy. Several pieces of legislation have been enacted to address the struggling mortgage market, including the Home Affordable Refinance Program (the "HARP"), a program designed to assist homeowners with an existing mortgage owned by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac to refinance their mortgages at the current lower interest rates and obtain other refinancing benefits. On October 24, 2011, the Federal Housing Finance Agency announced a series of changes to HARP that made it easier for certain borrowers who owe more than their home is worth and who are current on their mortgage payments to obtain refinancing. While the HARP program has increased volume through our centralized origination services since its inception, we are uncertain as to what degree the modified HARP program may affect our results of operations in the future.

Due to the centralized nature of our origination services title and closing operations, our origination services are typically utilized in connection with refinancing transactions. The Mortgage Bankers Association ("MBA") estimates that the level of U.S. mortgage originations, by dollar volume, was \$1.7 trillion, \$1.4 trillion and \$1.6 trillion in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, with refinancing transactions comprising approximately 70%, 65% and 70%, respectively, of the total market in those years. The substantial refinancing activity in the last few years has been driven by a historically low interest rate environment, as well as various governmental programs aimed at providing refinancing opportunities to borrowers who may not otherwise have been able to qualify to refinance their loans. In 2013, the MBA projects that mortgage originations will decrease to \$1.4 trillion, with refinancing volumes representing less than 60% of total volume, with a decrease in dollar terms from 2012 of approximately 34%. Actual mortgage origination levels have varied significantly from MBA projections in prior years. As such, in our planning process, we also consider other sources in our origination services revenue projections, which project declines in refinancing originations in 2013 ranging from 2% to 31% as compared to 2012. We believe the decrease in refinancing projections for 2013 is due to, among other things, current real estate prices, the potential for rising interest rates and tightened loan requirements, such as higher credit score and down payment requirements and additional fees. In the event of an increase in interest rates or any other factor that would likely lead to a decrease in the level of origination transactions, and the level of refinancing transactions in particular, the results of our origination services operations would be adversely affected. Further, in the event that adverse economic conditions or other factors lead to a decline in levels of home ownership and a reduction in the aggregate number of U.S. mortgage loans outstanding, our revenues from servicing technology could be adversely affected.

Our various businesses are impacted differently by the level of mortgage originations and refinancing transactions. For instance, while our origination services and some of our data businesses are directly affected by the volume of real estate transactions and mortgage originations, our mortgage processing business is generally less affected because it earns revenues based on the total number of mortgage loans it processes, which tends to stay more constant. However, in the event that a difficult economy or other factors lead to a decline in levels of home ownership and a reduction in the number of mortgage loans outstanding and we are not able to counter the impact of those events with increased market share or higher fees, our mortgage processing revenues could be adversely affected.

In contrast, we believe that a weaker economy tends to increase the volume of consumer mortgage defaults, which can favorably affect our default services operations in which we service residential mortgage loans in default. These factors can also increase revenues from our Desktop solution, as the Desktop application, at present, is primarily used in connection with default management. However, in addition to providing refinancing opportunities for underwater borrowers through HARP, the federal government also implemented the Home Affordable Modification Program

("HAMP"), a loan modification program targeted at borrowers at risk of foreclosure because their incomes are not sufficient to make their mortgage payments. HAMP has been extended through December 31, 2013, and in 2012 the federal government relaxed certain eligibility requirements for the program and increased the financial incentives for banks to participate in it.

Through December 2012, the U.S. Treasury Department estimates that banks had worked through most of the approximately 2.2 million loans currently eligible for HAMP, and offered 2.0 million trial modifications. Of those, approximately 1.1 million became permanent. While we believe that HAMP has had an adverse effect on the processing of delinquent loans (and may continue to have a negative effect in the future as additional mortgages become eligible under the program), the pace of modifications has slowed and we believe HAMP will have a lessened impact going forward.

Notwithstanding the effects of existing government programs, the inventory of delinquent mortgage loans and loans in foreclosure remains significant. We believe this is due in part to a prolonged period of elevated delinquency rates coupled with a slowdown in the processing of foreclosures as lenders focused their resources on trying to make modifications under HAMP and

on trying to confirm the compliance of their foreclosure procedures with applicable laws. In addition, following reviews conducted by federal banking regulatory agencies during late 2010 and early 2011 of their default and foreclosure processes, in April 2011, the 14 largest banks and certain of their third party service providers, including us, entered into consent orders with certain federal banking agencies. These consent orders further slowed the pace of foreclosures in 2011 and 2012 as the banks and their third party providers tried to work through the requirements of the respective consent orders. In January 2013, ten of those banks entered into an \$8.5 billion settlement with banking regulators to conclude their independent foreclosure reviews under the consent orders. Additionally, five of the largest banks were able to reach a \$25 billion settlement during February of 2012 related to federal and state investigations into their foreclosure practices. We cannot predict whether these settlements may result in more normalized foreclosure timelines in the future or whether any additional legislative or regulatory changes will be implemented as a result of the findings of the banking agencies. Moreover, we cannot predict whether the U.S. federal government may take additional action to increase the success of HAMP or to otherwise address the current housing market and economic uncertainty. Any such actions could cause a continuation of or further slow the current level of foreclosure volumes and adversely affect our future results.

The slowdown in the processing of foreclosures has also adversely impacted a number of service providers in the default industry. For example, the foreclosure trustees that manage the foreclosure process for the servicers in many states are experiencing significant delays in the timing of receiving payments for their services. In many cases, these foreclosure trustees use our services, particularly our default title and our posting and publishing services. The fees for our services are passed through to the servicers, and we do not receive payment for these services until after the trustees are paid by the servicers, which often does not occur until the foreclosure process has been completed. As foreclosure timelines have continued to extend for longer periods, we have become uncertain of the trustees' ultimate ability to pay these fees and have increased our allowance for doubtful accounts. Continued delays in the foreclosure process and the timing of payments for these services could result in additional increases to our allowance for doubtful accounts or in the accounts becoming uncollectable.

The current environment has also led to an increased legislative and regulatory focus on consumer protection practices. As a result, federal and state governments have enacted various new laws, rules and regulations. One example of such legislation is the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which was signed into law in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act contains broad changes for many sectors of the financial services and lending industries. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act includes requirements for appraisals and appraisal management companies, including a requirement that appraisal fees be "customary and reasonable." The Dodd-Frank Act also called for the establishment of the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (the "CFPB"), a new federal regulatory agency responsible for regulating consumer protection within the U.S. It is difficult to predict the form that new rules or regulations implemented by the CFPB or other regulations implemented under other requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act may take, what additional legislative or regulatory changes may be approved in the future, or whether those changes may require us to change our business practices, incur increased costs of compliance or adversely affect our results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies described below are those we consider critical in preparing our consolidated financial statements. These policies require management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures with respect to contingent liabilities and assets at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. See note 2 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for a more detailed description of the significant accounting policies that have been followed in preparing our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenues in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 605, Revenue Recognition ("ASC 605"). Recording revenues requires judgment, including

determining whether an arrangement includes multiple elements, whether any of the elements are essential to the functionality of any other elements, and the allocation of the consideration based on each element's relative selling price. Customers receive certain contract elements over time and changes to the elements in an arrangement, or in our determination of the relative selling price for these elements, could materially impact the amount of earned and unearned revenue reflected in our financial statements.

The primary judgments relating to our revenue recognition are determining when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Judgment is also required to determine whether an arrangement involving more than one deliverable contains more than one unit of accounting and how the arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units of accounting.

If the deliverables under a contract are software related, we determine the appropriate units of accounting and how the arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units. This determination, as well as management's ability to establish vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE") for the individual deliverables, can impact both the amount and the timing of revenue recognition under these agreements. The inability to establish VSOE for each contract deliverable results in having to record deferred revenues and/or applying the residual method. For arrangements where we determine VSOE for software maintenance using a stated renewal rate within the contract, we use judgment to determine whether the renewal rate represents fair value for that element as if it had been sold on a stand-alone basis. For a small percentage of revenues, we use contract accounting when the arrangement with the customer includes significant customization, modification, or production of software. For elements accounted for under contract accounting, revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method since reasonably dependable estimates of revenues and contract hours applicable to various elements of a contract can be made. We are often party to multiple concurrent contracts with the same customer. These situations require judgment to determine whether the individual contracts should be aggregated or evaluated separately for purposes of revenue recognition. In making this determination we consider the timing of negotiating and executing the contracts, whether the different elements of the contracts are interdependent and whether any of the payment terms of the contracts are interrelated.

Due to the large number, broad nature and average size of individual contracts we are a party to, the impact of judgments and assumptions that we apply in recognizing revenue for any single contract is not likely to have a material effect on our consolidated operations. However, the broader accounting policy assumptions that we apply across similar arrangements or classes of customers could significantly influence the timing and amount of revenue recognized in our results of operations.

Accounts Receivable and the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts represents management's estimate of those balances that are uncollectible as of the consolidated balance sheet dates. Our allowance for doubtful accounts has increased to \$45.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to \$36.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. As our businesses are subject to varying regulatory environments, as described below, we must use significant assumptions and judgment when analyzing our accounts receivable and adjusting our allowance for doubtful accounts.

As discussed in Item 1a, "Risk Factors — Participants in the mortgage industry are under increased scrutiny, and efforts by the government to reform the mortgage industry or address the troubled mortgage market and the current economic environment could affect us", the slowdown in the processing of foreclosures has adversely impacted a number of service providers in our default services businesses. For example, the foreclosure trustees that manage the foreclosure process for the servicers in many states are experiencing significant delays in the timing of receiving payments for their services. In many cases, the servicers direct these foreclosure trustees to use our services, particularly our default title and our posting and publishing services. The fees for our services are passed through to the servicers, and we do not receive payment for these services until after the trustees are paid by the servicers, which often does not occur until the foreclosure process has been completed. As foreclosure timelines have continued to extend for longer periods, we have become uncertain of the trustees' ultimate ability to pay these fees and have increased our allowance for doubtful accounts. Continued delays in the foreclosure process and the timing of payments for these services could result in additional increases to our allowance for doubtful accounts or in certain accounts receivable becoming uncollectable.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We have significant intangible assets that were acquired through business acquisitions. These assets consist of purchased customer relationships, contracts, and the excess of purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired (goodwill).

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, goodwill was \$1,109.3 million and \$1,132.8 million, respectively. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate potential impairment. The process of determining whether or not an asset, such as goodwill, is impaired or recoverable relies on projections of future cash flows, operating results and market conditions. Such projections are inherently uncertain and, accordingly, actual future cash flows may differ materially from projected cash flows. In evaluating the recoverability of goodwill, we perform an annual goodwill impairment test on our reporting units based on an analysis of the discounted future net cash flows generated by the reporting units' underlying assets. Such analyses are particularly sensitive to changes in estimates of future net cash flows and discount rates. Changes to these estimates might result in material changes in the fair value of the reporting units and determination of the recoverability of goodwill which may result in charges against earnings and a reduction in the carrying value of our goodwill. The results of our 2012 annual assessment of the recoverability of goodwill indicated that the fair value of each of our reporting units was substantially in excess of their carrying value. As of December 31, 2012, the fair value of our Data and Analytics reporting unit, which includes goodwill of \$104.7 million, or approximately 9% of our consolidated goodwill balance, exceeded

its carrying value by 16% and represented the reporting unit with the least amount of excess fair value. During 2012 and 2011, we made considerable investments in our Data and Analytics reporting unit that are expected to result in revenue growth and incremental profitability. The valuation model that is used to estimate the fair value of this reporting unit contemplates certain assumptions made by management about the timing and volume of incremental business resulting from our investments. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions, we may be required to record goodwill impairment charges in the future.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, management sold or disposed of certain business units within the Technology, Data and Analytics and Transaction Services segments. As a result of these disposals, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$2.3 million, which is included in the accompanying consolidated statement of earnings as part of loss from discontinued operations, net of tax.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, were \$23.7 million and \$39.1 million, respectively, which consists primarily of customer relationships, customer contracts, purchase data files and trademarks. Long-lived assets and intangible assets with definite useful lives are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The valuation of these assets involves significant estimates and assumptions concerning matters such as customer retention, future cash flows and discount rates. If any of these assumptions change, it could affect the recoverability of the carrying value of these assets. Customer relationships are amortized over their estimated useful lives using an accelerated method which takes into consideration expected customer attrition rates over a period of up to 10 years. All intangible assets that have been determined to have indefinite lives are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually in accordance with ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other" ("ASC 350"). The determination of estimated useful lives and the allocation of the purchase price to the fair values of the intangible assets other than goodwill require significant judgment and may affect the amount of future amortization of such intangible assets.

Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives ranging from 5 to 10 years using accelerated methods. There is an inherent uncertainty in determining the expected useful life of or cash flows to be generated from intangible assets. We have not historically experienced material changes in these estimates but could be subject to them in the future.

Computer Software

Computer software includes the fair value of software acquired in business combinations, purchased software and capitalized software development costs. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, computer software, net of accumulated amortization, was \$245.3 million and \$228.9 million, respectively. Purchased software is recorded at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. Software acquired in business combinations is recorded at its fair value and amortized using straight-line or accelerated methods over its estimated useful life, ranging from 5 to 10 years. Internally developed software costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. Useful lives of computer software range from 3 to 10 years. Capitalized software development costs are accounted for in accordance with either ASC Topic 985, Software, Subtopic 20, Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed ("ASC 985-20"), or ASC 350, Subtopic 40, Internal-Use Software ("ASC 350-40"). For computer software products to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed (ASC 985-20 software), all costs incurred to establish the technological feasibility are research and development costs, and are expensed as they are incurred. Costs incurred subsequent to establishing technological feasibility, such as programmers' salaries and related payroll costs and costs of independent contractors, are capitalized and amortized on a product by product basis commencing on the date of general release to customers. We do not capitalize any costs once the product is available for general release to customers. For internal-use computer software products (ASC 350-40 software), internal and external costs incurred during the preliminary project stage are expensed as they are incurred. Internal and external costs incurred during the application development stage are capitalized and amortized on a product by product basis commencing on the date the software is ready for its intended use. We do not capitalize any costs once the software is ready for its intended use.

We also assess the recorded value of computer software for impairment on a regular basis by comparing the carrying value to the estimated future cash flows to be generated by the underlying software asset. There is an inherent

uncertainty in determining the expected useful life of or cash flows to be generated from computer software. We have not historically experienced material changes in these estimates but could be subject to them in the future. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized impairments on computer software of \$0.6 million relating to certain operations that are classified within the accompanying consolidated statement of earnings as part of loss from discontinued operations, net of tax. For the year ended December 31, 2012 we also recorded \$2.6 million of asset impairments in continuing operations related to computer software projects that are no longer recoverable, which are classified as exit costs, impairments and other charges in the accompanying consolidated statement of earnings.

Accounting for Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements, we are required to determine income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense together with assessing

temporary differences resulting from differing recognition of items for income tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred income tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheets. We must then assess the likelihood that deferred income tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must reflect this increase as an expense within income tax expense in the statement of earnings. Determination of the income tax expense requires estimates and can involve complex issues that may require an extended period to resolve. Further, changes in the geographic mix of revenues or in the estimated level of annual pre-tax income can cause the overall effective income tax rate to vary from period to period.

Loss Contingencies

ASC Topic 450, Contingencies ("ASC 450") requires that we accrue for loss contingencies associated with outstanding litigation, claims and assessments for which management has determined it is probable that a loss contingency exists and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We accrue legal fees associated with litigation claims that are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Our accrual for legal and regulatory matters that are probable and reasonably estimable is \$223.1 million as of December 31, 2012 and includes estimated future costs of settlement, damages and associated legal and professional fees.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Discussion of recent accounting pronouncements is included in note 2 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

We did not have any related party transactions as of and during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Lee A. Kennedy has served as a director since our spin-off from FIS and as Chairman of the Board since March 2009. Mr. Kennedy served as Executive Chairman from September 15, 2009 until January 4, 2013. He also served as our interim President and Chief Executive Officer from July 6, 2011 to October 6, 2011. Historically, Mr. Kennedy also served as Chairman of Ceridian Corporation ("Ceridian") from January 25, 2010 until July 28, 2011, and as Chief Executive Officer of Ceridian from January 25, 2010 until August 19, 2010. Therefore, Ceridian was a related party of the Company for periods from January 25, 2010 until July 28, 2011. During those periods we were (and we continue to be) party to certain agreements with Ceridian under which we incurred expenses. A summary of the Ceridian related party agreements is as follows:

FMLA Administrative Services. Ceridian provides certain administrative services to our human resources group, including Family and Medical Leave Act ("FMLA") administrative services, military leave administrative services, flexible spending account services and tax processing services. Each of the administrative services agreements has an initial term of one year and is automatically renewable for successive one year terms unless either party gives 90 days prior written notice. Each agreement may be terminated upon 30 days written notice in the event of a breach.

COBRA Health Benefit Services. Ceridian also provides us with Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act ("COBRA") health benefit services. The COBRA agreement had an initial term of one year and is automatically renewable for successive one year terms unless either party gives 90 days prior written notice. This agreement may be terminated upon 30 days written notice in the event of a breach.

We incurred approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million in expenses during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to the Ceridian related party agreements listed above, which are included in operating expenses within the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings.

In addition, Mr. Kennedy served as an executive and a director of FIS through February 28, 2010. Therefore, FIS was a related party of the Company for periods prior to that date. From the spin-off until July 2010, we were allocated

corporate costs from FIS and received certain corporate services from FIS. FIS ceased to be a related party of the Company on February 28, 2010.

Agreements from which we incurred related party expense and/or revenues from FIS in 2010 include:

Agreements to provide administrative corporate support services to and from FIS. Prior to the spin-off, FIS provided general management, accounting, treasury, payroll, human resources, internal audit, and other corporate administrative support services to us. In connection with the spin-off, we entered into corporate services agreements with FIS under which we received from FIS, and we provided to FIS, certain transitional corporate support services. The pricing for all

of these services was on an at-cost basis. These corporate services agreements had a term of two years following the spin-off.

Real estate management, real estate lease and equipment lease agreements. In connection with the spin-off and the transfer of the real property located at the Company's corporate headquarters campus from FIS to us, the Company entered into new leases with FIS, as a tenant.

Licensing, cost sharing, business processing and other agreements. These agreements provide for the reimbursement of certain amounts from FIS related to various licensing and cost sharing agreements.

Revenues generated from FIS under these agreements through February 28, 2010 were less than \$10,000. Expense reimbursements paid to or received from FIS under these agreements through February 28, 2010 were less than \$50,000.

We believe the amounts charged by Ceridian, and earned from or charged by FIS, under the above-described service arrangements were fair and reasonable.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

As discussed in note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part I, in connection with organizational realignments implemented during the first quarter of 2012, the composition of our reporting segments has changed. Prior year information was reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The following tables reflect certain amounts included in operating income and net earnings in our consolidated statements of earnings, the relative percentage of those amounts to total revenues, and the change in those amounts from the comparable prior year period.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31,				As a % of Revenue(1)			Variance 2012 vs. 2011(1)(2)		Variance 2011 vs. 2010(1)(2)	
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	\$	%	\$	%
	(In millions, except per share amounts)									
Revenues	\$1,997.7	\$1,983.4	\$2,196.6	100 %	100 %	100 %	\$14.3	1 %	\$(213.2)	(10) %
Expenses:										
Operating Expenses	1,465.1	1,480.4	1,533.1	73 %	75 %	70 %	15.3	1 %	52.7	3 %
Depreciation and amortization	96.7	88.9	87.4	5 %	5 %	4 %	(7.8)	(9) %	(1.5)	(2) %
Legal and regulatory charges	192.4	78.5	—	10 %	4 %	— %	(113.9)	nm	(78.5)	nm
Exit costs, impairments and other charges	10.5	56.9	14.1	1 %	3 %	1 %	46.4	nm	(42.8)	nm
Total expenses	1,764.8	1,704.7	1,634.5	88 %	86 %	74 %	(60.1)	(4) %	(70.2)	(4) %
Operating income	232.9	278.7	562.1	12 %	14 %	26 %	(45.8)	(16) %	(283.4)	(50) %
Operating margin	12 %	14 %	26 %							
Other income (expense)	(86.0)	(66.3)	(70.0)	4 %	3 %	3 %	(19.7)	(30) %	3.7	5 %
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	146.9	212.4	492.1	7 %	11 %	22 %	(65.5)	(31) %	(279.7)	(57) %
Provision for income taxes	67.5	77.2	187.0	3 %	4 %	9 %	9.7	13 %	109.8	59 %
Net earnings from continuing operations	79.4	135.2	305.1	4 %	7 %	14 %	\$(55.8)	(41) %	\$(169.9)	(56) %
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(9.1)	(38.7)	(2.7)							
Net earnings	\$70.3	\$96.5	\$302.3							
Net earnings per share - diluted	\$0.83	\$1.13	\$3.23							

(1) Columns may not total due to rounding.

(2) Certain percentages are not meaningful, indicated by "nm."

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared With the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues

Revenues increased \$14.3 million, or 1%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. This increase was primarily due to an 8% increase in our Technology, Data and Analytics segment as a result of growth in our technology operations which provide servicing, origination and default related technologies, partially offset by a 4% decrease in revenues in our Transaction Services segment, which was largely driven by a 19% decline in default services as a result of continued delays in the foreclosure process causing reduced volumes, and from an increase in the sales allowance reserve of \$5.2 million during 2012 based on management's ongoing assessment of the impact of these delays on the realizability of our recorded revenues. The decrease in default services was largely offset by a 20% increase in origination services as a result of higher loan origination volumes due to the continued low interest rate environment, the impact of HARP II, and from market share gains.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses decreased \$15.3 million, or 1%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues were 73% during 2012 and 75% during 2011. The factors contributing to this decrease include favorable revenue mix and related operating leverage in our higher margin origination services resulting from increased loan origination volumes, partially offset by near-term investments in our origination technology in order to extend our services from a software licensing model to a software as a service (“SaaS”) model.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$7.8 million, or 9%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenues remained constant at 5% during 2012 and 2011.

Legal and Regulatory Charges

We recorded a \$192.4 million increase to our legal and regulatory accrual during 2012, which was previously established in the fourth quarter of 2011. See note 14 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II for a detailed description of pending and threatened litigation and regulatory matters related to our operations.

Exit Costs, Impairments and Other Charges

We recorded charges totaling \$10.5 million and \$56.9 million during 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily related to severance charges resulting from various cost reduction initiatives and impairment charges related to the write-down of computer software projects.

Operating Income

Operating income decreased \$45.8 million, or 16%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Operating margin decreased to 12% during 2012 from 14% during 2011 as a result of the factors described above.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense), which consists of interest income, interest expense and other items, increased \$19.7 million, or 30%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. The increase during 2012 was primarily related to a \$15.8 million call premium paid to retire our old senior notes in connection with our 2012 debt refinancing. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, interest expense was also impacted by the write-offs of debt issuance costs totaling \$7.9 million and \$8.0 million, respectively, related to the refinancings of our credit facilities.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes decreased \$9.7 million, or 13%, in 2012 when compared to 2011. The effective tax rate increased to 46.0% in 2012 from 36.3% during 2011, primarily due to assumptions regarding the deductibility of the legal and regulatory accrual and a non-cash tax charge related to stock option forfeitures during 2012.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, net

During 2012 and 2011, management made the decision to sell or dispose of certain non-core or underperforming business units including Verification Bureau, SoftPro, Rising Tide Auction, True Automation, Aptitude Solutions, IRMS and certain operations previously included in our Real Estate group, all of which were previously included as part of the Technology, Data and Analytics segment. Management also made the decision to shut down our Asset Management Solutions business and sell our Tax Services business (other than our tax data services that provide lenders with information about the tax status of a property, which are now included in our Technology, Data and Analytics segment), which were previously included within the Transaction Services segment. As of December 31, 2012, all of these businesses have been sold or disposed of. Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, decreased to \$9.1 million in 2012 from \$38.7 million in 2011 due to the disposal of certain loss generating businesses and from a decrease in impairments related to the net assets of the discontinued operations during 2012, partially offset by realized gains on disposal, net of tax, totaling \$2.0 million. See note 10 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II for a detailed description of our discontinued operations.

Net Earnings and Net Earnings Per Share — Diluted

Net earnings and net earnings per diluted share totaled \$70.3 million and \$0.83, respectively, during 2012 and \$96.5 million and \$1.13, respectively, during 2011. The decreases in 2012 were a result of the factors described above.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared With the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Revenues

Revenues decreased \$213.2 million, or 10%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. The decrease was driven by a slowdown in our Transaction Services segment partially offset by revenue growth in our Technology, Data and Analytics segment. In our Transaction Services segment, we experienced a year-over-year decline in revenue in origination services due to a decline in the volume of loan originations, primarily due to changes in underlying interest rates, as well as a decrease in our default services due to lower foreclosure volumes resulting from continued delays due to increased regulatory scrutiny and monitoring, including consent orders entered into by a number of large servicers, judicial actions and voluntary delays by servicers. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our Technology, Data and Analytics segment, primarily due to growth in servicing technology as a result of new client implementations onto our mortgage servicing platform in 2011 as well as higher transactional fees, growth in origination technology due to higher refinancing activity which drives incremental transactional fees, and from growth in default technology from new client implementations onto our Desktop platform in 2011.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses decreased \$52.7 million, or 3%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues were 75% during 2011 and 70% during 2010. The year-over-year increase in operating expenses as a percentage of revenues was attributable to investments in our data and analytics business within the Technology, Data and Analytics segment to support growth in our origination and default related operations, and from unfavorable revenue mix resulting from higher demand for lower margin services during 2011. In our Transaction Services segment, as a result of the reasons described above, we experienced a slowdown in our origination services and default services due to a decline in the volume of loan originations and foreclosure volumes, which reduced our operating leverage. The increase in operating expenses as a percentage of revenues was also impacted by an adjustment made during the second quarter of 2010 to reduce loss reserves in our title operations by \$8.2 million, based on favorable changes in our expected title losses.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$1.5 million, or 2%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenues increased to 5% during 2011 from 4% during 2010 due to increased amortization resulting from increased investments in infrastructure and key technology platforms during 2011.

Legal and Regulatory Charges

We recorded a \$78.5 million legal and regulatory accrual during the fourth quarter of 2011. See note 14 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II for a detailed description of pending and threatened litigation and regulatory matters related to our operations.

Exit Costs, Impairments and Other Charges

We recorded charges totaling \$56.9 million and \$14.1 million during 2011 and 2010, respectively, primarily related to severance charges resulting from our various cost reduction initiatives and impairment charges related to the write-down of computer software projects.

Operating Income

Operating income decreased \$283.4 million, or 50%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Operating margin decreased to 14% during 2011 from 26% during 2010 as a result of the factors described above.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense), which consists of interest income, interest expense and other items, decreased \$3.7 million, or 5%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. The decrease during 2011 was primarily due to a reduction in interest expense, which totaled \$67.6 million and \$71.3 million during 2011 and 2010, respectively, resulting from lower interest rates and principal balances, which was partially offset by the write-off of \$8.0 million of debt issuance costs related to the refinancing of our Credit Agreement in August of 2011.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes decreased \$109.8 million, or 59% in 2011 as compared to 2010. The effective tax rate decreased to 36.3% in 2011 from 38.0% during 2010, primarily due to an increase in federal deductions and tax credits related to the development and licensing of our technology applications.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, net

During 2012 and 2011, management made the decision to sell or dispose of certain non-core or underperforming business units including Verification Bureau, SoftPro, Rising Tide Auction, True Automation, Aptitude Solutions, IRMS and certain operations previously included in our Real Estate group, all of which were previously included as part of the Technology, Data and Analytics segment. Management also made the decision to shut down our Asset Management Services division as well as sell our Tax Services business (other than our tax data services that provide lenders with information about the tax status of a property, which are now included in our Technology, Data and Analytics segment), which were previously included within the Transaction Services segment. As of December 31, 2012, all of these businesses have been sold or disposed of. Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$38.7 million and \$2.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase in the loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 was predominately due to goodwill and other impairments of \$55.0 million offset by an increase in the income tax benefit attributable to discontinued operations of \$26.0 million during 2011. See note 10 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II for a detailed description of our discontinued operations.

Net Earnings and Net Earnings Per Share — Diluted

Net earnings and net earnings per diluted share totaled \$96.5 million and \$1.13, respectively, during 2011 and \$302.3 million and \$3.23, respectively, during 2010. The decrease during 2011 was a result of the factors described above, offset by a reduction in the weighted average shares outstanding - diluted due to share repurchases made in connection with our authorized share repurchase program.

Segment Results of Operations — Technology, Data and Analytics

Year Ended December 31, (In millions)				As a % of Revenue(1)			Variance 2012 vs. 2011(1)(2)		Variance 2011 vs. 2010(1)(2)	
	2012(1)	2011(1)	2010(1)	2012	2011	2010	\$	%	\$	%
Revenues										
Technology:										
Servicing Technology	\$446.0	\$421.4	\$405.6	61 %	62 %	61 %	\$24.6	6 %	\$15.8	4 %
Default Technology	136.6	120.3	119.3	19 %	18 %	18 %	16.3	14 %	1.0	1 %
Origination Technology	95.3	79.9	75.7	13 %	12 %	11 %	15.4	19 %	4.2	6 %
Data and Analytics	59.0	58.0	65.2	8 %	9 %	10 %	1.0	2 %	(7.2)	(11)%
Total Revenues	736.9	679.6	665.8	100 %	100 %	100 %	57.3	8 %	13.8	2 %
Expenses:										
Operating expenses	440.7	388.8	355.4	60 %	57 %	53 %	(51.9)	(13)%	(33.4)	(9)%
Depreciation and amortization	75.0	67.2	60.7	10 %	10 %	9 %	(7.8)	(12)%	(6.5)	(11)%
Exit costs, impairments and other charges	2.8	16.9	—	1 %	2 %	— %	14.1	nm	(16.9)	nm
Total expenses	518.5	472.9	416.1	71 %	69 %	62 %	(45.6)	(10)%	(56.8)	(14)%
Operating income	\$218.4	\$206.7	\$249.7	30 %	30 %	38 %	\$11.7	6 %	\$(43.0)	(17)%
Operating margin	30 %	30 %	38 %							

(1) Columns may not total due to rounding.

(2) Certain percentages are not meaningful, indicated by "nm."

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared With the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues

Revenues increased \$57.3 million, or 8%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. The increase is primarily due to growth in servicing technology due to new client implementations onto our mortgage servicing platform in 2011 as well as higher transactional fees, growth in origination technology due to higher refinancing activity which drives incremental transactional fees, and from growth in default technology from the annualization of new client implementations onto our Desktop platform in 2011.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased \$51.9 million, or 13%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 60% during 2012 from 57% in 2011 primarily as a result of near-term investments in our origination technology in order to extend our services from a software licensing model to a software as a service ("SaaS") model.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$7.8 million, or 12%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenues remained constant at 10% during the comparative periods.

Exit Costs, Impairments and Other Charges

We recorded charges totaling \$2.8 million and \$16.9 million during 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily related to severance expense resulting from our various cost reduction initiatives and impairment charges related to the write-down of computer software projects.

Operating Income

Operating income increased \$11.7 million, or 6%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Operating margin remained constant at approximately 30% during the comparative periods.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared With the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Revenues

Revenues increased \$13.8 million, or 2%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. The increases were primarily due to growth in servicing technology as a result of new client implementations onto our mortgage servicing platform in 2011 as well as higher transactional fees, growth in origination technology due to higher refinancing activity which drives incremental transactional fees, and from growth in default technology from the annualization of new client implementations onto our Desktop platform in 2011.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased \$33.4 million, or 9%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 57% during 2011 as compared to 53% during 2010 due to investments made in our data and analytics business supporting growth in origination and default related activities, as well as unfavorable revenue mix resulting from higher demand for lower margin services during 2011.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$6.5 million, or 11%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenues increased to 10% during 2011 as compared to 9% during 2010 due to increased amortization resulting from increased investments in infrastructure and key technology platforms during 2011.

Exit Costs, Impairments and Other Charges

We recorded a \$16.9 million charge during 2011 primarily related to severance charges resulting from our various cost reduction initiatives and impairment charges related to the write-down of computer software projects.

Operating Income

Operating income decreased \$43.0 million, or 17%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Operating margin decreased to 30% during 2011 as compared to 38% during 2010 due to the factors described above.

Segment Results of Operations — Transaction Services

Year Ended December 31, (In millions)	2012(1)	2011(1)	2010(1)	As a % of Revenue(1)			Variance 2012 vs. 2011(1)(2)		Variance 2011 vs. 2010(1)(2)	
				2012	2011	2010	\$	%	\$	%
Revenues										
Origination Services	\$625.5	\$519.4	\$605.6	50 %	40 %	39 %	\$106.1	20 %	\$(86.2)	(14)%
Default Services	637.3	790.5	933.0	50 %	60 %	61 %	(153.2)	(19)%	(142.5)	(15)%
Total Revenues	1,262.8	1,309.9	1,538.6	100 %	100 %	100 %	(47.1)	(4)%	(228.7)	(15)%
Expenses:										

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Operating expenses	983.0	1,032.5	1,154.0	78	% 79	% 75	% 49.5	5	% 121.5	11	%
Depreciation and amortization	17.8	17.6	21.9	1	% 1	% 1	% (0.2)	(1)	% 4.3	20	%
Exit costs, impairments and other charges	1.5	3.8	9.8	—	% —	% 1	% 2.3	61	% 6.0	61	%
Total expenses	1,002.3	1,053.9	1,185.7	79	% 80	% 77	% 51.6	5	% 131.8	11	%
Operating income	\$260.4	\$256.0	\$352.9	21	% 20	% 23	% \$4.4	2	% \$(96.9)	(27)	%
Operating margin	21	% 20	% 23	%							

(1) Columns may not total due to rounding.

(2) Certain percentages are not meaningful, indicated by "nm."

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared With the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues

Revenues decreased \$47.1 million, or 4%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. The decrease was primarily driven by a 19% decline in our default services revenue resulting from continued delays in the foreclosure process causing reduced volumes. These ongoing delays were largely the result of continuing regulatory scrutiny and monitoring, including consent orders entered into by a number of large servicers, judicial actions and voluntary delays by servicers. The decrease was also due to a \$5.2 million increase to our sales allowance reserve recorded during 2012 based on management's ongoing assessment of the impact of continued delays in the foreclosure process on the realizability of our recorded revenues. These decreases were partially offset by a 20% increase in our origination services revenue as a result of higher origination volumes due to the continued low interest rate environment, the impact of HARP II and market share gains.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses decreased \$49.5 million, or 5%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased to 78% during 2012 from 79% during 2011. This decrease is primarily attributable to a favorable revenue mix and related operating leverage in our higher margin origination operations resulting from increased loan origination volumes.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$0.2 million, or 1%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. As a percentage of revenues, depreciation and amortization remained constant at 1% during 2012 and 2011.

Exit Costs, Impairments and Other Charges

We recorded charges totaling \$1.5 million and \$3.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, primarily related to severance benefits resulting from our various cost reduction programs.

Operating Income

Operating income increased \$4.4 million, or 2%, during 2012 when compared to 2011. Operating margin increased to 21% during 2012 from 20% during 2011 as a result of the factors described above.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Revenues

Revenues decreased \$228.7 million, or 15%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. The decreases were primarily due to a slowdown in our origination services due to a decline in the volume of loan originations, primarily due to changes in underlying interest rates, as well as a decrease in our default services primarily due to lower foreclosure volumes resulting from continued delays due to increased regulatory scrutiny and monitoring, including consent orders entered into by a number of large servicers, judicial actions and voluntary delays by servicers.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses decreased \$121.5 million, or 11%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 79% during 2011 from 75% during 2010 as a result of a slowdown in our origination services and default services due to a decline in the volume of loan originations and a decline in foreclosure volumes, which has reduced our operating leverage. The increase in operating expenses as a percentage of revenues during 2011 was also impacted by an adjustment made during the second quarter of 2010 to reduce loss reserves in our title operations by \$8.2 million based on favorable changes in our expected title losses.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$4.3 million, or 20%, during 2011 when compared to 2010. Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of revenues remained constant at 1% during 2011 and 2010.

Exit Costs, Impairments and Other Charges

We recorded charges totaling \$3.8 million and \$9.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, primarily related to severance benefits resulting from our various cost reduction programs.

Operating Income

Operating income decreased 27% during 2011 when compared to 2010. Operating margin decreased to 20% during 2011 as compared to 23% during 2010 as a result of the factors described above.

Segment Results of Operations — Corporate and Other

The Corporate and Other segment consists of general and administrative expenses that are not included in the other segments as well as legal and regulatory charges. Operating loss for this segment was \$245.8 million, \$184.0 million and \$40.5 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The increase in operating loss during 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily due to the impact of recording a \$192.4 million increase to our legal and regulatory accrual during 2012, which was previously established in the fourth quarter of 2011, offset by severance, restructuring and other charges of \$36.2 million during 2011 as compared to \$6.1 million during 2012.

The increase in operating loss during 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily due to the addition of a legal contingency accrual of \$78.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2011 as well as increased professional and legal fees relating to our compliance with the consent order and other ongoing litigation. We also recorded severance, restructuring and other charges of \$36.2 million during 2011 as a result of cost reduction initiatives.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements

Our cash requirements include operating costs, income taxes, debt service payments, capital expenditures, systems development expenditures, legal and regulatory costs, stockholder dividends and business acquisitions. Our principal source of funds is cash generated by our operations.

At December 31, 2012, we had cash on hand of \$236.2 million and debt of \$1,068.1 million. We expect that cash flows from operations over the next twelve months will be sufficient to fund our operating cash requirements and pay scheduled principal and interest on our outstanding debt absent any unusual circumstances such as adverse changes in the business environment. As of December 31, 2012, we also have remaining availability under our revolving credit facility of \$398.1 million.

As described under "Recently Settled Matters," within note 14 to our consolidated financial statements, during the first quarter of 2013, the Company has entered into settlement agreements with respect to the state attorneys general of 45 states and the District of Columbia and the U.S. Attorney's office for the Middle District of Florida. Management believes that cash on hand of \$236.2 million combined with the capacity on the revolving credit facility of \$398.1 million will provide adequate liquidity to pay these settlements, as well as others, as they come due.

We currently pay a dividend of \$0.10 per common share on a quarterly basis, and expect to continue to do so in the future. The declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors, and depends on, among other things, our investment policy and opportunities, results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects, and other factors that may be considered relevant by our Board of Directors, including legal and contractual restrictions. Additionally, the payment of cash dividends may be limited by covenants in certain debt agreements. On February 7, 2013, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per common share payable on March 21, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 7, 2013. We continually assess our capital allocation strategy, including decisions relating to the amount of our dividend, reduction of debt, repurchases of our common stock and the making of select acquisitions.

Our ability to repurchase shares of common stock or senior notes is subject to restrictions contained in our senior secured credit agreement and in the indenture governing our senior unsecured notes. On October 28, 2010, our Board

of Directors approved an authorization for us to repurchase up to \$250.0 million of our common stock and/or our senior notes, effective through December 31, 2011. Subsequently, on June 16, 2011 our Board of Directors approved an authorization for us to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of our common stock and/or our senior notes, effective through December 31, 2012. This authorization replaced the previous authorization and subsumed all amounts remaining available thereunder. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we repurchased 4.6 million shares of our stock for \$136.9 million, at an average price of \$29.98 per share, and \$5.0 million face

value of our senior notes for \$4.9 million. During 2012, we did not repurchase any shares of stock or senior notes, and our repurchase authorization expired on December 31, 2012. Subsequently, on February 7, 2013, our Board of Directors approved an authorization to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of our common stock, effective through June 30, 2014.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities reflects net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in certain assets and liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$434.5 million, \$477.9 million and \$448.7 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decline in cash provided by operating activities during 2012 when compared to 2011 was primarily related to an increase in cash paid for taxes, an increase in interest primarily related to a \$15.8 million call premium on our 2016 Notes, as well as a decrease in working capital contributions mainly from lower accounts receivable collections from Default Services, which carries a higher “days sales outstanding” ratio due to the lag between revenue recognition and collection.

The increase in cash provided by operating activities during 2011 when compared to 2010 was primarily related to working capital improvements from accounts receivable collections.

Investing Activities

Investing cash flows consist primarily of capital expenditures and acquisitions and dispositions. Cash used in investing activities was approximately \$146.3 million, \$155.7 million and \$152.4 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decrease in cash used in investing activities during 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily due to the net impact of our disposition activities, as we have disposed of Tax Services, SoftPro, True Automation, Aptitude Solutions and IRMS business units during 2012 for net cash proceeds of \$42.6 million. This cash inflow was partially offset by a \$20.8 million increase in the acquisition of title plants and property records data and an \$8.4 million increase in capital expenditures.

The increase in cash used in investing activities during 2011 when compared to 2010 was primarily related to a \$19.5 million increase in investments in title plants and property records data, partially offset by lower capital expenditures and acquisitions.

Our principal capital expenditures are for computer software (purchased and internally developed) and additions to property and equipment. We spent approximately \$113.3 million, \$104.9 million and \$108.3 million on capital expenditures during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

We acquired LendingSpace in 2012, PCLender.com, Inc. in 2011, and True Automation, Inc. during 2010. We spent (net of cash acquired) approximately \$12.3 million, \$9.8 million and \$18.8 million on these acquisitions during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Financing Activities

Financing cash flows consist primarily of our borrowings, related debt issuance costs and service payments, proceeds from the sale of shares through our employee equity incentive plans, repurchase of treasury shares, and payment of dividends to stockholders.

Cash used in financing activities was approximately \$129.2 million, \$297.1 million and \$314.5 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decrease in cash used in financing activities during 2012 when compared to 2011 was primarily due to treasury stock repurchases of \$136.9 million made in 2011 as well as a decrease in our net debt service payments, including debt issuance costs paid, of approximately \$30.6 million during 2012 as compared to 2011.

The decrease in cash used in financing activities during 2011 when compared to 2010 was primarily related to a decrease in the level of treasury stock repurchases from \$246.5 million in 2010 to \$136.9 million in 2011, offset by an increase in net debt service payments, totaling \$95.2 million in 2011 as compared to a total of \$40.1 million during 2010.

On August 18, 2011, the Company entered into an Amendment, Restatement and Joinder Agreement (the "Amendment Agreement") in respect of the Credit Agreement dated as of July 2, 2008 (the "2008 Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and Letters of Credit Issuer, and various other lenders who were parties to the 2008 Credit Agreement. In connection with entering into the Amendment Agreement, on August 18, 2011, the Company also entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "2011 Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and Letters of Credit Issuer, and various other lenders who are parties to the 2011 Credit Agreement which amends and restates the 2008 Credit Agreement. On October 19, 2012, we entered into Amendment No. 1 (the "Amendment") to the 2011 Credit Agreement, which (i) gives us additional flexibility under the 2011 Credit Agreement with respect to charges incurred for accruals for litigation and regulatory matters, and (ii) extends the period with respect to which mandatory prepayments using excess cash flow must be made from the fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 to the fiscal year

ending December 31, 2013. In connection with the amendment, during the three months ended December 31, 2012, we paid fees of \$1.4 million, of which we expensed \$0.6 million and capitalized \$0.8 million.

The 2011 Credit Agreement consists of: (i) a 5-year revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time not to exceed \$400 million (with a \$25 million sub-facility for Letters of Credit); and (ii) a 5-year Term A Loan in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$535 million. It also included a Term B Loan with a maturity date of August 14, 2018 in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$250 million. However, on October 12, 2012, we used a portion of the proceeds from the 2023 Notes described below to prepay the Term B Loan in full.

The loans under the 2011 Credit Agreement bear interest at a floating rate, which is an applicable margin plus, at the Company's option, either (a) the Eurodollar (LIBOR) rate or (b) the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.50% and (iii) the one Month LIBOR rate plus 1.00% (the highest of clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), the "Base rate"). The annual margin on the Term A Loan and the revolving credit facility until the first business day following delivery of the compliance certificate with respect to the first fiscal quarter ending following the closing and funding of the amended and restated facility was 2.25% in the case of LIBOR loans and 1.25% in the case of the Base rate loans, and after that time is a percentage to be determined in accordance with a leverage ratio-based pricing grid. As of December 31, 2012, we were paying an annual margin on the Term Loan A of 2.5%.

The 2011 Credit Agreement provides that, beginning on December 31, 2011, the Company shall repay the outstanding principal amount of the Term A Loan in quarterly installments of \$6.7 million. These quarterly installment payments increase to \$13.4 million beginning on December 31, 2013 and then to \$20.1 million beginning on December 31, 2014 through March 31, 2016. All remaining outstanding principal amounts of the Term A Loan shall be repaid at the respective maturity dates. As of December 31, 2012, we have prepaid approximately \$33.4 million on the Term Loan A.

In addition to scheduled principal payments, the Term A Loan is (with certain exceptions) subject to mandatory prepayment upon issuances of debt, casualty and condemnation events, and sales of assets, as well as from up to 50% of excess cash flow (as defined in the 2011 Credit Agreement) in excess of an agreed threshold commencing with the cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2013. Voluntary prepayments of the loans are generally permitted at any time without fee upon proper notice and subject to a minimum dollar requirement. Commitment reductions of the revolving credit facility are also permitted at any time without fee upon proper notice. The revolving credit facility has no scheduled principal payments, but it will be due and payable in full on August 18, 2016.

The Company is allowed to raise additional term loans and/or increase commitments under the revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$250.0 million (the "Incremental Facilities"). The Incremental Facilities are subject to restrictions on pricing and tenor of any new term loan, pro-forma compliance with financial covenants, pro-forma leverage ratio not to exceed 2.00:1.00, and other usual and customary conditions. The obligations under the 2011 Credit Agreement are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by certain of our domestic subsidiaries. Additionally, the Company and such subsidiary guarantors pledged substantially all of our respective assets as collateral security for the obligations under the 2011 Credit Agreement and our respective guarantees.

The 2011 Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative, negative and financial covenants including, among other things, limits on the creation of liens, limits on the incurrence of indebtedness, restrictions on investments, dispositions and sale and leaseback transactions, limits on the payment of dividends and other restricted payments, a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum leverage ratio. Upon an event of default, the administrative agent can accelerate the maturity of the loan. Events of default include events customary for such an agreement, including failure to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, breach of covenants and a change of control of the Company. These events of default include a cross-default provision that permits the lenders to declare the 2011 Credit Agreement in default if (i) the Company fails to make any payment after the applicable grace period under any

indebtedness with a principal amount in excess of \$70 million or (ii) the Company fails to perform any other term under any such indebtedness, as a result of which the holders thereof may cause it to become due and payable prior to its maturity.

Old Senior Notes

On July 2, 2008, we issued senior notes (the “2016 Notes”) in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$375.0 million under which \$362.0 million was outstanding at December 31, 2011. The Notes were issued pursuant to an Indenture dated July 2, 2008 (the “Indenture”) among the Company, the guarantor parties thereto and U.S. Bank Corporate Trust Services, as Trustee. Subsequently, in October and November 2012, we used a portion of the proceeds from the 2023 Notes described below to accept

for payment approximately \$362.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes that were tendered in the tender offer described below.

Refinancing Transactions

On September 27, 2012, the Company announced its plans to offer \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes and commenced a tender offer and consent solicitation for all of the 2016 Notes. On October 12, 2012, we closed the offering of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Senior Notes due 2023 (the "2023 Notes"). The 2023 Notes have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, carry an interest rate of 5.75% and will mature on April 15, 2023. Interest will be paid semi-annually on the 15th day of April and October beginning April 15, 2013. The 2023 Notes are our unsecured, unsubordinated obligations and are guaranteed on an unsecured basis by the same subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under the 2011 Credit Agreement. A portion of the net proceeds of the Offering, along with cash on hand, was used to purchase approximately \$286.4 million aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes accepted for payment and settlement in the tender offer, to prepay in full the outstanding Term B Loan under the 2011 Credit Agreement and to pay fees and expenses in connection with these transactions. The remaining proceeds were used to redeem any remaining 2016 Notes that were not tendered in the tender offer.

As part of the tender offer, the Company solicited consents from the holders of the 2016 Notes for certain proposed amendments that would eliminate or modify certain covenants and events of default as well as other provisions contained in the Indenture. Adoption of the proposed amendments required consents from holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 2016 Notes. On October 12, 2012, the Company announced that it had received the requisite consents to execute a supplemental indenture to implement the proposed amendments to the Indenture, and delivered notice that it had called for redemption all 2016 Notes that remain outstanding following completion of the tender offer at a price equal to 104.06% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of redemption. Payment for the redemption of the remaining 2016 Notes was made on November 13, 2012 (with interest accruing on the 2016 Notes to November 11, 2012).

The 2023 Notes were issued pursuant to an Indenture dated as of October 12, 2012, among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the "2012 Indenture"). At any time and from time to time, prior to October 15, 2015, we may redeem up to a maximum of 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes with the proceeds of one or more equity offerings, at a redemption price equal to 105.75% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date). Prior to October 15, 2017, the Company may redeem some or all of the 2023 Notes by paying a "make-whole" premium based on U.S. Treasury rates. On or after October 15, 2017, we may redeem some or all of the 2023 Notes at the redemption prices described in the Indenture, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, if a change of control occurs, we are required to offer to purchase all outstanding 2023 Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

The 2012 Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, limit LPS' ability and the ability of certain of LPS' subsidiaries (a) to incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock, (b) to make certain restricted payments, including dividends or distributions on equity interests held by persons other than LPS or certain subsidiaries, in excess of an amount generally equal to 50% of consolidated net income generated since July 1, 2008, (c) to create or incur certain liens, (d) to engage in sale and leaseback transactions, (e) to create restrictions that would prevent or limit the ability of certain subsidiaries to (i) pay dividends or other distributions to LPS or certain other subsidiaries, (ii) repay any debt or make any loans or advances to LPS or certain other subsidiaries or (iii) transfer any property or assets to LPS or certain other subsidiaries, (f) to sell or dispose of assets of LPS or any restricted subsidiary or enter into merger or consolidation transactions and (g) to engage in certain transactions with affiliates. These covenants are subject to a number of exceptions, limitations and qualifications in the Indenture.

LPS has no independent assets or operations and our subsidiaries' guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of LPS or any of the subsidiary guarantors to obtain funds from any of our subsidiaries other than National Title Insurance of New York, Inc. ("NTNY"), our title insurance underwriter subsidiary, by dividend or loan. NTNY is statutorily required to maintain investment assets backing its reserves for settling losses on the policies it issues, and its ability to pay dividends or make loans is limited by regulatory requirements.

The 2012 Indenture contains customary events of default, including failure of the Company (i) to pay principal and interest when due and payable and breach of certain other covenants and (ii) to make an offer to purchase and pay for 2023 Notes tendered as required by the 2012 Indenture. Events of default also include cross defaults, with respect to any other debt of the Company or debt of certain subsidiaries having an outstanding principal amount of \$80.0 million or more in the aggregate for all such debt,

arising from (i) failure to make a principal payment when due and such defaulted payment is not made, waived or extended within the applicable grace period or (ii) the occurrence of an event which results in such debt being due and payable prior to its scheduled maturity. Upon the occurrence of an event of default (other than a bankruptcy default with respect to the Company or certain subsidiaries), the trustee or holders of at least 25% of the 2023 Notes then outstanding may accelerate the 2023 Notes by giving us appropriate notice. If, however, a bankruptcy default occurs with respect to the Company or certain subsidiaries, then the principal of and accrued interest on the 2023 Notes then outstanding will accelerate immediately without any declaration or other act on the part of the trustee or any holder. In connection with these refinancing transactions, we paid fees of \$25.7 million, including a call premium on our 2016 Notes of approximately \$15.8 million. Of the \$25.7 million of total fees paid, we capitalized approximately \$9.7 million and expensed \$16.0 million. We also recorded a write-off of the remaining debt issuance costs on our 2016 Notes of \$1.5 million and on our Term B Loan of \$6.4 million.

Fair Value of Long-Term Debt

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt at December 31, 2012 is estimated to be approximately 102% of the carrying value. We have estimated the fair value of our debt using Level 2 Inputs, based on values of recent quoted market prices on our term loans and values of recent trades on our senior notes.

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into interest rate swap transactions in order to convert a portion of our interest rate exposure on our floating rate debt from variable to fixed. We have designated these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges. It is our policy to execute such instruments with credit-worthy banks and not to enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. See note 13 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for a detailed description of our interest rate swaps.

Contractual Obligations

Our long-term contractual obligations generally include our debt, data processing and maintenance commitments and operating lease payments on certain of our property and equipment and deferred compensation obligations. As of December 31, 2012, our required annual payments relating to these contractual obligations were as follows (in thousands):

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt	\$—	\$60,187	\$80,250	\$327,688	\$—	\$600,000	\$1,068,125
Interest on long-term debt (1)	50,336	50,078	49,215	43,285	34,500	207,000	434,414
Data processing and maintenance commitments	31,297	35,218	14,248	429	—	—	81,192
Operating lease payments	19,923	12,021	7,751	3,009	2,634	4,983	50,321
Deferred compensation (2)	—	—	—	—	—	21,407	21,407
Total	\$101,556	\$157,504	\$151,464	\$374,411	\$37,134	\$833,390	\$1,655,459

(1)Used December 31, 2012 3 month LIBOR forward curve for future interest obligations on long-term debt.

(2)Deferred compensation is presented as payable after 2017 because of the uncertain timing of the payables.

Indemnifications and Warranties

We often indemnify our customers against damages and costs resulting from claims of patent, copyright, or trademark infringement associated with use of our software through software licensing agreements. Historically, we have not made any payments under such indemnifications, but continue to monitor the conditions that are subject to the indemnifications to identify whether a loss has occurred that is both probable and estimable that would require recognition. In addition, we warrant to customers that our software operates substantially in accordance with the software specifications. Historically, no costs have been incurred related to software warranties and none are expected in the future, and as such no accruals for warranty costs have been made.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements other than operating leases, and the escrow arrangements described below.

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Escrow Arrangements

In conducting our title agency, closing and tax services, we routinely hold customers' assets in escrow accounts, pending completion of real estate related transactions. Certain of these amounts are maintained in segregated accounts, and these amounts have not been included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As an incentive for holding deposits at certain banks, we periodically have programs for realizing economic benefits through favorable arrangements with these banks. As of December 31, 2012, the aggregate value of all amounts held in escrow in our title agency, closing and tax services operations totaled \$426.9 million.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, we are routinely subject to a variety of risks, including those described in Item 1A: Risk Factors of Part I of this report. For example, we are exposed to the risk that decreased lending and real estate activity, which depend in part on the level of interest rates, may reduce demand for certain of our services and adversely affect our results of operations. The risks related to our business also include certain market risks that may affect our debt and other financial instruments. In particular, we face the market risks associated with our cash equivalents and interest rate movements on our outstanding debt. We regularly assess market risks and have established policies and business practices to protect against the adverse effects of these exposures.

Our cash equivalents are predominantly invested with high credit quality financial institutions, and consist of short-term investments such as money market accounts, money market funds and time deposits.

We are a highly leveraged company, with approximately \$1,068.1 million in long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2012. We have entered into interest rate swap transactions which convert a portion of the interest rate exposure on our floating rate debt from variable to fixed. We performed a sensitivity analysis based on the principal amount of our floating rate debt as of December 31, 2012, less the principal amount of such debt that was then subject to an interest rate swap. This sensitivity analysis takes into account scheduled principal installments that will take place in the next 12 months as well as the related notional amount of interest rate swaps then outstanding. Further, in this sensitivity analysis, the change in interest rates is assumed to be applicable for the entire year. Of the remaining variable rate debt not covered by the swap arrangements, we estimate that a one percent increase in the LIBOR rate would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$1.5 million.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
LENDER PROCESSING SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Lender Processing Services, Inc.:

We have audited Lender Processing Services, Inc.'s and subsidiaries' (the Company's) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Lender Processing Services, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Lender Processing Services, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, and our report dated February 25, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

February 25, 2013
Jacksonville, Florida
Certified Public Accountants

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Lender Processing Services, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Lender Processing Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2012. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lender Processing Services, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Lender Processing Services, Inc.'s and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 25, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

February 25, 2013
Jacksonville, Florida
Certified Public Accountants

LENDER PROCESSING SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$236,241	\$77,355
Trade receivables, net	274,783	345,048
Other receivables	3,800	1,423
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	41,541	33,004
Deferred income taxes, net	127,742	74,006
Total current assets	684,107	530,836
Property and equipment, net	126,633	121,245
Computer software, net	245,271	228,882
Other intangible assets, net	23,670	39,140
Goodwill	1,109,304	1,132,828
Other non-current assets (inclusive of investments carried at fair value) - see note 5	256,849	192,484
Total assets	\$2,445,834	\$2,245,415
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$—	\$39,310
Trade accounts payable	38,901	43,105
Accrued salaries and benefits	107,984	64,383
Legal and regulatory accrual	223,149	78,483
Other accrued liabilities	169,458	168,627
Deferred revenues	58,868	64,078
Total current liabilities	598,360	457,986
Deferred revenues	24,987	34,737
Deferred income taxes, net	174,303	122,755
Long-term debt, net of current portion	1,068,125	1,109,850
Other non-current liabilities	37,163	32,099
Total liabilities	1,902,938	1,757,427
Commitments and contingencies (note 14)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$0.0001 par value; 50 million shares authorized, none issued at December 31, 2012 and 2011	—	—
Common stock \$0.0001 par value; 500 million shares authorized, 97.4 million shares issued at December 31, 2012 and 2011	10	10
Additional paid-in capital	250,016	250,533
Retained earnings	694,148	658,146
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,079)	(1,783)
Treasury stock at cost; 12.5 million and 13.0 million shares at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(398,199)	(418,918)
Total stockholders' equity	542,896	487,988
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,445,834	\$2,245,415
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

LENDER PROCESSING SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIESConsolidated Statements of Earnings
Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues	\$ 1,997,651	\$ 1,983,433	\$ 2,196,551
Expenses:			
Operating expenses	1,465,095	1,480,371	1,533,060
Depreciation and amortization	96,744	88,942	87,449
Legal and regulatory charges	192,417	78,484	—
Exit costs, impairments and other charges	10,460	56,912	14,069
Total expenses	1,764,716	1,704,709	1,634,578
Operating income	232,935	278,724	561,973
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	1,862	1,451	982
Interest expense	(88,008)	(67,583)	(71,277)
Other income (expense), net	194	(181)	340
Total other income (expense)	(85,952)	(66,313)	(69,955)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	146,983	212,411	492,018
Provision for income taxes	67,546	77,167	186,964
Net earnings from continuing operations	79,437	135,244	305,054
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(9,078)	(38,701)	(2,710)
Net earnings	70,359	96,543	302,344
Net earnings per share — basic from continuing operations	\$0.94	\$1.58	\$3.28
Net loss per share — basic from discontinued operations	(0.11)	(0.45)	(0.03)
Net earnings per share — basic	\$0.83	\$1.13	\$3.25
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic	84,647	85,554	93,095
Net earnings per share — diluted from continuing operations	\$0.93	\$1.58	\$3.26
Net loss per share — diluted from discontinued operations	(0.10)	(0.45)	(0.03)
Net earnings per share — diluted	\$0.83	\$1.13	\$3.23
Weighted average shares outstanding — diluted	84,857	85,685	93,559
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.			

LENDER PROCESSING SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings
Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Net earnings	\$70,359	\$96,543	\$302,344
Other comprehensive earnings (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on other investments, net of tax	663	1,267	(224)
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps, net of tax (1)	(1,959)	(2,767)	7,571
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)	(1,296)	(1,500)	7,347
Comprehensive earnings	\$69,063	\$95,043	\$309,691

(1) Net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$(1.2) million, \$(1.8) million and \$4.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LENDER PROCESSING SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (In thousands)	Treasury Shares	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
Balances, December 31, 2009	97,049	\$ 10	\$ 173,424	\$ 330,963	\$ (7,630)	(1,210)	\$(40,909)	\$455,858
Net earnings	—	—	—	302,344	—	—	—	302,344
Issuance of restricted stock	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends declared (1) (2)	—	—	—	(37,139)	—	—	—	(37,139)
Exercise of stock options and restricted stock vesting	376	—	11,230	—	—	54	881	12,111
Tax benefit associated with equity compensation	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	165
Stock-based compensation	—	—	32,077	—	—	—	—	32,077
Treasury stock repurchases	—	—	—	—	—	(7,425)	(246,549)	(246,549)
Unrealized loss on investments, net	—	—	—	—	(224)	—	—	(224)
Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps, net	—	—	—	—	7,571	—	—	7,571
Balances, December 31, 2010	97,427	10	216,896	596,168	(283)	(8,581)	(286,577)	526,214
Net earnings	—	—	—	96,543	—	—	—	96,543
Cash dividends declared (1) (2)	—	—	—	(34,565)	—	—	—	(34,565)
Exercise of stock options and restricted stock vesting	—	—	(7,199)	—	—	121	4,537	(2,662)
Income tax expense from exercise of stock options	—	—	(873)	—	—	—	—	(873)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	41,709	—	—	—	—	41,709
Treasury stock repurchases	—	—	—	—	—	(4,561)	(136,878)	