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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2013

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-11689

Fair Isaac Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

181 Metro Drive, Suite 700
San Jose, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

94-1499887
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

95110-1346
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
408-535-1500

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

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 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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The number of shares of common stock outstanding on January 17, 2014 was 34,913,253 (excluding 53,943,530 shares held by us as treasury stock).

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2013
	(In thousands, except par value data)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 95,937	\$ 83,178
Accounts receivable, net	141,112	143,733
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	20,639	22,277
Total current assets	257,688	249,188
Marketable securities available for sale	7,676	7,107
Other investments	11,033	11,033
Property and equipment, net	41,997	45,155
Goodwill	776,831	773,931
Intangible assets, net	55,055	57,361
Deferred income taxes	9,703	11,132
Other assets	6,293	6,640
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,166,276</u>	<u>\$ 1,161,547</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,976	\$ 19,216
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	28,457	39,281
Other accrued liabilities	32,819	35,202
Deferred revenue	48,388	49,181
Current maturities on debt	31,000	23,000
Total current liabilities	161,640	165,880
Senior notes	447,000	447,000
Other liabilities	18,213	17,990
Total liabilities	<u>626,853</u>	<u>630,870</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (\$0.01 par value; 1,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding)	—	—
Common stock (\$0.01 par value; 200,000 shares authorized, 88,857 shares issued and 34,909 and 34,786 shares outstanding at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively)	349	348
Paid-in-capital	1,105,402	1,110,198
Treasury stock, at cost (53,948 and 54,071 shares at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively)	(1,757,804)	(1,751,057)
Retained earnings	1,208,379	1,192,096
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(16,903)	(20,908)
Total stockholders' equity	539,423	530,677
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,166,276</u>	<u>\$ 1,161,547</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Quarter Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Revenues:		
Transactional and maintenance	\$ 129,655	\$ 129,898
Professional services	34,286	32,337
License	20,402	27,785
Total revenues	<u>184,343</u>	<u>190,020</u>
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenues *	57,319	56,148
Research and development	18,092	14,552
Selling, general and administrative *	66,989	69,665
Amortization of intangible assets *	3,013	3,372
Restructuring and acquisition-related	3,660	3,289
Total operating expenses	<u>149,073</u>	<u>147,026</u>
Operating income	35,270	42,994
Interest income	6	21
Interest expense	(7,132)	(7,880)
Other expense, net	(961)	(92)
Income before income taxes	27,183	35,043
Provision for income taxes	10,206	11,622
Net income	<u>16,977</u>	<u>23,421</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	4,005	(1,391)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 20,982</u>	<u>\$ 22,030</u>
Earnings per share:		
Basic	<u>\$ 0.49</u>	<u>\$ 0.67</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.65</u>
Shares used in computing earnings per share:		
Basic	<u>34,699</u>	<u>35,043</u>
Diluted	<u>35,820</u>	<u>36,151</u>

* Cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses exclude the amortization of intangible assets. See Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock		Paid-in-Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value					
Balance at September 30, 2013	34,786	\$ 348	\$ 1,110,198	\$ (1,751,057)	\$ 1,192,096	\$ (20,908)	\$ 530,677
Share-based compensation	—	—	7,235	—	—	—	7,235
Issuance of treasury stock under employee stock plans	561	5	(16,227)	18,233	—	—	2,011
Tax effect from share-based payment arrangements	—	—	4,196	—	—	—	4,196
Repurchases of common stock	(438)	(4)	—	(24,980)	—	—	(24,984)
Dividends paid (\$0.02 per share)	—	—	—	—	(694)	—	(694)
Net income	—	—	—	—	16,977	—	16,977
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	4,005	4,005
Balance at December 31, 2013	34,909	\$ 349	\$ 1,105,402	\$ (1,757,804)	\$ 1,208,379	\$ (16,903)	\$ 539,423

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Quarter Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 16,977	\$ 23,421
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,167	7,973
Share-based compensation	7,235	5,832
Deferred income taxes	(1,576)	(1,418)
Tax effect from share-based payment arrangements	4,196	973
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(4,551)	(2,940)
Net amortization of premium on marketable securities	—	8
Provision for doubtful accounts, net	278	92
Net loss on sales of property and equipment	—	280
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,755	6,754
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,344	45
Accounts payable	1,848	1,748
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	(10,880)	(20,242)
Other liabilities	4,686	8,967
Deferred revenue	(2,101)	(2,764)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>28,378</u>	<u>28,729</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,154)	(9,012)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	—	22,000
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(27,605)
Distribution from cost method investees	—	50
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,154)</u>	<u>(14,567)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	8,000	—
Payments on other short-term loans	—	(2,933)
Proceeds from issuance of treasury stock under employee stock plans	2,011	6,189
Dividends paid	(694)	(702)
Repurchases of common stock	(27,125)	—
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	4,551	2,940
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(13,257)</u>	<u>5,494</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		
	<u>(208)</u>	<u>(426)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	12,759	19,230
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	83,178	71,609
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 95,937</u>	<u>\$ 90,839</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,978
Cash paid for interest	\$ 7,472	\$ 9,011
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment included in accounts payable	\$ 521	\$ 1,045

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Business

Fair Isaac Corporation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, Fair Isaac Corporation (“FICO”) is a provider of analytic, software and data management products and services that enable businesses to automate, improve and connect decisions. FICO provides a range of analytical solutions, credit scoring and credit account management products and services to banks, credit reporting agencies, credit card processing agencies, insurers, retailers, healthcare organizations and public agencies.

In these condensed consolidated financial statements, FICO is referred to as “we,” “us,” “our,” or “FICO”.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

We have prepared the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and the applicable accounting guidance. Consequently, we have not necessarily included in this Form 10-Q all information and footnotes required for audited financial statements. In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, except as otherwise indicated) necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2013. The interim financial information contained in this report is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any other interim period or for the entire fiscal year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of FICO and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to: revenue recognition; recoverability of accounts receivable; valuation of goodwill and intangible assets, including impairment assessment; valuation of share-based compensation; and realizability of deferred tax assets.

New Accounting Pronouncements Recently Issued or Adopted

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2013-11, “*Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists.*” (ASU 2013-11). ASU 2013-11 provides guidance for presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit. ASU 2013-11 provides that a benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after December 15, 2013, which means it will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2014. We do not believe that adoption of ASU 2013-11 will have a significant impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The accounting guidance establishes a three-level hierarchy for disclosure that is based on the extent and level of judgment used to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities.

- Level 1—uses unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Our Level 1 assets are comprised of money market funds and certain equity securities.
- Level 2—uses inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable through correlation with market data. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and inputs to valuation models or other pricing methodologies that do not require significant judgment because the inputs used in the model, such as interest rates and volatility, can be corroborated by readily observable market data. We do not have any assets that are valued using inputs identified under a Level 2 hierarchy as of December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013.
- Level 3—uses one or more significant inputs that are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity, and that reflect the use of significant management judgment. Level 3 assets and liabilities include those whose fair value measurements are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar valuation techniques, and significant management judgment or estimation. We do not have any assets or liabilities that are valued using inputs identified under a Level 3 hierarchy as of December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013.

The following table represents financial assets that we measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013:

December 31, 2013	Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Fair Value as of December 31, 2013
Assets:		
Cash equivalents (1)	\$ 3,902	\$ 3,902
Marketable securities (2)	7,676	7,676
Total	<u>\$ 11,578</u>	<u>\$ 11,578</u>
September 30, 2013	Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Fair Value as of September 30, 2013
Assets:		
Cash equivalents (1)	\$ 685	\$ 685
Marketable securities (2)	7,107	7,107
Total	<u>\$ 7,792</u>	<u>\$ 7,792</u>

- (1) Included in cash and cash equivalents on our condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013. Not included in this table are cash deposits of \$92.0 million and \$82.5 million at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively.

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- (2) Represents securities held under a supplemental retirement and savings plan for senior management employees, which are distributed upon termination or retirement of the employees. Included in marketable securities available for sale on our condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013.

Where applicable, we use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to determine fair value. This pricing applies to our Level 1 investments. To the extent quoted prices in active markets for assets or liabilities are not available, the valuation techniques used to measure the fair values of our financial assets incorporate market inputs, which include reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, benchmark yields, issuer spreads, benchmark securities and other inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data. This methodology would apply to our Level 2 investments. We have not changed our valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of any financial assets and liabilities during the period.

For the fair value of our derivative instruments and senior notes, see Note 3 and Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, respectively.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis primarily include goodwill and finite-lived intangible assets which are measured at fair value for the purposes of our annual impairment assessment.

3. Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivative instruments to manage risks caused by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The primary objective of our derivative instruments is to protect the value of foreign-currency-denominated receivable and cash balances from the effects of volatility in foreign exchange rates that might occur prior to conversion to their respective functional currencies. We principally utilize foreign currency forward contracts, which enable us to buy and sell foreign currencies in the future at fixed exchange rates and economically offset changes in foreign exchange rates. We routinely enter into contracts to offset exposures denominated in the British pound, Euro and Canadian dollar.

Foreign-currency-denominated receivable and cash balances are remeasured at foreign exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date with the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates reported in other expense, net. The forward contracts are not designated as hedges and are marked to market through other expense, net. Fair value changes in the forward contracts help mitigate the changes in the value of the remeasured receivable and cash balances attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. The forward contracts are short-term in nature and typically have average maturities at inception of less than three months.

The following tables summarize our outstanding foreign currency forward contracts, by currency, at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013:

	December 31, 2013		
	Contract Amount		Fair Value
	Foreign Currency	US\$ (In thousands)	US\$
Sell foreign currency:			
Canadian dollar (CAD)	CAD 4,700	\$ 4,398	\$ —
Euro (EUR)	EUR 5,700	\$ 7,818	\$ —
Buy foreign currency:			
British pound (GBP)	GBP 3,633	\$ 6,000	\$ —

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	September 30, 2013		
	Contract Amount	Fair Value	
	Foreign Currency	US\$ (In thousands)	US\$
Sell foreign currency:			
Canadian dollar (CAD)	CAD 4,700	\$ 4,542	\$ —
Euro (EUR)	EUR 5,400	\$ 7,307	\$ —
Buy foreign currency:			
British pound (GBP)	GBP 6,513	\$ 10,500	\$ —

The foreign currency forward contracts were entered into on December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively; therefore, their fair value was \$0 on each of these dates.

Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments are recorded in our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income as a component of other expense, net, and consisted of the following:

	Quarter Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$338	\$(131)

4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Amortization expense associated with our intangible assets, which has been reflected as a separate operating expense caption within the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, consisted of the following:

	Quarter Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Cost of revenues	\$ 1,799	\$ 1,471
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,214	1,901
	<u>\$ 3,013</u>	<u>\$ 3,372</u>

Cost of revenues reflects our amortization of completed technology and selling, general and administrative expenses reflects our amortization of other intangible assets. Intangible assets, gross were \$140.5 million and \$141.2 million as of December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively.

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Estimated future intangible asset amortization expense associated with intangible assets existing at December 31, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended September 30,	
2014 (excluding the three months ended December 31, 2013)	\$ 8,684
2015	11,569
2016	11,340
2017	10,193
2018	2,886
Thereafter	10,383
	<u>\$55,055</u>

The following table summarizes changes to goodwill during the quarter ended December 31, 2013, both in total and as allocated to our segments:

	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Scores</u>	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>(In thousands)</u>			
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 559,538	\$ 146,648	\$ 67,745	\$ 773,931
Adjustments related to prior acquisitions	(770)	—	—	(770)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,035	—	635	3,670
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 561,803</u>	<u>\$ 146,648</u>	<u>\$ 68,380</u>	<u>\$ 776,831</u>

5. Composition of Certain Financial Statement Captions

The following table summarizes property and equipment, and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization:

	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>September 30, 2013</u>
	<u>(In thousands)</u>	
Property and equipment	\$ 176,968	\$ 174,822
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(134,971)	(129,667)
	<u>\$ 41,997</u>	<u>\$ 45,155</u>

6. Revolving Line of Credit

We have a \$200 million unsecured revolving line of credit with a syndicate of banks that expires on September 28, 2016. Proceeds from the credit facility can be used for working capital and general corporate purposes and may also be used for the refinancing of existing debt, acquisitions, and the repurchase of our common stock. Interest on amounts borrowed under the credit facility is based on (i) a base rate, which is the greater of (a) the prime rate and (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or (ii) LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The margin on LIBOR borrowings ranges from 1.000% to 1.625% and is determined based on our consolidated leverage ratio. In addition, we must pay utilization fees if borrowings and commitments under the credit facility exceed 50% of the total credit facility commitment, as well as facility fees. The credit facility contains certain restrictive covenants including maintaining a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of 3.0 and a minimum fixed charge ratio of 2.5, and also contains other covenants typical of unsecured facilities. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$23.0 million in borrowings outstanding at an interest rate of 1.295% and were in compliance with all financial covenants under this credit facility.

7. Senior Notes

On May 7, 2008, we issued \$275 million of senior notes in a private placement to a group of institutional investors (the "2008 Senior Notes"). The 2008 Senior Notes were issued in four series with maturities ranging from 5 to 10 years. The outstanding 2008 Senior Notes' weighted average interest rate is 7.0% and the weighted average maturity is 8.8 years. On July 14, 2010, we issued \$245 million of senior notes in a private placement to a group of institutional investors (the "2010 Senior Notes" and, with the 2008

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Senior Notes, the “Senior Notes”). The 2010 Senior Notes were issued in four series with maturities ranging from 6 to 10 years. The 2010 Senior Notes’ weighted average interest rate is 5.2% and the weighted average maturity is 8.0 years. The Senior Notes require interest payments semi-annually and also include certain restrictive covenants. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all financial covenants which include the maintenance of consolidated net debt to consolidated EBITDA ratio and a fixed charge coverage ratio. The issuance of the Senior Notes also required us to make certain covenants typical of unsecured facilities. The carrying value of the Senior Notes was \$455.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013. The fair value of the Senior Notes was \$462.9 million and \$462.4 million as of December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively. We measure the fair value of the Senior Notes based on Level 2 inputs, which include quoted market prices and interest rate spreads of similar securities.

8. Restructuring Expenses

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$3.7 million in severance charges due to the elimination of 83 positions throughout the company. Cash payments for all the severance costs will be paid by the end of the second quarter of our fiscal 2014.

The following table summarizes our restructuring accruals and certain FICO facility closures. These balances, which are expected to be paid by the end of fiscal 2014, are recorded in other accrued current liabilities within the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

	Accrual at September 30, 2013	Expense Additions	Cash Payments	Accrual at December 31, 2013
	(In thousands)			
Facilities charges	\$ 1,732	\$ —	\$ (580)	\$ 1,152
Employee separation	—	3,660	(2,512)	1,148
	<u>\$ 1,732</u>	<u>\$ 3,660</u>	<u>\$ (3,092)</u>	<u>\$ 2,300</u>

9. Income Taxes

Effective Tax Rate

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was 37.5% compared to 33.2% for the three months ended December 31, 2012. The provision for income taxes during interim quarterly reporting periods is based on our estimates of the effective tax rates for the respective full fiscal year. The effective tax rate in any quarter can also be affected positively or negatively by adjustments that are required to be reported in the specific quarter of resolution. Our effective tax rate year over year was negatively impacted by: the expiration of the U.S. Federal Research and Development credit; a one-time state audit adjustment incurred in the three months ended December 31, 2013; an adjustment for deferred tax assets due to a change in the tax rate of one of our international jurisdictions; and a higher percentage of revenue expected in higher taxing jurisdictions.

The total unrecognized tax benefit for uncertain tax positions at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013 is estimated to be approximately \$6.3 million and \$9.0 million, respectively. We recognize interest expense related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties as part of the provision for income taxes in our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, we have accrued interest of \$0.4 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, related to unrecognized tax benefits.

10. Share-Based Payments

We maintain the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the “2012 Plan”) under which we could grant equity awards, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, stock unit awards and other stock-based awards. All employees, consultants and advisors of FICO or any subsidiary, as well as all non-employee directors are eligible to receive awards under the 2012 Plan. We also have two other long-term incentive plans under which awards are currently outstanding: the 1992 Long-term Incentive Plan, which was adopted in February 1992 and expired in February 2012, and the 2003 Employment Inducement Award Plan, which was adopted in November 2003 and terminated in February 2012. Stock option awards granted after September 30, 2005 have a maximum term of seven years, and stock option awards granted prior to October 1, 2005 had a maximum term of ten years. Stock option awards and restricted stock unit awards not subject to market conditions vest ratably over three or four years. Restricted stock unit awards subject to market conditions vest annually over a period of three years based on achievement of specified criteria.

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The following table summarizes option activity during the quarter ended December 31, 2013:

	<u>Shares</u> <u>(In thousands)</u>	<u>Weighted- average Price</u>	<u>Weighted- average Remaining Contractual Term</u> <u>(In years)</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u> <u>(In thousands)</u>
Outstanding at October 1, 2013	2,687	\$ 35.48		
Granted	14	57.59		
Exercised	(354)	33.16		
Forfeited	(59)	41.46		
Expired	(5)	35.50		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	<u>2,283</u>	<u>\$ 35.83</u>	<u>4.81</u>	<u>\$ 61,675</u>
Options exercisable at December 31, 2013	<u>965</u>	<u>\$ 32.00</u>	<u>3.97</u>	<u>\$ 29,761</u>
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2013	<u>2,098</u>	<u>\$ 35.42</u>	<u>4.74</u>	<u>\$ 57,529</u>

In November 2013, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors granted 88,000 market share units (“MSUs”), a new performance based equity award, to our senior officers. MSUs will be earned based on our total shareholder return relative to the Russell 3000 Index over performance periods of one, two and three years. All 88,000 shares were outstanding at December 31, 2013.

The following table summarizes restricted stock unit activity (including MSUs) during the quarter ended December 31, 2013:

	<u>Shares</u> <u>(In thousands)</u>	<u>Weighted- average Price</u>
Outstanding at October 1, 2013	1,716	\$ 38.54
Granted	674	56.97
Released	(386)	35.98
Forfeited	(64)	36.42
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	<u>1,940</u>	<u>\$ 45.52</u>

11. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents reconciliations for the numerators and denominators of basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”):

	Quarter Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
(In thousands, except per share data)		
Numerator for diluted and basic earnings per share:		
Net Income	\$ 16,977	\$ 23,421
Denominator—share:		
Basic weighted-average shares	34,699	35,043
Effect of dilutive securities	1,121	1,108
Diluted weighted-average shares	35,820	36,151
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.67
Diluted	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.65

We exclude the options to purchase shares of common stock in the computation of the diluted EPS where the options’ exercise prices exceed the average market price of our common stock as their inclusion would be antidilutive. There were no options excluded for the quarter ended December 31, 2013. There were approximately 257,000 options excluded for the quarter ended December 31, 2012.

12. Segment Information

We are organized into the following three reportable segments to align with internal management of our worldwide business operations based on product offerings.

- *Applications.* Our Applications products are pre-configured decision management applications and associated professional services, designed for a specific type of business problem or process, such as marketing, account origination, customer management, fraud and insurance claims management.
- *Scores.* This segment includes our business-to-business scoring solutions, our myFICO[®] solutions for consumers and associated professional services. Our scoring solutions give our clients access to analytics that can be easily integrated into their transaction streams and decision-making processes. Our scoring solutions are distributed through major credit reporting agencies, as well as services through which we provide our scores to clients directly.
- *Tools.* The Tools segment is composed of software tools and associated professional services that clients can use to create their own custom decision management applications.

Our Chief Executive Officer evaluates segment financial performance based on segment revenues and segment operating income. Segment operating expenses consist of direct and indirect costs principally related to personnel, facilities, consulting, travel and depreciation. Indirect costs are allocated to the segments generally based on relative segment revenues, fixed rates established by management based upon estimated expense contribution levels and other assumptions that management considers reasonable. We do not allocate share-based compensation expense, restructuring expense, amortization expense, various corporate charges and certain other income and expense measures to our segments. These income and expense items are not allocated because they are not considered in evaluating the segment’s operating performance. Our Chief Executive Officer does not evaluate the financial performance of each segment based on its respective assets or capital expenditures; rather, depreciation amounts are allocated to the segments from their internal cost centers as described above. We have recast certain prior period amounts within this note to conform to the way we internally managed and monitored segment performance during the current fiscal year, reflecting immaterial movements of business activities between segments and changes in cost allocations.

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The following tables summarize segment information for the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Quarter Ended December 31, 2013				
	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Scores</u>	<u>Tools</u> (In thousands)	<u>Unallocated Corporate Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Segment revenues:					
Transactional and maintenance	\$ 77,779	\$ 43,318	\$ 8,558	\$ —	\$ 129,655
Professional services	26,787	589	6,910	—	34,286
License	7,350	3,273	9,779	—	20,402
Total segment revenues	111,916	47,180	25,247	—	184,343
Segment operating expense	(81,962)	(10,375)	(21,071)	(21,757)	(135,165)
Segment operating income	<u>\$ 29,954</u>	<u>\$ 36,805</u>	<u>\$ 4,176</u>	<u>\$ (21,757)</u>	49,178
Unallocated share-based compensation expense					(7,235)
Unallocated amortization expense					(3,013)
Unallocated restructuring and acquisition-related					(3,660)
Operating income					35,270
Unallocated interest income					6
Unallocated interest expense					(7,132)
Unallocated other expense, net					(961)
Income before income taxes					<u>\$ 27,183</u>
Depreciation expense	<u>\$ 3,637</u>	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>\$ 614</u>	<u>\$ 691</u>	<u>\$ 5,154</u>
	Quarter Ended December 31, 2012				
	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Scores</u>	<u>Tools</u> (In thousands)	<u>Unallocated Corporate Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Segment revenues:					
Transactional and maintenance	\$ 79,625	\$ 42,437	\$ 7,836	\$ —	\$ 129,898
Professional services	26,159	903	5,275	—	32,337
License	18,923	107	8,755	—	27,785
Total segment revenues	124,707	43,447	21,866	—	190,020
Segment operating expense	(83,762)	(12,907)	(16,330)	(21,534)	(134,533)
Segment operating income	<u>\$ 40,945</u>	<u>\$ 30,540</u>	<u>\$ 5,536</u>	<u>\$ (21,534)</u>	55,487
Unallocated share-based compensation expense					(5,832)
Unallocated amortization expense					(3,372)
Unallocated restructuring and acquisition-related					(3,289)
Operating income					42,994
Unallocated interest income					21
Unallocated interest expense					(7,880)
Unallocated other expense, net					(92)
Income before income taxes					<u>\$ 35,043</u>
Depreciation expense	<u>\$ 3,285</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 629</u>	<u>\$ 4,601</u>

13. Contingencies

We are in disputes with certain customers regarding amounts owed in connection with the sale of certain of our products and services. We also have had claims asserted by former employees relating to compensation and other employment matters. We are also involved in various other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. We record litigation accruals for legal matters which are both probable and estimable. For legal proceedings for which there is a reasonable possibility of loss (meaning those losses for which the likelihood is more than remote but less than probable), we have determined we do not have material exposure on an aggregate basis.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this report that are not statements of historical fact should be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act"). In addition, certain statements in our future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), in press releases, and in oral and written statements made by us or with our approval that are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) projections of revenue, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, the payment or nonpayment of dividends, capital structure and other statements concerning future financial performance; (ii) statements of our plans and objectives by our management or Board of Directors, including those relating to products or services, research and development, and the sufficiency of capital resources; (iii) statements of assumptions underlying such statements, including those related to economic conditions; (iv) statements regarding business relationships with vendors, customers or collaborators, including the proportion of revenues generated from international as opposed to domestic customers; and (v) statements regarding products, their characteristics, performance, sales potential or effect in the hands of customers. Words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "targeted," "should," "potential," "goals," "strategy," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those in such statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those described in Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors. The performance of our business and our securities may be adversely affected by these factors and by other factors common to other businesses and investments, or to the general economy. Forward-looking statements are qualified by some or all of these risk factors. Therefore, you should consider these risk factors with caution and form your own critical and independent conclusions about the likely effect of these risk factors on our future performance. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which statements are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or circumstances. Readers should carefully review the disclosures and the risk factors described in this and other documents we file from time to time with the SEC, including our reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K to be filed by FICO in fiscal 2014.

OVERVIEW

We provide products and services that enable businesses to automate, improve and connect decisions across the enterprise, an approach we commonly refer to as decision management. Our predictive analytics, which includes the industry-standard FICO[®] Score, and our decision management systems power hundreds of billions of customer decisions each year. We help thousands of companies in over 90 countries use our decision management technology to target and acquire customers more efficiently, increase customer value, reduce fraud and credit losses, lower operating expenses, and enter new markets more profitably. Most leading banks and credit card issuers rely on our solutions, as do insurers, retailers, healthcare organizations and public agencies. We also serve consumers through online services that enable people to purchase and understand their FICO[®] Scores, the standard measure in the United States of consumer credit risk, empowering them to manage their financial health. Most of our solutions address customer engagement, including customer acquisition, customer servicing and management, and customer protection. We also help businesses improve noncustomer decisions such as transaction and claims processing. Our solutions enable users to make decisions that are more precise, consistent and agile, and that systematically advance business goals. This helps our clients to reduce the cost of doing business, increase revenues and profitability, reduce losses from risks and fraud, and increase customer loyalty.

Our revenues derived from clients outside the United States have generally grown, and may in the future grow more rapidly than our revenues from domestic clients. International revenues totaled \$76.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2013, an increase of 2% from \$75.3 million from the quarter ended December 31, 2012, representing 41% and 40% of total consolidated revenues in each of these quarters. A significant portion of our revenues are derived from the sale of products and services within the banking (including consumer credit) industry, and 75% and 72% of our revenues were derived from within this industry during the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In addition, we derive a significant share of revenue from transactional or unit-based software license fees, transactional fees derived under scoring, network service or internal hosted software arrangements, annual software maintenance fees and annual license fees under long-term software license arrangements. Arrangements with transactional or unit-based pricing accounted for approximately 70% and 68% of our revenues during the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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We continue to invest in our franchise technologies, including in the areas of cloud computing and software as a service (“SaaS”). The expansion of cloud-based solutions will enable us to deliver solutions more efficiently to our customers and expand our market opportunities further into markets outside the banking industry sector. We also continue to enhance shareholder value by returning cash to shareholders through our stock repurchase program. During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we repurchased approximately 0.4 million shares for a total value of \$25.0 million.

Bookings

Management uses bookings as an indicator of our business performance. Bookings represent contracts signed in the current reporting period that will generate current and future revenue streams. We consider contract terms, knowledge of the marketplace and experience with our customers, among other factors, when determining the estimated value of contract bookings.

Bookings calculations have varying degrees of certainty depending on the revenue type and individual contract terms. Our revenue types are transactional and maintenance, professional services and license. Our estimate of bookings is as of the end of the period in which a contract is signed, and we do not update our initial booking estimates in future periods for changes between estimated and actual results. Actual revenue and the timing thereof could differ materially from our initial estimates. The following paragraphs discuss the key assumptions used to calculate bookings and the susceptibility of these assumptions to variability.

Transactional and Maintenance Bookings

We calculate transactional bookings as the total estimated volume of transactions or number of accounts under contract, multiplied by a contractual rate. Transactional contracts generally span multiple years and require us to make estimates about future transaction volumes or number of active accounts. We develop estimates from discussions with our customers and examinations of historical data from similar products and customer arrangements. Differences between estimated bookings and actual results occur due to variability in the volume of transactions or number of active accounts estimated. This variability is primarily caused by the following:

- The health of the economy and economic trends in our customers’ industries;
- Individual performance of our customers relative to their competitors; and
- Regulatory and other factors that affect the business environment in which our customers operate.

We calculate maintenance bookings directly from the terms stated in the contract.

Professional Services Bookings

We calculate professional services bookings as the estimated number of hours to complete a project multiplied by the rate per hour. We estimate the number of hours based on our understanding of the project scope, conversations with customer personnel and our experience in estimating professional services projects. Estimated bookings may differ from actual results primarily due to differences in the actual number of hours incurred. These differences typically result from customer decisions to alter the mix of FICO and internal services resources used to complete a project.

License Bookings

Licenses are sold on a perpetual or term basis and bookings generally equal the fixed amount stated in the contract.

Bookings Trend Analysis

	<u>Bookings</u> (In millions)	<u>Bookings</u> <u>Yield*</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Bookings</u> <u>over \$1</u> <u>Million</u>	<u>Weighted-</u> <u>Average</u> <u>Term</u> (Months)
Quarter Ended December 31, 2013	\$ 84.2	24%	16	23
Quarter Ended December 31, 2012	\$ 82.0	33%	10	28

* Bookings yield represents the percentage of revenue recognized from bookings for the periods indicated.

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Transactional and maintenance bookings were 29% and 33% of total bookings for the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Professional services bookings were 55% and 34% of total bookings for the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. License bookings were 16% and 33% of total bookings for the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The weighted-average term of bookings achieved measures the average term over which the bookings are expected to be recognized as revenue. As the weighted-average term increases, the average amount of revenues expected to be realized in a quarter decreases; however, the revenues are expected to be recognized over a longer period of time. As the weighted-average term decreases, the average amount of revenues expected to be realized in a quarter increases; however, the revenues are expected to be recognized over a shorter period of time.

Management regards the volume of bookings achieved, among other factors, as an important indicator of future revenues, but they are not comparable to, nor substituted for, an analysis of our revenues, and they are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties concerning timing and contingencies affecting product delivery and performance.

Although many of our contracts contain non-cancelable terms, most of our bookings are transactional or service related and are dependent upon estimates such as volume of transactions, number of active accounts, or number of hours incurred. Since these estimates cannot be considered fixed or firm, we do not believe it is appropriate to characterize bookings as backlog.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues

The following tables set forth certain summary information on a segment basis related to our revenues for the fiscal periods indicated:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Quarter Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Percentage of Revenues</u>		<u>Period-to-Period</u>	<u>Period-to-Period</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	<u>(In thousands)</u>				<u>(In thousands)</u>	<u>Change</u>
Applications	\$ 111,916	\$ 124,707	61%	66%	\$ (12,791)	(10)%
Scores	47,180	43,447	25%	23%	3,733	9%
Tools	25,247	21,866	14%	11%	3,381	15%
Total revenue	<u>\$ 184,343</u>	<u>\$ 190,020</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>(5,677)</u>	<u>(3)%</u>

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Quarter Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Quarter Ended December 31, 2012

Applications

	<u>Quarter Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Period-to- Period Change</u>	<u>Period-to- Period Percentage Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>		
	<u>(In thousands)</u>		<u>(In thousands)</u>	
Transactional and maintenance	\$ 77,779	\$ 79,625	\$ (1,846)	(2)%
Professional services	26,787	26,159	628	2%
License	7,350	18,923	(11,573)	(61)%
Total	<u>\$ 111,916</u>	<u>\$ 124,707</u>	(12,791)	(10)%

Applications segment revenues decreased \$12.8 million primarily due to a \$7.7 million decrease in our *marketing* solutions, \$5.0 million decrease in our *fraud* solutions and a \$2.7 million decrease in our *customer management* solutions, partially offset by a \$3.0 million increase in our *mobility* solutions.

The decrease in *marketing* solutions revenues was primarily attributable to the early termination of a large customer in December 2012. The decrease in *fraud* solutions revenues was primarily attributable to a decrease in software and transactional revenues, partially offset by an increase in service revenues. The decrease in *customer management* solutions was primarily attributable to a decrease in software revenues. The increase in *mobility* solutions revenues was primarily attributable to an increase in transactional revenues.

Scores

	<u>Quarter Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Period-to- Period Change</u>	<u>Period-to- Period Percentage Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>		
	<u>(In thousands)</u>		<u>(In thousands)</u>	
Transactional and maintenance	\$ 43,318	\$ 42,437	\$ 881	2%
Professional services	589	903	(314)	(35)%
License	3,273	107	3,166	2,959%
Total	<u>\$ 47,180</u>	<u>\$ 43,447</u>	3,733	9%

Scores segment revenues increased \$3.7 million due to an increase of \$1.7 million in our business-to-business Scores revenue and an increase of \$2.0 million in our myFICO business-to-consumer services revenue. The increase in our business-to-business Scores was primarily attributable to increased software revenue related to our Global FICO® Score, partially offset by a decrease in PreScore revenue. The increase in business-to-consumer services was primarily attributable to stronger direct sales generated from the myFICO.com website partially offset by a decline in royalties derived from scores sold indirectly to consumers through credit reporting agencies.

During the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, revenues generated from our agreements with Equifax, TransUnion and Experian collectively accounted for approximately 16% and 15%, respectively, of our total revenues, including revenues from these customers that are recorded in our other segments.

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Tools

	Quarter Ended December 31,		Period-to- Period Change (In thousands)	Period-to- Period Percentage Change
	2013	2012		
	(In thousands)			
Transactional and maintenance	\$ 8,558	\$ 7,836	\$ 722	9%
Professional services	6,910	5,275	1,635	31%
License	9,779	8,755	1,024	12%
Total	\$ 25,247	\$ 21,866	3,381	15%

Tools segment revenues increased \$3.4 million primarily attributable to an increase in sales of FICO® Decision Optimizer in our *Optimization* tools.

Operating Expenses and Other Expense

The following table sets forth certain summary information related to our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the fiscal periods indicated:

	Quarter Ended December 31,		Percentage of Revenues		Period-to- Period Change (In thousands, except employees)	Period-to- Period Percentage Change
	2013	2012	2013	2012		
	(In thousands, except employees)					
Revenues	\$ 184,343	\$ 190,020	100%	100%	\$ (5,677)	(3)%
Operating expenses:						
Cost of revenues	57,319	56,148	31%	29%	1,171	2%
Research and development	18,092	14,552	10%	8%	3,540	24%
Selling, general and administrative	66,989	69,665	36%	37%	(2,676)	(4)%
Amortization of intangible assets	3,013	3,372	2%	2%	(359)	(11)%
Restructuring and acquisition-related	3,660	3,289	2%	2%	371	11%
Total operating expenses	149,073	147,026	81%	78%	2,047	1%
Operating income	35,270	42,994	19%	22%	(7,724)	(18)%
Interest income	6	21	— %	— %	(15)	(71)%
Interest expense	(7,132)	(7,880)	(3)%	(4)%	748	(9)%
Other expense, net	(961)	(92)	(1)%	— %	(869)	945%
Income before income taxes	27,183	35,043	15%	18%	(7,860)	(22)%
Provision for income taxes	10,206	11,622	6%	6%	(1,416)	(12)%
Net income	\$ 16,977	\$ 23,421	9%	12%	(6,444)	(28)%
Number of employees at quarter end	2,425	2,404			21	1%

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues consists primarily of employee salaries and benefits for personnel directly involved in developing, installing and supporting revenue products; travel costs; overhead costs; costs of computer service bureaus; internal network hosting costs; amounts payable to credit reporting agencies for scores; software costs; and expenses related to our business-to-consumer services.

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Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues increased to 31% for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 from 29% for the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The \$1.2 million increase was primarily due to a \$0.8 million increase in travel costs, driven by increased services revenue requiring travel to client locations.

Over the next several quarters, we expect cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues will be consistent with or slightly higher than those incurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses include personnel and related overhead costs incurred in the development of new products and services, including research of mathematical and statistical models and development of new versions of Applications and Tools products.

Research and development expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 10% for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 from 8% for the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The \$3.5 million increase was mainly due to a \$3.2 million increase in personnel and labor costs, attributable to our continued investment in the areas of cloud computing and SaaS.

Over the next several quarters, we expect that research and development expenditures as a percentage of revenues will be consistent with or slightly higher than those incurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist principally of employee salaries, commissions and benefits; travel costs; overhead costs; advertising and other promotional expenses; corporate facilities expenses; legal expenses; business development expenses and the cost of operating computer systems.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased to 36% for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 from 37% for the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The \$2.7 million decrease was primarily attributable to a \$3.6 million decrease in labor and personnel costs, partially offset by a \$0.9 million increase in marketing expenses. The decrease in labor and personnel costs was primarily due to FICO shifting resources to research and development efforts in the areas of cloud computing and SaaS. The increase in marketing expenses was primarily due to increased efforts to market our cloud initiative.

Over the next several quarters, we expect that selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues will be consistent with or slightly higher than those incurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible assets consists of amortization expense related to intangible assets recorded in connection with acquisitions accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting. Our finite-lived intangible assets, consisting primarily of completed technology and customer contracts and relationships, are being amortized using the straight-line method over periods ranging from four to fifteen years.

The quarter over quarter decrease of \$0.4 million in amortization expense was attributable to certain intangible assets associated with our Dash and London Bridge acquisitions becoming fully amortized in January 2013 and May 2013, respectively, partially offset by the addition of intangible assets associated with our acquisitions of CR Software and Infoglide in fiscal 2013.

Over the next several quarters we expect that amortization expense will be consistent with the amortization expense we recorded during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Restructuring and Acquisition-related

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$3.7 million in severance charges due to the elimination of 83 positions throughout the company. Cash payments for all the severance costs will be paid by the end of the second quarter of our fiscal 2014. There were no acquisition-related charges during the period.

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During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, we incurred net charges totaling \$2.5 million consisting of severance costs and costs for vacating excess leased space. Cash payments for all the severance costs were paid during fiscal 2013. Cash payments for all the facilities charges will be paid by the end of fiscal 2014. We also incurred \$0.8 million in acquisition-related cost during the period, mainly associated with our CR Software acquisition.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes interest on the Senior Notes issued in May 2008 and July 2010, as well as interest and credit facility fees on the revolving line of credit.

The quarter over quarter decrease in interest expense of \$0.7 million was attributable to the \$49.0 million principal payment in May 2013 on the Senior Notes issued in May 2008 resulting in lower average debt balance for the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Over the next several quarters we expect that interest expense will be consistent with what we incurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists primarily of realized investment gains/losses, exchange rate gains/losses resulting from remeasurement of foreign-currency-denominated receivable and cash balances into their respective functional currencies at period-end market rates, net of the impact of offsetting foreign currency forward contracts, and other non-operating items.

The quarter over quarter increase in other expense, net of \$0.9 million was primarily attributable to a nonrecurring charge related to our fixed assets balance during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was 37.5% compared to 33.2% for the three months ended December 31, 2012. The provision for income taxes during interim quarterly reporting periods is based on our estimates of the effective tax rates for the respective full fiscal year. The effective tax rate in any quarter can also be affected positively or negatively by adjustments that are required to be reported in the specific quarter of resolution. Our effective tax rate year over year was negatively impacted by: the expiration of the U.S. Federal Research and Development credit; a one-time state audit adjustment incurred in the three months ended December 31, 2013; an adjustment for deferred tax assets due to a change in the tax rate of one of our international jurisdictions; and a higher percentage of revenue expected in higher taxing jurisdictions.

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Operating Income

The following tables set forth certain summary information on a segment basis related to our operating income for the fiscal periods indicated:

Segment	Quarter Ended December 31,		Period-to-Period Change	Period-to-Period Percentage Change
	2013	2012		
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Applications	\$ 29,954	\$ 40,945	\$ (10,991)	(27)%
Scores	36,805	30,540	6,265	21%
Tools	4,176	5,536	(1,360)	(25)%
Corporate expenses	(21,757)	(21,534)	(223)	1%
Total segment operating income	49,178	55,487	(6,309)	(11)%
Unallocated share-based compensation	(7,235)	(5,832)	(1,403)	24%
Unallocated amortization expense	(3,013)	(3,372)	359	(11)%
Unallocated restructuring and acquisition-related	(3,660)	(3,289)	(371)	11%
Operating income	\$ 35,270	\$ 42,994	(7,724)	(18)%

Applications

	Quarter Ended December 31,		Percentage of Revenues	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands)			
Segment revenues	\$ 111,916	\$ 124,707	100%	100%
Segment operating expense	(81,962)	(83,762)	(73)%	(67)%
Segment operating income	\$ 29,954	\$ 40,945	27%	33%

Scores

	Quarter Ended December 31,		Percentage of Revenues	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands)			
Segment revenues	\$ 47,180	\$ 43,447	100%	100%
Segment operating expense	(10,375)	(12,907)	(22)%	(30)%
Segment operating income	\$ 36,805	\$ 30,540	78%	70%

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Tools

	Quarter Ended December 31,		Percentage of Revenues	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands)			
Segment revenues	\$ 25,247	\$ 21,866	100%	100%
Segment operating expense	(21,071)	(16,330)	(83)%	(75)%
Segment operating income	\$ 4,176	\$ 5,536	17%	25%

The quarter over quarter \$7.7 million decrease in operating income was mainly attributable to a \$5.7 million decrease in segment revenues, a \$1.4 million increase in share-based compensation cost and a \$0.4 million increase in segment operating expenses.

At the segment level, the quarter over quarter \$6.3 million decrease in segment operating income was primarily driven by an \$11.0 million decrease in our Applications segment operating income and a \$1.4 million decrease in our Tools segment operating income, partially offset by a \$6.3 million increase in our Scores segment operating income.

The quarter over quarter \$11.0 million decrease in Applications segment operating income was due to a \$12.8 million decrease in segment revenue, partially offset by a \$1.8 million decrease in segment operating expenses. Segment operating income as a percentage of segment revenue for Applications decreased to 27% from 33% primarily due to a decrease in sales of our higher-margin software products.

The quarter over quarter \$6.3 million increase in Scores segment operating income was due to a \$3.8 million increase in segment revenue attributable to both our myFICO business-to-consumer services and business-to-business services, and a \$2.5 million decrease in segment operating expenses. Segment operating income as a percentage of segment revenue for Score increased to 78% from 70% due to an increase in sales of our higher-margin software products, as well as decreased third-party data cost as a result of favorable terms in a renewed agreement with one credit reporting agency in May 2013.

The quarter over quarter \$1.4 million decrease in Tools segment operating income was due to a \$4.7 million increase in segment operating expenses, partially offset by a \$3.3 million increase in segment revenue. Segment operating income as a percentage of segment revenue for Tools decreased to 17% from 25% primarily due to an increase in the research and development efforts related to our cloud-based FICO® Decision Management Platform as well as our FICO® Model Central™ Solution.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Outlook

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$95.9 million in cash and cash equivalents which included \$71.9 million held off-shore by our foreign subsidiaries. We believe these balances, as well as available borrowings from our \$200 million revolving line of credit and anticipated cash flows from operating activities, will be sufficient to fund our working and other capital requirements and any scheduled repayments of existing debt over the course of the next twelve months. Additionally, we do not anticipate the need to repatriate any undistributed earnings from our foreign subsidiaries for the foreseeable future.

In the normal course of business, we evaluate the merits of acquiring technology or businesses, or establishing strategic relationships with or investing in these businesses. We may elect to use available cash and cash equivalents to fund such activities in the future. In the event additional needs for cash arise, or if we refinance our existing debt, we may raise additional funds from a combination of sources, including the potential issuance of debt or equity securities. Additional financing might not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds were not available or were not available on acceptable terms, our ability to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities or respond to competitive pressures could be limited.

Summary of Cash Flows

	Quarter Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 28,378	\$ 28,729
Investing activities	(2,154)	(14,567)
Financing activities	(13,257)	5,494
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(208)	(426)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,759	\$ 19,230

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our primary method for funding operations and growth has been through cash flows generated from operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased to \$28.4 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 from \$28.7 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The \$0.3 million decrease was mainly attributable to a \$6.4 million decrease in net income, partially offset by a \$3.1 million increase caused by the timing of receipts and payments in our ordinary course of business.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased to \$2.2 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 from \$14.6 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The \$12.4 million decrease was primarily attributable to a \$27.6 million decrease in net cash used for acquisitions and a \$6.8 million decrease in purchases of properties and equipment, partially offset by a \$22.0 million decrease in proceeds from maturities of marketable securities.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$13.3 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 compared to net cash provided of \$5.5 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The \$18.8 million change was primarily due to a \$27.1 million increase in repurchases of common stock, partially offset by an \$8.0 million increase in proceeds from our revolving line of credit during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Repurchases of Common Stock

In August 2012, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program to acquire shares of our common stock up to an aggregate cost of \$150.0 million in the open market or in negotiated transactions. Pursuant to this program, we repurchased 437,854 shares of our common stock for \$25.0 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$40.1 million remaining under the August 2012 authorization.

Dividends

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we paid a quarterly dividend of two cents per common share, which is representative of the eight cents per year dividend we have paid in recent years. Our dividend rate is set by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis taking into account a variety of factors, including among others, our operating results and cash flows, general economic and industry conditions, our obligations, changes in applicable tax laws and other factors deemed relevant by the Board. Although we expect to continue to pay dividends at the current rate, our dividend rate is subject to change from time to time based on the Board's business judgment with respect to these and other relevant factors.

Revolving Line of Credit

We have a \$200 million unsecured revolving line of credit with a syndicate of banks that expires on September 28, 2016. Proceeds from the credit facility can be used for working capital and general corporate purposes and may also be used for the refinancing of existing debt, acquisitions, and the repurchase of our common stock. Interest on amounts borrowed under the credit facility is based on (i) a base rate, which is the greater of (a) the prime rate and (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or (ii) LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The margin on LIBOR borrowings ranges from 1.000% to 1.625% and is determined based on our consolidated leverage ratio. In addition, we must pay utilization fees if borrowings and commitments under the credit facility exceed 50% of the total credit

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facility commitment, as well as facility fees. The credit facility contains certain restrictive covenants including maintaining a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of 3.0 and a minimum fixed charge ratio of 2.5, and also contains other covenants typical of unsecured facilities. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$23.0 million in borrowings outstanding at an interest rate of 1.295% and were in compliance with all financial covenants under this credit facility.

Senior Notes

On May 7, 2008, we issued \$275 million of senior notes in a private placement to a group of institutional investors (the “2008 Senior Notes”). The 2008 Senior Notes were issued in four series with maturities ranging from 5 to 10 years. The outstanding 2008 Senior Notes’ weighted average interest rate is 7.0% and the weighted average maturity is 8.8 years. On July 14, 2010, we issued \$245 million of senior notes in a private placement to a group of institutional investors (the “2010 Senior Notes” and, with the 2008 Senior Notes, the “Senior Notes”). The 2010 Senior Notes were issued in four series with maturities ranging from 6 to 10 years. The 2010 Senior Notes’ weighted average interest rate is 5.2% and the weighted average maturity is 8.0 years. The Senior Notes are subject to certain restrictive covenants that are substantially similar to those in the credit agreement for the revolving credit facility, including maintenance of consolidated leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios. The purchase agreements for the Senior Notes also include covenants typical of unsecured facilities. As of December 31, 2013 we were in compliance with all financial covenants under these facilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These accounting principles require management to make certain judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We periodically evaluate our estimates including those relating to revenue recognition, goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions, share-based compensation, income taxes and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable based on the specific circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements:

Revenue Recognition

Software Licenses

Software license fee revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, software is made available to our customers, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection is probable. The determination of whether fees are fixed or determinable and collection is probable involves the use of assumptions. If at the outset of an arrangement we determine that the arrangement fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is deferred until the arrangement fee becomes fixed or determinable, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. If at the outset of an arrangement we determine that collectability is not probable, revenue is deferred until the earlier of when collectability becomes probable or the receipt of payment. If there is uncertainty as to the customer’s acceptance of our deliverables, revenue is not recognized until the earlier of receipt of customer acceptance, expiration of the acceptance period, or when we can demonstrate we meet the acceptance criteria. We evaluate contract terms and customer information to ensure that these criteria are met prior to our recognition of license fee revenue.

We use the residual method to recognize revenue when a software arrangement includes one or more elements to be delivered at a future date provided the following criteria are met: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of the fair value does not exist for one or more of the delivered items but exists for all undelivered elements, (ii) all other applicable revenue recognition criteria are met and (iii) the fair value of all of the undelivered elements is less than the arrangement fee. VSOE of fair value is based on the normal pricing practices for those products and services when sold separately by us and customer renewal rates for post-contract customer support services. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the

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arrangement fee is recognized as revenue. If evidence of the fair value of one or more undelivered elements does not exist, the revenue is deferred and recognized when delivery of those elements occurs or when fair value can be established. Changes to the elements in a software arrangement, the ability to identify VSOE for those elements, the fair value of the respective elements, and change to a product's estimated life cycle could materially impact the amount of earned and unearned revenue.

Revenues from post-contract customer support services, such as software maintenance, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the support period. The majority of our software maintenance agreements provide technical support as well as unspecified software product upgrades and releases when and if made available by us during the term of the support period.

Transactional-based Revenues

Transactional-based revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, fees are fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Revenues from our credit scoring, data management and internet delivery services are recognized as these services are performed. Revenues from transactional or unit-based license fees under software license arrangements, network service and internally-hosted software agreements are recognized based on minimum contractual amounts or on system usage that exceeds minimum contractual amounts. Certain of our transactional-based revenues are based on transaction or active account volumes as reported by our clients. In instances where volumes are reported to us in arrears, we estimate volumes based on preliminary customer transaction information or average actual reported volumes for an immediate trailing period. Differences between our estimates and actual final volumes reported are recorded in the period in which actual volumes are reported. We have not experienced significant variances between our estimates and actual reported volumes in the past and anticipate that we will be able to continue to make reasonable estimates in the future. If for some reason we were unable to reasonably estimate transaction volumes in the future, revenue may be deferred until actual customer data is received, and this could have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations.

Consulting Services

We provide consulting, training, model development and software integration services under both hourly-based time and materials and fixed-priced contracts. Revenues from these services are generally recognized as the services are performed. For fixed-price service contracts, we use a proportionate performance model with hours as the input method of attribution to determine progress towards completion, with consideration also given to output measures, such as contract milestones, when applicable. In such instances, management is required to estimate the total estimated hours of the project. Adjustments to estimates are made in the period in which the facts requiring such revisions become known and, accordingly, recognized revenues and profits are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. Estimated losses, if any, are recorded in the period in which current estimates of total contract revenue and contract costs indicate a loss. If substantive uncertainty related to customer acceptance of services exists, we defer the associated revenue until the contract is completed. We have not experienced significant variances between our estimates and actual hours in the past and anticipate that we will be able to continue to make reasonable estimates in the future. If for some reason we are unable to accurately estimate the input measures, revenue would be deferred until the contract is complete, and this could have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations.

Services that are sold in connection with software license arrangements generally qualify for separate accounting from the license element because they do not involve significant production, modification or customization of our products and are not otherwise considered to be essential to the functionality of our software. In arrangements where the professional services do not qualify for separate accounting from the license element, the combined software license and professional services revenue are recognized based on contract accounting using either the percentage-of-completion or completed-contract method.

Hosting Services

We are an application service provider ("ASP"), where we provide hosting services that allow customers access to software that resides on our servers. The ASP model typically includes an up-front fee and a monthly commitment from the customer that commences upon completion of the implementation through the remainder of the customer life. The up-front fee is the initial setup fee, or the implementation fee. The monthly commitment includes, but is not limited to, a fixed monthly fee or a transactional fee based on system usage that exceeds monthly minimums. Revenue is recognized from ASP transactions when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the service has been provided to the customer, the amount of fees is fixed or determinable and the collection of our fees is probable. We do not view the activities of signing the contract or providing initial setup services as discrete earnings events. Revenue is typically deferred until the date the customer commences use of our services, at which point the up-front fees are recognized ratably over the expected life of the customer relationship. ASP transactional fees are recorded monthly as earned.

Multiple-Deliverable Arrangements Including Non-Software

When we enter into a multiple-deliverable arrangement that includes non-software, each deliverable is accounted for as a separate unit of accounting if the following criteria are met: (i) the delivered item or items have value to the customer on a standalone basis and (ii) for an arrangement that includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control. We consider a deliverable to have standalone value if we sell this item separately or if the item is sold by another vendor or could be resold by the customer. Further, our revenue arrangements generally do not include a general right of return relative to delivered products. Revenue for multiple element arrangements is allocated to the software and non-software deliverables based on a relative selling price. We use VSOE in our allocation of arrangement consideration when it is available. We define VSOE as a median price of recent standalone transactions that are priced within a narrow range, as defined by us. If a product or service is seldom sold separately, it is unlikely that we can determine VSOE. In circumstances when VSOE does not exist, we then assess whether we can obtain third-party evidence (“TPE”) of the selling price. It may be difficult for us to obtain sufficient information on competitor pricing to substantiate TPE and therefore we may not always be able to use TPE. When we are unable to establish selling price using VSOE or TPE, we use estimated selling price (“ESP”) in our allocation of arrangement consideration. The objective of ESP is to determine the price at which we would transact if the product or service were sold by us on a standalone basis. Our determination of ESP involves weighting several factors based on the specific facts and circumstances of each arrangement. The factors include, but are not limited to, geographies, market conditions, gross margin objectives, pricing practices and controls, customer segment pricing strategies and the product lifecycle.

Gross vs. Net Revenue Reporting

We apply accounting guidance to determine whether we report revenue for certain transactions based upon the gross amount billed to the customer, or the net amount retained by us. In accordance with the guidance we record revenue on a gross basis for sales in which we have acted as the principal and on a net basis for those sales in which we have in substance acted as an agent or broker in the transaction.

Business Combinations

Accounting for our acquisitions requires us to recognize, separately from goodwill, the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair values. Goodwill as of the acquisition date is measured as the excess of consideration transferred and the net of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. While we use our best estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, our estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Accounting for business combinations requires our management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially at the acquisition date, including our estimates for intangible assets, contractual obligations assumed, pre-acquisition contingencies and contingent consideration, where applicable. If we cannot reasonably determine the fair value of a pre-acquisition contingency (non-income tax related) by the end of the measurement period, we will recognize an asset or a liability for such pre-acquisition contingency if: (i) it is probable that an asset existed or a liability had been incurred at the acquisition date and (ii) the amount of the asset or liability can be reasonably estimated. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we have made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, they are based in part on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies and are inherently uncertain. Subsequent to the measurement period, changes in our estimates of such contingencies will affect earnings and could have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

Examples of critical estimates in valuing certain of the intangible assets we have acquired include but are not limited to: (i) future expected cash flows from software license sales, support agreements, consulting contracts, other customer contracts and acquired developed technologies and patents; (ii) expected costs to develop the in-process research and development into commercially viable products and estimated cash flows from the projects when completed; and (iii) the acquired company’s brand and competitive position, as well as assumptions about the period of time the acquired brand will continue to be used in the combined company’s product portfolio. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions, estimates or actual results.

In addition, uncertain tax positions and tax-related valuation allowances assumed in connection with a business combination are initially estimated as of the acquisition date. We reevaluate these items quarterly based upon facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date with any adjustments to our preliminary estimates being recorded to goodwill provided that we are within the

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measurement period. Subsequent to the measurement period or our final determination of the tax allowance's or contingency's estimated value, whichever comes first, changes to these uncertain tax positions and tax-related valuation allowances will affect our provision for income taxes in our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income and could have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

Valuation of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets – Impairment Assessment

Our business acquisitions typically result in the recognition of goodwill and other intangible assets, which affects the amount of current and future period charges and amortization expense. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, including identified intangible assets, in connection with our business combinations. We amortize our finite-lived intangible assets over the estimated useful lives. Goodwill is not amortized, but is assessed at least annually for impairment.

The determination of the value of these components of a business combination, as well as associated asset useful lives, requires management to make various estimates and assumptions. Critical estimates in valuing certain of the intangible assets include but are not limited to: future expected cash flows from product sales and services, maintenance agreements, consulting contracts, customer contracts, and acquired developed technologies and patents or trademarks; the acquired company's brand awareness and market position, as well as assumptions about the period of time the acquired products and services will continue to be used in our product portfolio; and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value and useful lives are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable. Estimates using different assumptions, or unanticipated events and circumstances could produce significantly different results.

We assess potential impairments of our intangible assets when there is evidence that events and circumstances related to our financial performance and economic environment indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. When impairment indicators are identified with respect to our previously recorded intangible assets with finite useful lives, we test for impairment using undiscounted cash flows. If such tests indicate impairment, then we measure and record the impairment as the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the fair value of the asset. Significant management judgment is required in forecasting future operating results used in the preparation of the projected cash flows. Should different conditions prevail, material write downs of net intangible assets could occur. We periodically review the estimated remaining useful lives of our acquired intangible assets. A reduction in our estimate of remaining useful lives, if any, could result in increased annual amortization expense in future periods.

We test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit levels, which we have determined are the same as our reportable segments, at least annually during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year. The timing and frequency of our goodwill impairment test is based on an ongoing assessment of events and circumstances that would be an indicator of potential impairment of a reporting unit, with the fair value below its carrying value. The first step of the goodwill impairment test is a comparison of the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value. We estimate the fair values of our reporting units using a weighted combination of discounted cash flow valuation model (known as the income approach) and a comparison of our reporting units to guideline publicly-traded companies (known as the market approach). These methods require estimates of our future revenues, profits, capital expenditures, working capital, costs of capital and other relevant factors, as well as selecting appropriate guideline publicly-traded companies for each reporting unit. We evaluate historical trends, current budgets, operating plans, industry data, and other relevant factors when estimating these amounts. Using assumptions that are different from those used in our estimates, but in each case reasonable, could produce significantly different results and materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment for each reporting unit. For example, if the economic environment impacts our forecasts beyond what we have anticipated, it could cause the fair value of a reporting unit to fall below its respective carrying value.

The key assumptions that require significant management judgment for the income approach include revenue growth rates and weighted average cost of capital. In our analysis, revenue growth rates were primarily based on third-party studies of industry growth rates for each of our reporting units. Within each reporting unit, management refined these estimates based on their knowledge of the product, the needs of our customers and expected market opportunity. The weighted average cost of capital was determined based on publicly available data such as the long-term yield on U.S. treasury bonds, the expected rate of return on high quality bonds and the returns and betas of various equity instruments. As it relates to the market approach, there is less management judgment in determining the fair value of our reporting units other than selecting which guideline publicly-traded companies are included in our peer group.

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In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 we performed our annual goodwill impairment test. In step one of that test we compared the estimated fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. The estimated fair value of each of our reporting units substantially exceeded its respective carrying value in fiscal 2013, indicating the underlying goodwill of each reporting unit was not impaired as of our most recent testing date. Accordingly, we were not required to complete the second step of the goodwill impairment test and recorded no goodwill impairment charges for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

As discussed above, estimates of fair value for all of our reporting units can be affected by a variety of external and internal factors. We believe that the assumptions and estimates utilized were appropriate based on the information available to management. The timing and recognition of impairment losses by us in the future, if any, may be highly dependent upon our estimates and assumptions.

Share-Based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation using the fair value recognition provisions as required in the accounting literature. The fair value of options is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, which requires assumptions for expected volatility of our common stock, expected term of options, dividend yield and risk-free interest rate. The fair value of stock units not subject to market conditions is measured based on the grant date fair value of our common stock, discounted for non-participation in anticipated dividends during the vesting period. The fair value of stock units subject to market conditions is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which requires assumptions for expected volatility of our common stock, correlation coefficient, dividend yield and risk-free interest rate. Share-based compensation cost is recorded net of estimated forfeitures on a straight-line basis for awards not subject to market conditions, and on a graded-vesting basis for awards subject to market conditions, both over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience.

Income Taxes

We estimate our income taxes based on the various jurisdictions where we conduct business, which involves significant judgment in determining our income tax provision. We estimate our current tax liability using currently enacted tax rates and laws and assess temporary differences that result from differing treatments of certain items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheet using the currently enacted tax rates and laws that will apply to taxable income for the years in which those tax assets are expected to be realized or settled. We then assess the likelihood our deferred tax assets will be realized and to the extent we believe realization is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. When we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in an accounting period, we record a corresponding income tax expense in our condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. In assessing the need for the valuation allowance, we consider future taxable income in the jurisdictions we operate; an analysis of our deferred tax assets and the periods over which they will be realizable; and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. An increase in the valuation allowance would have an adverse impact, which could be material, on our income tax provision and net income in the period in which we record the increase.

We recognize and measure benefits for uncertain tax positions using a two-step approach. The first step is to evaluate the tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by determining if the technical merits of the tax position indicate it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. For tax positions more likely than not of being sustained upon audit, the second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. Significant judgment is required to evaluate uncertain tax positions and they are evaluated on a quarterly basis. Our evaluations are based upon a number of factors, including changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, correspondence with tax authorities during the course of audits and effective settlement of audit issues. Changes in the recognition or measurement of uncertain tax positions could result in material increases or decreases in our income tax expense in the period in which we make the change, which could have a material impact on our effective tax rate and operating results.

A description of our accounting policies associated with tax-related contingencies and valuation allowances assumed as part of a business combination is provided under "Business Combinations" above.

Contingencies and Litigation

We are subject to various proceedings, lawsuits and claims relating to products and services, technology, labor, shareholder and other matters. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse outcomes and the potential range of probable losses in these matters. If the potential loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for the estimated loss. If the potential loss is considered less than probable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, disclosure of the matter is considered. The amount of loss accrual or disclosure, if any, is determined after analysis of each matter, and is subject to adjustment if warranted by new developments or revised strategies. Due to uncertainties related to these matters, accruals or disclosures are based on the best information available at the time. Significant judgment is required in both the assessment of likelihood and in the determination of a range of potential losses. Revisions in the estimates of the potential liabilities could have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or consolidated results of operations.

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New Accounting Pronouncements Recently Issued or Adopted

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2013-11, “*Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists.*” (ASU 2013-11). ASU 2013-11 provides guidance for presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit. ASU 2013-11 provides that a benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after December 15, 2013, which means it will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2014. We do not believe that adoption of ASU 2013-11 will have a significant impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market Risk Disclosures

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Interest Rate

We maintain an investment portfolio consisting of bank deposits and money market funds. The funds provide daily liquidity and may be subject to interest rate risk and fall in value if market interest rates increase. We do not expect our operating results or cash flows to be affected to any significant degree by a sudden change in market interest rates. The following table presents the principal amounts and related weighted-average yields for our investments with interest rate risk at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013:

	December 31, 2013			September 30, 2013		
	Cost Basis	Carrying Amount	Average Yield	Cost Basis	Carrying Amount	Average Yield
Cash and cash equivalents	\$95,937	\$95,937	0.01%	\$83,178	\$83,178	0.00%

On May 7, 2008, we issued \$275 million of senior notes to a group of institutional investors in a private placement (the “2008 Senior Notes”). On July 14, 2010 we issued an additional \$245 million of senior notes to a group of institutional investors in a private placement (the “2010 Senior Notes” and, with the 2008 Senior Notes, the “Senior Notes”). The fair value of the Senior Notes may increase or decrease due to various factors, including fluctuations in market interest rates and fluctuations in general economic conditions. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Capital Resources and Liquidity”, above, for additional information on the Senior Notes. The following table presents the principal amounts, carrying amounts, and fair values for the Senior Notes at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013:

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	December 31, 2013			September 30, 2013		
	Principal	Carrying Amounts (In thousands)	Fair Value	Principal	Carrying Amounts (In thousands)	Fair Value
May 2008 \$275 million Senior Notes	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000	\$221,255	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000	\$221,393
July 2010 \$245 million Senior Notes	\$245,000	\$ 245,000	\$ 241,597	\$245,000	\$ 245,000	\$ 241,035

We have interest rate risk with respect to our five-year \$200 million unsecured revolving line of credit. Interest on amounts borrowed under the line of credit is based on (i) a base rate, which is the greater of (a) the prime rate and (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or (ii) LIBOR plus an applicable margin. The margin on LIBOR borrowings ranges from 1.000% to 1.625% and is determined based on our consolidated leverage ratio. A change in interest rates on this variable rate debt impacts the interest incurred and cash flows, but does not impact the fair value of the instrument. We had \$23.0 million in borrowings outstanding at an interest rate of 1.295% under the credit facility as of December 31, 2013.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

We maintain a program to manage our foreign exchange rate risk on existing foreign-currency-denominated receivable and cash balances by entering into forward contracts to sell or buy foreign currencies. At period end, foreign-currency-denominated receivable and cash balances held by our various reporting entities are remeasured into their respective functional currencies at current market rates. The change in value from this remeasurement is then reported as a foreign exchange gain or loss for that period in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income and the resulting gain or loss on the forward contract mitigates the foreign exchange rate risk of the associated assets. All of our foreign currency forward contracts have maturity periods of less than three months. Such derivative financial instruments are subject to market risk.

The following table summarizes our outstanding foreign currency forward contracts, by currency at December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013:

	December 31, 2013			
	Foreign Currency	Contract Amount		Fair Value
		US\$	US\$	US\$
(In thousands)				
Sell foreign currency:				
Canadian dollar (CAD)	CAD 4,700	\$ 4,398	\$ —	
Euro (EUR)	EUR 5,700	\$ 7,818	\$ —	
Buy foreign currency:				
British pound (GBP)	GBP 3,633	\$ 6,000	\$ —	

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	September 30, 2013		
	Contract Amount		Fair Value
	Foreign Currency	US\$ (In thousands)	US\$
Sell foreign currency:			
Canadian dollar (CAD)	CAD 4,700	\$ 4,542	\$ —
Euro (EUR)	EUR 5,400	\$ 7,307	\$ —
Buy foreign currency:			
British pound (GBP)	GBP 6,513	\$ 10,500	\$ —

The foreign currency forward contracts were entered into on December 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively; therefore, their fair value was \$0 on each of these dates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of FICO's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of FICO's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that FICO's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by FICO in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in FICO's internal control over financial reporting was identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report and that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Not Applicable.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

We continue to expand the pursuit of our Decision Management strategy, and we may not be successful, which could cause our growth prospects and results of operations to suffer.

We continue to expand the pursuit of our business objective to become a leader in helping businesses automate and improve decisions across their enterprises, an approach that we commonly refer to as Decision Management, or "DM." Our DM strategy is designed to enable us to increase our business by selling multiple products to clients, as well as to enable the development of custom client solutions that may lead to opportunities to develop new proprietary scores or other new proprietary products. The market may be unreceptive to this general DM business approach, including being unreceptive to purchasing multiple products from us or unreceptive to our customized solutions. If our DM strategy is not successful, we may not be able to grow our business, growth may occur more slowly than we anticipate or our revenues and profits may decline.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a small number of products and services, and if the market does not continue to accept these products and services, our revenues will decline.

We expect that revenues derived from our scoring solutions, fraud solutions, customer management solutions and tools will continue to account for a substantial portion of our total revenues for the foreseeable future. Our revenues will decline if the market does not continue to accept these products and services. Factors that might affect the market acceptance of these products and services include the following:

- changes in the business analytics industry;
- changes in technology;
- our inability to obtain or use key data for our products;
- saturation or contraction of market demand;
- loss of key customers;
- industry consolidation;
- failure to execute our selling approach; and
- inability to successfully sell our products in new vertical markets.

If we are unable to access new markets or develop new distribution channels, our business and growth prospects could suffer.

We expect that part of the growth that we seek to achieve through our DM strategy will be derived from the sale of DM products and service solutions in industries and markets we do not currently serve. We also expect to grow our business by delivering our DM solutions through additional distribution channels. If we fail to penetrate these industries and markets to the degree we anticipate utilizing our DM strategy, or if we fail to develop additional distribution channels, we may not be able to grow our business, growth may occur more slowly than we anticipate or our revenues and profits may decline.

If we are unable to develop successful new products or if we experience defects, failures and delays associated with the introduction of new products, our business could suffer serious harm.

Our growth and the success of our DM strategy depend upon our ability to develop and sell new products or suites of products. If we are unable to develop new products, or if we are not successful in introducing new products, we may not be able to grow our business, or growth may occur more slowly than we anticipate. In addition, significant undetected errors or delays in new products or new versions of products may affect market acceptance of our products and could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. In the past, we have experienced delays while developing and introducing new products and product enhancements, primarily due to difficulties developing models, acquiring data and adapting to particular operating environments. We have also experienced errors or “bugs” in our software products, despite testing prior to release of the products. Software errors in our products could affect the ability of our products to work with other hardware or software products, could delay the development or release of new products or new versions of products and could adversely affect market acceptance of our products. Errors or defects in our products that are significant, or are perceived to be significant, could result in rejection of our products, damage to our reputation, loss of revenues, diversion of development resources, an increase in product liability claims, and increases in service and support costs and warranty claims.

We rely on relatively few customers, as well as our contracts with the three major credit reporting agencies, for a significant portion of our revenues and profits. The businesses of our largest customers depend, in large part, on favorable macroeconomic conditions. If these customers are negatively impacted by the continued global economic volatility or the terms of these relationships otherwise change, our revenues and operating results could decline.

Most of our customers are relatively large enterprises, such as banks, credit card processors, insurance companies, healthcare firms, retailers and public agencies. As a result, many of our customers and potential customers are significantly larger than we are and may have sufficient bargaining power to demand reduced prices and favorable nonstandard terms.

In addition, the global financial markets have continued to suffer substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption. The potential for increased and continuing economic disruption presents considerable risks to our business, including potential bankruptcies or credit deterioration of financial institutions with which we have substantial relationships. Such disruption would result in a continued decline in the volume of transactions that we execute for our customers.

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We also derive a substantial portion of our revenues and operating income from our contracts with the three major credit reporting agencies, TransUnion, Equifax and Experian, and other parties that distribute our products to certain markets. The loss of or a significant change in a relationship with one of these credit reporting agencies with respect to their distribution of our products or with respect to our myFICO[®] offerings, the loss of or a significant change in a relationship with a major customer, the loss of or a significant change in a relationship with a significant third-party distributor or the delay of significant revenues from these sources, could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

We rely on relationships with third parties for marketing, distribution and certain services. If we experience difficulties in these relationships, our future revenues may be adversely affected.

Most of our products rely on distributors, and we intend to continue to market and distribute our products through existing and future distributor relationships. Our Scores segment relies on, among others, TransUnion, Equifax and Experian. Failure of our existing and future distributors to generate significant revenues, demands by such distributors to change the terms on which they offer our products or our failure to establish additional distribution or sales and marketing alliances could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, certain of our distributors presently compete with us and may compete with us in the future, either by developing competitive products themselves or by distributing competitive offerings. For example, TransUnion, Equifax and Experian have developed a credit scoring product to compete directly with our products and are collectively attempting to sell the product. Competition from distributors or other sales and marketing partners could significantly harm sales of our products and services.

Our acquisition and divestiture activities may disrupt our ongoing business and may involve increased expenses, and we may not realize the financial and strategic goals contemplated at the time of a transaction.

We have acquired and expect to continue to acquire companies, businesses, products, services and technologies. Acquisitions involve significant risks and uncertainties, including:

- our ongoing business may be disrupted and our management's attention may be diverted by acquisition, transition or integration activities;
- an acquisition may not further our business strategy as we expected, we may not integrate an acquired company or technology as successfully as we expected or we may overpay for our investments, or otherwise not realize the expected return, which could adversely affect our business or operating results;
- we may be unable to retain the key employees, customers and other business partners of the acquired operation;
- we may have difficulties entering new markets where we have no or limited direct prior experience or where competitors may have stronger market positions;
- our operating results or financial condition may be adversely impacted by claims or liabilities we assume from an acquired company, business, product or technology, including claims from government agencies, terminated employees, current or former customers, former stockholders or other third parties; pre-existing contractual relationships of an acquired company we would not have otherwise entered into; unfavorable revenue recognition or other accounting treatment as a result of an acquired company's practices; and intellectual property claims or disputes;
- we may fail to identify or assess the magnitude of certain liabilities or other circumstances prior to acquiring a company, business, product or technology, which could result in unexpected litigation or regulatory exposure, unfavorable accounting treatment, unexpected increases in taxes due, a loss of anticipated tax benefits or other adverse effects on our business, operating results or financial condition;
- we may not realize the anticipated increase in our revenues from an acquisition for a number of reasons, including if a larger than predicted number of customers decline to renew their contracts, if we are unable to sell the acquired products to our customer base or if contract models of an acquired company do not allow us to recognize revenues on a timely basis;
- we may have difficulty incorporating acquired technologies or products with our existing product lines and maintaining uniform standards, architecture, controls, procedures and policies;
- our use of cash to pay for acquisitions may limit other potential uses of our cash, including stock repurchases, dividend payments and retirement of outstanding indebtedness;
- to the extent we issue a significant amount of equity securities in connection with future acquisitions, existing stockholders may be diluted and earnings per share may decrease; and
- we may experience additional or unexpected changes in how we are required to account for our acquisitions pursuant to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, including arrangements we assume from an acquisition.

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We have also divested ourselves of businesses in the past and may do so again in the future. Divestitures involve significant risks and uncertainties, including:

- disruption of our ongoing business;
- reductions of our revenues or earnings per share;
- unanticipated liabilities, legal risks and costs;
- the potential loss of key personnel;
- distraction of management from our ongoing business; and
- impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of migrating a business to new owners.

Because acquisitions and divestitures are inherently risky, our transactions may not be successful and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Acquisitions of businesses having a significant presence outside the U.S. will increase our exposure to the risks of conducting operations in international markets.

Charges to earnings resulting from acquisitions may adversely affect our operating results.

Under business combination accounting standards, we recognize the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in acquired companies generally at their acquisition date fair values and separately from goodwill. Goodwill is measured as the excess amount of consideration transferred, which is also generally measured at fair value, and the net of the amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Our estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable but which are inherently uncertain. After we complete an acquisition, the following factors could result in material charges and adversely affect our operating results and may adversely affect our cash flows:

- impairment of goodwill or intangible assets, or a reduction in the useful lives of intangible assets acquired;
- amortization of intangible assets acquired;
- identification of, or changes to, assumed contingent liabilities, both income tax and non-income tax related, after our final determination of the amounts for these contingencies or the conclusion of the measurement period (generally up to one year from the acquisition date), whichever comes first;
- costs incurred to combine the operations of companies we acquire, such as transitional employee expenses and employee retention, redeployment or relocation expenses;
- charges to our operating results to maintain certain duplicative pre-merger activities for an extended period of time or to maintain these activities for a period of time that is longer than we had anticipated, charges to eliminate certain duplicative pre-merger activities, and charges to restructure our operations or to reduce our cost structure; and
- charges to our operating results resulting from expenses incurred to effect the acquisition.

Substantially all of these costs will be accounted for as expenses that will decrease our net income and earnings per share for the periods in which those costs are incurred. Charges to our operating results in any given period could differ substantially from other periods based on the timing and size of our future acquisitions and the extent of integration activities. A more detailed discussion of our accounting for business combinations and other items is presented in the “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” section of Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Item 7).

Our reengineering initiative may cause our growth prospects and profitability to suffer.

As part of our management approach, we implemented an ongoing reengineering initiative designed to grow revenues through strategic resource allocation and improve profitability through cost reductions. Our reengineering initiative may not be successful over the long term as a result of our failure to reduce expenses at the anticipated level, or a lower, or no, positive impact on revenues from strategic resource allocation. If our reengineering initiative is not successful over the long term, our revenues, results of operations and business may suffer.

The occurrence of certain negative events may cause fluctuations in our stock price.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations due to a number of factors, including variations in our revenues and operating results. We believe that you should not rely on period-to-period comparisons of financial results as an indication of future performance. Because many of our operating expenses are fixed and will not be affected by short-term fluctuations in revenues, short-term fluctuations in revenues may significantly impact operating results. Additional factors that may cause our stock price to fluctuate include the following:

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- variability in demand from our existing customers;
- failure to meet the expectations of market analysts;
- changes in recommendations by market analysts;
- the lengthy and variable sales cycle of many products, combined with the relatively large size of orders for our products, increases the likelihood of short-term fluctuation in revenues;
- consumer dissatisfaction with, or problems caused by, the performance of our products;
- the timing of new product announcements and introductions in comparison with our competitors;
- the level of our operating expenses;
- changes in competitive and other conditions in the consumer credit, banking and insurance industries;
- fluctuations in domestic and international economic conditions;
- our ability to complete large installations on schedule and within budget;
- acquisition-related expenses and charges; and
- timing of orders for and deliveries of software systems.

In addition, the financial markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the stock prices of many technology companies and financial services companies, and these fluctuations sometimes have been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market fluctuations, as well as industry-specific and general economic conditions may negatively affect our business and require us to record an impairment charge related to goodwill, which could adversely affect our results of operations, stock price and business.

Our products have long and variable sales cycles. If we do not accurately predict these cycles, we may not forecast our financial results accurately, and our stock price could be adversely affected.

We experience difficulty in forecasting our revenues accurately because the length of our sales cycles makes it difficult for us to predict the quarter in which sales will occur. In addition, our selling approach is complex as we look to sell multiple products and services across our customers' organizations. This makes forecasting of revenues in any given period more difficult. As a result of our sales approach and lengthening sales cycles, revenues and operating results may vary significantly from period to period. For example, the sales cycle for licensing our products typically ranges from 60 days to 18 months. Customers are often cautious in making decisions to acquire our products because purchasing our products typically involves a significant commitment of capital and may involve shifts by the customer to a new software and/or hardware platform or changes in the customer's operational procedures. This may cause customers, particularly those experiencing financial stress, to make purchasing decisions more cautiously. Delays in completing sales can arise while customers complete their internal procedures to approve large capital expenditures and test and accept our applications. Consequently, we face difficulty predicting the quarter in which sales to expected customers will occur and experience fluctuations in our revenues and operating results. If we are unable to accurately forecast our revenues, our stock price could be adversely affected.

We typically have revenue-generating transactions concentrated in the final weeks of a quarter, which may prevent accurate forecasting of our financial results and cause our stock price to decline.

Large portions of our software license agreements are consummated in the weeks immediately preceding quarter end. Before these agreements are consummated, we create and rely on forecasted revenues for planning, modeling and earnings guidance. Forecasts, however, are only estimates and actual results may vary for a particular quarter or longer periods of time. Consequently, significant discrepancies between actual and forecasted results could limit our ability to plan, budget or provide accurate guidance, which could adversely affect our stock price. Any publicly-stated revenue or earnings projections are subject to this risk.

The failure to recruit and retain additional qualified personnel could hinder our ability to successfully manage our business.

Our DM strategy and our future success will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain experienced sales, consulting, research and development, marketing, technical support and management personnel. The complexity of our products requires highly trained customer service and technical support personnel to assist customers with product installation and deployment. The labor market for these individuals is very competitive due to the limited number of people available with the necessary technical skills and understanding and may become more competitive with general market and economic improvement. We cannot be certain that our compensation strategies will be perceived as competitive by current or prospective employees. This could impair our ability to recruit

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and retain personnel. We have experienced difficulty in recruiting qualified personnel, especially technical, sales and consulting personnel, and we may need additional staff to support new customers and/or increased customer needs. We may also recruit skilled technical professionals from other countries to work in the United States. Limitations imposed by immigration laws in the United States and abroad and the availability of visas in the countries where we do business could hinder our ability to attract necessary qualified personnel and harm our business and future operating results. There is a risk that even if we invest significant resources in attempting to attract, train and retain qualified personnel, we will not succeed in our efforts, and our business could be harmed. The failure of the value of our stock to appreciate may adversely affect our ability to use equity and equity based incentive plans to attract and retain personnel, and may require us to use alternative and more expensive forms of compensation for this purpose.

The failure to obtain certain forms of model construction data from our customers or others could harm our business.

We must develop or obtain a reliable source of sufficient amounts of current and statistically relevant data to analyze transactions and update our products. In most cases, these data must be periodically updated and refreshed to enable our products to continue to work effectively in a changing environment. We do not own or control much of the data that we require, most of which is collected privately and maintained in proprietary databases. Customers and key business alliances provide us with the data we require to analyze transactions, report results and build new models. Our DM strategy depends in part upon our ability to access new forms of data to develop custom and proprietary analytic tools. If we fail to maintain sufficient data sourcing relationships with our customers and business alliances, or if they decline to provide such data due to legal privacy concerns, competition concerns, prohibitions or a lack of permission from their customers, we could lose access to required data and our products, and the development of new products, might become less effective. Third parties have asserted copyright interests in these data, and these assertions, if successful, could prevent us from using these data. Any interruption of our supply of data could seriously harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We will continue to rely upon proprietary technology rights, and if we are unable to protect them, our business could be harmed.

Our success depends, in part, upon our proprietary technology and other intellectual property rights. To date, we have relied primarily on a combination of copyright, patent, trade secret, and trademark laws, and nondisclosure and other contractual restrictions on copying and distribution to protect our proprietary technology. This protection of our proprietary technology is limited, and our proprietary technology could be used by others without our consent. In addition, patents may not be issued with respect to our pending or future patent applications, and our patents may not be upheld as valid or may not prevent the development of competitive products. Any disclosure, loss, invalidity of, or failure to protect our intellectual property could negatively impact our competitive position, and ultimately, our business. There can be no assurance that our protection of our intellectual property rights in the United States or abroad will be adequate or that others, including our competitors, will not use our proprietary technology without our consent. Furthermore, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Some of our technologies were developed under research projects conducted under agreements with various U.S. government agencies or subcontractors. Although we have commercial rights to these technologies, the U.S. government typically retains ownership of intellectual property rights and licenses in the technologies developed by us under these contracts, and in some cases can terminate our rights in these technologies if we fail to commercialize them on a timely basis. Under these contracts with the U.S. government, the results of research may be made public by the government, limiting our competitive advantage with respect to future products based on our research.

If we are subject to infringement claims, it could harm our business.

We expect that products in the industry segments in which we compete, including software products, will increasingly be subject to claims of patent and other intellectual property infringement as the number of products and competitors in our industry segments grow. We may need to defend claims that our products infringe intellectual property rights, and as a result we may:

- incur significant defense costs or substantial damages;
- be required to cease the use or sale of infringing products;
- expend significant resources to develop or license a substitute non-infringing technology;
- discontinue the use of some technology; or
- be required to obtain a license under the intellectual property rights of the third-party claiming infringement, which license may not be available or might require substantial royalties or license fees that would reduce our margins.

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Moreover, in recent years, individuals and groups that are non-practicing entities, commonly referred to as “patent trolls”, have purchased patents and other intellectual property assets for the purpose of making claims of infringement in order to extract settlements. From time to time, we may receive threatening letters or notices or may be the subject of claims that our solutions and underlying technology infringe or violate the intellectual property rights of others. Responding to such claims, regardless of their merit, can be time consuming, costly to defend in litigation, divert management’s attention and resources, damage our reputation and brand, and cause us to incur significant expenses.

If our security measures are compromised or unauthorized access to customer or consumer data is otherwise obtained, our products and services may be perceived as not being secure, customers may curtail or cease their use of our products and services, our reputation may be damaged and we could incur significant liabilities.

Our business requires the storage, transmission and utilization of sensitive consumer and customer information. Many of our products are provided by us through the Internet. Security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss, the unauthorized disclosure of consumer or customer information, litigation, indemnity obligations and other liability. If our security measures are breached as a result of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise, and as a result, someone obtains unauthorized access to our system or to consumer or customer information, our reputation may be damaged, our business may suffer and we could incur significant liability. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, or to sabotage systems, change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Malicious third parties may also conduct attacks designed to temporarily deny customers access to our services. Security compromises experienced by our competitors, by our customers or by us may lead to public disclosures, which may lead to widespread negative publicity. Any security compromise in our industry, whether actual or perceived, could harm our reputation, erode customer confidence in the effectiveness of our security measures, negatively impact our ability to attract new customers, cause existing customers to curtail or cease their use of our products and services or subject us to third-party lawsuits, regulatory fines or other action or liability, which could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Protection from system interruptions is important to our business. If we experience a sustained interruption of our telecommunication systems, it could harm our business.

Systems or network interruptions could delay and disrupt our ability to develop, deliver or maintain our products and services, causing harm to our business and reputation and resulting in loss of customers or revenue. These interruptions can include fires, floods, earthquakes, power losses, equipment failures and other events beyond our control.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Our ability to increase our revenues will depend to some extent upon introducing new products and services. If the marketplace does not accept these new products and services, our revenues may decline.

We have a significant share of the available market in portions of our Scores segment and for certain services in our Applications segment, specifically, the markets for account management services at credit card processors and credit card fraud detection software. To increase our revenues, we must enhance and improve existing products and continue to introduce new products and new versions of existing products that keep pace with technological developments, satisfy increasingly sophisticated customer requirements and achieve market acceptance. We believe much of the future growth of our business and the success of our DM strategy will rest on our ability to continue to expand into newer markets for our products and services. Such areas are relatively new to our product development and sales and marketing personnel. Products that we plan to market in the future are in various stages of development. We cannot assure you that the marketplace will accept these products. If our current or potential customers are not willing to switch to or adopt our new products and services, either as a result of the quality of these products and services or due to other factors, such as economic conditions, our revenues will decrease.

If we fail to keep up with rapidly changing technologies, our products could become less competitive or obsolete.

In our markets, technology changes rapidly, and there are continuous improvements in computer hardware, network operating systems, programming tools, programming languages, operating systems, database technology and the use of the Internet. If we fail to enhance our current products and develop new products in response to changes in technology or industry standards, or if we fail to bring product enhancements or new product developments to market quickly enough, our products could rapidly become less competitive or obsolete. Our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to:

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- innovate by internally developing new and competitive technologies;
- use leading third-party technologies effectively;
- continue to develop our technical expertise;
- anticipate and effectively respond to changing customer needs;
- initiate new product introductions in a way that minimizes the impact of customers delaying purchases of existing products in anticipation of new product releases; and
- influence and respond to emerging industry standards and other technological changes.

If our competitors introduce new products and pricing strategies, it could decrease our product sales and market share, or could pressure us to reduce our product prices in a manner that reduces our margins.

We may not be able to compete successfully against our competitors, and this inability could impair our capacity to sell our products. The market for business analytics is new, rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and we expect competition in this market to persist and intensify. Our regional and global competitors vary in size and in the scope of the products and services they offer, and include:

- in-house analytic and systems developers;
- scoring model builders;
- enterprise resource planning (ERP) and customer relationship management (CRM) packaged solutions providers;
- business intelligence solutions providers;
- credit report and credit score providers;
- business process management solution providers;
- process modeling tools providers;
- automated application processing services providers;
- data vendors;
- neural network developers and artificial intelligence system builders;
- third-party professional services and consulting organizations;
- account/workflow management software providers; and
- software tools companies supplying modeling, rules, or analytic development tools.

We expect to experience additional competition from other established and emerging companies, as well as from other technologies. For example, certain of our fraud solutions products compete against other methods of preventing credit card fraud, such as credit cards that contain the cardholder's photograph, smart cards, cardholder verification and authentication solutions and other card authorization techniques. Many of our anticipated competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing, professional services and other resources than we do, and industry consolidation is creating even larger competitors in many of our markets. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. They may also be able to devote greater resources than we can to develop, promote and sell their products. Many of these companies have extensive customer relationships, including relationships with many of our current and potential customers. Furthermore, new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly gain significant market share. For example, TransUnion, Equifax and Experian have formed an alliance that has developed a credit scoring product competitive with our products. If we are unable to respond as quickly or effectively to changes in customer requirements as our competition, our ability to expand our business and sell our products will be negatively affected.

Our competitors may be able to sell products competitive to ours at lower prices individually or as part of integrated suites of several related products. This ability may cause our customers to purchase products that directly compete with our products from our competitors. Price reductions by our competitors could negatively impact our margins, and could also harm our ability to obtain new long-term contracts and renewals of existing long-term contracts on favorable terms.

Legislation that is enacted by the U.S. Congress, the states, Canadian provinces, and other countries, and government regulations that apply to us or to our customers may expose us to liability, cause us to incur significant expense, affect our ability to compete in certain markets, limit the profitability of or demand for our products, or render our products obsolete. If these laws and regulations require us to change our current products and services, it could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Legislation and governmental regulation affect how our business is conducted and, in some cases, subject us to the possibility of government supervision and future lawsuits arising from our products and services. Globally, legislation and governmental regulation also influence our current and prospective customers' activities, as well as their expectations and needs in relation to our products and services. Both our core businesses and our newer initiatives are affected globally by federal, regional, provincial, state and other jurisdictional regulations, including those in the following significant regulatory areas:

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- Use of data by creditors and consumer reporting agencies. Examples in the U.S. include the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), as amended by the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (“FACTA”);
- Laws and regulations that limit the use of credit scoring models such as state “mortgage trigger” laws, state “inquiries” laws, state insurance restrictions on the use of credit based insurance scores, and the Consumer Credit Directive in the European Union;
- Fair lending laws, such as the Truth In Lending Act (“TILA”) and Regulation Z, as amended by the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009 (“Credit CARD Act of 2009”), and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (“ECOA”) and Regulation B;
- Privacy and security laws and regulations that limit the use and disclosure of personally identifiable information or require security procedures, including but not limited to the provisions of the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, also known as the Gramm Leach Bliley Act (“GLBA”); the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (“HIPAA”) as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (“HITECH”); the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (“USA Patriot Act”); identity theft, file freezing, security breach notification and similar state privacy laws;
- Extension of credit to consumers through the Electronic Fund Transfers Act and Regulation E, as well as nongovernmental VISA and MasterCard electronic payment standards;
- Regulations applicable to secondary market participants such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac that could have an impact on our products;
- Insurance laws and regulations applicable to our insurance clients and their use of our insurance products and services;
- The application or extension of consumer protection laws, including, laws governing the use of the Internet and telemarketing, advertising, endorsements and testimonials and credit repair;
- Laws and regulations applicable to operations in other countries, for example, the European Union’s Privacy Directive and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- Sarbanes-Oxley Act (“SOX”) requirements to maintain and verify internal process controls, including controls for material event awareness and notification;
- The implementation of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 by federal regulators to manage the financial crisis in the United States;
- Financial regulatory reform stemming from the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the many regulations mandated by that Act, including regulations issued by, and the supervisory authority of, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (“CFPB”); and
- Laws and regulations regarding export controls as they apply to FICO products delivered in non-U.S. countries.

In making credit evaluations of consumers, or in performing fraud screening or user authentication, our customers are subject to requirements of multiple jurisdictions, which may impose onerous and contradictory requirements. Privacy legislation such as GLBA or the European Union’s Privacy Directive may also affect the nature and extent of the products or services that we can provide to customers, as well as our ability to collect, monitor and disseminate information subject to privacy protection. In addition to existing regulation, changes in legislative, judicial, regulatory or consumer environments could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. These regulations and amendments to them could affect the demand for or profitability of some of our products, including scoring and consumer products. New regulations pertaining to financial institutions could cause them to pursue new strategies, reducing the demand for our products.

In response to market disruptions over the past several years, legislators and financial regulators implemented a number of mechanisms designed to add stability to the financial markets, including the provision of direct and indirect assistance to distressed financial institutions, assistance by the banking authorities in arranging acquisitions of weakened banks and broker-dealers, and implementation of programs by the Federal Reserve to provide liquidity to the commercial paper markets. The overall effects of these and other legislative and regulatory efforts on the financial markets are uncertain, and they may not have the intended stabilization effects. Should these or other legislative or regulatory initiatives fail to stabilize and add liquidity to the financial markets over the long term, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. Whether or not legislative or regulatory initiatives or other efforts designed to address recent economic conditions successfully stabilize and add liquidity to the financial markets over the long term, we may need to modify our strategies, businesses or operations, and we may incur additional costs in order to compete in a changed business environment.

Our revenues depend, to a great extent, upon conditions in the banking (including consumer credit) and insurance industries. If our clients' industries continue to experience uncertainty, it will likely harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

During fiscal 2013, 76% of our revenues were derived from sales of products and services to the banking and insurance industries. The continued global economic uncertainty has produced substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption of global credit and other financial markets, resulting in the bankruptcy or acquisition of, or government assistance to, several major domestic and international financial institutions. The potential for increased and continuing disruptions present considerable risks to our businesses and operations. These risks include potential bankruptcies or credit deterioration of financial institutions, many of which are our customers. Such increased or continuing disruption would result in a decline in the revenue we receive from financial and other institutions.

While the rate of account growth in the U.S. bankcard industry has been slowing and many of our large institutional customers have consolidated in recent years, we have generated most of our revenue growth from our bankcard-related scoring and account management businesses by selling and cross-selling our products and services to large banks and other credit issuers. As the banking industry continues to experience contraction in the number of participating institutions, we may have fewer opportunities for revenue growth due to reduced or changing demand for our products and services that support customer acquisition programs of our customers. In addition, industry contraction could affect the base of recurring revenues derived from contracts in which we are paid on a per-transaction basis as formerly separate customers combine their operations under one contract. There can be no assurance that we will be able to prevent future revenue contraction or effectively promote future revenue growth in our businesses.

While we are attempting to expand our sales of consumer credit, banking and insurance products and services into international markets, the risks are greater as these markets are also experiencing substantial disruption and we are less well-known in them.

Risk Related to External Conditions

Material adverse developments in global economic conditions, or the occurrence of certain other world events, could affect demand for our products and services and harm our business.

Purchases of technology products and services and decisioning solutions are subject to adverse economic conditions. When an economy is struggling, companies in many industries delay or reduce technology purchases, and we experience softened demand for our decisioning solutions and other products and services. The continued global economic uncertainty has produced substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption of global credit and other financial markets. This uncertainty can negatively affect the businesses and purchasing decisions of companies in the industries we serve. The potential for increased and continuing disruptions present considerable risks to our businesses and operations. If global economic conditions experience stress and negative volatility, or if there is an escalation in regional or global conflicts or terrorism, we will likely experience reductions in the number of available customers and in capital expenditures by our remaining customers, longer sales cycles, deferral or delay of purchase commitments for our products and increased price competition, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and liquidity.

Whether or not legislative or regulatory initiatives or other efforts successfully stabilize and add liquidity to the financial markets, we may need to modify our strategies, businesses or operations, and we may incur additional costs in order to compete in a changed business environment. Given the volatile nature of the global economic environment and the uncertainties underlying efforts to stabilize it, we may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, as well as contingencies or developments, which may include regulatory developments and trends in new products and services. Our failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In operations outside the United States, we are subject to unique risks that may harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

A growing portion of our revenues is derived from international sales. During fiscal 2013, 40% of our revenues were derived from business outside the United States. As part of our growth strategy, we plan to continue to pursue opportunities outside the United States, including opportunities in countries with economic systems that are in early stages of development and that may not mature sufficiently to result in growth for our business. Accordingly, our future operating results could be negatively affected by a variety of factors arising out of international commerce, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- general economic and political conditions in countries where we sell our products and services;
- difficulty in staffing and efficiently managing our operations in multiple geographic locations and in various countries;

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- effects of a variety of foreign laws and regulations, including restrictions on access to personal information;
- import and export licensing requirements;
- longer payment cycles;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in tariffs and other trade barriers; and
- difficulties and delays in translating products and related documentation into foreign languages.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully address each of these challenges in the near term. Additionally, some of our business will be conducted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are not currently material to our cash flows, financial position or results of operations. However, an increase in our foreign revenues could subject us to increased foreign currency transaction risks in the future.

In addition to the risk of depending on international sales, we have risks incurred in having research and development personnel located in various international locations. We currently have a substantial portion of our product development staff in international locations, some of which have political and developmental risks. If such risks materialize, our business could be damaged.

Our anti-takeover defenses could make it difficult for another company to acquire control of FICO, thereby limiting the demand for our securities by certain types of purchasers or the price investors are willing to pay for our stock.

Certain provisions of our Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving us difficult, even if such events would be beneficial to the interests of our stockholders. These provisions include giving our board the ability to issue preferred stock and determine the rights and designations of the preferred stock at any time without stockholder approval. The rights of the holders of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or discouraging a third party from acquiring, a majority of our outstanding voting stock. These factors and certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or otherwise delaying or preventing changes in control or changes in our management, including transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium over the fair market value of our common stock.

If we experience changes in tax laws or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income tax returns, it could adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to federal and state income taxes in the United States and in certain foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in tax laws, by our ability to generate taxable income in foreign jurisdictions in order to utilize foreign tax losses, and by the valuation of our deferred tax assets. In addition, we are subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from such examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from such examinations will not have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)</u>	<u>Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)</u>
October 1, 2013 through October 31, 2013	271,747	\$ 56.18	266,676	\$ 50,125,298
November 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013	70,785	\$ 58.41	62,415	\$ 46,477,820
December 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013	249,291	\$ 57.78	108,763	\$ 40,122,011
	<u>591,823</u>	<u>\$ 57.12</u>	<u>437,854</u>	<u>\$ 40,122,011</u>

- (1) Includes 153,969 shares delivered in satisfaction of the tax withholding obligations resulting from the vesting of restricted stock units held by employees during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.
- (2) On August 16, 2012 our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program to acquire shares of our common stock up to an aggregate cost of \$150.0 million in the open market or in negotiated transactions.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Composite Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Fair Isaac Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on February 8, 2010).
3.2	By-laws of Fair Isaac Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's 10-Q filed on February 8, 2010).
10.1	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement (fiscal 2014 grants) under the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
10.2	Form of Market Share Unit Agreement (fiscal 2014 grants) under the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of CEO.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of CFO.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of CEO.
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of CFO.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

EXHIBIT INDEX

**To Fair Isaac Corporation Report On Form 10-Q
For The Quarterly Period Ended December 31, 2013**

Exhibit Number	Description	
3.1	Composite Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Fair Isaac Corporation	Incorporated by Reference
3.2	By-laws of Fair Isaac Corporation	Incorporated by Reference
10.1	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement (fiscal 2014 grants) under the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed Electronically
10.2	Form of Market Share Unit Agreement (fiscal 2014 grants) under the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed Electronically
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of CEO.	Filed Electronically
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of CFO.	Filed Electronically
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of CEO.	Filed Electronically
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of CFO.	Filed Electronically
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.	
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.	
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.	
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.	
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.	
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.	

Fair Isaac Corporation
2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan

Performance Share Unit Agreement

This Performance Share Unit Award Agreement (this "Agreement"), dated December 13, 2013 (the "Grant Date"), is by and between *[Name] (the "Participant"), and Fair Isaac Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"). Any term capitalized but not defined in this Agreement will have the meaning set forth in the Company's 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan").

In the exercise of its discretion to grant Awards under the Plan, the Committee has determined that the Participant should receive an Award of performance share units under the Plan. This Award is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **Grant of Performance Share Units.** The Company hereby grants to the Participant an Award consisting of *[Insert maximum number of units the participant could earn] performance share units (the "Units"). Each Unit that has been earned pursuant to Section 3 of this Agreement and vests pursuant to Section 4 of this Agreement represents the right to receive one share of the Company's common stock as provided in Section 7 of this Agreement. The Award will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and this Agreement.
2. **Restrictions on Units.** Neither this Award nor the Units subject to this Award may be sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged or encumbered other than a transfer upon death in accordance with the Participant's will, by the laws of descent and distribution or pursuant to a beneficiary designation submitted by the Participant in accordance with Section 6(d) of the Plan. Any attempted transfer in violation of this Section 2 shall be of no effect and may result in the forfeiture of all Units. The Units and the Participant's right to receive Shares in settlement of the Units under this Agreement shall be subject to forfeiture as provided in this Agreement until satisfaction of the conditions for earning and vesting the Units as set forth in Section 3 and Section 4, respectively, of this Agreement.
3. **Earned Units.** Whether and to what degree the Units will have been earned (the "Earned Units") during the period starting on October 1, 2013 and ending on September 30, 2014 (the "Performance Period") will be determined by whether and to what degree the Company has satisfied the applicable performance goal(s) for the Performance Period as set forth in Appendix A to this Agreement, and whether and to what degree the Committee has chosen to exercise its discretion to decrease the number of Units otherwise deemed to have been earned. The Participant acknowledges that the number of Units deemed to have been earned based on whether and to what degree the Company has satisfied the applicable performance goal(s) for the Performance Period may be adjusted downward, including to zero, by the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion based on such factors as the Committee determines to be appropriate and/or advisable. Any Units that are not designated as Earned Units at the conclusion of the Performance Period in accordance with this Section 3 will be forfeited.

4. **Vesting of Earned Units.** Subject to Section 6 of this Agreement, if the Participant remains an Employee of the Company or any of its Affiliates continuously from the Grant Date, then 1/3 of the Earned Units will vest on each of December 13, 2014, December 13, 2015 and December 13, 2016. The period from October 1, 2014 through December 13, 2016 is referred to as the "Vesting Period."

5. **Service Requirement.** Except as otherwise provided in accordance with Section 6 of this Agreement, if you cease to be an Employee of the Company and all of its Affiliates prior to the vesting dates specified in Section 4 of this Agreement, you will forfeit all unvested Units. Your Service as an Employee will be deemed continuing while you are on a leave of absence approved by the Company in writing or guaranteed by applicable law or other written agreement you have entered into with the Company (an "Approved Leave"). If you do not resume providing Service as an Employee of the Company or any Affiliate following your Approved Leave, your Service will be deemed to have terminated upon the expiration of the Approved Leave.

6. **Effect of Termination of Service or Change in Control.**

(a) Except as may be provided by the Committee pursuant to Section 6(b), upon termination of Service during the Performance Period for any reason other than death or Disability, all Units will be immediately forfeited without consideration.

(b) Upon (i) termination of Service during the Performance Period due to death or Disability, 50% of the number of Units subject to this Award will be deemed Earned Units and will vest in full upon such termination, or (ii) a Change in Control during the Performance Period as a result of which the Company does not survive as an operating company or survives only as a subsidiary of another entity (a "Business Combination"), 50% of the number of Units subject to this Award will be deemed Earned Units and will vest in full upon or immediately before, and conditioned upon, the consummation of the Business Combination. Any remaining Units that do not vest as provided in this Section 6(b) will be immediately forfeited without consideration. In connection with a Change in Control during the Performance Period that is not a Business Combination, the Committee may provide in its discretion that 50% of the number of Units subject to this Award will be deemed Earned Units and will vest in full upon the occurrence of the Change in Control or upon the termination of the Participant's Service as an employee within 12 months following the Change in Control.

(c) Except as may be provided by the Committee pursuant to Section 6(d), upon termination of Service during the Vesting Period for any reason other than death or Disability, all Earned Units that have not vested will be immediately forfeited without consideration.

(d) Upon (i) termination of Service during the Vesting Period due to death or Disability, all Earned Units will vest in full upon such termination, or (ii) a Business Combination during the Vesting Period, all Earned Units will vest in full upon or immediately before, and conditioned upon, the consummation of the Business Combination. In connection with a Change in Control during the Vesting Period that is not a Business Combination, the Committee may provide in its discretion that all Earned Units will vest in full upon the occurrence of the Change in Control or upon the termination of the Participant's Service as an employee within 12 months following the Change in Control.

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7. **Settlement of Units.** After any Units vest pursuant to Section 4 or Section 6 of this Agreement, the Company shall, as soon as practicable (but in any event within the period specified in Treas. Reg. § 1.409A-1(b)(4) to qualify for a short-term deferral exception to Section 409A of the Code), cause to be issued and delivered to the Participant, or to the Participant's designated beneficiary or estate in the event of the Participant's death, one Share in payment and settlement of each vested Unit (the date of each such issuance being a "Settlement Date"). Delivery of the Shares shall be effected by the electronic delivery of the Shares to a brokerage account maintained for the Participant at E*Trade (or another broker designated by the Company or the Participant), or by another method provided by the Company, and shall be subject to the tax withholding provisions of Section 8 of this Agreement and compliance with all applicable legal requirements, including compliance with the requirements of applicable federal and state securities laws, and shall be in complete satisfaction and settlement of such vested Units. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may provide that the settlement of any Earned Units that vest in accordance with Section 6(b)(ii) or 6(d)(ii) of this Agreement will be made in the amount and in the form of the consideration (whether stock, cash, other securities or property, or a combination thereof) to which a holder of a Share was entitled upon the consummation of the Business Combination (without interest thereon) (and if holders were offered a choice of consideration, the type of consideration chosen by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares).
8. **Tax Consequences and Withholding.** As a condition precedent to the settlement of the Units, the Participant is required to make arrangements acceptable to the Company for payment of any federal, state or local withholding taxes that may be due as a result of the settlement of the Units ("Withholding Taxes"), in accordance with Section 15 of the Plan.

Until such time as the Company provides notice to the contrary, it will collect the Withholding Taxes through an automatic Share withholding procedure (the "Share Withholding Method"), unless other arrangements acceptable to the Company have been made. Under such procedure, the Company or its agent will withhold, at the Settlement Date, a portion of the Shares with a Fair Market Value (measured as of the Settlement Date) sufficient to cover the amount of such taxes; provided, however, that the number of any Shares so withheld shall not exceed the number necessary to satisfy the Company's required tax withholding obligations using the minimum statutory withholding rates for federal, state and local tax purposes that are applicable to supplemental taxable income.

The Company will notify the Participant in writing in the event the Share Withholding Method is not available, in which case the Withholding Taxes will be collected from the Participant through one of the following alternatives:

(a) delivery of the Participant's authorization to E*Trade (or another broker designated by the Company or the Participant) to transfer to the Company from the Participant's account at such broker the amount of such Withholding Taxes;

(b) the use of the proceeds from a next-day sale of the Shares issued to the Participant, provided that (i) such sale is permissible under the Company's trading policies governing its securities, (ii) the Participant makes an irrevocable commitment, on or before the Settlement Date, to effect such sale of the Shares, and (iii) the transaction is not otherwise deemed to constitute a prohibited loan under Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; or

(c) any other method approved by the Company.

9. **No Shareholder Rights.** The Units subject to this Award do not entitle the Participant to any rights of a shareholder of the Company's common stock. The Participant will not have any of the rights of a shareholder of the Company in connection with the grant of Units subject to this Agreement unless and until Shares are issued to the Participant upon settlement of the Units as provided in Section 7 of this Agreement.
10. **Governing Plan Document.** This Agreement and the Award are subject to all the provisions of the Plan, and to all interpretations, rules and regulations which may, from time to time, be adopted and promulgated by the Committee pursuant to the Plan. If there is any conflict between the provisions of this Agreement and the Plan, the provisions of the Plan will govern.
11. **Choice of Law.** This Agreement will be interpreted and enforced under the laws of the state of Minnesota (without regard to its conflicts or choice of law principles).
12. **Binding Effect.** This Agreement will be binding in all respects on the Participant's heirs, representatives, successors and assigns, and on the successors and assigns of the Company.
13. **Discontinuance of Service.** This Agreement does not give the Participant a right to continued Service with the Company or any Affiliate, and the Company or any such Affiliate may terminate the Participant's Service at any time and otherwise deal with the Participant without regard to the effect it may have upon the Participant under this Agreement.
14. **Section 409A of the Code.** The award of Units as provided in this Agreement and any issuance of Shares or payment pursuant to this Agreement are intended to be exempt from Section 409A of the Code under the short-term deferral exception specified in Treas. Reg. § 1.409A-1(b)(4).
15. **Compensation Recovery Policy.** To the extent that any compensation paid or payable pursuant to this Agreement is considered "incentive-based compensation" within the meaning and subject to the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act, such compensation shall be subject to potential forfeiture or recovery by the Company in accordance with any compensation recovery policy adopted by the Board or any committee thereof in response to the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and any implementing rules and regulations thereunder adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any national securities exchange on which the Company's common stock is then listed. This Agreement may be unilaterally amended by the Company to comply with any such compensation recovery policy.

By executing this Agreement, the Participant accepts this Award and agrees to all the terms and conditions described in this Agreement and in the Plan document.

PARTICIPANT

FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION

By: _____
Title: _____

Earned Performance Share Units

Performance Period: October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014

Whether the performance share units (“Units”) that are the subject of any performance share unit award will be earned as of the last day of the Performance Period specified above will be determined as follows:

1. If the Company’s consolidated revenue as reported in its audited financial statements (“GAAP Revenue”) for the Performance Period meets or exceeds the applicable goal specified in the following table, then all of the Units subject to an award will be deemed to have been earned as of the last day of the Performance Period unless the Committee elects to exercise its discretion under the terms of the applicable award agreement to reduce the number of earned Units.

<u>Fiscal 2014 Performance Metric</u>	<u>Applicable Goal</u>
GAAP Revenue	\$ 700 million

2. The Committee expects that its decision whether or not to exercise its discretion under the terms of the applicable award agreement to reduce the number of earned Units will be made in accordance with the following parameters:

(a) A performance factor for the Performance Period will be calculated by adding the performance factor percentages determined from the following table. A performance factor percentage for each performance metric – Adjusted Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA (each as defined below) – will be determined from the following table based on where the Company’s Adjusted Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA for the Performance Period fall relative to the goals specified in the corresponding column of the table. If the Company’s Adjusted Revenue or Adjusted EBITDA is between two amounts shown in the table, the corresponding performance factor percentage will be determined by linear interpolation between the performance factor percentages shown in the table. Notwithstanding the foregoing: (i) if the performance factor percentage determined from the table for either of the performance metrics is 0%, then the performance factor percentage for the other performance metric will be deemed to be 0%; and (ii) a performance factor percentage determined from the table at above Target level on either performance metric will be given effect at above Target level only if the performance factor percentage determined from the table for the other performance metric is at least at Target level.

<u>Fiscal 2014 Performance Metric</u>	<u>Applicable Goal</u>	<u>Performance Factor Percentage</u>
• Adjusted Revenue		
Threshold	≤ \$743 million	0%
	\$756 million	12.5%
Target	\$776 million	25.0%
	\$790 million	37.5%
Maximum	\$800 million	50.0%
• Adjusted EBITDA		
Threshold	≤ \$220.0 million	0%
	\$228.7 million	12.5%
Target	≥ \$236.0 million	25.0%
	≥ \$236.0 million	37.5%*
Maximum	≥ \$236.0 million	50.0%*

* Achievement of Adjusted EBITDA equal to or in excess of \$236 million will result in a performance factor percentage of greater than 25% only if and to the extent that achievement of the Adjusted Revenue exceeds Target level. For example, Adjusted EBITDA of \$240 million would result in a performance factor percentage of 37.5% if the Adjusted Revenue was \$790 million, yielding a total performance factor percentage of 75%.

(b) The performance factor determined in paragraph 2(a) will be multiplied by the number of Units subject to the applicable award, with any resulting partial Units rounded up to the next whole Unit. The Committee expects that it will exercise its discretion to reduce the number of earned Units to the number determined by the previous sentence (the “Metric-Adjusted Units”).

(c) For purposes of this Section 2, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(i) “Adjusted Revenue” means (A) the Company’s GAAP Revenue, plus (B) the difference between (1) the amount of the Company’s contracted future revenue booked at the end of fiscal year 2014, and (2) the amount of the Company’s contracted future revenue booked at the end of fiscal year 2013, all as further adjusted for such Adjustments as may be applicable.

(ii) “Adjusted EBITDA” means earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) as adjusted for stock-based compensation expense, restructuring and acquisition-related charges, and other items reflected in the Regulation G schedule published by the Company as an attachment to its quarterly earnings releases, and further adjusted for such Adjustments as may be applicable.

(iii) “Adjustments” means such adjustments to the performance metrics as are determined by the Committee, in its discretion, to be appropriate in order to reflect the impact of significant extraordinary, unusual or infrequent events, including without limitation the following:

(A) Adjustments to remove the impact of revenue and expenses related to acquisitions occurring during the Performance Period, unless the Board and Company management agree that deep and immediate integration would make exclusion impractical;

(B) Adjustments for certain unique occurrences within the control of Company management (such as one-time costs related to restructuring), provided such occurrences are reviewed and approved in advance by the Committee; and

(C) Adjustments for certain unique occurrences outside of the control of Company management (such as unforeseen marketplace consolidation or macro-economic changes) that are approved by the Committee.

3. The Committee further expects that it will exercise its discretion to adjust the number of Metric-Adjusted Units to reflect its assessment of the extent to which management has effectively executed on the following key investments:

Area	FY14 Investment	Brief Description	Key Deliverables
FICO Cloud	\$5M	The FICO Cloud is an end-to-end infrastructure and ecosystem that includes hardware, tools, applications, vertical solutions, community and marketplace for analytics and decision management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial launch including 5 applications, DMP, and basic marketplace functionality. Various platform and functional enhancements per roadmap.
DMP Stack	\$5M	The DMP Stack incorporates FICO tools and 3 rd party components to enable users to build applications in the cloud or on premise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial launch of platform V1.0. Various functional enhancements per roadmap.
Collections & Recovery Marketplace	\$3M	C&R Marketplace provides debt management services in the cloud and act as a clearing house for transactions across creditors, debt collectors, and debtors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DM9 available under hosted and SaaS options. Marketplace Alpha coupling DM9, Adepra, FICO Network, FAC, DMP. Marketplace V1.0.
Customer Engagement	\$1.5M	Customer Engagement solutions allow our customers to make better decisions with respect to their customers using our IP (Analytic Offer Manager, Customer Dialogue Manager, and Adepra).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release V5.2 with Analytic Component Extensibility. Sale enablement.
Total	\$14.5M		

4. The Committee may also, in its discretion, further adjust the number of Metric-Adjusted Units in any individual case based on an assessment of the applicable participant's individual performance.

5. The net effect of the application of discretion by the Committee in accordance with Sections 2 through 4 above may be to decrease, but may not be to increase, the number of Units that otherwise would be deemed to have been earned by application of the performance objective specified in Section 1 above.

Fair Isaac Corporation
2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan

Market Share Unit Agreement

This Market Share Unit Award Agreement (this "Agreement"), dated December 13, 2013 (the "Grant Date"), is by and between *[Name] (the "Participant"), and Fair Isaac Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"). Any term capitalized but not defined in this Agreement will have the meaning set forth in the Company's 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan").

In the exercise of its discretion to grant Awards under the Plan, the Committee has determined that the Participant should receive an Award of market share units under the Plan (the "Units"). This Award is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **Grant of Market Share Units.** The Company hereby grants to the Participant an Award consisting of *[] Units (the "Target Number of Units"), subject to possible decrease to as few as 0 Units and to possible increase to as many as *[] Units as provided by this Agreement. Each Unit that has been earned pursuant to Section 3 of this Agreement and vests pursuant to Section 4 of this Agreement represents the right to receive one share of the Company's common stock as provided in Section 7 of this Agreement. The Award will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and this Agreement.
2. **Restrictions on Units.** Neither this Award nor the Units subject to this Award may be sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged or encumbered other than a transfer upon death in accordance with the Participant's will, by the laws of descent and distribution or pursuant to a beneficiary designation submitted by the Participant in accordance with Section 6(d) of the Plan. Any attempted transfer in violation of this Section 2 shall be of no effect and may result in the forfeiture of all Units. The Units and the Participant's right to receive Shares in settlement of the Units under this Agreement shall be subject to forfeiture as provided in this Agreement until satisfaction of the conditions for earning and vesting the Units as set forth in Section 3 and Section 4 of this Agreement, respectively.
3. **Earned Units.** Whether and to what degree the Units are earned will be determined by the relationship between the Company's total shareholder return performance relative to that of a benchmark index during three performance periods: Performance Period 1 will start on December 1, 2013 and end on November 30, 2014, Performance Period 2 will start on December 1, 2013 and end on November 30, 2015, and Performance Period 3 will start on December 1, 2013 and end on November 30, 2016 (each, a "Performance Period"). The Performance Periods may be adjusted under the circumstances and to the extent specified in Section 6(b) of this Agreement.
 - (a) The number of Units subject to this Award that will be deemed earned at the conclusion of Performance Period 1 (the "Period 1 Earned Units") will equal $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of Target Units multiplied by the Relative Return Factor (calculated in accordance with Appendix A to this Agreement) applicable to Performance Period 1, rounded down to the nearest whole Unit in case of a fraction.

(b) The number of Units subject to this Award that will be deemed earned at the conclusion of Performance Period 2 (the “Period 2 Earned Units”) will equal $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of Target Units multiplied by the Relative Return Factor applicable to Performance Period 2, rounded down to the nearest whole Unit in case of a fraction.

(c) The number of Units subject to this Award that will be deemed earned at the conclusion of Performance Period 3 (the “Period 3 Earned Units”) will equal the number of Target Units multiplied by the Relative Return Factor applicable to Performance Period 3, rounded down to the nearest whole Unit in case of a fraction, minus the sum of the Period 1 Earned Units and the Period 2 Earned Units; provided that if a negative number results from the calculation of Period 3 Earned Units, the number of Period 3 Earned Units will be deemed to be 0.

(d) Any Units that are not deemed to be Period 1 Earned Units, Period 2 Earned Units, or Period 3 Earned Units in accordance with this Section 3 will be forfeited without consideration.

4. **Vesting of Earned Units.** Subject to Section 6 of this Agreement, if the Participant remains an Employee of the Company or any of its Affiliates continuously from the Grant Date, then all Period 1 Earned Units will vest as of December 13, 2014, all Period 2 Earned Units will vest as of December 13, 2015, and all Period 3 Earned Units will vest as of December 13, 2016.
5. **Service Requirement.** Except as otherwise provided in accordance with Section 6 of this Agreement, if you cease to be an Employee of the Company and all of its Affiliates prior to the vesting dates specified in Section 4 of this Agreement, you will forfeit all unvested Units. Your Service as an Employee will be deemed continuing while you are on a leave of absence approved by the Company in writing or guaranteed by applicable law or other written agreement you have entered into with the Company (an “Approved Leave”). If you do not resume providing Service as an Employee of the Company or any Affiliate following your Approved Leave, your Service will be deemed to have terminated upon the expiration of the Approved Leave.
6. **Effect of Termination of Service or Change in Control.**

(a) Except as provided under the remainder of this Section 6, upon termination of Service prior to the final vesting date, any unvested Units will be immediately forfeited without consideration.

(b) Upon a Change in Control as a result of which the Company does not survive as an operating company or survives only as a subsidiary of another entity (a “Business Combination”) that is consummated before the end of Performance Period 3, the following provisions apply:

(i) Each Performance Period during which the Business Combination occurs will be truncated so that it ends on the date the Business Combination is consummated (each, an “Adjusted Performance Period”).

(ii) The number of Units deemed earned at the conclusion of each Adjusted Performance Period (the “Adjusted Period Earned Units”) will be calculated as specified in Section 3(a), (b), or (c) of this Agreement, as applicable, using the modified calculation of the Relative Return Factor set forth in Appendix A.

(iii) A portion of the Adjusted Period Earned Units for each Adjusted Performance Period will vest in full upon or immediately before, and conditioned upon, the consummation of the Business Combination, with such portion determined by multiplying the number of Adjusted Period Earned Units for that Adjusted Performance Period by a fraction, the numerator of which equals the number of days contained in the Adjusted Performance Period and the denominator of which equals the number of days contained in the Performance Period without adjustment (the “Accelerated Units”).

(iv) The number of Adjusted Period Earned Units in excess of the number of Accelerated Units for each Adjusted Performance Period (the “Time-Based Units”) will vest ratably on the 13th day of each month during the period beginning with the consummation of the Business Combination and ending on December 13, 2016, provided the Participant’s Service as an employee with the acquiring or surviving entity in the Business Combination (or with any of its affiliated entities) continues without interruption. If the Participant experiences an involuntary termination of Service for reasons other than Cause during such vesting period, the Time-Based Units will vest in full.

(c) In connection with a Change in Control that is not a Business Combination and that is consummated before the end of Performance Period 3, the Committee may provide in its discretion that some or all of the unearned and unvested Units subject to this Award will be deemed earned and will vest in full upon the occurrence of the Change in Control or upon the termination of the Participant’s Service as an employee within 12 months following the Change in Control.

(d) In connection with a Change in Control that is consummated after the end of Performance Period 3 but before December 16, 2016, the Period 3 Earned Units will vest in full upon the consummation of such a Change in Control.

(e) In connection with a termination of Service due to death or Disability before the end of Performance Period 3, a number of Units equal to the Target Number of Units minus the sum of any vested Period 1 Earned Units and vested Period 2 Earned Units will vest in full upon such termination. In connection with a termination of Service due to death or Disability after the end of Performance Period 3 but before December 16, 2016, the Period 3 Earned Units will vest in full upon such termination.

7. **Settlement of Units.** After any Units vest pursuant to Section 4 or Section 6 of this Agreement, the Company shall, as soon as practicable (but in any event within the period specified in Treas. Reg. § 1.409A-1(b)(4) to qualify for a short-term deferral exception to Section 409A of the Code), cause to be issued and delivered to the Participant, or to the Participant’s designated beneficiary or estate in the event of the Participant’s death, one Share in payment and settlement of each vested Unit (the date of each such issuance being a “Settlement Date”). Delivery of the Shares shall be effected by the electronic delivery of the Shares to a brokerage account maintained for the Participant at E*Trade (or another broker

designated by the Company or the Participant), or by another method provided by the Company, and shall be subject to the tax withholding provisions of Section 8 of this Agreement and compliance with all applicable legal requirements, including compliance with the requirements of applicable federal and state securities laws, and shall be in complete satisfaction and settlement of such vested Units. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) the settlement of each Time-Based Unit that vests in accordance with Section 6(b)(iv) of this Agreement will be made in the amount and in the form of the consideration (whether stock, cash, other securities or property, or a combination thereof) to which a holder of a Share was entitled upon the consummation of the Business Combination (without interest thereon) (and if holders were offered a choice of consideration, the type of consideration chosen by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares), and (ii) the Committee may provide for the settlement of Adjusted Period Earned Units that vest in accordance with Section 6(b)(iii) of this Agreement or for the settlement of Period 3 Earned Units that vest under the circumstances specified in Section 6(d) of this Agreement on the same basis as described in the preceding clause (i).

8. **Tax Consequences and Withholding.** As a condition precedent to the delivery of Shares in settlement of the Units, the Participant is required to make arrangements acceptable to the Company for payment of any federal, state or local withholding taxes that may be due as a result of the settlement of the Units (“Withholding Taxes”), in accordance with Section 15 of the Plan.

Until such time as the Company provides notice to the contrary, it will collect the Withholding Taxes through an automatic Share withholding procedure (the “Share Withholding Method”), unless other arrangements acceptable to the Company have been made. Under such procedure, the Company or its agent will withhold, at each Settlement Date, a portion of the Shares with a Fair Market Value (measured as of the Settlement Date) sufficient to cover the amount of such taxes; provided, however, that the number of any Shares so withheld shall not exceed the number necessary to satisfy the Company’s required tax withholding obligations using the minimum statutory withholding rates for federal, state and local tax purposes that are applicable to supplemental taxable income.

The Company will notify the Participant in writing in the event the Share Withholding Method is not available, in which case the Withholding Taxes will be collected from the Participant through one of the following alternatives:

- (a) delivery of the Participant’s authorization to E*Trade (or another broker designated by the Company or the Participant) to transfer to the Company from the Participant’s account at such broker the amount of such Withholding Taxes;
- (b) the use of the proceeds from a next-day sale of the Shares issued to the Participant, provided that (i) such sale is permissible under the Company’s trading policies governing its securities, (ii) the Participant makes an irrevocable commitment, on or before the Settlement Date, to effect such sale of the Shares, and (iii) the transaction is not otherwise deemed to constitute a prohibited loan under Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; or
- (c) any other method approved by the Company.

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9. **No Shareholder Rights.** The Units subject to this Award do not entitle the Participant to any rights of a shareholder of the Company's common stock. The Participant will not have any of the rights of a shareholder of the Company in connection with the grant of Units subject to this Agreement unless and until Shares are issued to the Participant upon settlement of the Units as provided in Section 7 of this Agreement.
 10. **Governing Plan Document.** This Agreement and the Award are subject to all the provisions of the Plan, and to all interpretations, rules and regulations which may, from time to time, be adopted and promulgated by the Committee pursuant to the Plan. If there is any conflict between the provisions of this Agreement and the Plan, the provisions of the Plan will govern.
 11. **Choice of Law.** This Agreement will be interpreted and enforced under the laws of the state of Minnesota (without regard to its conflicts or choice of law principles).
 12. **Binding Effect.** This Agreement will be binding in all respects on the Participant's heirs, representatives, successors and assigns, and on the successors and assigns of the Company.
 13. **Discontinuance of Service.** This Agreement does not give the Participant a right to continued Service with the Company or any Affiliate, and the Company or any such Affiliate may terminate the Participant's Service at any time and otherwise deal with the Participant without regard to the effect it may have upon the Participant under this Agreement.
 14. **Section 409A of the Code.** The award of Units as provided in this Agreement and any issuance of Shares or payment pursuant to this Agreement are intended to be exempt from Section 409A of the Code under the short-term deferral exception specified in Treas. Reg. § 1.409A-1(b)(4).
 15. **Compensation Recovery Policy.** To the extent that any compensation paid or payable pursuant to this Agreement is considered "incentive-based compensation" within the meaning and subject to the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act, such compensation shall be subject to potential forfeiture or recovery by the Company in accordance with any compensation recovery policy adopted by the Board or any committee thereof in response to the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and any implementing rules and regulations thereunder adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any national securities exchange on which the Company's common stock is then listed. This Agreement may be unilaterally amended by the Company to comply with any such compensation recovery policy.

By executing this Agreement, the Participant accepts this Award and agrees to all the terms and conditions described in this Agreement and in the Plan document.

PARTICIPANT

FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION

By:
Title:

Calculation of the Relative Return Factor

The Relative Return Factor is calculated as follows:

Relative TSR Performance	Relative Return Factor
+40% or greater	200%
+20%	150%
0%	100%
-12.5%	50%
-25% or less	0%

If the Relative TSR Performance falls between any of the values expressed above, the Relative Return Factor will be calculated by interpolation (i.e., for each positive percentage point of Relative TSR Performance, add 2.5 percentage points to 100% up to the maximum Relative Return Factor of 200%; and for each negative percentage point of Relative TSR Performance, subtract 4 percentage points from 100% until the Relative Return Factor equals 0%).

Definitions:

“*Relative TSR Performance*” for any Performance Period or Adjusted Performance Period means the difference, whether positive or negative, between (a) the Company’s Total Stockholder Return minus (b) the Benchmark Index’s Total Stockholder Return. Relative TSR Performance is expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest whole number.

“*Benchmark Index*” means the Russell 3000 Index as constructed and maintained by Russell Investments.

“*Total Stockholder Return*” means the cumulative total return over a specified Performance Period or Adjusted Performance Period on the Company’s common stock or of the Benchmark Index, as measured by the change in the Company’s stock price or the Benchmark Index’s value from the first day of such period to the last day of such period and taking into account the assumed reinvestment of all dividends paid during such period, expressed as a percentage comparing such cumulative total return to the Company’s stock price or the Benchmark Index’s value at the beginning of the period. Total Stockholder Return shall be calculated consistent with the following principles:

- (i) The Company’s stock price or the Benchmark Index’s value as of the first day of a Performance Period or Adjusted Performance Period shall be deemed to be the average daily per share closing price of the Company’s common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, or average daily closing value of the Benchmark Index, as applicable, as reported on NYSE.com or Russell.com, as applicable, for the trading days within the period of 60 calendar days immediately prior to the first day of the Performance Period or Adjusted Performance Period, as applicable.

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- (ii) The Company's stock price or the Benchmark Index's value as of the last day of a Performance Period shall be deemed to be the average daily per share closing price of the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, or average daily closing value of the Benchmark Index, as applicable, as reported on NYSE.com or Russell.com, as applicable, for the trading days within the period of 60 calendar days ending on the last day of the relevant Performance Period.
 - (iii) The Company's stock price as of the last day of an Adjusted Performance Period shall be the fair market value (as determined by the Committee) of the per Share consideration to be paid to the holders of the Company's common stock in accordance with the definitive agreement governing the transaction constituting the Business Combination (or, in the absence of such agreement, the closing price per Share as reported on NYSE.com for the last trading day of the Adjusted Performance Period).
 - (iv) The Benchmark Index's value as of the last day of an Adjusted Performance Period shall be deemed to be the average daily closing value of the Benchmark Index as reported on Russell.com for the trading days within the period of 60 calendar days) ending on the last day of the relevant Adjusted Performance Period.
 - (v) The Total Stockholder Return for the Benchmark Index will be determined in accordance with the total return calculation methodology utilized by Russell Investments as embodied in its U.S. Index Returns Calculator accessible at:
http://www.russell.com/indexes/data/calculator/index_calculator.asp.
 - (vi) The Total Stockholder Return for the Company's common stock shall be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and any interpretations thereof issued by the staff of the SEC.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, William J. Lansing, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Fair Isaac Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 28, 2014

/s/ WILLIAM J. LANSING

William J. Lansing
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Michael J. Pung, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Fair Isaac Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 28, 2014

/s/ MICHAEL J. PUNG

Michael J. Pung

Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned certifies that this periodic report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in this periodic report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Fair Isaac Corporation.

Date: January 28, 2014

/s/ WILLIAM J. LANSING

William J. Lansing

Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned certifies that this periodic report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in this periodic report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Fair Isaac Corporation.

Date: January 28, 2014

/s/ MICHAEL J. PUNG

Michael J. Pung
Chief Financial Officer