CoreLogic, Inc.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

The role of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of CoreLogic, Inc. (the "Company") is to maximize long-term stockholder value through the discharge of the directors' duty of care and duty of loyalty to the Company and its stockholders.

I. Director Responsibilities

1. Description of Director Responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities include the following:

- Overseeing and assisting Company management in the development of sound business strategies.
- Selecting the Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers and reviewing management succession planning.
- Ensuring that the Company's business is conducted with the highest standards of ethical conduct and in conformity with applicable laws and regulations.

A director is expected to spend the time and effort necessary to properly discharge his or her responsibilities. Accordingly, a director is expected to regularly attend meetings of the Board and committees on which the director sits, with the understanding that attendance in person is the most effective means of fulfilling his or her responsibilities. On occasion a director may be unable to attend a meeting or part of a meeting. A director who is unable to attend a meeting is expected to notify the Chairperson of the Board or the Chairperson of the appropriate committee in advance of the meeting. When written materials are distributed to directors a reasonable period of time in advance of Board meetings, directors are expected to review such materials prior to the meeting.

Directors are strongly encouraged to attend educational seminars regarding the Company's business, corporate governance and other issues pertaining to their directorships.

2. Code of Ethics and Conduct

The Board has established a Code of Ethics and Conduct pertaining to all employees, officers and directors of the Company, addressing: (i) conflicts of interest; (ii) corporate opportunities; (iii) confidentiality; (iv) fair dealing; (v) protection and proper use of Company assets; (vi) compliance with laws, rules and regulations; (vii) reporting of illegal or unethical behavior; and (viii) such other matters as the Board has deemed appropriate. The Code of Ethics and Conduct shall be posted on the Company's website. Any waivers of the Code of Ethics and Conduct for directors or executive officers may be made only by the Board or a Board committee, if so delegated, and must be disclosed to stockholders in accordance with applicable rules of the

Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The Board, in cooperation with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, shall periodically review the Code of Ethics and Conduct and make any amendments it deems appropriate.

II. Selection and Composition of the Board

1. Board Size

If the size of the Board as specified or permitted under the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws is variable, then the exact number of directors shall be fixed from time to time by a resolution adopted by the Board in accordance with the Company's bylaws. The Board shall periodically review, based on recommendations from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the size of the Board to ensure that the current number of members most effectively supports the Company.

2. Lead Director

The Board shall annually elect a Lead Director by a majority vote of the independent directors unless the Chairperson of the Board is an independent director, in which case the Chairperson of the Board will perform the functions of a Lead Director as set forth herein and no Lead Director shall be elected. The Lead Director shall be responsible for chairing and coordinating the agenda for the executive non-management sessions of the Board described in Section VII below. In addition, if a Lead Director is elected, he or she shall act as the principal liaison between the non-management directors as a group and the Chairperson of the Board. The Lead Director shall further provide advice to the Chairperson of the Board in the performance of his or her duties with respect to the following: (i) establishing an appropriate schedule for Board meetings; (ii) preparing agendas for the meetings of the Board and its committees; (iii) the retention of consultants who report directly to the Board; (iv) the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's oversight and implementation of the Company's corporate governance policies, including the oversight by the chairperson of that committee of the process for recommending revisions to such policies from time to time; and (v) the Compensation Committee's oversight of the implementation of and compliance with the Company's policies and procedures for evaluating and undertaking executive and incentive-based compensation. If a Lead Director is elected, his or her name shall be disclosed in the Company's annual proxy statement.

3. Majority Independence of the Board

At least a majority of the members of the Board will be independent directors, as independence is determined by the Board, based on the guidelines set forth below and the rules and requirements of the SEC and the NYSE.

4. Independent Key Committees

All of the members of the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board will be independent directors, as independence is determined by the Board, based on the guidelines set forth below and the rules and requirements of the SEC and the NYSE.

5. Standards for Determining Whether a Member of the Board is Independent

The Board shall affirmatively determine whether a particular director is independent of the Company and its management. In making such a determination, no member of the Board will be considered independent who:

Employees and other Individuals Receiving Compensation from the Company

- is or has been within the last three years an employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, other than an interim Chairperson, chief executive officer or other interim executive officer of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- has an immediate family member (as defined in paragraph 9 below) that is or has been within the last three years an executive officer of the Company;
- receives or has received during any twelve month period within the last three years more than $120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than (i) director and committee fees, (ii) pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service) and (iii) compensation for service as an interim Chairperson, chief executive officer or other interim executive officer of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- has an immediate family member that receives or has received during any twelve month period within the last three years more than $120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than (i) director and committee fees, (ii) pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service) and (iii) compensation for service as an employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries in a non-executive capacity;

Auditors

- is, or has an immediate family member who is, a current partner of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor;
- is a current employee of the Company's internal or external auditor;
- has an immediate family member that is a current employee of the Company's internal or external auditor and personally works on the Company's audit;
- was, or has an immediate family member who was, within the last three years a partner or employee of the Company's internal or external auditor and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;

Interlocking Directorates

- is, or has an immediate family member who is, or within the last three years has been, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that other company's compensation committee;

Inter-Company Business Relationships

- is a current employee of another company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues;
- has an immediate family member that is a current executive officer of another company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues;

Material Relationship

- otherwise has a material relationship with the Company, as determined in light of the standards set forth in paragraph 6, below; or
- is a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a material relationship with the Company, as determined in light of the standards set forth in paragraph 6, below.

6. Standards for Determining Whether a Relationship with the Company is Material

The Board shall affirmatively determine whether a particular relationship with the Company is material in light of all relevant facts and circumstances.

Director-Company Relationships

In making such a determination, a relationship between a director and the Company will not be considered material if:

- excluding any compensation received by the director for service on the Board, any committee of the Board or the board of directors of any subsidiary of the Company, the director receives compensatory fees (for consulting services, professional services or otherwise) from the Company and its subsidiaries which constitute less than 1% of the total annual income of the director;
- the director, together with his or her immediate family members, owns less than 10% of the outstanding common stock of the Company on a fully diluted basis;

- the Company or any of its subsidiaries reimburses the director for costs incurred by the director on behalf of the Company or such subsidiary;
- the Company or any of its subsidiaries provides a product or service to the director at its fair market value or the fair market value less any discounts generally available to all members of the Board and all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- the director serves on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of an organization that has a material relationship with the Company and the director, together with his or her immediate family members, owns less than 5% of the equity interests of such organization;
- the director is a senior officer or similar senior official of a charitable organization, philanthropic organization or other non-profit organization which derives less than the greater of $1 million or 2% of its annual consolidated gross revenues from the Company, its subsidiaries and their officers, taken as a whole;
- the director, together with his or her immediate family members, owns 5% or less of the equity interests of an organization that has a material relationship with the Company;
- the director receives perquisites or benefits from the Company or its subsidiaries with an aggregate fair market value of less than or equal to $20,000 in any given fiscal year; or
- the director receives perquisites or benefits from the Company or its subsidiaries but subsequently reimburses the Company or applicable subsidiary for the fair market value of the perquisites or benefits received.

In making such a determination, a relationship between a director and the Company <u>will be</u> considered material if:

- the director provides, or within the last three years has provided, investment banking, non-audit accounting, actuarial or legal services to the Company;
- the director writes, or within the last three years has written, research reports regarding the Company or its securities for delivery to investors; provided, however, that the provision of any such services by a firm of which the director is not a partner or by a corporation or other entity in which the director owns 5% or less of the equity interests shall not be deemed material;
- the director is an officer of an organization that has a material relationship with the Company; or
- the director, together with his or her immediate family members, owns more than 5% of the equity interests of an organization that has a material relationship with the Company.

Organization-Company Relationships

In making such a determination, a relationship between an organization and the Company will not be considered material if such organization:

- is engaged in a joint venture with the Company or any of its subsidiaries and (i) such organization derives less than 5% of its annual consolidated gross revenues and less than 10% of its annual consolidated net income (net of minority interest, if applicable) from such joint venture and (ii) the Company derives less than 5% of its annual consolidated gross revenues and less than 10% of its annual consolidated net income (net of minority interest, if applicable) from such joint venture;
- owns less than 10% of the outstanding common stock of the Company on a fully diluted basis;
- owns less than 20% of the equity interests of a Senior Subsidiary (as defined in paragraph 9) on a fully diluted basis; or
- owns less than 30% of the equity interests of a Junior Subsidiary (as defined in paragraph 9) of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

In making such a determination, a relationship between an organization and the Company will be considered material if such organization:

- has, or within the last three years has had, an investment banking relationship with the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- employs a person who writes research reports on the Company or its securities for delivery to investors;
- receives more than 10% of the total annual expenditures of the Company and its subsidiaries for legal services.

7. Standards for Determining Whether a Member of the Audit Committee is Independent

In addition to the standards described in paragraphs 5 and 6, above, no member of the Audit Committee shall be considered independent who:

- is an affiliated person of the Company or of any subsidiary of the Company; or
- accepts, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee, other than fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the Company (provided that such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service).

8. Standards for Determining Whether a Member of the Compensation Committee is Independent

In addition to the standards described in paragraphs 5 and 6, above, in determining the independence of a member of the Compensation Committee, the Board must also consider all factors relevant to determining whether the director has a relationship to the Company that is material to the director's ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a member of the Compensation Committee, including but not limited to:

- whether the member of the Compensation Committee is affiliated with the Company, a subsidiary of the Company, or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the Company; or
- the source of compensation of the member of the Compensation Committee, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by the Company to such member of the Compensation Committee.

9. Definitions

For purposes of the standards contained in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 above, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

- "affiliate" of, or a person "affiliated" with, a specific person, means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.
- "immediate family member" with respect to a director means a spouse, parent, child, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law of such director or anyone (other than domestic employees) who shares such director's home;
- "Junior Subsidiary" means a subsidiary of the Company which, together with its subsidiaries, accounts for 30% or less of the annual consolidated gross revenues of the Company;
- "officer" means the Company's president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or, if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice-president of the Company in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making functions for the issuer. Officers of the Company's parent(s) or subsidiaries shall be deemed officers of the Company if they perform such policy-making functions for the Company; and
- "Senior Subsidiary" means a subsidiary of the Company which, together with its subsidiaries, accounts for 50% or more of the annual consolidated gross revenues of the Company.

10. Selection of New Directors

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall assist the Board by recommending and screening candidates for election as directors. The Board shall nominate an appropriate slate of director candidates for election.

11. Director Orientation

The Board shall establish an orientation process for new directors. The orientation process for new directors shall include providing new directors with pertinent background information and the opportunity to meet with senior management. The Board will periodically review the director orientation process and make any changes it deems necessary or advisable.

12. Voting for Directors

In accordance with Section 3.2 of the Company's bylaws, unless the Secretary of the Company determines that the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected as of the date that is five business days in advance of the date that the Company files its definitive proxy statement with the SEC for the annual meeting of stockholders (regardless of whether or not the proxy statement is thereafter revised or supplemented) (a "contested election"), a nominee must receive more votes cast for than against his or her election or re-election in order to be elected or re-elected to the Board. In order for any incumbent director to become a nominee of the Board for further service on the Board, such person shall have tendered, prior to the mailing of the proxy statement for the annual or special meeting at which he or she is to be nominated for election as a director, an irrevocable resignation in accordance with Section 141(b) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware that is contingent on (i) that person not receiving a majority of the votes cast in an election that is not a contested election, and (ii) acceptance of that resignation by the Board in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Board for that purpose.

If an incumbent director fails to receive the required vote for re-election, then the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will act to determine whether to accept the director's resignation and will submit such recommendation for prompt consideration by the Board. Within 90 days following certification of the stockholder vote, the Board will act on the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's recommendation or determine whether other action should be taken. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board may consider any factors they deem relevant in deciding whether to accept a director's resignation. Thereafter, the Board will promptly disclose its decision regarding whether to accept the director's resignation offer in a Form 8-K furnished to the SEC.

Any director who tenders his or her resignation pursuant to this provision shall not participate in the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee recommendation or Board action regarding whether to accept the resignation offer.

If a majority of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee fails to receive the required vote in favor of his or her election in the same election, then those independent directors who did receive the required vote shall appoint a committee amongst themselves to consider the resignation offers and recommend to the Board whether to accept them. However, if the only

directors who receive the required vote in the same election constitute three or fewer directors, all directors may participate in the action regarding whether to accept the resignation offers.

If the Secretary of the Company determines that any election of directors is a contested election, then a nominee for director must receive a plurality of the votes cast at the meeting, and the foregoing majority voting standards and procedures shall not apply.

13. Changes in a Director's Status

An outside director shall inform the Chairperson of the Board of any change in his or her principal occupation or status as a member of the board of any other public company, including retirement. An independent director shall inform the Chairperson of the Board of any change in circumstance that may cause his or her status as an independent director to change. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be advised of such change in status, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall make a recommendation to the Board on the continued appropriateness of Board or committee membership under these circumstances. Board members will take any such action as the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee deems to be necessary or appropriate in order to effect the intent of this section, including requesting the Board member to tender his or her resignation as a director, which shall be subject to acceptance by the Board following a recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

III. Policies Regarding Board Leadership, Term Limits, Retirement

1. Chairperson of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

The Chairperson of the Board shall be a director and shall preside at all meetings of the Board and meetings of the stockholders. He or she shall perform such other duties, and exercise such powers, as from time to time shall be prescribed in the Company's bylaws or by the Board. The Chairperson of the Board may be an officer of the Company but shall not be the Chief Executive Officer. The director who is appointed Chairperson of the Board is appointed on an annual basis by at least a majority vote of the remaining directors.

The Chief Executive Officer shall be a director and, in the absence or inability to act of the Chairperson of the Board, preside at meetings of the Board and meetings of the stockholders. The director who is appointed Chief Executive Officer will be so appointed on an annual basis by at least a majority vote of the remaining directors.

2. Term of Office and Term Limits

The Board does not believe it appropriate or necessary to limit the number of terms a director may serve.

3. Retirement

The Board does not believe it appropriate or necessary to establish a mandatory retirement age.

4. Service by Directors on Other Boards

Directors should advise the Chairperson and the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in advance of accepting an invitation to serve on another board.

5. Limitation on Number of Boards and Audit Committees on which a Director May Sit

No director of the Company shall serve on the board of directors of more than five public companies, including the Company, unless such director obtains prior approval from the Board. In addition, no member of the Audit Committee shall serve on the audit committee of more than three public companies, including the Company's Audit Committee, except with the prior approval of the Board. In each case, in determining whether to grant such approval, the Board will consider the director or potential director's ability to devote sufficient time to the activities of the Board and/or Board committee and the director or potential director's qualifications and contribution or potential contribution to the Board and/or Board committee.

IV. Board's Interaction with Institutional Investors, Press, Customers, etc.

Directors receiving inquiries about the Company should interact with press and other third parties only in concurrence with the Chief Executive Officer or his designee.

V. Annual Self-Evaluation of the Board

To increase the effectiveness of the Board and its committees, the Board shall conduct an annual self-evaluation under the direction of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The evaluation shall address attendance, preparedness, participation, candor and any other valid measure of performance selected by the Board. The Board and each of its committees will conduct annual self-evaluations. It is the responsibility of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to develop and oversee the evaluation process.

VI. Director Compensation

Directors (other than those who also are salaried officers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries) are entitled to receive reasonable compensation for their services, in such form and amount as may be determined from time to time by the Board (based on recommendations of the Compensation Committee), as well as reimbursement of expenses. In determining what constitutes reasonable compensation for these purposes, the Compensation Committee and the Board shall take into account market practices for comparable companies. The Board shall from time to time as it may deem necessary review its method of determining director compensation.

VII. Board Meetings

1. Agenda Items

Agenda items shall be designated by the Chairperson of the Board in consultation with the Lead Director, if a Lead Director is elected pursuant to Section II.2 of these Guidelines, other Board

members, the Chief Executive Officer, management, stockholders, or others as determined by the Chairperson of the Board.

2. Executive Sessions of Non-Management Directors

The non-management directors will meet in executive session on a regularly scheduled basis. Executive Sessions shall be chaired by the Lead Director, or if no Lead Director is elected pursuant to Section II.2 of these Guidelines, then by the Chairperson of the Board.

VIII. Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Directors are encouraged to attend the Company's annual meeting of stockholders, either in person or telephonically.

IX. Board Relationship to Senior Management and Independent Advisors

1. Attendance of Non-Directors at Board Meetings

The Board welcomes Company management to attend, from time to time, Board meetings, thereby providing certain expertise and/or insight into items that may be open for discussion. The Board, in its sole discretion, also welcomes independent advisors to attend Board Meetings. Reasonable compensation may be paid to any person attending a Board meeting, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion.

2. Board Access to Senior Management and Independent Advisors

Board members shall have complete access to the Company's management (nevertheless ensuring that such contact does not interfere with the operation of the Company's ordinary business). If such contact is in written form, the Board will provide a copy of such written contact(s) to the Chairperson of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board, in its sole discretion, also shall have access to any independent outside accounting, financial, legal or other advisors.

X. Stock Ownership

The Board has established stock ownership guidelines whereby directors are expected to own at least five times their base annual retainer in Company stock within five years of establishment of the policy or, for directors thereafter elected to the Board, within five years of the commencement of their service. Common stock that counts toward the stock ownership guidelines includes: (i) vested shares beneficially owned by a director (regardless of whether the director acquired the shares on the open market, through an equity award plan of the Company, or otherwise), including shares owned by the director outright and shares held in trust for the benefit of the director or his or her family members, and (ii) shares subject to outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards held by the director to the extent the applicable award is then vested or is subject to vesting requirements based only on the passage of time and/or the continued service of the director. For purposes of clarity, shares covered by unvested restricted stock or restricted stock unit awards that include performance-based vesting

conditions, as well as shares covered by stock options, will not be taken into account for purposes of the stock ownership guidelines.

XI. Succession Planning

The Board shall periodically review management succession planning. Succession planning should include policies and principles for the selection and performance review of the Chief Executive Officer, as well as policies regarding succession in the event of an emergency or the retirement of the Chief Executive Officer.

In any Chief Executive Officer succession scenario (whether due to the Chief Executive Officer's disability, death, removal or resignation), the Board shall strive to obtain a timely transition to a qualified successor, including by receiving recommendations of a successor from the outgoing Chief Executive Officer (if available) and from the Compensation Committee. Notwithstanding these recommendations, the Board shall make the ultimate decision as to a successor by majority vote. This plan will be reviewed by the Board from time to time as it may deem necessary.

XII. Committee Matters

1. Number, Structure and Independence of Committees

The Board shall appoint on at least an annual basis an Audit Committee, a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, a Compensation Committee and such other committees as the Board may deem advisable. The purpose and responsibilities of each of the above-named committees shall be outlined in committee charters adopted by the Board, which charters shall be published on the Company's website together with the Code of Ethics and Conduct and these Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Board may, subject to limitations in the Company's bylaws and any limitations imposed by applicable law, appoint such additional standing or temporary committees from time to time as the directors see fit, delegating to such committees all or part of the Board's powers to the extent permissible under Delaware law. The Audit Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and the Compensation Committee shall be comprised entirely of independent directors.

2. Compensation of Committee Members

The members of committees shall receive such fees as the Board may determine to be appropriate. The compensation received by each member of the Audit Committee from the Company shall be specifically limited to (i) director's fees for service as a director of the Company, including reasonable compensation for serving on the Committee or another committee of the Board and regular benefits that other directors receive and (ii) fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the Company (provided that such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service).