

Realogy Holdings Corp.
Form S-1/A
October 05, 2012
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 5, 2012.

Registration No. 333-181988

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 5
TO
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

REALOGY HOLDINGS CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	6531 (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number) One Campus Drive Parsippany, New Jersey 07054 (973) 407-2000	20-8050955 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
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(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box: "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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

Large accelerated filer "

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

Accelerated filer "

Smaller reporting company "

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED OCTOBER 5, 2012

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

40,000,000 Shares

Realogy Holdings Corp.

Common Stock

\$ Per Share

This is Realogy Holdings Corp.'s initial public offering. Realogy Holdings Corp. is selling 40,000,000 shares of its common stock.

Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, funds affiliated with Apollo Management Holdings, L.P. may continue to own a majority of the voting power of our outstanding common stock. As a result, we may be a controlled company within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). See Principal Stockholders.

We expect the public offering price to be between \$23.00 and \$27.00 per share. Currently, no public market exists for the shares. Our shares of common stock have been approved for listing on the NYSE under the symbol RLGY .

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 25 to read about certain factors you should consider before buying our common stock.

**Per
Share Total**

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Initial Public Offering Price	\$	\$
Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	\$	\$
Proceeds to Us, before Expenses	\$	\$

We have agreed to allow underwriters to purchase up to an additional 6,000,000 shares from us, at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares of common stock against payment on or about _____, 2012.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Barclays

J.P. Morgan

Credit Suisse

Citigroup

Wells Fargo Securities

BofA Merrill Lynch

**Credit Agricole CIB
Lebenthal & Co., LLC**

**Comerica Securities
Loop Capital Markets**

CRT Capital

**Houlihan Lokey
Apollo Global Securities**

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2012.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and any free writing prospectus prepared by us or on our behalf that we have referred you to. We and the underwriters have not authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. If anyone provides you with additional, different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state or other jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus and any free writing prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of the applicable document regardless of its time of delivery or the time of any sales of our common stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows may have changed since the date of the applicable document.

Except as otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "we," "us," "our," "our company" and the "Company" refer to Realogy Holdings Corp., which was previously known as Domus Holdings Corp., a Delaware corporation ("Holdings"), and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Domus Intermediate Holdings Corp., a Delaware corporation ("Intermediate"), and Realogy Corporation, a Delaware corporation ("Realogy"). Neither Holdings nor Intermediate conducts any operations other than with respect to its respective direct or indirect ownership of Realogy.

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TRADEMARKS AND SERVICE MARKS

We own or have rights to use the trademarks, service marks and trade names that we use in conjunction with the operation of our business. Some of the more important trademarks that we own or have rights to use that appear in this prospectus include the CENTURY 21[®], COLDWELL BANKER[®], ERA[®], THE CORCORAN GROUP[®], COLDWELL BANKER COMMERCIAL[®], SOTHEBY S INTERNATIONAL REALTY[®] and BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS[®] REAL ESTATE marks, which are registered in the United States and/or registered or pending registration in other jurisdictions, as appropriate to the needs of our relevant business. Each trademark, trade name or service mark of any other company appearing in this prospectus is owned by such company.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA AND FORECASTS

This prospectus includes data, forecasts and information obtained from independent trade associations, industry publications and surveys and other information available to us. Some data is also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from management's knowledge of the industry and independent sources. As noted in this prospectus, the National Association of Realtors (NAR), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) were the primary sources for third-party industry data and forecasts. While data provided by NAR and Fannie Mae are two indicators of the direction of the residential housing market, we believe that homesale statistics will continue to vary between us and NAR and Fannie Mae because they use survey data in their historical reports and forecasting models whereas we use data based on actual reported results. In addition to the differences in calculation methodologies, there are geographical differences and concentrations in the markets in which we operate versus the national market. For instance, comparability is impaired due to NAR's utilization of seasonally adjusted annualized rates whereas we report actual period over period changes and NAR's use of median price for its forecasts compared to our average price. Additionally, NAR data is subject to periodic review and revision. While we believe that the industry data presented herein is derived from the most widely recognized sources for reporting U.S. residential housing market statistical data, we do not endorse or suggest reliance on this data alone.

Forecasts regarding median sales price, volume of homesales, and other metrics included in this prospectus to describe the housing industry are inherently uncertain or speculative in nature and actual results for any period may materially differ. Industry publications and surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but such information may not be accurate or complete. We have not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources nor have we ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Statements as to our market position are based on market data currently available to us. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding industry data provided herein, our estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based upon various factors, including those discussed under the headings Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements. Similarly, we believe our internal research is reliable, even though such research has not been verified by any independent sources.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the section entitled Risk Factors and our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, before making an investment decision to purchase our common stock. All amounts in this prospectus are expressed in U.S. dollars and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP).

Our Company

We are the preeminent and most integrated provider of residential real estate services in the U.S. We are the world's largest franchisor of residential real estate brokerages with some of the most recognized brands in the real estate industry, the largest owner of U.S. residential real estate brokerage offices, the largest U.S. and a leading global provider of outsourced employee relocation services and a significant provider of title and settlement services. Our owned and franchised brokerage businesses are more than two and a half times larger than their nearest competitor and, in 2011, we were involved in approximately 26% of domestic existing homesale transaction volume that involved a real estate brokerage firm. Our revenue is derived on a fee-for-service basis, and given our breadth of complementary service offerings, we are able to generate fees from multiple aspects of a residential real estate transaction. Our operating platform is supported by our portfolio of industry leading franchise brokerage brands, including Century 21[®], Coldwell Banker[®], ERA[®], Sotheby's International Realty[®] and Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate and we also own and operate the Corcoran Group[®] and CitiHabitats brands. Our multiple brands and operations allow us to derive revenue from many different segments of the residential real estate market, in many different geographies and at varying price points.

We believe that we are experiencing the beginning of a recovery in the residential real estate market. In the first eight months of 2012, on a company-wide basis, our volume of completed homesales (i.e., average homesale price times number of homesale transactions) increased 13% compared to the first eight months of 2011. According to NAR, existing homesale transaction volume (i.e., median homesale price times number of homesale transactions) for August 2012 increased approximately 20% as compared to August 2011. Furthermore, the most recent NAR forecast estimates that the volume of existing homesales will increase 14% for the full year 2012 compared to 2011 and increase a further 14% in 2013 compared to 2012.

We believe that our business is well positioned to benefit from a sustained recovery in the residential real estate market as a result of our scale, market leadership, breadth of complementary service offerings and operations, and the substantial brand equity of our portfolio of brokerage brands. Furthermore, since the downturn in the residential real estate market began, we have implemented a number of actions which we believe have fundamentally improved our operations and enhanced our ability to generate significant growth in our Adjusted EBITDA and free cash flow upon a sustained recovery in the residential real estate market. For the period from 2006 through 2011, due to the decline in the residential real estate market, our revenues and related commission expense decreased \$2.4 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively. Since 2006, we have reduced our operating cost base, which we define as our operating, marketing and general and administrative expenses, which are line items on the face of our statement of operations included elsewhere in this prospectus, by approximately \$500 million, of which approximately \$200 million of the reduction occurred from 2009 to 2011, primarily through reductions in salaries and related employee expense, occupancy costs and marketing expenses. This has been accomplished by streamlining business units, consolidating offices and increasing the use of online listings distribution, while improving the infrastructure necessary to preserve our best-in-class service and enhancing our ability to capitalize on a recovery in the residential real estate market. While both our revenues and commission expense would be expected to increase in connection with a recovery in the residential real estate market, we believe the reduction in our operating cost base will be largely sustainable, as these cost reductions relate primarily to the decrease in our employee headcount from approximately 15,000 employees at January 1, 2006 to approximately 10,400 employees at December 31, 2011 and the consolidation or closing of 358 brokerage offices

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(and the related savings from no longer operating such offices) during the same period. These two expense items are not expected to increase as our current office footprint and employee level can efficiently operate at present levels even if we were to experience a significant increase in residential real estate activity. We have continued to invest in our businesses to further strengthen our long-term growth prospects in a recovering housing market, including growing our franchise network through adding brokers to our existing franchise brands, adding a new franchise brokerage brand, Better Homes and Gardens® Real Estate, recruiting sales associates and completing several strategic acquisitions.

Upon completion of this offering and using the net proceeds therefrom to reduce indebtedness as described in *Use of Proceeds* and the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes (as defined below) substantially concurrently with the closing of the offering as described below, our outstanding indebtedness (assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012) will be reduced by approximately \$2.8 billion, or 38%, and our annualized interest expense will decline by approximately \$330 million (including the elimination of approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense relating to the Convertible Notes), which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012. Our reduced interest expense, combined with our modest capital expenditure requirements and the substantial reduction of future cash taxes from the anticipated utilization of approximately \$2.1 billion of net operating loss carry forwards as of December 31, 2011, positions us to generate significant free cash flow upon a sustained residential real estate market recovery. Although we do not have any significant debt maturities until 2016, it is our primary objective to use a substantial portion of future free cash flow generation to further reduce our outstanding indebtedness.

Segment Overview

We report our operations in four segments, each of which receives fees based upon services performed for our customers: Real Estate Franchise Services (known as Realogy Franchise Group or RFG), Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services (known as NRT), Relocation Services (known as Cartus) and Title and Settlement Services (known as Title Resource Group or TRG). See *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and the financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus for further information on our reportable segments.

Real Estate Franchise Services (61% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We are the largest franchisor of residential real estate brokerages in the world through our portfolio of well known brokerage brands, including Century 21®, Coldwell Banker®, ERA®, Sotheby's International Realty®, Coldwell Banker Commercial® and Better Homes and Gardens® Real Estate. We derive substantially all of our real estate franchising revenues from royalty fees received under long-term (typically ten year) franchise agreements with our franchisees. The royalty fee is based on a percentage of the franchisees' sales commission earned from real estate transactions, which we refer to as gross commission income. Our franchisees pay us fees for the right to operate under one of our trademarks and to enjoy the benefits of the systems and business-enhancing tools provided by our real estate franchise operations. These fees provide us with recurring franchise revenue streams at high operating margins. In addition to highly competitive brands that provide unique offerings to our franchisees, we support our franchisees with dedicated national marketing and servicing programs, technology, training and education to facilitate our franchisees in growing their business and increasing their revenue and profitability. We believe that one of our strengths is the strong relationships that we have with our franchisees, as evidenced by our 97% retention rate of gross commission income in our franchise system through June 30, 2012. At June 30, 2012, our real estate franchise system had approximately 13,500 offices worldwide in 103 countries and territories, including approximately 6,100 brokerage offices and approximately 238,500 independent sales associates (which included approximately 41,500 independent sales agents working with our company owned brokerage offices) operating under our franchise and proprietary brands in the U.S., with an average tenure among U.S. franchisees of approximately 19 years as of June 30, 2012.

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Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services (11% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We own and operate the largest residential real estate brokerage business in the U.S. under the Coldwell Banker®, Sotheby's International Realty®, ERA®, Corcoran Group® and CitiHabitats brand names. We offer full-service residential brokerage services through approximately 720 company owned brokerage offices in more than 35 of the largest metropolitan areas of the U.S. As a result of our attractive geographic positioning, the average sales price of an NRT transaction is approximately twice the national average. NRT, as the broker for a home buyer or seller, derives revenues primarily from gross commission income received at the closing of real estate transactions. We also operate a large independent real estate owned (REO) residential asset manager, which assists our clients in selling bank-owned properties. In addition, our home mortgage joint venture with PHH Corporation (PHH) is the exclusive recommended provider of mortgages for our real estate brokerage and relocation service customers (unless exclusivity is waived by PHH). We also assist landlords and tenants through property management services.

Relocation Services (22% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We are a leading global provider of outsourced employee relocation services. We are the largest provider of such services in the U.S. and also operate in key international relocation destinations. We offer a broad range of world-class employee relocation services designed to manage all aspects of an employee's move to facilitate a smooth transition in what otherwise may be a complex and difficult process for the employee and employer. Our relocation services business serves corporations, including over 64% of the Fortune 50 companies, as well as affinity organizations such as insurance companies and credit unions that provide our services to their members. In 2011, we assisted in over 153,000 relocations in more than 165 countries for approximately 1,500 active clients and as of June 30, 2012, our top 25 relocation clients had an average tenure of 17 years with us.

Title and Settlement Services (6% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We assist with the closing of real estate transactions by providing full-service title and settlement (i.e., closing and escrow) services to customers, real estate companies, including our company owned real estate brokerage and relocation services businesses, as well as a targeted channel of large financial institution clients, including PHH. In 2011, TRG was involved in the closing of approximately 156,000 transactions of which approximately 56,000 related to NRT. In addition to our own title and settlement services, we also coordinate a nationwide network of attorneys, title agents and notaries to service financial institution clients on a national basis. We also serve as an underwriter of title insurance policies in connection with residential and commercial real estate transactions. Our average claims rate in the past three years in title underwriting of 1.5% is well below the industry average of 7% for the same period.

Our Complementary Businesses Build Value for Each Other

Our four complementary businesses and mortgage joint venture work together to form our value circle, allowing us to generate revenue at various points in a residential real estate transaction, as illustrated in the diagram below. Unlike other industry participants who offer only one or two services, we can offer homeowners, our franchisees and our corporate and affinity clients ready access to numerous associated services that facilitate and simplify the home purchase and sale process. These services provide further revenue opportunities for our owned businesses and those of our franchisees. All four of our businesses and our mortgage joint venture can derive revenue from the same real estate transaction. An example is when a relocation services business client engages us to relocate an employee, who then hires a real estate agent affiliated with one of our franchisees or company owned real estate brokerages to assist the employee in listing his or her residence in the departure city, buying a home in the destination city, uses our local title agent for title insurance and settlement services and obtains a mortgage through our mortgage venture with PHH. See Business Our Brands for a discussion of key drivers relating to our business.

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Industry Trends

Industry definition: We primarily operate in the U.S. residential real estate industry, which, according to NAR, is an approximately \$990 billion industry based on 2011 transaction volume (i.e. average homesale price times the number of new and existing homesale transactions), as compared to \$2.1 trillion in 2006, and derive the majority of our revenues from serving the needs of buyers and sellers of existing homes rather than those of new homes. Residential real estate brokerage companies typically realize revenues in the form of a commission that is based on a percentage of the price of each home sold and/or a flat fee. As a result, the real estate industry generally benefits from rising home prices and increased volume of homesales (and conversely is adversely impacted by falling prices and decreased volume of homesales). We believe that existing home transactions and the services associated with these transactions, such as mortgage origination, title services and relocation services, represent the most attractive segment of the residential real estate industry for the following reasons: (i) the existing homesales segment represents a significantly larger addressable market than new homesales, (ii) existing homesales afford us the opportunity to represent either the buyer or the seller and in some cases both the buyer and the seller and (iii) we are able to generate revenues from ancillary services provided to our customers.

We also believe that the traditional broker-assisted business model compares favorably to alternative channels of the residential brokerage industry, such as discount brokers and for sale by owner (FSBO). According to NAR, FSBO transactions, including services from Internet-based providers, declined to 13% of

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existing homesales in 2011 from 21% in 2001. We are confident that consumers will continue to choose to use the broker-assisted model for residential real estate transactions because (i) the average transaction size is very high and generally the largest transaction one does in a lifetime; (ii) transactions occur infrequently; (iii) there is a high variance in price, depending on neighborhood, floor plan, architecture, fixtures, and outdoor space; (iv) there is a compelling need for personal service as home preferences are unique to each buyer; and (v) a high level of support is required given the complexity associated with the process. Underscoring the value of the traditional brokerage model, after declining modestly during the height of the residential real estate market to 2.47% per transaction side, the average broker commission rate earned by our franchisees and our owned operations has held steady at 2.53% over the past three years.

Cyclical nature of industry: The existing homesale real estate industry is cyclical in nature and has historically shown strong growth though it has been in a significant and lengthy downturn since the second half of 2005, which has had a material adverse effect on our results of operations, after having experienced significant growth between 2000 and 2005. Based upon data published by NAR, from 2005 to 2011, annual U.S. existing homesale units declined by 40% from 7.1 million to 4.3 million and the median homesale price declined by 24% from a median price of \$219,600 to \$166,100, resulting in a total transaction volume decline of 54%.

We believe that the 2012 year-to-date improvement in the residential real estate market may be reflective of a sustainable market recovery driven by lower interest rates, fewer foreclosures, high affordability of home ownership, and satisfying demand that has built up during a period of economic uncertainty. The inventory supply is returning to a more typical level and acting as a stabilizing force on home prices. In addition, as rental prices have recently continued to rise, the cost of owning a home is now lower than the rental of a comparable property in the vast majority of U.S. metropolitan areas.

As of their most recent releases, Fannie Mae and NAR are forecasting an 8% and 9% increase in existing homesale transactions for 2012 compared to 2011, respectively. With respect to homesale prices, NAR's most recent release is forecasting median homesale prices for 2012 to increase 5% compared to 2011. Fannie Mae's most recent forecast shows a 2% increase in median homesale price for 2012 compared to 2011. For 2013, NAR is forecasting an 8% increase in homesales to 5.0 million units compared to 2012, although it noted in its May 2012 release that the number of homesales could rise to as many as 5.3 million units, or a 14% increase compared to 2012, assuming a return to more normal mortgage lending standards. NAR also is forecasting a 5% increase in median existing homesale prices in 2013 compared to 2012.

Although there have been concerns about significant shadow inventory (i.e., properties where the homeowner is seriously delinquent in meeting its mortgage obligations or where the property is in some stage of foreclosure or already a REO), we do not believe that this will have a significant impact on our business, as the concentration of the shadow inventory is limited to a few regions of the country and the potential increase in unit sales activity should offset in whole or in part the adverse impact on home prices in these regions. Furthermore, according to NAR, the percentage of distressed properties has declined from 31% of sales in August 2011 to 22% of sales in August 2012, and institutions holding distressed mortgages have increasingly shifted activity away from REOs and focused on short sales, which are less disruptive to the market.

Favorable long-term demand dynamics: We believe that long-term demand for housing and the growth of our industry is primarily driven by affordability, the economic health of the domestic economy, positive demographic trends such as population growth, increases in the number of U.S. households, low interest rates, increases in renters that qualify as homebuyers and locally based economic factors such as demand relative to supply. We believe that the residential real estate market will benefit over the long term from expected positive fundamentals, including the following factors:

based on U.S. Census data and NAR, from 1991 through 2011, the average number of existing homesale transactions as a percentage of U.S. households was approximately 4.5%, compared to an average of approximately 3.7% from 2007 through 2011. During the same period, the number of U.S.

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households grew from 94 million in 1991 to 119 million in 2011, increasing at a 1% CAGR. We believe that as the U.S. economy stabilizes, the number of existing homesale transactions as a percentage of U.S. households will progress to the 4.5% mean level and the number of annual existing homesale transactions will increase;

according to the 2011 State of the Nation's Housing Report compiled by the Joint Center for Housing Studies (JCHS), the number of U.S. households is projected to grow by an average of 1.2 million annually from 2010 to 2020. Assuming this annual household formation and given the lack of new home building activity over the past several years, we would expect both home sale price and volume to exhibit strong growth over the long term;

aging echo boomers (i.e., children born to baby boomers) are expected to drive much of the next U.S. household growth;

we believe that as baby boomers age, a portion are likely to purchase smaller homes or purchase retirement homes thereby increasing homesale activity; and

according to NAR, the number of renters that qualify to buy a median priced home increased from 9 million in 2005 to 19 million in 2011.

See Business Industry Trends and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion of our industry.

Our Strengths

We believe that our scale, market leadership, breadth of complementary servicing offerings and operations, and the substantial brand equity of our portfolio of brokerage brands, coupled with our efficient shared back office operations are distinguishing factors in our industry and provide us with various competitive advantages. These strengths include the following:

The market leader in residential real estate services. We believe that we are the preeminent provider of residential real estate services with a strong market presence in each of our business units. For instance:

in 2011, we were involved, either through our franchise operations or company owned brokerage offices, in approximately 26% of all existing domestic homesale transaction volume that involved a real estate brokerage firm;

our franchise real estate brokerage business is more than two and a half times larger than our nearest competitor when measured by the number of independent sales associates;

our owned real estate brokerage business generates approximately three and a half times the sales volume of our nearest domestic competitor;

our relocation services business is nearly double that of our nearest competitor when measured by the volume of relocated employees in 2011; and

our title and settlement services business continues to strengthen through continued participation in NRT transactions, expansion of services provided to third party mortgage originators and growth in title underwriting.

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World class portfolio of real estate brands serving all market segments. We are the only major residential real estate services provider to successfully manage multiple, locally competing real estate brands on both a national and international basis. Our brands are among the most well known and established real estate brokerage brands in the world. The strong image and familiarity of our brands attract potential real estate buyers and sellers to seek out brokers affiliated with our brands. We believe that brand recognition is important in the real estate

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business because home buyers and sellers are generally infrequent users of brokerage services and typically rely on reputation and market prominence as well as word-of-mouth recommendations. In addition, we believe that brand recognition contributes significantly to the retention of independent sales associates, as evidenced by the retention of the production of approximately 94% of our first and second quartile of sales associates at NRT through June 30, 2012, as well as the retention of our franchisees, as evidenced by our franchisee retention rate of 97% of gross commission income in our franchise system through June 30, 2012. Our broad array of brands and operations allows us to derive revenue from many different segments of the residential real estate market, in many different geographies and at varying price points. For example, our Sotheby's brand serves the high-end market and its global brand recognition is fueling its strong international growth, while our Century 21 brand serves all market segments in the U.S. and internationally as one of the most recognizable names in real estate.

Attractive business model with recurring revenue base. We believe that our established role as an intermediary in the home sale process and our integrated fee-for-services platform creates a strong business model with recurring revenue streams. Our real estate franchise operations have a recurring franchisee revenue base, generate high profit margins and require relatively modest capital investment. We also realize significant economies of scale by servicing multiple brands with a single shared service organization that provides, among other services, accounting, collection and technology platforms that benefit all our brands. We believe that our business model positions us well to take advantage of the continually-evolving housing needs of individuals across the demographic spectrum, providing a certain level of recurring revenue.

Revenue enhancing value circle among our complementary businesses. We believe that our four complementary businesses and mortgage joint venture uniquely position us to generate revenue growth opportunities from the multiple components of a residential real estate transaction, with each service generating the potential for revenues in ancillary services offered by other business units. We believe that our strong, long-term relationships with our franchisees, the broad range of our real estate and relocation services and our ability to capture incremental business opportunities through cross-selling many of our related products and services provide us with significant market place advantages and incremental revenue generation opportunities.

Well-positioned for a residential real estate market recovery. Since 2005, we have instituted a number of actions that we believe more favorably position our business, relative to prior residential real estate market cycles, to take advantage of a sustained residential real estate market recovery. Although the unfavorable conditions in the real estate market have resulted in significant operating losses over the last several years, we have reduced our operating cost base by approximately \$500 million since 2006, of which approximately \$200 million of the reduction occurred from 2009 to 2011. We believe that we will be able to maintain a significant majority of those savings as the residential housing market recovers. Furthermore, we have continued to invest in our business to drive future growth opportunities. For example, in 2008 we launched the Better Homes and Gardens® Real Estate brokerage brand to expand market penetration opportunities. At RFG, we have continued to enlarge our franchise network footprint by adding a significant number of new franchisees and at NRT we have continued to add to our sales associate base by recruiting productive new sales associates and strategically acquiring brokerage firms. In addition, we expanded the Cartus global footprint through the acquisition of Primacy Relocation LLC (Primacy) in 2010. Our historically strong performance at higher residential real estate activity levels, combined with the investments we have made in our business and the cost-saving actions we have taken, position us to take advantage of a sustained residential real estate market recovery.

Attractive cash flow generation characteristics. Upon completion of this offering and related transactions, we expect to reduce our annualized interest expense by approximately \$330 million assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012, which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012. We believe this reduction in our interest expense, combined with our profitability improvement with a residential real estate market recovery, modest capital expenditure requirements and the substantial reduction of future cash taxes from the anticipated utilization of

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our significant net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$2.1 billion as of December 31, 2011, will position us to be able to generate significant free cash flow with a residential real estate market recovery. The cash tax benefit from our net operating losses (NOLs) is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient taxable income. Accordingly, we may be unable to earn enough taxable income in order to fully utilize our current NOLs.

Industry leading management team. Our executive officers have extensive experience in the real estate industry, which we believe is an essential component to our future growth. Our senior executive management team combines a deep knowledge of the real estate markets and an understanding of industry trends. We believe that our depth of experience in these areas has enabled us to effectively manage through the economic downturn despite our significant operating losses during such time, adapt to technological advances, operate more effectively, and remain a preeminent provider of real estate and relocation services in the U.S.

Our Strategies

We intend to pursue the following key elements of our business strategy in order to continue to grow and strengthen the Company:

Capitalize on a residential real estate market recovery. Since 2005, we have undertaken significant efforts to streamline our businesses, expand our operational footprint and invest in our business which we believe positions us well to capitalize on a sustained residential real estate market recovery. Notwithstanding the fact that we incurred net losses for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 primarily due to our high interest expense obligations combined with the downturn in the residential real estate market, we believe that our business model will allow us to achieve incremental EBITDA driven by macroeconomic improvements to the overall residential real estate market and/or due to actions taken by management to improve our market position through organic gains or strategic acquisitions. For example, in 2011, EBITDA at NRT and RFG combined would have increased by approximately \$11 million (assuming all other variables remain constant) with every 1% increase in either our homesale sides or average selling price. In addition, EBITDA at Cartus and TRG will also benefit from a recovering residential real estate market and overall economy. We believe that our ability to capitalize on a residential real estate market recovery, together with our anticipated reduction of indebtedness and interest expense in connection with this offering and related transactions, will result in a significant improvement in our net equity which was a deficit of approximately \$1.7 billion as of June 30, 2012. After giving effect to the offering and related transactions, our total equity would have been approximately \$1.0 billion as of June 30, 2012.

Continue to utilize our technology platform to add value and differentiate our services. We believe that we effectively use innovative technology to attract more customers, enhance sales associates' productivity and improve our profitability. We intend to continue to identify, acquire, develop, and market new technologies and tools that are designed to further solidify our market position, expand our customer base, convert Internet leads into revenue generating opportunities, be more responsive to our customers' needs and help our independent sales associates to become more efficient and successful. We continue to expand our technological platform to effectively leverage technologies across our franchised and proprietary brands and differentiate our business from new entrants in the real estate market. This technological platform allows us to continue to strengthen ties and maximize connectivity with our independent sales associates, franchisees, corporate customers and home buyers.

Ongoing focus on growth opportunities. We continue to focus on the growth of our businesses, and believe that each of our segments is well-positioned to take advantage of unique growth opportunities.

Real Estate Franchise Services. We intend to grow our real estate franchise business by selling new franchises and helping current franchisees recruit productive sales associates and grow their businesses. We believe we have significant incremental franchise sales opportunities with real estate brokers that

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are unaffiliated with a real estate brand, currently estimated to represent 55% of brokers, as well as real estate brokers that are affiliated with competing brands. We believe our franchise sales force can effectively market our franchise systems to these brokerages by leveraging our brand names, technologies, sales, marketing and educational support systems, and prospective participation in the Cartus Broker Network, which is a network of real estate brokers consisting of our company owned brokerage operations, select franchisees and independent real estate brokers who have been approved to become members. We also intend to continue to expand our international presence through the sale of international master franchises (with the right to subfranchise), which has been our primary method of international expansion at RFG in 103 countries and territories, and, with some of our brands, direct franchise sales.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services. We intend to continue to recruit, acquire and develop effective independent sales associates who can successfully engage and promote transactions from new and existing clients, which we believe will increase NRT's profit margins due in part to our ability to incorporate new sales associates into our existing infrastructure. We also intend to continue to optimize our office footprint by opportunistically consolidating offices, rationalizing office size and reducing lease expense where appropriate in order to enhance overall profitability.

Relocation Services. We intend to continue to expand our relocation services business domestically and globally through a combination of adding new clients, providing additional services to existing clients and providing new product offerings. In 2011, we signed 124 new clients and expanded services provided to 300 existing clients. Our pipeline of client prospects for 2012 is robust. We also intend to grow our affinity services business, which provide our services to organizations such as insurance companies and credit unions that have established members.

Title and Settlement Services. We intend to grow our title and settlement services business by recruiting title and escrow sales associates in existing markets and by completing acquisitions to expand our geographic footprint or complement existing operations. We also intend to continue to increase our capture rate of title business from our NRT homesale sides. During 2011, approximately 38% of the customers of our company owned brokerage offices where we offer title coverage also utilized our title and settlement services. In addition, we expect to continue to grow and diversify our lender channel and our title underwriting businesses by expanding and adding clients and increasing our agent base, respectively.

Utilize Cash Flow from Operations to further reduce indebtedness. Although we do not have any significant corporate debt maturities until 2016, with the positive cash flow we expect to generate from improved profitability as a result of the continuation of the residential real estate market recovery, our low capital expenditure requirements, low cash income taxes as a result of the anticipated utilization of our significant net operating loss position of \$2.1 billion as of December 31, 2011 and the reduction in our annual interest expense following this offering, it is our primary objective to use a substantial portion of the cash flow generated from our business to further reduce our outstanding indebtedness in the future. The cash tax benefit from our NOLs is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient taxable income. Accordingly, we may be unable to earn enough taxable income in order to fully utilize our current NOLs.

Risks Relating to Our Business and This Offering

Participating in this offering involves substantial risk. Our ability to execute our strategy also is subject to certain risks. The risks described under the heading "Risk Factors" immediately following this summary may cause us not to realize the full benefits of our strengths or may cause us to be unable to successfully execute all or part of our strategy. Some of the more significant challenges and risks include the following:

our significant indebtedness and interest obligations could prevent us from meeting our obligations under our debt instruments and could adversely affect our ability to fund our operations, react to

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changes in the economy or our industry, or incur additional borrowings under our existing facilities, and we have historically needed to incur additional debt in order to fund negative cash flow;

the residential real estate market is cyclical and we have been, and will continue to be, negatively impacted by downturns in this market;

seasonal fluctuations in the residential real estate brokerage and relocation businesses could adversely affect our business;

a prolonged decline or lack of sustained growth in the number of homesales and/or prices would adversely affect our revenues and profitability;

diverse macroeconomic developments could slow or impair a housing recovery and if the residential real estate market or the economy as a whole does not improve, we may experience material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to access capital and grow our business;

competition in the residential real estate and relocation business is intense and may adversely affect our financial performance;

several of our businesses are highly regulated and any failure to comply with such regulations or any changes in such regulations could adversely affect our business; and

investors in this offering will suffer immediate and substantial dilution, including as a result of conversions of the Convertible Notes by the holders thereof.

Before you participate in this offering, you should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus, including matters set forth under the heading Risk Factors.

Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes

In order to facilitate the successful completion of this offering, we have entered into letter agreements (the Significant Holders letter agreements) with certain holders of our Convertible Notes, including Apollo (as defined below), Paulson & Co. Inc., on behalf of the several investment funds and accounts managed by it (together with such investment funds and accounts, Paulson), York Capital Management, Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (on behalf of the several investment funds and accounts managed by it) and Western Asset Management Company, as investment manager on behalf of certain of its investment funds and separately managed accounts, whom we collectively refer to herein as the Significant Holders. As of September 4, 2012, the Significant Holders together held approximately \$1.903 billion of the total approximately \$2.110 billion aggregate principal amount of our Convertible Notes. Pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements, in consideration for such Significant Holders agreeing (1) not to transfer their respective Convertible Notes from the date of such Significant Holders letter agreement (unless the transferee agrees to assume the restrictions on transfer and lock-up obligations contained in such agreement), (2) to enter into a lock-up agreement with the underwriters for this offering (covering all shares of common stock that each such Significant Holder owns) for a period of 180 days following the date of this prospectus, subject to certain exceptions pursuant to the terms of the lock-up agreement, and (3) to convert all of their respective Convertible Notes, including any Convertible Notes acquired after the date of the Significant Holders letter agreements, substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering, each such Significant Holder will receive (a) 0.125 shares of common stock for each share of common stock issued upon conversion of such Significant Holder's Convertible Notes as of the date of conversion (the New Share Issuance) and (b) a cash payment equal to \$55.00 for each \$1,000 aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes converted, or approximately \$105 million in the aggregate (a portion of which will be attributable to accrued interest on the Convertible Notes from April 15, 2012 to the closing date of this offering). The Significant Holders will not receive the interest payment to be paid on the Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012. The amount of the cash payment to be paid to the Significant Holders is equal to the

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accrued and unpaid interest that the Significant Holders would have otherwise been entitled to receive with respect to the Convertible Notes held by them if they held such Convertible Notes through October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date for the Convertible Notes. In addition, Apollo and Paulson have agreed to allow us to suspend our existing resale registration statement relating to the Convertible Notes and the underlying shares of common stock, provided that the resale registration statement is reinstated on the expiration of the lock-up period provided for in their lock-up agreement with the underwriters for this offering. The obligations of the Significant Holders to convert their Convertible Notes are subject to certain conditions, including that the closing of this offering shall have occurred or shall be occurring simultaneously with the conversion. Each Significant Holders letter agreement will automatically terminate upon the earlier of (1) the New Share Issuance (although the Significant Holders will continue to be bound by their lock-up agreements with the underwriters) or (2) December 26, 2012, if an underwriting agreement in connection with this offering has not been executed on or prior to such date.

We have also entered into letter agreements (the Other Holders letter agreements and, together with the Significant Holders letter agreements, the letter agreements) with other eligible holders of our Convertible Notes, whom we refer to herein as the Other Holders, which, as of September 4, 2012, together held approximately \$127 million aggregate principal amount of such Convertible Notes, which provide that in consideration for agreeing with us (1) not to transfer their respective Convertible Notes from the date of the Other Holders letter agreement (unless the transferee agrees to assume the restrictions on transfer and lock-up obligations contained in such agreement) and (2) to enter into a lock-up agreement with the underwriters of this offering (covering all shares of common stock that each such Other Holder owns) for a period of 180 days following the date of this prospectus, subject to certain exceptions pursuant to the terms of the lock-up agreement, each such Other Holder will receive 0.125 shares of common stock for each share of common stock issued upon conversion of such Other Holder s Convertible Notes. The Other Holders are under no obligation to convert their Convertible Notes but are not entitled to receive the additional shares of common stock except in the event of conversion of their Convertible Notes. Each Other Holders letter agreement will automatically terminate upon the earlier of (1) the date on which the Other Holder no longer holds Convertible Notes (although such Other Holder will continue to be bound by its lock-up agreement with the underwriters of this offering to the extent all or a portion of its Convertible Notes have been converted) or (2) December 26, 2012, if an underwriting agreement in connection with this offering has not been executed on or prior to such date.

Pursuant to the letter agreements:

the Significant Holders have agreed to convert all of their approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes into shares of common stock substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering and all of their shares will be subject to lock-up agreements for a period of 180 days following the date of this prospectus (subject to certain exceptions pursuant to the terms of the lock-up agreements), including all of the shares issued to them pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements; and

the Other Holders, which, as of September 4, 2012, held approximately \$127 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes, will be subject to lock-up agreements for a period of 180 days following the date of this prospectus (subject to certain exceptions pursuant to the terms of the lock-up agreements), which will cover any shares they receive upon conversion of their Convertible Notes and pursuant to the Other Holders letter agreements.

Assuming the conversion of all of the Convertible Notes into shares of common stock, approximately 97% of our outstanding shares of common stock (excluding the shares issued in this offering) will be subject to lock-up agreements for a period of 180 days following the date of this prospectus (subject to certain exceptions pursuant to the terms of the lock-up agreements). See Shares Eligible For Future Sale.

Concurrently with the closing of this offering, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the Convertible Notes, we intend to issue a redemption notice to holders of approximately \$207 million aggregate

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principal amount of Convertible Notes, which include the Other Holders, to redeem on the 31st day following the date of such notice any remaining Convertible Notes that have not been surrendered to us for conversion prior to such date, at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest. We are required to make an interest payment with respect to such Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012 which is prior to the anticipated redemption date for the Convertible Notes. As a result, we expect that the Other Holders who, as noted above, held approximately \$127 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes as of September 4, 2012, will receive the interest payment due on October 15, 2012 prior to converting their Convertible Notes, assuming they elect to so convert. Holders of the Convertible Notes other than the Significant Holders and the Other Holders, representing approximately \$80 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes, may elect to convert their respective Convertible Notes at any time prior to the redemption date for the Convertible Notes and such holders will receive the interest payment due on October 15, 2012, to the extent that they have not elected to convert their Convertible Notes prior to such date. However, such other holders will not be entitled to receive 0.125 shares for each share of common stock issued upon conversion of their respective Convertible Notes and will not be subject to any lock-up agreements. For every 100 shares of common stock issued upon the conversion of Convertible Notes by the Other Holders, an additional 12.5 shares of common stock will be issued pursuant to the Other Holders letter agreements. The Significant Holders will receive an aggregate of 73,006,178 shares of common stock upon conversion of their Convertible Notes and 9,125,776 shares of common stock pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements.

Principal Stockholders

Our principal stockholders are investment funds affiliated with or managed by Apollo Management VI, L.P. or one of its affiliates (together with Apollo Global Management, LLC and its subsidiaries, Apollo). Founded in 1990, Apollo is one of the world's largest alternative investment managers, with total assets under management of approximately \$105 billion as of June 30, 2012, and a team of over 600 employees located in ten offices around the world. See Principal Stockholders.

Our headquarters are located at One Campus Drive, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054. We have entered into a lease for new corporate headquarters at 175 Park Avenue, Madison, New Jersey and expect to take occupancy of the new headquarters in early 2013. Our general telephone number is (973) 407-2000. We were incorporated on December 14, 2006 in the State of Delaware. We maintain an Internet website at <http://www.realogy.com>. Our website address is provided as an inactive textual reference. The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference herein or otherwise a part of this prospectus.

As used in this prospectus, this offering and related transactions refers, collectively, to (i) the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes into 73,006,178 shares of common stock by the Significant Holders, including by Apollo and Paulson, (ii) the issuance of 9,125,776 shares of common stock to the Significant Holders and the cash payment of approximately \$105 million pursuant to the letter agreements described above under Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes, (iii) the offering of our common stock hereby and the use of net proceeds therefrom to repay certain outstanding indebtedness described herein, (iv) the reverse stock split that we effected prior to the date hereof whereby holders of our outstanding shares of common stock received 1 share for every 25 shares of common stock held by them and (v) the statutory conversions of Intermediate and Realogy into Delaware limited liability companies.

As used in this prospectus, common stock collectively refers to our shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock outstanding prior to the completion of this offering and the shares of common stock to be issued on the closing date of this offering and thereafter. Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes the conversion of all of the shares of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. Upon the effectiveness of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation following the completion of this offering, we will only have one class of common stock.

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As used in this prospectus, the term Existing Notes refers, collectively, to the 10.50% Senior Notes due 2014 (the 10.50% Senior Notes), the 11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2014 (the Senior Toggle Notes) and the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes) issued on April 10, 2007. The term Extended Maturity Notes refers collectively to the 11.50% Senior Notes due 2017 (the 11.50% Senior Notes), the 12.00% Senior Notes due 2017 (the 12.00% Senior Notes and, together with the 11.50% Senior Notes, the Senior Cash Notes) and the 13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2018 (the 13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes) issued on January 5, 2011. The term Senior Notes refers collectively to the 10.50% Senior Notes, the Senior Toggle Notes, the 11.50% Senior Notes and the 12.00% Senior Notes. The term Convertible Notes refers collectively to the 11.00% Series A Convertible Notes due 2018, the 11.00% Series B Convertible Notes due 2018 and the 11.00% Series C Convertible Notes due 2018, issued on January 5, 2011. The term Unsecured Notes refers, collectively, to the Existing Notes, the Extended Maturity Notes and the Convertible Notes. The term Senior Subordinated Notes refers, collectively, to the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes and the 13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes. The term Existing First and a Half Lien Notes refers to the 7.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 issued on February 3, 2011. The term New First and a Half Lien Notes refers to the 9.000% Senior Secured Notes due 2020 issued on February 2, 2012. The term First and a Half Lien Notes refers, collectively, to the Existing First and a Half Lien Notes and the New First and a Half Lien Notes. The term First Lien Notes refers to the 7.625% Senior Secured First Lien Notes due 2020 issued on February 2, 2012.

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The following table presents our summary historical consolidated financial data and operating statistics. The consolidated statement of operations data and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The consolidated statement of operations data and cash flow data for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2012 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The condensed consolidated financial statements, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

The summary historical consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus entitled "Use of Proceeds," "Capitalization," "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information" and "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data" and our financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period.

(In millions, except per share data)	Pro Forma As Adjusted ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	As of and For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	As of and For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2009
Statement of Operations Data:						
Net revenue	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,010	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,090	\$ 3,932
Total expenses	2,249	2,410	2,270	4,526	4,084	4,266
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests	(65)	(226)	(260)	(433)	6	(334)
Income tax expense (benefit)	15	15	2	32	133	(50)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(25)	(25)	(4)	(26)	(30)	(24)
Net loss	(55)	(216)	(258)	(439)	(97)	(260)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Net loss attributable to Holdings	\$ (56)	\$ (217)	\$ (259)	\$ (441)	\$ (99)	\$ (262)
Basic loss per share		\$ (27.07)	\$ (32.31)	\$ (55.01)	\$ (12.35)	\$ (32.71)
Diluted loss per share		(27.07)	(32.31)	(55.01)	(12.35)	(32.71)
Other Data:						
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 181	\$ 346	\$ 340	\$ 666	\$ 604	\$ 583
Depreciation and amortization		89	93	186	197	194
Loss (gain) on the early extinguishment of debt		6	36	36		(75)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		(93)	(194)	(192)	(118)	341
Net cash used in investing activities		(30)	(24)	(49)	(70)	(47)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		118	179	192	124	(479)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾		\$ 274	\$ 240	\$ 571	\$ 633	\$ 619
Senior secured leverage ratio for the trailing twelve month period ⁽²⁾			4.08x	4.44x	4.59x	4.66x

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		As of June 30, 2012	
	Actual	Pro Forma (3)	Pro Forma, As Adjusted (4)
Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents (5)	\$ 138	\$ 138	\$ 49
Securitization assets (6)	393	393	393
Total assets	7,362	7,356	7,263
Securitization obligations	267	267	267
Long-term debt, including short-term portion	7,335	5,432	4,562
Equity (deficit) (7)	\$ (1,712)	\$ 185	\$ 1,040

- (1) Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, our annualized interest expense (assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012) will decline by approximately \$330 million (including the elimination of approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense relating to the Convertible Notes), which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012.
- (2) We define EBITDA as net income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, interest expense, net (other than relocation services interest for securitization assets and securitization obligations) and income taxes. We believe EBITDA facilitates company-to-company operating performance comparisons by backing out potential differences caused by variations in capital structures (affecting net interest expense), taxation, the age and book depreciation of facilities (affecting relative depreciation expense) and the amortization of intangibles, which may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to operating performance. We further believe that EBITDA is frequently used by investors, securities analysts and other interested parties in their evaluation of companies, many of which present an EBITDA measure when reporting their results.

Adjusted EBITDA calculated for a twelve-month period corresponds to the definition of EBITDA, calculated on a pro forma basis, used in our senior secured credit facility to calculate the senior secured leverage ratio. Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments to EBITDA for merger costs, restructuring costs, former parent legacy cost (benefit) items, net, gain (loss) on the early extinguishment of debt, pro forma cost savings, the pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives and the pro forma effect of acquisitions and new franchisees, in each case calculated as of the beginning of the twelve-month period. Adjusted EBITDA calculated for a quarterly period adjusts for the same items as for a twelve-month period, except that the pro forma effect of cost savings, business optimizations and acquisitions and new franchisees are calculated as of the beginning of the quarterly period instead of the twelve-month period. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are supplemental measures of performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with GAAP and may be calculated differently by other companies, including other companies in our industry, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute to any GAAP measures and should be assessed alongside other performance measures, including operating income, net income and our other GAAP results. For further discussion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measures.

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The unaudited financial data for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 have been derived by adding the financial data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 to the financial data for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and subtracting the financial data for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Set forth in the table below is (i) a reconciliation of net loss attributable to Realogy to Adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and (ii) a reconciliation of net loss attributable to Realogy to Adjusted EBITDA as calculated in accordance with the senior secured credit facility and presented in certificates delivered to the lenders under the senior secured credit facility for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		June 30, 2012	For the Twelve Months Ended		
	2012	2011		December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Net loss attributable to Realogy	\$ (217)	\$ (259)	\$ (399)	\$ (441)	\$ (99)	\$ (262)
Income tax expense (benefit)	15	2	45	32	133	(50)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(202)	(257)	(354)	(409)	34	(312)
Interest expense (income), net	346	340	672	666	604	583
Depreciation and amortization	89	93	182	186	197	194
EBITDA	233	176	500	443	835	465
Merger costs, restructuring costs and former parent legacy costs (benefit), net ^(a)	2	(9)	8	(3)	(301)	37
Loss (gain) on the early extinguishment of debt	6	36	6	36		(75)
Pro forma cost savings for restructuring initiatives ^(b)	2	3	8	11	20	33
Pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives ^(c)	21	22	48	52	49	38
Non-cash charges ^(d)	(4)	(1)		4	(4)	34
Non-recurring fair value adjustments for purchase accounting ^(e)	2	2	4	4	4	5
Pro forma effect of acquisitions and new franchisees ^(f)	2	2	7	7	13	5
Apollo management fees ^(g)	8	8	15	15	15	15
Proceeds from WEX contingent asset ^(h)						55
Incremental securitization interest costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	2	1	3	2	2	3
Expenses incurred in debt modification activities ^(j)						4
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 274	\$ 240	\$ 599	\$ 571	\$ 633	\$ 619
Total senior secured net debt ^(k)			\$ 2,445	\$ 2,536	\$ 2,905	\$ 2,886
Senior secured leverage ratio			4.08x	4.44x	4.59x	4.66x

(a) Consists of:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		June 30, 2012	For the Twelve Months Ended		
	2012	2011		December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Restructuring costs	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 21	\$ 70
Merger costs			1	1	1	1
Former parent legacy benefits	(3)	(14)	(4)	(15)	(323)	(34)

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\$ 2 \$ (9) \$ 8 \$ (3) \$ (301) \$ 37

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- (b) Represents actual costs incurred that are not expected to recur in subsequent periods due to restructuring activities initiated during the period. The adjustment shown represents the impact the savings would have had on the period from the first day of the period through the time they were put in place, had those actions been effected as of such date.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		June 30, 2012	For the Twelve Months Ended		December 31, 2009
	2012	2011		December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	
Expected reduction in operating costs based on a three or twelve month run-rate	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 18	\$ 21	\$ 34	\$ 103
Estimated savings realized from the time they were put in place	2	2	10	10	14	70
	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 8	\$ 11	\$ 20	\$ 33

- (c) Represents the pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives that have been completed to reduce costs.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		June 30, 2012	For the Twelve Months Ended		December 31, 2009
	2012	2011		December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	
Relocation Services integration costs and acquisition related non-cash adjustments	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 12	\$
Initiatives to improve the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage profit margin	1					3
Initiatives to improve the Relocation Services and Title and Settlement Service fees						2
Vendor renegotiations			5	6	6	
Employee retention accruals	20	21	40	41	23	19
Other initiatives	(1)			4	8	14
	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 48	\$ 52	\$ 49	\$ 38

The employee retention accruals reflect the employee retention plans that have been implemented in lieu of our customary bonus plan, due to the ongoing and prolonged downturn in the housing market in order to ensure the retention of executive officers and other key personnel, principally within our corporate services unit and the corporate offices of our four business units.

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- (d) Represents the elimination of non-cash expenses, including:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		June 30, 2012	For the Twelve Months Ended		December 31, 2009
	2012	2011		December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 7
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts and notes reserves	(7)	(6)	(11)	(7)	(8)	12
Write-down of a cost method investment						14
Unrealized net losses on foreign currency transactions and foreign currency forward contracts	1	1				1
Other items			6	4	(2)	
	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$	\$ 4	\$ (4)	\$ 34

- (e) Reflects the adjustment for the negative impact of fair value adjustments for purchase accounting at the operating business segments primarily related to deferred rent.
- (f) Represents the estimated impact of acquisitions and new franchisees as if they had been acquired or signed at the beginning of the period. Franchisee sales activity is comprised of new franchise agreements as well as growth acquired by existing franchisees with our assistance. We have made a number of assumptions in calculating such estimate and there can be no assurance that we would have generated the projected levels of EBITDA had we owned the acquired entities or entered into the franchise contracts at the beginning of the period.
- (g) Represents the elimination of annual management fees payable to Apollo.
- (h) Wright Express Corporation (WEX) was divested by Cendant in February 2005 through an initial public offering. On June 26, 2009, we entered into a Tax Receivable Prepayment Agreement with WEX, pursuant to which WEX simultaneously paid us the sum of \$51 million, less expenses of approximately \$2 million, as prepayment in full of its remaining contingent obligations to us under Article III of the Tax Receivable Agreement dated February 22, 2005 among WEX, Cendant and Cartus. We also received an aggregate of \$6 million of recurring tax receivable payments from WEX during 2009.
- (i) Reflects the incremental borrowing costs incurred as a result of the securitization facilities refinancing.
- (j) Represents the expenses incurred in connection with the Company's unsuccessful debt modification activities in the third quarter of 2009.
- (k) Pursuant to the terms of our senior secured credit facility, total senior secured net debt does not include the First and a Half Lien Notes, other indebtedness secured by a lien on our assets that is pari passu or junior in priority to the First and a Half Lien Notes, including our \$650 million of second lien term loans under the incremental loan feature of the senior secured credit facility (the Second Lien Loans), our securitization obligations and the Unsecured Notes.
- (3) Pro forma gives effect to the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering.
- (4) Pro forma as adjusted gives effect to (i) our sale of 40,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering at an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and our expected use of the net proceeds of this offering as described under Use of Proceeds and (ii) the issuance of 9,125,776 shares of common stock to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements.
- (5) Readily available cash as of June 30, 2012 was \$89 million. Readily available cash includes cash and cash equivalents less statutory cash required for our title business. Pro forma as adjusted cash and cash equivalents reflects (i) the payment of interest of approximately \$59 million, representing the interest on

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indebtedness that will be repaid as described in Use of Proceeds, and (ii) the cash payment of approximately \$105 million pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements as described in Use of Proceeds. The amount of such payment is equal to the interest that the Significant Holders would have otherwise been entitled to receive with respect to the Convertible Notes held by them if they held such Convertible Notes through October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date. The Significant Holders will not receive the interest payment to be paid on the Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012. See footnote 2 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information under the heading Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

(6) Represents the portion of relocation receivables and advances and other related assets that collateralize our securitization obligations.

(7) See footnotes 10 and 11 to the table under the heading Capitalization.

Key Business Drivers

The following table represents key business drivers for the periods set forth below:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009
Operating Statistics:					
<i>Real Estate Franchise Services</i> ⁽¹⁾					
Closed homesale sides ⁽²⁾	471,229	435,688	909,610	922,341	983,516
Average homesale price ⁽³⁾	\$ 205,967	\$ 198,513	\$ 198,268	\$ 198,076	\$ 190,406
Average homesale broker commission rate ⁽⁴⁾	2.55%	2.55%	2.55%	2.54%	2.55%
Net effective royalty rate ⁽⁵⁾	4.68%	4.85%	4.84%	5.00%	5.10%
Royalty per side ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 256	\$ 255	\$ 256	\$ 262	\$ 257
<i>Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services</i> ⁽⁷⁾					
Closed homesale sides ⁽²⁾	138,041	124,261	254,522	255,287	273,817
Average homesale price ⁽³⁾	\$ 429,267	\$ 432,618	\$ 426,402	\$ 435,500	\$ 390,688
Average homesale broker commission rate ⁽⁴⁾	2.50%	2.49%	2.50%	2.48%	2.51%
Gross commission income per side ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 11,497	\$ 11,625	\$ 11,461	\$ 11,571	\$ 10,519
<i>Relocation Services</i>					
Initiations ⁽⁹⁾	86,168	81,541	153,269	148,304	114,684
Referrals ⁽¹⁰⁾	36,305	33,095	72,169	69,605	64,995
<i>Title and Settlement Services</i>					
Purchase title and closing units ⁽¹¹⁾	50,538	45,190	93,245	94,290	104,689
Refinance title and closing units ⁽¹²⁾	39,782	27,666	62,850	62,225	69,927
Average price per closing unit ⁽¹³⁾	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,317

(1) These amounts include only those relating to third-party franchisees and do not include amounts relating to the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment.

(2) A closed home sale side represents either the buy side or the sell side of a homesale transaction.

(3) Represents the average selling price of closed homesale transactions.

(4) Represents the average commission rate earned on either the buy side or sell side of a homesale transaction.

(5) Represents the average percentage of our franchisees' commission revenue (excluding NRT) paid to the Real Estate Franchise Services segment as a royalty. The net effective royalty rate does not include the effect of non-standard incentives granted to some franchisees. Royalty fees are charged to all franchisees pursuant to the terms of the relevant franchise agreements and are included in each of the real estate brands' franchise disclosure documents. Non-standard incentives are occasionally used by the sales force as

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- consideration for new or renewing franchisees. Due to the limited number of franchisees that receive these non-standard incentives, we believe excluding such incentives from the net effective royalty rate provides a more meaningful average for typical franchisees. We anticipate that as the housing market recovers and our franchise revenues increase, the impact of these non-standard incentives on the net effective royalty rate will decrease accordingly. The inclusion of these non-standard incentives would reduce the net effective royalty rate by approximately 20 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2011.
- (6) Represents net domestic royalties earned from our franchisees (excluding NRT) divided by the total number of our franchisees closed homesale sides.
 - (7) Our real estate brokerage business has a significant concentration of offices and transactions in geographic regions where home prices are at the higher end of the U.S. real estate market, particularly the east and west coasts. The real estate franchise business has franchised offices that are more widely dispersed across the United States than our real estate brokerage operations. Accordingly, operating results and homesale statistics may differ between our brokerage and franchise businesses based upon geographic presence and the corresponding homesale activity in each geographic region.
 - (8) Represents gross commission income divided by closed homesale sides. Gross commission income includes commissions earned in homesale transactions and certain other activities, primarily leasing and property management transactions.
 - (9) Represents the total number of transferees served by the relocation services business. Revenue is recognized when services are performed. The amounts presented for the year ended December 31, 2010 include 26,087 initiations as a result of the acquisition of Primacy in January 2010.
 - (10) Represents the number of completed referral transactions from which we earned revenue from real estate brokers. The amounts presented for the year ended December 31, 2010 include 4,997 referrals as a result of the acquisition of Primacy in January 2010.
 - (11) Represents the number of title and closing units processed as a result of a home purchases.
 - (12) Represents the number of title and closing units processed as a result of homeowners refinancing their home loans.
 - (13) Represents the average fee we earn on purchase title and refinancing title units.

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THE OFFERING

Common stock offered by the Company hereby	40,000,000 shares.
Common stock to be outstanding after this offering	130,153,234 shares (136,153,234 shares if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock from us), assuming the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders into shares of common stock and the issuance of the shares of common stock pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements and assuming further the redemption of the Convertible Notes not held by the Significant Holders.
Listing	Our shares of common stock have been approved for listing on the NYSE under the ticker symbol RLGY .
Option to purchase additional shares	We have agreed to allow the underwriters to purchase up to 6,000,000 additional shares from us, at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus.
Use of proceeds	<p>Assuming an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, we estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of our common stock in this offering will be approximately \$946 million (or \$1,089 million if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock from us), after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.</p> <p>We currently intend to use the net proceeds received by us in this offering, along with readily available cash, (i) to prepay all of the outstanding \$650 million principal amount of the Second Lien Loans, (ii) to repurchase or redeem approximately \$64 million principal amount of outstanding 10.50% Senior Notes and \$41 million principal amount of outstanding Senior Toggle Notes, (iii) to redeem approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes that are not held by the Significant Holders following the closing date of this offering at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof, or \$186 million, (iv) to pay the \$15 million cash portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee (as defined below) which will be paid on January 15, 2013, (v) to pay the cash payment of approximately \$105 million pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements (a portion of which will be attributable to accrued interest on the Convertible Notes), (vi) to pay prepayment premiums and fees in connection with the repayment of the foregoing indebtedness and (vii) to pay interest of approximately \$59 million, representing interest payable from April 15, 2012 through the anticipated prepayment date of the</p>

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indebtedness that will be repaid. To the extent that any Convertible Notes not owned by the Significant Holders are converted into common stock, the portion of the net proceeds of this offering that would have been used to pay the redemption price for such Convertible Notes would instead be applied to the repayment of our other indebtedness. See Use of Proceeds, Description of Indebtedness and footnote 8 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information under the heading Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

Dividends

We do not currently anticipate paying dividends on our common stock following this offering. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock may be limited by restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, and will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors (the Board of Directors) and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applicable to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board of Directors deems relevant. See Dividend Policy, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources, and Description of Capital Stock Common Stock.

Risk factors

See Risk Factors for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Directed share program

The underwriters have reserved for sale, at the initial public offering price, up to 400,000 shares of the common stock being offered to our employees and directors. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

Conflicts of interest

Affiliates of Apollo Global Securities, LLC own more than 10% of our outstanding common stock. Because Apollo Global Securities, LLC is an underwriter for this offering, it is deemed to have a conflict of interest within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121(f)(5)(B). In addition, affiliates of Apollo Global Securities, LLC will be deemed to receive more than 5% of net offering proceeds and will have a conflict of interest pursuant to Rule 5121(f)(5)(C)(ii). Accordingly, this offering is being made in compliance with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121. Since Apollo Global Securities, LLC is not primarily responsible for managing this offering, pursuant to FINRA Rule 5121, the appointment of a qualified independent underwriter is not necessary. Apollo Global Securities, LLC will not confirm sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

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Except as otherwise indicated, all of the information in this prospectus assumes or reflects:

the effect of the 1-for-25 reverse stock split described below;

the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders into 73,006,178 shares of common stock;

the issuance of 9,125,776 shares of common stock pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements;

the redemption of approximately \$207 million of Convertible Notes not held by the Significant Holders rather than the conversion of such Convertible Notes;

the conversion of all outstanding shares of Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis;

no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to 6,000,000 additional shares of common stock;

an initial public offering price of \$25.00, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus; and

our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws are in effect, pursuant to which the provisions described under "Description of Capital Stock" will become operative.

Prior to the date hereof, we effected a reverse stock split whereby holders of our outstanding shares of common stock received 1 share of common stock for every 25 shares of common stock held by them, resulting in 8,021,280 shares of common stock outstanding immediately following the reverse stock split. As a result of the reverse stock split and pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the Convertible Notes, the conversion rates applicable to each series of Convertible Notes were adjusted as follows:

the conversion rate for the Series A Convertible Notes and the Series B Convertible Notes was adjusted from 975.6098 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Series A Convertible Notes and Series B Convertible Notes to 39.0244 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Series A Convertible Notes and Series B Convertible Notes, which is equivalent to an adjusted conversion price of \$25.625; and

the conversion rate for the Series C Convertible Notes was adjusted from 926.7841 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Series C Convertible Notes to 37.0714 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Series C Convertible Notes, which is equivalent to an adjusted conversion price of \$26.975.

The Significant Holders have agreed to convert all of the Convertible Notes held by them into shares of common stock substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering. As of September 4, 2012, the Significant Holders held in the aggregate approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes, which, once converted, will result in the issuance of an additional 82,131,954 shares of common stock promptly following the closing of this offering, including the shares of common stock issued pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements. See "Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes."

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Following the conversion by Apollo of all of its Convertible Notes, all of the shares of Class B common stock outstanding immediately prior to such conversion will convert into shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. There will be no shares of Class B common stock outstanding following the completion of this offering. Upon the effectiveness of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we will only have one class of common stock.

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On the closing date of this offering, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the Convertible Notes, we intend to issue a redemption notice to redeem on the 31st day following the date of such notice any remaining Convertible Notes that have not been surrendered to us for conversion prior to such date at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Prior to the completion of this offering and other related transactions, we intend to effect statutory conversions of Intermediate and Realogy into Delaware limited liability companies (the "Statutory Conversions") in order to permit our Convertible Notes to be converted into shares of our common stock on a tax-free basis, and as a result facilitate such conversions. As a result of the Statutory Conversions, our ability to utilize certain of our NOLs for state tax purposes will be eliminated, which we do not expect to have a significant impact on us.

The number of shares of common stock to be outstanding after completion of this offering is based on shares of our common stock to be sold by us in this offering and, except where we state otherwise, the information with respect to our common stock we present in this prospectus, including as set forth above, and:

does not give effect to 2,686,600 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under the Holdings 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended, the "Stock Incentive Plan"), including, as of June 30, 2012, 109,883 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of currently exercisable options at a weighted average exercise price of \$48.25 and 1,461,530 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options which have not yet vested, at a weighted average exercise price of \$23.50;

does not give effect to 6,800,000 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2012 LTIP"), which includes an aggregate of 290,000 shares of restricted stock and 1,653,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of options at an exercise price equal to the initial public offering price, in each case, to be awarded to our named executive officers and certain of our employees in connection with this offering, and options in an aggregate amount equal to approximately \$1.2 million anticipated to be granted in October to certain of our executive officers related to the consideration such officers would have been entitled to under the Phantom Value Plan (as defined below) if Apollo continued to hold Convertible Notes through October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date for the Convertible Notes; and

does not give effect to shares of common stock in an amount equal to \$25 million that will be issued on January 15, 2013, representing the non-cash portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the following risk factors and all of the other information set forth in this prospectus before making any investment decision. The risk factors generally have been separated into three groups: (1) risks related to our indebtedness; (2) risks related to our business; and (3) risks related to an investment in our common stock and this offering. Based on the information currently known to us, we believe that the following information identifies the most significant risk factors affecting our company and our common stock. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us may also adversely affect our business. In addition, past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. As a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment. You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus before making any investment decision.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our significant indebtedness and interest obligations could prevent us from meeting our obligations under our debt instruments and could adversely affect our ability to fund our operations, react to changes in the economy or our industry, or incur additional borrowings under our existing facilities.

We are significantly encumbered by our debt obligations. As of June 30, 2012, our total debt, excluding our securitization obligations, was \$7,335 million (without giving effect to outstanding letters of credit under our senior secured credit facility). In addition, as of June 30, 2012, our current liabilities included \$267 million of securitization obligations which were collateralized by \$393 million of securitization assets that are not available to pay our general obligations. While our outstanding indebtedness upon completion of this offering and related transactions will be reduced by approximately \$2.8 billion, or 38% (assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012), and our annualized interest expense will decline by approximately \$330 million (which includes the elimination of approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense relating to the Convertible Notes), we will remain highly leveraged.

Our indebtedness was principally incurred to finance our acquisition by Apollo in April 2007 and reflected our then current earnings and our expectations that the housing downturn would recover in the near term. Since the date of our acquisition, the industry and economy have experienced significant declines that have negatively impacted our operating results and we have had to incur additional debt to fund negative cash flows. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007, on a pro forma combined basis, decreased by approximately 31%. There can be no assurance that we will be able to reduce the level of our indebtedness in the future.

Our substantial degree of leverage could have important consequences, including the following:

it causes a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to be dedicated to the payment of interest and required amortization on our indebtedness and not be available for other purposes, including our operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities or principal repayment. Our significant level of interest payments are challenging in periods when seasonal cash flows in the residential real estate market are at their lowest points;

it could cause us to be unable to maintain compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant under our senior secured credit facility;

it could cause us to be unable to meet our debt service requirements under our senior secured credit facility or the indentures governing the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes or meet our other financial obligations;

it may limit our ability to incur additional borrowings under our existing facilities or securitizations, to obtain additional debt or equity financing for working capital, capital expenditures, business development, debt service requirements, acquisitions or general corporate or other purposes, or to refinance our indebtedness;

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it exposes us to the risk of increased interest rates because a portion of our borrowings, including borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, are at variable rates of interest;

it may limit our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;

it may cause a further downgrade of our debt and long-term corporate ratings;

it may limit our ability to attract acquisition candidates or to complete future acquisitions;

it may cause us to be more vulnerable to periods of negative or slow growth in the general economy or in our business, or may cause us to be unable to carry out capital spending that is important to our growth; and

it may limit our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

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

Our ability to make scheduled payments or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. Historically, we have needed to incur additional debt in order to fund negative cash flow. We cannot assure you that we will maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities and from drawings on our revolving credit facilities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness or meet our operating expenses.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We cannot assure you that we would be able to take any of these actions, that these actions would be successful and permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations or that these actions would be permitted under the terms of our existing or future debt agreements. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes, the Extended Maturity Notes, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from the disposition. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or realize the related proceeds from them and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due.

If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we will be in default and, as a result:

our debt holders could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable;

the lenders under our senior secured credit facility could terminate their commitments to lend us money and foreclose against the assets securing their borrowings; and

we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Following the completion of the offering, we will continue to evaluate potential financing transactions, including refinancing certain tranches of our indebtedness and extending maturities. There can be no assurance that financing or refinancing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all.

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Future indebtedness may impose various additional restrictions and covenants on us which could limit our ability to respond to market conditions, to make capital investments or to take advantage of business opportunities. Our ability to make payments to fund working capital, capital expenditures, debt service, and strategic acquisitions will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

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An event of default under our senior secured credit facility or the indentures governing our other material indebtedness would adversely affect our operations and our ability to satisfy obligations under our indebtedness.

The senior secured credit facility contains restrictive covenants, including a requirement that we maintain a specified senior secured leverage ratio, which is defined as the ratio of our total senior secured debt (net of unrestricted cash and permitted investments) to trailing four quarter Adjusted EBITDA. Our senior secured leverage ratio may not exceed 4.75 to 1.0. Total senior secured debt, for purposes of this ratio, does not include the First and a Half Lien Notes, other indebtedness secured by a lien on our assets pari passu or junior in priority to the liens securing the First and a Half Lien Notes (including indebtedness supported by letters of credit issued under our senior secured credit facility), including the Second Lien Loans, our securitization obligations or the Unsecured Notes. For the twelve months ended June 30, 2012, we were in compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant with a ratio of 4.08 to 1.0. Based upon our financial forecast, we expect to remain in compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant for at least the next 12 months. If a housing recovery is not sustained or is weak or if general macroeconomic or other factors do not continue to improve, we may be subject to additional pressure in maintaining compliance with our senior secured leverage ratio covenant. In future periods, if we are unable to renew or refinance bank indebtedness secured by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility (which are not included in the calculation of the senior secured leverage ratio) and the letters of credit are drawn upon, the reimbursement obligations related to those letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility will be included in the calculation of the senior secured leverage ratio. A failure to maintain compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant, or a breach of any of the other restrictive covenants, would result in a default under the senior secured credit facility.

We have the right to cure an event of default of the senior secured leverage ratio in three of any four consecutive quarters through the issuance of additional equity for cash, which would be infused as capital into Realogy to increase Adjusted EBITDA for purposes of calculating the senior secured leverage ratio for the applicable twelve-month period and reduce net senior secured indebtedness upon actual receipt of such capital. If we are unable to maintain compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant and we fail to remedy or avoid a default through an equity cure permitted thereunder, there would be an event of default under the senior secured credit facility.

Other events of default include, without limitation, nonpayment of principal or interest, material misrepresentations, insolvency, bankruptcy, certain material judgments, change of control, and cross-events of default on material indebtedness as well as failure to obtain an unqualified audit opinion by 90 days after the end of any fiscal year. Upon the occurrence of any event of default under the senior secured credit facility, the lenders:

will not be required to lend any additional amounts to us;

could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be immediately due and payable;

could require us to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings; or

could prevent us from making payments on the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes or the First and a Half Lien Notes, any of which could result in an event of default under the indentures governing the First Lien Notes, the First and a Half Lien Notes and the Unsecured Notes or our Apple Ridge Funding LLC securitization program.

If we were unable to repay the amounts outstanding under our senior secured credit facility or meet our payment obligations with respect to the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes, the lenders and holders of such debt under our senior secured credit facility could proceed against the collateral granted to secure the senior secured credit facility and the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes. We have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral to secure such indebtedness. If the lenders under our senior secured

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credit facility or holders of the First Lien Notes and/or the First and a Half Lien Notes accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we may not have sufficient assets to repay the senior secured credit facility and our other indebtedness or borrow sufficient funds to refinance such indebtedness. In the future, we may need to seek new financing, or explore the possibility of amending the terms of our senior secured credit facility, and we may not be able to do so on commercially reasonable terms, or terms that are acceptable to us, if at all.

If an event of default is continuing under our senior secured credit facility, the indentures governing the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes, the First and a Half Lien Notes or our other material indebtedness, such event could cause a termination of our ability to obtain future advances under, and amortization of, our Apple Ridge Funding LLC securitization program.

Variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.

At June 30, 2012, \$2,036 million of our borrowings primarily under our senior secured credit facility and other bank indebtedness was at variable rates of interest thereby exposing us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even if the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income would decrease. Although we have entered into interest rate swaps, involving the exchange of floating for fixed rate interest payments, to reduce interest rate volatility for a portion of our variable rate borrowings, such interest rate swaps do not eliminate interest rate volatility for all of our variable rate indebtedness at June 30, 2012.

Restrictive covenants under our indentures and the senior secured credit facility may limit the manner in which we operate.

Our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing the Extended Maturity Notes, the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes contain, and any future indebtedness we incur may contain, various covenants and conditions that limit our ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt;

incur debt that is junior to senior indebtedness and, with respect to the Senior Subordinated Notes, senior to such Senior Subordinated Notes;

pay dividends or make distributions to Realogy's stockholders;

repurchase or redeem capital stock or subordinated indebtedness;

make loans, investments or acquisitions;

incur restrictions on the ability of certain of Realogy's subsidiaries to pay dividends or to make other payments to us;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

create liens;

merge or consolidate with other companies or transfer all or substantially all of Realogy's and its material subsidiaries' assets;

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transfer or sell assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries; and

prepay, redeem or repurchase the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes, the First and a Half Lien Notes and debt that is junior in right of payment to loans under the senior secured credit facility, the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes.

As a result of these covenants, we are limited in the manner in which we conduct our business and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs.

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Risks Related to Our Business

The residential real estate market is cyclical and we are negatively impacted by downturns in this market and general economic conditions.

The residential real estate market tends to be cyclical and typically is affected by changes in general economic conditions which are beyond our control. The U.S. residential real estate market has most recently shown signs of recovery after having been in a significant and prolonged downturn, which began in the second half of 2005. However, we cannot predict whether the recovery will continue or if and when the market and related economic forces will return the U.S. residential real estate industry to a period of sustained growth. We had net losses of \$216 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and \$439 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to our high interest expense obligations combined with the downturn in the residential real estate market. If the residential real estate market or the economy as a whole does not improve, we may experience further adverse effects on our business, financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to access capital and grow our business.

Any of the following could halt or limit a recovery in the housing market and have a material adverse effect on our business by causing a lack of sustained growth or a decline in the number of homesales and/or prices which, in turn, could adversely affect our revenues and profitability:

continued high unemployment;

a period of slow economic growth or recessionary conditions;

weak credit markets;

a low level of consumer confidence in the economy and/or the residential real estate market;

instability of financial institutions;

legislative, tax or regulatory changes that would adversely impact the residential real estate market, including but not limited to potential reform relating to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and other government sponsored entities (GSEs) that provide liquidity to the U.S. housing and mortgage markets;

increasing mortgage rates and down payment requirements and/or constraints on the availability of mortgage financing, including but not limited to the potential impact of various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act or other legislation and regulations that may be promulgated thereunder relating to mortgage financing, including restrictions imposed on mortgage originators as well as retention levels required to be maintained by sponsors to securitize certain mortgages;

excessive or insufficient regional home inventory levels;

renewed high levels of foreclosure activity including but not limited to the release of homes already held for sale by financial institutions;

adverse changes in local or regional economic conditions;

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the inability or unwillingness of homeowners to enter into homesale transactions due to negative equity in their existing homes;

a decrease in the affordability of homes;

our geographic and high-end market concentration relating in particular to our company-owned brokerage operations;

local, state and federal government laws or regulations that burden residential real estate transactions or ownership, including but not limited to changes in the tax laws, such as potential limits on, or elimination of, the deductibility of certain mortgage interest expense, the application of the alternative minimum tax, real property taxes and employee relocation expense;

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shifts in populations away from the markets that we or our franchisees serve;

decreasing home ownership rates, declining demand for real estate and changing social attitudes toward home ownership;

commission pressure from brokers who discount their commissions; and/or

acts of God, such as hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters that disrupt local or regional real estate markets.

Seasonal fluctuations in the residential real estate brokerage and relocation businesses could adversely affect our business.

The residential real estate brokerage business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, operating results and revenues for all of our businesses have been strongest in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. A significant portion of the expenses we incur in our real estate brokerage operations are related to marketing activities and commissions and are, therefore, variable. However, many of our other expenses, such as interest payments, facilities costs and certain personnel-related costs, are fixed and cannot be reduced during a seasonal slowdown. For example, interest payments of approximately \$215 million are due on our Unsecured Notes and Second Lien Loans in October and April of each year. Accordingly, one of our significant interest payments falls in, or immediately following, the period of our lowest cash flow generation. Because of this asymmetry and the size of our cash interest obligations, if the housing market does not experience a sustained recovery, we may be required to seek additional sources of working capital for our future liquidity needs. There can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms or at all.

A prolonged decline or lack of sustained growth in the number of homesales and/or prices would adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Based upon data published by NAR, from 2005 to 2011, annual U.S. existing homesale units declined by 40% and the median homesale price declined by 24%. Our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007, on a pro forma combined basis, decreased approximately 31%. A further decline or lack of sustained growth in existing homesales, a continued decline in home prices or a decline in commission rates charged by brokers would further adversely affect our results of operations by reducing the royalties we receive from our franchisees and company owned brokerages, reducing the commissions our company owned brokerage operations earn, reducing the demand for our title and settlement services and reducing the referral fees earned by our relocation services business. For example, for 2011, a 100 basis point (or 1%) decline in either our homesale sides or the average selling price of closed homesale transactions, with all else being equal, would have decreased EBITDA by \$11 million for our Real Estate Franchise Services and our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segments on a combined basis.

Our company owned brokerage operations are subject to geographic and high-end real estate market risks, which could continue to adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Our subsidiary, NRT, owns real estate brokerage offices located in and around large metropolitan areas in the U.S. Local and regional economic conditions in these locations could differ materially from prevailing conditions in other parts of the country. NRT has more offices and realizes more of its revenues in California, Florida and the New York metropolitan area than any other regions in the country. For the year ended December 31, 2011, NRT realized approximately 64% of its revenues from California (28%), the New York metropolitan area (25%) and Florida (11%). For the six months ended June 30, 2012, NRT realized approximately 64% of its revenues from California (29%), the New York metropolitan area (24%) and Florida (11%). A further downturn in residential real estate demand or economic conditions in these regions could result in a further decline in NRT's total gross commission income and profitability and have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, given the significant geographic overlap of our title and settlement services business with our company owned brokerage offices, such regional declines affecting our company owned brokerage operations

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could have an adverse effect on our title and settlement services business as well. A further downturn in residential real estate demand or economic conditions in these states could continue to result in a decline in our overall revenues and have a material adverse effect on us.

NRT has a significant concentration of transactions at the higher end of the U.S. real estate market. A shift in NRT's mix of property transactions from the high range to lower and middle range homes would adversely affect the average price of NRT's closed homesales.

Loss or attrition among our senior management or other key employees could adversely affect our financial performance.

Our success is largely dependent on the efforts and abilities of our senior management and other key employees. Our ability to retain our employees is generally subject to numerous factors, including the compensation and benefits we pay, the mix between the fixed and variable compensation we pay our employees and prevailing compensation rates. Given the lengthy and prolonged downturn in the real estate market and the cost-cutting measures we implemented during the downturn, certain of our employees have received, and may in the near term continue to receive, less incentive compensation. As such, we may suffer significant attrition among our current key employees. If we were to lose key employees and not promptly fill their positions with comparably qualified individuals, our business may be materially adversely affected.

Tightened mortgage underwriting standards could continue to reduce homebuyers' ability to access the credit market on reasonable terms.

During the past several years, many lenders have significantly tightened their underwriting standards, and many subprime and other alternative mortgage products are no longer being made available in the marketplace. If these trends continue and mortgage loans continue to be difficult to obtain, including in the jumbo mortgage markets important to our higher value and luxury brands, the ability and willingness of prospective buyers to finance home purchases or to sell their existing homes will be adversely affected, which will adversely affect our operating results.

Adverse developments in general business, economic and political conditions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and our results of operations.

Our business and operations and those of our franchisees are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the U.S. and worldwide. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, fluctuations in debt and equity capital markets, levels of unemployment, consumer confidence and the general condition of the U.S. and the world economy.

The residential real estate market also depends upon the strength of financial institutions, which are sensitive to changes in the general macroeconomic environment. Lack of available credit or lack of confidence in the financial sector could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, negative macroeconomic conditions could exacerbate the fragility of financial institutions, heightening our exposure to counterparty risk under certain of our agreements which require counterparties to maintain, among other things, certain credit quality levels.

A host of factors beyond our control could cause fluctuations in these conditions, including the political environment and acts or threats of war or terrorism. Adverse developments in these general business and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and our results of operations.

Potential reform of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae or a reduction in U.S. government support for the housing market could have a material impact on our operations.

In September 2008, the U.S. government placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in conservatorship and has provided funding of billions of dollars to these entities in the form of preferred stock investments to backstop shortfalls in their capital requirements. Congress also has held hearings on the future of Freddie Mac and Fannie

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Mae and other government sponsored entities with a view towards further legislative reform. On February 11, 2011, the Obama Administration issued a report to the U.S. Congress outlining proposals to reform the U.S. housing finance market, including, among other things, reform designed to reduce government support for housing finance and the winding down of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae over a period of years. Numerous pieces of legislation seeking various types of reform for the GSEs have been introduced in Congress. In August 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced modifications to its preferred stock investments in these entities that are aimed at winding these entities down through an orderly process. The modifications include an accelerated reduction of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's investment portfolios, requiring these portfolios to be wound down at the annual rate of 15%, an increase from the 10% annual reduction in the prior agreements. The impact of that change is to reduce the investment portfolio of those entities to \$250 billion four years ahead of the prior schedule. The modifications also include the U.S. government's sweep of all quarterly profits generated by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to pay the quarterly cash dividends on the U.S. government's preferred stock investments, thereby eliminating the prior practice of issuing additional preferred stock to the U.S. government (and thereby increasing its investment) to fund the quarterly cash dividend payments. Legislation, if enacted, or further regulation which curtails Freddie Mac and/or Fannie Mae's activities and/or results in the wind down of these entities could increase mortgage costs and could result in more stringent underwriting guidelines imposed by lenders or cause other disruptions in the mortgage industry, any of which could have a materially adverse affect on the housing market in general and our operations in particular. Given the current uncertainty with respect to the extent, if any, of such reform, it is difficult to predict either the long-term or short-term impact of government action that may be taken.

At present, the U.S. government also is attempting, through various avenues, to increase loan modifications for home owners with negative equity. There can be no assurance that these measures or any other governmental action will support a sustained recovery in the housing market.

The Dodd-Frank Act and other financial reform legislation may, among other things, result in new rules and regulations that may adversely affect the housing industry.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law for the express purpose of regulating the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act establishes an independent federal bureau of consumer financial protection to enforce laws involving consumer financial products and services, including mortgage finance. The bureau is empowered with examination and enforcement authority. The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes new standards and practices for mortgage originators, including determining a prospective borrower's ability to repay their mortgage, removing incentives for higher cost mortgages, prohibiting prepayment penalties for non-qualified mortgages, prohibiting mandatory arbitration clauses, requiring additional disclosures to potential borrowers and restricting the fees that mortgage originators may collect. These standards and practices include limitations, which are scheduled to become effective in 2013, on the amount that a mortgage originator may receive with respect to a qualified mortgage, including fees received by affiliates of the mortgage originator. Based upon the current legislation and the definition of a qualified mortgage, such limitation could adversely affect the fees received by TRG, as provider of title and settlement services, in transactions originated by our joint venture, PHH Home Loans, LLC (PHH Home Loans). While we are continuing to evaluate all aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act, such legislation and regulations promulgated pursuant to such legislation as well as other legislation that may be enacted to reform the U.S. housing finance market could materially and adversely affect the mortgage and housing industries, result in heightened federal regulation and oversight of the mortgage and housing industries, increase down payment requirements, increase mortgage costs, curtail affiliated business transactions and result in increased costs and potential litigation for housing market participants.

Certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the operation and practices of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and other GSEs and require sponsors of securitizations to retain a portion of the economic interest in the credit risk associated with the assets securitized by them. Substantial reduction in, or the elimination of, GSE demand for mortgage loans could have a material adverse effect on the mortgage industry and the housing industry in general and these provisions may reduce the availability of mortgages to certain individuals.

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Monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies may have a material impact on our operations.

Our business is significantly affected by the monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies. We are particularly affected by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the U.S. The Federal Reserve Board's policies affect the real estate market through their effect on interest rates as well as the pricing on our interest-earning assets and the cost of our interest-bearing liabilities.

We are affected by any rising interest rate environment. Changes in the Federal Reserve Board's policies, the interest rate environment and mortgage market are beyond our control, are difficult to predict and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, the possibility of the elimination of the mortgage interest deduction could have an adverse effect on the housing market by reducing incentives for buying or refinancing homes and negatively affecting property values.

Competition in the residential real estate and relocation business is intense and may adversely affect our financial performance.

We generally face intense competition in the residential real estate services business. As a real estate brokerage franchisor, our products are our brand names and the support services we provide to our franchisees. Upon the expiration of a franchise agreement, a franchisee may choose to franchise with one of our competitors or operate as an independent broker. Competitors may offer franchisees whose franchise agreements are expiring similar products and services at rates that are lower than we charge. Our largest national competitors in this industry include Brookfield Residential Property Services, an affiliate of Brookfield Asset Management, Inc. (Brookfield), which in December 2011 acquired Prudential Real Estate and Relocation Services and also operates the brands, Real Living in the U.S. and Royal LePage in Canada; RE/MAX International, Inc.; and Keller Williams Realty, Inc. Some of these companies may have greater financial resources than we do, including greater marketing and technology budgets, and may be less leveraged. Regional and local franchisors provide additional competitive pressure in certain areas. To remain competitive in the sale of franchises and to retain our existing franchisees, we may have to reduce the fees we charge our franchisees to be competitive with those charged by competitors, which may accelerate if market conditions deteriorate. In addition, we face the risk that at the time of contract renewal, our franchisees will decide not to renew their agreements with us, or that unaffiliated brokers will decide to remain independent because they believe they can compete effectively in the market without the need to license a brand of a franchisor and receive services offered by a franchisor.

Our company owned brokerage business, like that of our franchisees, is generally in intense competition. We compete with other national independent real estate organizations, including Home Services of America, franchisees of our brands and of other national real estate franchisors, franchisees of local and regional real estate franchisors, regional independent real estate organizations, discount brokerages, and smaller niche companies competing in local areas. Competition is particularly severe in the densely populated metropolitan areas in which we operate. In addition, the real estate brokerage industry has minimal barriers to entry for new participants, including participants pursuing non-traditional methods of marketing real estate, such as Internet-based brokerage or brokers who discount their commissions. Discount brokers have had varying degrees of success and, while they were negatively impacted by the prolonged downturn in the residential housing market, they may adjust their model and increase their market presence in the future. Listing aggregators and other web-based real estate service providers may also begin to compete for part of the service revenue through referral or other fees. Real estate brokers compete for sales and marketing business primarily on the basis of services offered, reputation, utilization of technology, personal contacts and brokerage commission. As with our real estate franchise business, a decrease in the average brokerage commission rate may adversely affect our revenues. We also compete for the services of qualified licensed independent sales associates. Some of the firms competing for sales associates use a different model of compensating agents, in which agents are compensated for the revenue generated by other agents that they recruit to those firms. This business model may be appealing to certain agents and hinder our ability to attract and retain those agents. The ability of our company owned brokerage offices to retain independent sales associates is generally subject to numerous factors, including the sales commissions they receive and their perception of brand value. Given our substantial debt and negative perceptions in the media

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relating to our financial condition, our company owned brokerage offices may not be successful in attracting or maintaining independent sales associates. In addition, competition for sales associates could reduce the commission amounts retained by our company after giving effect to the split with independent sales associates and possibly increase the amounts that we spend on marketing. Our average homesale commission rate per side in our Company Owned Real Estate Services segment has declined from 2.62% in 2002 to 2.50% for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

In our relocation services business, we compete primarily with global and regional outsourced relocation service providers. The larger outsourced relocation service providers that we compete with include: Brookfield Global Relocation Services, an affiliate of Brookfield (including the recently acquired operations of Prudential Real Estate and Relocation Services), SIRVA, Inc., and Weichert Relocation Resources, Inc. As the relocation business becomes more global in nature with greater emphasis on relocation of employees throughout the world, we will face greater competition from firms that provide services on a global basis.

The title and settlement services business is highly competitive and fragmented. The number and size of competing companies vary in the different areas in which we conduct business. We compete with other title insurers, title agents and vendor management companies. The title and settlement services business competes with a large, fragmented group of smaller underwriters and agencies as well as national competitors.

Several of our businesses are highly regulated and any failure to comply with such regulations or any changes in such regulations could adversely affect our business.

Several of our businesses are highly regulated. The sale of franchises is regulated by various state laws as well as by the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"). The FTC requires that franchisors make extensive disclosure to prospective franchisees but does not require registration. A number of states require registration and/or disclosure in connection with franchise offers and sales. In addition, several states have franchise relationship laws or business opportunity laws that limit the ability of franchisors to terminate franchise agreements or to withhold consent to the renewal or transfer of these agreements.

Our real estate brokerage business must comply with the requirements governing the licensing and conduct of real estate brokerage and brokerage-related businesses in the jurisdictions in which we do business. These laws and regulations contain general standards for and prohibitions on the conduct of real estate brokers and sales associates, including those relating to licensing of brokers and sales associates, fiduciary and agency duties, administration of trust funds, collection of commissions, advertising and consumer disclosures. Under state law, our real estate brokers have certain duties to supervise and are responsible for the conduct of their brokerage business.

Several of the litigation matters we are involved with allege claims based upon breaches of fiduciary duties by our licensed brokers, violations of state laws relating to business practices or consumer disclosures, claims alleging that we improperly terminated franchises, and with respect to compliance with wage and hour regulations. We cannot predict with certainty the cost of defense or the ultimate outcome of these or other litigation matters filed by or against us, including remedies or awards, and adverse results in any such litigation, including treble damages, may harm our business and financial condition.

Our company owned real estate brokerage business, our relocation business, our mortgage origination joint venture, our title and settlement service business and the businesses of our franchisees (excluding commercial brokerage transactions) must comply with the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA"). RESPA and comparable state statutes, among other things, restrict payments which real estate brokers, agents and other settlement service providers may receive for the referral of business to other settlement service providers in connection with the closing of real estate transactions. Such laws may to some extent restrict preferred vendor arrangements involving our franchisees and our company owned brokerage business. RESPA and similar state laws also require timely disclosure of certain relationships or financial interests that a broker has with providers

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of real estate settlement services. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, administration of RESPA has been moved from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the CFPB) and it is possible that the practice of HUD taking very expansive readings of RESPA will continue or accelerate at the CFPB creating increased regulatory risk.

Our title insurance business also is subject to regulation by insurance and other regulatory authorities in each state in which we provide title insurance. State regulations may impede or impose burdensome conditions on our ability to take actions that we may want to take to enhance our operating results.

There is a risk that we could be adversely affected by current laws, regulations or interpretations or that more restrictive laws, regulations or interpretations will be adopted in the future that could make compliance more difficult or expensive. There is also a risk that a change in current laws could adversely affect our business. For example, the Bush tax cuts, which have reduced ordinary income and capital gains rates on federal taxes, have been extended until the end of 2012, after which these tax cuts are due to expire. There can be no assurance that these tax cuts will be extended or if extended, the extension may apply only to a portion of the tax cuts and/or the extension could be limited in duration. Other potential federal tax legislation includes the elimination or narrowing of mortgage tax deductions. Higher federal income tax rates or further limits on mortgage tax deductions could negatively impact the purchase and sale of residential homes. In addition, any adverse changes in regulatory interpretations, rules and laws that would place additional limitations or restrictions on affiliated transactions could have the effect of limiting or restricting collaboration among our business units. We cannot assure you that future legislative or regulatory changes will not adversely affect our business operations.

Regulatory authorities also have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew and revoke licenses and approvals and to implement regulations. Accordingly, such regulatory authorities could prevent or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or otherwise penalize us if our financial condition or our practices were found not to comply with the then current regulatory or licensing requirements or any interpretation of such requirements by the regulatory authority. Our failure to comply with any of these requirements or interpretations could limit our ability to renew current franchisees or sign new franchisees or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We are also, to a lesser extent, subject to various other rules and regulations such as:

the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act which governs the disclosure and safeguarding of consumer financial information;

various state and federal privacy laws protecting consumer data;

the USA PATRIOT Act;

restrictions on transactions with persons on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons list promulgated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury;

federal and state Do Not Call, Do Not Fax, and Do Not E-Mail laws;

controlled business statutes, which impose limitations on affiliations between providers of title and settlement services, on the one hand, and real estate brokers, mortgage lenders and other real estate providers, on the other hand, or similar laws or regulations that would limit or restrict transactions among affiliates in a manner that would limit or restrict collaboration among our businesses;

the Affiliated Marketing Rule, which prohibits or restricts the sharing of certain consumer credit information among affiliated companies without notice and/or consent of the consumer;

the Fair Housing Act;

laws and regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and U.K. Bribery Act, that impose sanctions on improper payments;

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laws and regulations in jurisdictions outside the United States in which we do business;

state and federal employment laws and regulations, including any changes that would require classification of independent contractors to employee status, and wage and hour regulations;

increases in state, local or federal taxes that could diminish profitability or liquidity; and

consumer fraud statutes that are broadly written.

Our failure to comply with any of the foregoing laws and regulations may subject us to fines, penalties, injunctions and/ or potential criminal violations. Any changes to these laws or regulations or any new laws or regulations may make it more difficult for us to operate our business and may have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Changes in accounting standards, subjective assumptions and estimates used by management related to complex accounting matters could have an adverse effect on results of operations.

Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and related accounting pronouncements, implementation guidance and interpretations with regard to a wide range of matters, such as stock-based compensation, asset impairments, valuation reserves, income taxes and fair value accounting, are highly complex and involve many subjective assumptions, estimates and judgments made by management. Changes in these rules or their interpretations or changes in underlying assumptions, estimates or judgments made by management could significantly change our reported results.

We may not have the ability to complete future acquisitions.

We have pursued an active acquisition strategy as a means of strengthening our businesses and have sought to integrate acquisitions into our operations to achieve economies of scale. Our company owned brokerage business has completed over 350 acquisitions since its formation in 1997 and, in 2004, we acquired the Sotheby's International Realty residential brokerage business and entered into an exclusive license agreement for the rights to the Sotheby's International Realty trademarks which are used in the Sotheby's International Realty franchise system. In January 2006, we acquired our title insurance underwriter and certain title agencies. In addition, in 2010, we expanded the Cartus global footprint through the acquisition of Primacy. As a result of these and other acquisitions, we have derived a substantial portion of our growth in revenues and net income from acquired businesses. The success of our future acquisition strategy will continue to depend upon our ability to fund such acquisitions given our total outstanding indebtedness, find suitable acquisition candidates on favorable terms and to finance and complete these transactions.

We may not realize anticipated benefits from future acquisitions.

Integrating acquired companies involves complex operational and personnel-related challenges. Future acquisitions may present similar challenges and difficulties, including:

the possible defection of a significant number of employees and independent sales associates;

increased amortization of intangibles;

the disruption of our respective ongoing businesses;

possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies;

the failure to maintain important business relationships and contracts;

unanticipated costs of terminating or relocating facilities and operations;

unanticipated expenses related to integration; and

potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired businesses.

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A prolonged diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the integration of any business that we have acquired or may acquire in the future could prevent us from realizing the anticipated cost savings and revenue growth from our acquisitions.

We may be unable to maintain anticipated cost savings and other benefits from our restructuring activities.

We have achieved cost savings from various restructuring initiatives targeted at reducing costs and enhancing organizational effectiveness while consolidating existing processes and facilities and will continue to identify additional cost savings. We may not be able to achieve or maintain the anticipated cost savings and other benefits from these restructuring initiatives that are described elsewhere in this prospectus. If our cost savings or the benefits are less than our estimates or take longer to implement than we project, the savings or other benefits we projected may not be fully realized.

Our financial results are affected by the operating results of franchisees.

Our real estate franchise services segment receives revenue in the form of royalties, which are based on a percentage of gross commission income earned by our franchisees. Accordingly, the financial results of our real estate franchise services segment are dependent upon the operational and financial success of our franchisees. If industry trends or economic conditions are not sustained or do not continue to improve, our franchisees' financial results may worsen and our royalty revenues may decline. Gross closed commission income of our new franchisees may never materialize and accordingly we may not receive any material royalty revenues from new franchisees. In addition, we may have to increase our bad debt and note reserves. We may also have to terminate franchisees more frequently due to non-reporting and non-payment. Further, if franchisees fail to renew their franchise agreements, or if we decide to restructure franchise agreements in order to induce franchisees to renew these agreements, then our royalty revenues may decrease, and profitability from new franchisees may be lower than in the past due to reduced royalty rates, non-standard incentives and higher expenses from licensing fees.

The success of our franchisees is largely dependent on the efforts and abilities of the independent sales associates, which is subject to numerous factors, including the sales commissions they receive and their perception of brand value. Given our substantial debt and negative perceptions in the media relating to our financial condition, our independent franchisees may not be successful in attracting or maintaining independent sales associates. If our franchisees fail to attract and retain independent sales associates, our business may be materially adversely affected.

Our franchisees and independent sales associates could take actions that could harm our business.

Our franchisees are independent business operators and the sales associates that work with our company owned brokerage operations are independent contractors, and, as such, neither are our employees, and we do not exercise control over their day-to-day operations. Our franchisees may not successfully operate a real estate brokerage business in a manner consistent with industry standards, or may not hire and train qualified independent sales associates or employees. If our franchisees and independent sales associates were to provide diminished quality of service to customers, our image and reputation may suffer materially and adversely affect our results of operations. Improper actions by our franchisees may also lead to direct claims against us based on theories of vicarious liability and negligence.

Additionally, franchisees and independent sales associates may engage or be accused of engaging in unlawful or tortious acts such as, for example, violating the anti-discrimination requirements of the Fair Housing Act. Such acts or the accusation of such acts could harm our and our brands' image, reputation and goodwill.

Franchisees, as independent business operators, may from time to time disagree with us and our strategies regarding the business or our interpretation of our respective rights and obligations under the franchise agreement. This may lead to disputes with our franchisees and we expect such disputes to occur from time to

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time in the future as we continue to offer franchises. To the extent we have such disputes, the attention of our management and our franchisees will be diverted, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Clients of our relocation business may terminate their contracts and clients of our lender channel business may terminate their relationships with us at any time.

Substantially all of our contracts with our relocation clients are terminable at any time at the option of the client. If a client terminates its contract, we will only be compensated for all services performed up to the time of termination and reimbursed for all expenses incurred up to the time of termination. In addition, TRG's lender channel business is highly dependent on our relationships with institutional clients who have not historically entered into contracts with us. If a significant number of our relocation clients terminate their contracts with us or if our relationships with the institutional clients in TRG's lender channel business deteriorate, our results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

Our marketing arrangement with PHH Home Loans may limit our ability to work with other key lenders to grow our business.

Under our Strategic Relationship Agreement relating to PHH Home Loans, we are required to recommend PHH Home Loans as originator of mortgage loans to the independent sales associates, customers and employees of our company owned and operated brokerage offices. This provision may limit our ability to enter into beneficial business relationships with other lenders and mortgage brokers.

We do not control the joint venture PHH Home Loans and PHH as the managing partner of that venture may make decisions that are contrary to our best interests.

Under our Operating Agreement with PHH relating to PHH Home Loans, we own a 49.9% equity interest but do not have control of the operations of the joint venture. Rather, our joint venture partner, PHH, is the managing partner of the venture and may make decisions with respect to the operation of the venture, which may be contrary to our best interests and may adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, our joint venture may be materially adversely impacted by changes affecting the mortgage industry, including but not limited to regulatory changes, increases in mortgage interest rates and decreases in operating margins.

In the event of a termination of our joint venture PHH Home Loans, our earnings derived from the business that had been conducted by the joint venture and the related marketing fees that our franchise segment earns from PHH could be materially adversely affected.

Either party has the right to terminate the joint venture upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a material breach by the other party of any representation, warranty, covenant or other agreement contained in the Operating Agreement, Strategic Relationship Agreement or certain other related agreements that is not cured following any applicable notice or cure period, or the insolvency of the other party. In addition, we may terminate the joint venture at our election at any time after January 31, 2015 by providing two years' prior notice to PHH, and PHH may terminate the venture at its election effective January 31, 2030 by notice delivered no earlier than three years, but not later than two years, before such date. Upon any termination of the joint venture by us, we may require that PHH purchases our interest or sells its interest to a buyer designated by us. Upon any termination of the joint venture by PHH, PHH will be entitled to purchase our interest. In each case, the purchase price would be the fair market value of the interest sold.

If the joint venture is terminated, we may not be able to replace PHH with a new joint venture partner on terms comparable to us as those contained in the existing agreements governing the joint venture and, even if successful in finding a replacement partner, may incur expenses or loss of mortgage related earnings during any such transition. We may also decide not to continue to engage in the loan origination business conducted by the

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joint venture. In the event of a termination of the joint venture, our earnings derived from the business that had been conducted by the joint venture and the related marketing fees that we earned from PHH could be materially adversely affected.

We may experience significant claims relating to our operations and losses resulting from fraud, defalcation or misconduct.

We issue title insurance policies which provide coverage for real property to mortgage lenders and buyers of real property. When acting as a title agent issuing a policy on behalf of an underwriter, our insurance risk is typically limited to the first \$5,000 of claims on any one policy, though our insurance risk is not limited if we are negligent. The title underwriter which we acquired in January 2006 typically underwrites title insurance policies of up to \$1.5 million. For policies in excess of \$1.5 million, we typically obtain a reinsurance policy from a national underwriter to reinsure the excess amount. To date, our title underwriter has experienced claims losses that are significantly below the industry average; however, our claims experience could increase in the future, which could negatively impact the profitability of that business. We may also be subject to legal claims or additional claims losses arising from the handling of escrow transactions and closings by our owned titled agencies or our underwriter's independent title agents. Our subsidiary, NRT, carries errors and omissions insurance for errors made during the real estate settlement process of \$15 million in the aggregate, subject to a deductible of \$1 million per occurrence. In addition, we carry an additional errors and omissions insurance policy for Realogy and its subsidiaries for errors made for real estate related services up to \$35 million in the aggregate, subject to a deductible of \$2.5 million per occurrence. This policy also provides excess coverage to NRT creating an aggregate limit of \$50 million, subject to the NRT deductible of \$1 million per occurrence. The occurrence of a significant claim in excess of our insurance coverage in any given period could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations during the period. In addition, insurance carriers may dispute coverage for various reasons and there can be no assurance that all claims will be covered by insurance.

Fraud, defalcation and misconduct by employees are also risks inherent in our business. We carry insurance covering the loss or theft of funds by employees of up to \$30 million annually in the aggregate, subject to a deductible of \$1 million per occurrence. We may also from time to time be subject to liability claims based upon the fraud or misconduct of our franchisees. To the extent that any loss or theft of funds substantially exceeds our insurance coverage, our business could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, we rely on the collection and use of personally identifiable information from customers to conduct our business. We disclose our information collection and dissemination practices in a published privacy statement on our websites, which we may modify from time to time. We may be subject to legal claims, government action and damage to our reputation if we act or are perceived to be acting inconsistently with the terms of our privacy statement, customer expectations or the law. In the event we or the vendors with which we contract to provide services on behalf of our customers were to suffer a breach of personally identifiable information, our customers, such as our Cartus corporate or affinity clients, could terminate their business with us. Further, we may be subject to claims to the extent individual employees or independent contractors breach or fail to adhere to company policies and practices and such actions jeopardize any personally identifiable information. In addition, concern among potential home buyers or sellers about our privacy practices could keep them from using our services or require us to incur significant expense to alter our business practices or educate them about how we use personally identifiable information.

We could be subject to significant losses if banks do not honor our escrow and trust deposits.

Our company owned brokerage business and our title and settlement services business act as escrow agents for numerous customers. As an escrow agent, we receive money from customers to hold until certain conditions are satisfied. Upon the satisfaction of those conditions, we release the money to the appropriate party. We deposit this money with various banks and while these deposits are not assets of the Company (and therefore excluded from our consolidated balance sheet), we remain contingently liable for the disposition of these deposits. The

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banks may hold a significant amount of these deposits in excess of the federal deposit insurance limit. If any of our depository banks were to become unable to honor any portion of our deposits, customers could seek to hold us responsible for such amounts and, if the customers prevailed in their claims, we could be subject to significant losses. These escrow and trust deposits totaled \$481 million at June 30, 2012.

Title insurance regulations limit the ability of our insurance underwriter to pay cash dividends to us.

Our title insurance underwriter is subject to regulations that limit its ability to pay dividends or make loans or advances to us, principally to protect policy holders. Generally, these regulations limit the total amount of dividends and distributions to a certain percentage of the insurance subsidiary's surplus, or 100% of statutory operating income for the previous calendar year. These restrictions could limit our ability to receive dividends from our insurance underwriter, make acquisitions or otherwise grow our business.

We may be unable to continue to securitize certain of our relocation assets, which may adversely impact our liquidity or limit the scope of our relocation business.

At June 30, 2012, \$267 million of securitization obligations were outstanding through special purpose entities monetizing certain assets of our relocation services business under two lending facilities. We have provided a performance guaranty which guarantees the obligations of our Cartus subsidiary and its subsidiaries, as originator and servicer under the Apple Ridge securitization program. The securitization markets have experienced significant disruptions which may have the effect of increasing our cost of funding or reducing our access to these markets in the future. If we are unable to continue to securitize these assets, we may be required to find additional sources of funding which may be on less favorable terms or may not be available at all. In such an event, without alternative sources of liquidity, our relocation segment's operations could be significantly curtailed.

The occurrence of any trigger events under our Apple Ridge securitization facility could cause us to lose funding under that facility and therefore restrict our ability to fund the operation of our U.S. relocation business.

The Apple Ridge securitization facility, which we use to advance funds on behalf of certain clients of our relocation business in order to facilitate the relocation of their employees, contains terms which if triggered may result in a termination or limitation of new or existing funding under the facility and/or may result in a requirement that all collections on the assets be used to pay down the amounts outstanding under such facility. The triggering events include but are not limited to: those tied to the age and quality of the underlying assets; a change of control; a breach of our senior secured leverage ratio covenant under our senior secured credit facility if uncured; and the acceleration of indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility, unsecured or secured notes or other material indebtedness. The occurrence of a trigger event under the Apple Ridge securitization facility could restrict our ability to access new or existing funding under this facility or result in termination of the facility, either of which would adversely affect the operation of our relocation business.

We are highly dependent on the availability of the asset-backed securities market to finance the operations of our relocation business, and disruptions in this market or any adverse change or delay in our ability to access the market could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Our Apple Ridge securitization facility, as amended in December 2011, matures in December 2013. We could encounter difficulties in renewing this facility and if this source of funding is not available to us for any reason, we could be required to borrow under the revolving credit facility or incur other indebtedness to finance our working capital needs, and there can be no assurance in this regard, or we could require our clients to fund the home purchases themselves, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our business and financial objectives.

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Our international operations are subject to risks not generally experienced by our U.S. operations.

Our relocation services business operates worldwide, and to a lesser extent, our real estate franchise services segment has international franchisees and master franchisees. For each of the year ended December 31, 2011 and the six months ended June 30, 2012, revenues from these operations represented approximately 3% of our total revenues. Our international operations are subject to risks not generally experienced by our U.S. operations. The risks involved in our international operations and relationships that could result in losses against which we are not insured and therefore affect our profitability include:

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

exposure to local economic conditions and local laws and regulations, including those relating to our employees;

economic and/or credit conditions abroad;

potential adverse changes in the political stability of foreign countries or in their diplomatic relations with the U.S.;

restrictions on the withdrawal of foreign investment and earnings;

government policies against businesses owned by foreigners;

investment restrictions or requirements;

diminished ability to legally enforce our contractual rights in foreign countries;

difficulties in registering, protecting or preserving trade names and trademarks in foreign countries;

restrictions on the ability to obtain or retain licenses required for operation;

foreign exchange restrictions;

withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries;

changes in foreign taxation structures; and

compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act or similar laws of other countries.

We are subject to certain risks related to litigation filed by or against us, and adverse results may harm our business and financial condition.

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We cannot predict with certainty the cost of defense, the cost of prosecution, insurance coverage or the ultimate outcome of litigation and other proceedings filed by or against us, including remedies or damage awards, and adverse results in such litigation and other proceedings may harm our business and financial condition. Such litigation and other proceedings may include, but are not limited to, actions relating to intellectual property, commercial arrangements, franchising arrangements, negligence and fiduciary duty claims arising from franchising arrangements or company owned brokerage operations, actions against our title company alleging it knew or should have known others were committing mortgage fraud, standard brokerage disputes like the failure to disclose hidden defects in the property such as mold, vicarious liability based upon conduct of individuals or entities outside of our control, including franchisees and independent sales associates, antitrust claims, general fraud claims and employment law claims, including claims challenging the classification of our sales associates as independent contractors, and claims alleging violations of RESPA or state consumer fraud statutes. In the case of intellectual property litigation and proceedings, adverse outcomes could include the cancellation, invalidation or other loss of material intellectual property rights used in our business and injunctions prohibiting our use of business processes or technology that is subject to third party patents or other third party intellectual property rights. In addition, we may be required to enter into licensing agreements (if available on acceptable terms or at all) and pay royalties.

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We are also party to an action pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, arising from the relationship of two of our subsidiaries with a former Coldwell Banker Commercial franchisee, whose 40.5% shareholder allegedly utilized the Coldwell Banker Commercial name in the offer and sale of securities that were improperly sold. On July 19, 2012 we entered into a definitive settlement agreement and on September 17, 2012, the settlement was preliminarily approved by the court, subject to final court approval. There can be no assurance that the court will grant such final approval. See Business Legal Proceedings.

We are reliant upon information technology to operate our business and maintain our competitiveness, and any disruption or reduction in our information technology capabilities could harm our business.

Our business depends upon the use of sophisticated information technologies and systems, including technology and systems utilized for communications, records of transactions, procurement, call center operations and administrative systems. The operation of these technologies and systems is dependent upon third party technologies, systems and services, for which there are no assurances of continued or uninterrupted availability and support by the applicable third party vendors on commercially reasonable terms. We also cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to effectively operate and maintain our information technologies and systems. In addition, our information technologies and systems are expected to require refinements and enhancements on an ongoing basis, and we expect that advanced new technologies and systems will continue to be introduced. We may not be able to obtain such new technologies and systems, or to replace or introduce new technologies and systems as quickly as our competitors or in a cost-effective manner. Also, we may not achieve the benefits anticipated or required from any new technology or system, and we may not be able to devote financial resources to new technologies and systems in the future.

In addition, our information technologies and systems and those of our suppliers are vulnerable to breach, damage or interruption from various causes, including: (1) natural disasters, war and acts of terrorism, (2) power losses, computer systems failure, Internet and telecommunications or data network failures, operator error, losses and corruption of data, and similar events and (3) computer viruses, penetration by individuals seeking to disrupt operations or misappropriate information and other physical or electronic breaches of security. We maintain certain disaster recovery capabilities for critical functions in most of our businesses, including certain disaster recovery services from International Business Machines Corporation. We also have certain protections designed to protect against breaches. However, these capabilities may not successfully prevent a disruption to or material adverse effect on our businesses or operations in the event of a disaster, theft of data or other business interruption. Any extended interruption in our technologies or systems or significant breach could significantly curtail our ability to conduct our business and generate revenue. Additionally, our business interruption insurance may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur.

We do not own two of our brands and must manage cooperative relationships with both owners.

The Sotheby's International Realty® and Better Homes and Gardens® Real Estate brands are owned by the companies that founded these brands. We are the exclusive party licensed to run brokerage services in residential real estate under those brands, whether through our franchisees or our company owned operations. Our future operations and performance with respect to these brands requires the continued cooperation from the owners of those brands and successful protection of those brands. In particular, Sotheby's has the right to approve the master franchisors of, and the material terms of our master franchise agreements governing our relationships with, our Sotheby's franchisees located outside the U.S., which approval cannot be unreasonably withheld or delayed. If Sotheby's unreasonably withholds or delays its approval for new international master franchisors, our relationship with them could be disrupted. Any significant disruption of the relationships with the owners of these brands could impede our franchising of those brands and have a material adverse effect on our operations and performance.

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The weakening or unavailability of our intellectual property rights could adversely impact our business.

Our trademarks, trade names, domain names, trade dress and other intellectual property rights are fundamental to our brands and our franchising business. The steps we take to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate and, in particular, we may not own all necessary registrations for our intellectual property. Applications we have filed to register our intellectual property may not be approved by the appropriate regulatory authorities. Our intellectual property rights may not be successfully asserted in the future or may be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. We may be unable to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property rights without our authorization or independently developing technology that is similar to ours. Also third parties may own rights in similar trademarks. Any unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties could reduce any competitive advantage we have developed or otherwise harm our business and brands. If we had to litigate to protect these rights, any proceedings could be costly, and we may not prevail. Our intellectual property rights, including our trademarks, may fail to provide us with significant competitive advantages in the U.S. and in foreign jurisdictions that do not have or do not enforce strong intellectual property rights.

We cannot be certain that our intellectual property does not and will not infringe issued intellectual property rights of others. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of our business, including claims of alleged infringement of the patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights of third parties. Any such claims, whether or not meritorious, could result in costly litigation. Depending on the success of these proceedings, we may be required to enter into licensing or consent agreements (if available on acceptable terms or at all), or to pay damages or cease using certain service marks or trademarks.

We franchise our brands to franchisees. While we try to ensure that the quality of our brands is maintained by all of our franchisees, we cannot assure that these franchisees will not take actions that hurt the value of our intellectual property or our reputation.

Our license agreement with Sotheby's for the use of the Sotheby's International Realty brand is terminable by Sotheby's prior to the end of the license term if certain conditions occur, including but not limited to the following: (1) we attempt to assign any of our rights under the license agreement in any manner not permitted under the license agreement, (2) we become bankrupt or insolvent, (3) a court issues a non-appealable, final judgment that we have committed certain breaches of the license agreement and we fail to cure such breaches within 60 days of the issuance of such judgment, or (4) we discontinue the use of all of the trademarks licensed under the license agreement for a period of twelve consecutive months.

Our license agreement with Meredith Corporation (Meredith) for the use of the Better Homes and Garden Real Estate brand is terminable by Meredith prior to the end of the license term if certain conditions occur, including but not limited to the following: (1) we attempt to assign any of our rights under the license agreement in any manner not permitted under the license agreement, (2) we become bankrupt or insolvent, or (3) a trial court issues a final judgment that we are in material breach of the license agreement or any representation or warranty we made was false or materially misleading when made.

We may incur substantial and unexpected liabilities arising out of our pension plan.

We have a defined benefit pension plan for which participation was frozen as of July 1, 1997, however, the plan is subject to minimum funding requirements. Although the Company to date has met its minimum funding requirements, the pension plan represents a liability on our balance sheet and will generate substantial cash requirements for us, which may increase beyond our expectations in future years based on changing market conditions. For example, as of the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, for financial reporting purposes, we estimated that required cash contributions will be between \$8 million and \$9 million each year for the next five years and approximately \$48 million over the succeeding five years. In addition, changes in interest rates, mortality rates, health care costs, early retirement rates, investment returns and the market value of plan assets can affect the funded status of our pension plan and cause volatility in the future funding requirements of the plan.

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Our ability to use our NOLs and other tax attributes may be limited if we undergo an ownership change.

Our ability to utilize our NOLs and other tax attributes could be limited if we undergo an ownership change within the meaning of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). An ownership change is generally defined as a greater than 50 percentage point increase in equity ownership by 5% shareholders in any three-year period. It is possible that an ownership change occurs as a result of the sale of our common stock pursuant to this offering, the conversion of the Convertible Notes, the issuance of shares of common stock pursuant to the letter agreements, prior and future equity issuances, or the cumulative effect of such transactions. Pursuant to rules under Section 382 of the Code and a published Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) notice, a company's net unrealized built-in gain within the meaning of Section 382 of the Code may reduce the limitation on such company's ability to utilize NOLs resulting from an ownership change. Although there can be no assurance in this regard, we believe that, to the extent we undergo an ownership change, the resulting limitation on our ability to utilize our NOLs should be significantly reduced as a result of our net unrealized built-in gain. However, the cash tax benefit from our NOLs is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient taxable income. Accordingly, we may be unable to earn enough taxable income in order to fully utilize our current NOLs.

The Statutory Conversions will eliminate certain of our NOLs for state tax purposes.

Prior to the completion of this offering and other related transactions, we intend to effect the Statutory Conversions in order to permit our Convertible Notes to be converted into shares of our common stock on a tax-free basis, and as a result facilitate such conversions. As a result of the Statutory Conversions, our ability to utilize certain of our NOLs for state tax purposes will be eliminated, the net cash impact of which is expected to be approximately \$19 million (net of benefits from payments of additional taxes in these states, which are deductible for federal income tax purposes).

We are responsible for certain of Cendant's contingent and other corporate liabilities.

Under the Separation and Distribution Agreement dated July 27, 2006 (the Separation and Distribution Agreement) among Realogy, Cendant Corporation (Cendant), which changed its name to Avis Budget Group, Inc. (Avis Budget) in August 2006, Wyndham Worldwide Corporation (Wyndham Worldwide) and Travelport Inc. (Travelport), and other agreements, subject to certain exceptions contained in the Tax Sharing Agreement dated as of July 28, 2006, as amended (the Tax Sharing Agreement), among Realogy, Wyndham Worldwide and Travelport, Realogy and Wyndham Worldwide have each assumed and are generally responsible for 62.5% and 37.5%, respectively, of certain of Cendant's contingent and other corporate liabilities not primarily related to the businesses of Travelport, Realogy, Wyndham Worldwide or Avis Budget Group. The due to former parent balance was \$76 million at June 30, 2012 and represents Realogy's accrual of its share of potential Cendant contingent and other corporate liabilities.

If any party responsible for Cendant contingent and other corporate liabilities were to default in its payment, when due, of any such assumed obligations related to any such contingent and other corporate liability, each non-defaulting party (including Cendant) would be required to pay an equal portion of the amounts in default. Accordingly, Realogy may, under certain circumstances, be obligated to pay amounts in excess of its share of the assumed obligations related to such contingent and other corporate liabilities, including associated costs and expenses.

Although we have resolved various Cendant contingent and other corporate liabilities and have established reserves for most of the remaining unresolved claims of which we have knowledge, adverse outcomes from the unresolved Cendant liabilities for which Realogy has assumed partial liability under the Separation and Distribution Agreement could be material with respect to our earnings or cash flows in any given reporting period.

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Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common Stock and this Offering

There is no existing market for our common stock and we do not know if one will develop, which could impede your ability to sell your shares and depress the market price of our common stock.

Prior to this offering, there has not been a public market for our common stock. We cannot predict the extent to which investor interest in the company will lead to the development of an active trading market on the NYSE or otherwise, or how liquid that market might become. If an active trading market does not develop, you may have difficulty selling any of our common stock that you buy. The initial public offering price for the common stock will be determined by negotiations between us and the representatives of the underwriters and may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the open market following this offering. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest). Consequently, you may not be able to sell our common stock at prices equal to or greater than the price you paid in this offering.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Volatility in the market price of our common stock may prevent you from being able to sell your shares of common stock at or above the price you paid for them. The market price for our common stock could fluctuate significantly for various reasons, many of which are outside our control, including those described above and the following:

our operating and financial performance and prospects, including but not limited to the incurrence of additional indebtedness or other adverse changes relating to our debt;

our quarterly or annual earnings or those of other companies in our industry;

conditions that impact demand for our products and services, including the condition of the U.S. residential housing market;

future announcements concerning our business or our competitors' businesses;

the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;

changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts who track our common stock;

market and industry perception of our success, or lack thereof, in pursuing our growth strategy;

strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;

changes in government and environmental regulation;

housing and mortgage finance markets;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;

arrival and departure of key personnel;

the number of shares to be publicly traded after this offering;

sales of common stock by us, Apollo, Paulson, or members of our management team;

adverse resolution of new or pending litigation against us;

changes in general market, economic and political conditions in the United States and global economies or financial markets, including those resulting from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, acts of war and responses to such events; and

material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting.

As a result of these factors, investors in our common stock may not be able to resell their shares at or above the initial public offering price or may not be able to resell them at all. These broad market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In addition, price volatility may be greater if the public float and trading volume of our common stock is low.

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Apollo controls us and Paulson will also be a significant stockholder, and their interests may conflict with or differ from your interests as a stockholder.

Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, funds affiliated with our equity sponsor, Apollo, will indirectly beneficially own approximately 50.2% of our common stock, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares. If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares, funds affiliated with Apollo will indirectly beneficially own approximately 48.0% of our common stock. Furthermore, Apollo's ownership percentage will be reduced if all or a portion of the holders of our Convertible Notes who are not Significant Holders elect to convert their Convertible Notes. Apollo will also receive shares of our common stock in an amount equal to \$25 million on January 15, 2013, representing a portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee. As a result, subject to Paulson's right to designate one director, Apollo will have the power to elect all of our directors or, in the event they own less than 50% of our common stock, will have the power to strongly influence or effectively control the election of our directors. Therefore, Apollo effectively will have the ability to prevent any transaction that requires the approval of our Board of Directors or our stockholders, including the approval of significant corporate transactions such as restructurings, mergers and the sale of substantially all of our assets and so long as they continue to own a significant amount of our common stock, Apollo will continue to be able to significantly influence or effectively control our decisions. In addition, so long as Apollo holds at least 25% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of common stock, a majority of the directors designated to the Board of Directors by Apollo must approve certain of our significant business decisions. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions and Description of Capital Stock Composition of Board of Directors; Election and Removal of Directors; Number of Directors.

In addition, following the completion of this offering and related transactions, Paulson will indirectly beneficially own approximately 10.2% of our common stock, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares. If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares, Paulson will indirectly beneficially own approximately 9.8% of our common stock. Pursuant to a securityholders agreement we have entered into with Paulson (the Paulson Securityholders Agreement), Paulson also has the right to nominate a member of our Board of Directors or designate a non-voting observer to attend meetings of our Board of Directors, in addition to certain other rights. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions and Description of Capital Stock Composition of Board of Directors; Election and Removal of Directors; Number of Directors.

The interests of Apollo could conflict with or differ from your interests as a holder of our common stock. For example, the concentration of ownership held by Apollo could delay, defer or prevent a change of control of the company or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination that you as a stockholder may otherwise view favorably. In addition, pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, Apollo, and any of our directors who are affiliated with Apollo, will continue to have the right to, and will have no duty to abstain from, exercising such right to, conduct business with any business that is competitive or in the same line of business as us, do business with any of our clients, customers or vendors, or make investments in the kind of property in which we may make investments. Apollo is in the business of making or advising on investments in companies and may hold, and may from time to time in the future acquire interests in or provide advice to businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or are suppliers or customers of ours. Apollo may also pursue acquisitions that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. So long as Apollo continues to own a significant amount of our common stock, even if such amount is less than 50%, Apollo will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

Additionally, the Apollo Securityholders Agreement (as defined below) provides for the right of the Apollo Group (as defined below) to designate a number of directors, no fewer than that number that would constitute a majority of the number of directors if there were no vacancies on the Board of Directors (so long as the Apollo Group hold at least a majority of the voting power of our common stock), to the Board of Directors which will

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decline based upon the percentage of the voting power owned by the Apollo Group at the time of such designation. See Description of Capital Stock Composition of Board of Directors; Election and Removal of Directors; Number of Directors.

Furthermore, a sale of a substantial number of shares of stock in the future by funds affiliated with Apollo or Paulson could cause our stock price to decline.

We may be a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules and, to the extent that we are, will qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

Upon the closing of this offering, funds affiliated with Apollo may continue to control a majority of our voting common stock. As a result, we may qualify as a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance standards. Under the NYSE rules, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, group or another company is a controlled company and may elect not to comply with certain NYSE corporate governance requirements, including:

the requirement that a majority of the Board of Directors consists of independent directors;

the requirement that we have a nominating/corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities;

the requirement that we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and

the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees.

Following this offering, assuming Apollo continues to own a majority of our common stock, we intend to utilize these exemptions. As a result, we will not have a majority of independent directors nor will our nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees consist entirely of independent directors and we will not be required to have an annual performance evaluation of the nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees. See Management. Accordingly, you will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to such corporate governance requirements. If at any time we cease to be a controlled company under NYSE rules (including upon completion of this offering and the related transactions), the Board of Directors will take all action necessary to comply with the NYSE rules, including appointing a majority of independent directors to the Board of Directors and ensuring we have a compensation committee and nominating/corporate governance committee, each composed entirely of independent directors, subject to a permitted phase-in period.

Texas insurance laws and regulations may delay or impede your ability to purchase our common stock.

The insurance laws and regulations of Texas, the jurisdiction in which our title insurance underwriter subsidiary is domiciled, generally provide that no person may acquire control, directly or indirectly, of a Texas domiciled insurer, unless the person has provided required information to, and the acquisition is approved or not disapproved by, the Texas Department of Insurance. Generally, any person acquiring beneficial ownership of 10% or more of our voting securities would be presumed to have acquired indirect control of our title insurance underwriter subsidiary unless the Texas Department of Insurance, upon application, determines otherwise. Apollo and Paulson have previously received approvals for their current holdings from the Texas Department of Insurance. Certain purchasers of our common stock could be subject to similar approvals which could significantly delay or otherwise impede your ability to complete such purchase.

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We have no plans to pay regular dividends on our common stock, so you may not receive funds without selling your common stock.

We have no plans to pay regular dividends on our common stock. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board of Directors deems relevant.

Certain of our debt instruments contain covenants that restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. See Description of Indebtedness and Description of Capital Stock Common Stock. Furthermore, we will be permitted under the terms of our debt instrument to incur additional indebtedness, which may restrict or prevent us from paying dividends on our common stock. Agreements governing any future indebtedness, in addition to those governing our current indebtedness, may not permit us to pay dividends on our common stock.

Future sales or the perception of future sales of a substantial amount of our common stock may depress the price of shares of our common stock.

Future sales or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation will authorize us to issue 400,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 130,153,234 shares will be outstanding following the completion of this offering and related transactions (assuming the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders). Of these shares, (a) 40,000,000 shares of our common stock to be sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act (other than restrictions pursuant to lock-up agreements entered into by participants in the directed share program), (b) 24,685,553 shares will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act (following the expiration of the lock-up period in the lock-up agreements described herein) and (c) 65,467,681 shares will be tradable subject to the volume limitations and applicable holding period requirements of Rule 144, as well as the lock-up agreements described herein. If the holders of the approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes not held by the Significant Holders also convert their Convertible Notes into shares of common stock, it will result in the issuance of an additional 8,641,178 shares of common stock which will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, subject to, with respect to 5,534,765 shares issuable to the Other Holders (including pursuant to the Other Holders letter agreements), the expiration of the lock-up period in the lock-up agreements described herein. We will also issue shares of our common stock in an amount equal to \$25 million to Apollo on January 15, 2013, representing a portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee. See Shares Eligible for Future Sale for a discussion of the shares of our common stock that may be sold into the public market in the future and the lock-up agreements relating to certain of those shares. Pursuant to our securityholders agreements with Apollo and Paulson, each of Apollo and Paulson have certain rights to demand underwritten registered offerings in respect of the approximately 78,677,381 shares of common stock that they will own immediately following this offering and we have granted Apollo and Paulson incidental registration rights in respect of such shares of common stock. In addition, we have agreed with Apollo and Paulson to reinstate our existing resale registration statement relating to the shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the Convertible Notes, as well as the shares of common stock issued to Apollo and Paulson pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements, upon the expiration of the lock-up period provided for in their lock-up agreement with the underwriters. Upon the effectiveness of such registration statement, all shares covered by the registration statement would be freely transferable. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

As soon as practicable following the completion of this offering, we intend to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering 9,486,600 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the Stock Incentive Plan and the 2012 LTIP. Accordingly, shares of our common stock registered

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under such registration statements will be immediately available for sale in the open market upon exercise by the holders, subject to vesting restrictions, Rule 144 limitations applicable to our affiliates and the contractual lock-up provisions described above.

We may issue shares of our common stock or other securities from time to time as consideration for future acquisitions and investments. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of our common stock, or the number or aggregate principal amount, as the case may be, of other securities that we may issue may in turn be substantial. We may also grant registration rights covering those shares of our common stock or other securities in connection with any such acquisitions and investments.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our common stock will have on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock (including shares of our common stock issued in connection with an acquisition), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

Delaware law and our organizational documents may impede or discourage a takeover, which could deprive our investors of the opportunity to receive a premium for their shares.

We are a Delaware corporation, and the anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law impose various impediments to the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, even if a change of control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. In addition, provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and the Apollo Securityholders Agreement that will each be effective upon completion of this offering may make it more difficult for, or prevent a third party from, acquiring control of us without the approval of our Board of Directors. Among other things, these provisions:

classify our Board of Directors so that only some of our directors are elected each year;

do not permit cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow less than a majority of stockholders to elect director candidates;

delegate the sole power to a majority of the Board of Directors to fix the number of directors;

provide the power of our Board of Directors to fill any vacancy on our Board of Directors, whether such vacancy occurs as a result of an increase in the number of directors or otherwise;

authorize the issuance of blank check preferred stock without any need for action by stockholders;

eliminate the ability of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibit stockholders from acting by written consent if less than a majority of the voting power of our outstanding common stock is controlled by Apollo;

establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and

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provide that the approval of a majority of the directors designated to the Board of Directors by Apollo will be required for certain change of control transactions until such time as Apollo no longer controls at least 25% of the voting power of our outstanding common stock.

The foregoing factors, as well as the significant common stock ownership by funds affiliated with Apollo, could impede a merger, takeover or other business combination or discourage a potential investor from making a tender offer for our common stock, which, under certain circumstances, could reduce the market value of our common stock and your ability to realize any potential change-in-control premium. See Description of Capital Stock.

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We may issue shares of preferred stock in the future, which could make it difficult for another company to acquire us or could otherwise adversely affect holders of our common stock, which could depress the price of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation will authorize us to issue one or more series of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors will have the authority to determine the preferences, limitations and relative rights of shares of preferred stock and to fix the number of shares constituting any series and the designation of such series, without any further vote or action by our stockholders. Our preferred stock could be issued with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to the rights of our common stock. The potential issuance of preferred stock may delay or prevent a change in control of us, discouraging bids for our common stock at a premium to the market price, and materially and adversely affect the market price and the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock.

You will suffer immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the common stock you purchase.

Prior investors have paid substantially less per share than the price in this offering. The initial public offering price is substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of the outstanding common stock after giving effect to this offering and related transactions. Accordingly, based on an assumed initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share (the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, and the application of the net proceeds from such sale as described in Use of Proceeds, and following the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders substantially concurrently with the closing of the offering and the issuance of shares of common stock pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements, purchasers of common stock in this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution of approximately \$61.63 per share. Additionally, investors in our common stock will be further diluted in the event that the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares. See Dilution.

We are a holding company and accordingly are dependent upon distributions from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and pay dividends.

We are a holding company and have no business operations of our own. Our only material asset is our indirect interest in all of the outstanding capital stock of Realogy, through which we conduct our business. We have no independent means of generating revenue. As a result, we are dependent on loans, dividends and other payments from Realogy to generate the funds necessary to pay our expenses and to pay any cash dividends. There can be no assurance that Realogy will generate sufficient cash flow to dividend or distribute funds to us or that applicable state law and contractual restrictions, including negative covenants in our senior secured credit facility and indentures, will permit such dividends or distributions. Our senior secured credit facility and indentures currently restrict Realogy from paying dividends or making distributions to us.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our company, or if they issue unfavorable commentary about us or our industry or downgrade our common stock, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that third-party securities analysts publish about our company and our industry. We may be unable or slow to attract research coverage and if one or more analysts cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market. In addition, one or more of these analysts could downgrade our common stock or issue other negative commentary about our company or our industry. As a result of one or more of these factors, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements included in this prospectus or other public statements that we make from time to time are based on various facts and derived utilizing numerous important assumptions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our future financial performance, business strategy, projected plans and objectives, as well as projections of macroeconomic and industry trends, which are inherently unreliable due to the multiple factors that impact economic trends, and any such variations may be material. Statements preceded by, followed by or that otherwise include the words believes, expects, anticipates, intends, projects, estimates, plans, and similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as will, should, would, may and could are generally forward-looking in nature and not historical facts. You should understand that the following important factors could affect our future results and cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements:

risks associated with our substantial indebtedness and interest obligations, including risks associated with our ability to comply with our senior secured leverage ratio covenant under our senior secured credit facility, interest rate risk, risks related to an event of default under our outstanding indebtedness, risks related to our ability to refinance our indebtedness and to incur additional indebtedness, and risks related to having to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to service our debt;

risks related to general business, economic, employment and political conditions and the U.S. residential real estate markets, either regionally or nationally, including but not limited to:

a lack of improvement in the number of homesales, further declines in home prices and/or a deterioration in other economic factors that particularly impact the residential real estate market and the business segments in which we operate;

a lack of improvement in consumer confidence;

the impact of future recessions, slow economic growth, disruptions in the banking system and high levels of unemployment in the U.S. and abroad;

increasing mortgage rates and down payment requirements and/or constraints on the availability of mortgage financing, including but not limited to the potential impact of various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and regulations that may be promulgated thereunder relating to mortgage financing;

legislative, tax or regulatory changes that would adversely impact the residential real estate market, including potential reforms of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac;

negative trends and/or a negative perception of the market trends in value for residential real estate;

renewed high levels of foreclosure activity including but not limited to the release of homes already held for sale by financial institutions;

excessive or insufficient regional home inventory levels;

the inability or unwillingness of homeowners to enter into homesale transactions due to negative equity in their existing homes; and

lower homeownership rates or failure of homeownership rates to return to more typical levels;

our geographic and high-end market concentration, particularly with respect to our company owned brokerage operations;

our inability to securitize certain assets of our relocation business, which would require us to find an alternative source of liquidity that may not be available, or if available, may not be on favorable terms;

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limitations on flexibility in operating our business due to restrictions contained in our debt agreements;

our inability to sustain the improvements we have realized during the past several years in our operating efficiency through cost savings and business optimization efforts;

our inability to enter into franchise agreements with new franchisees or to realize royalty revenue growth from them;

our inability to renew existing franchise agreements or maintain franchisee satisfaction with our brands;

the inability of our existing franchisees to survive the challenges of the downturn in the real estate market or to grow their businesses;

disputes or issues with entities that license us their trade names for use in our business that could impede our franchising of those brands;

actions by our franchisees that could harm our business or reputation, non-performance of our franchisees, controversies with our franchisees or actions against us by third parties with which our franchisees have business relationships;

competition in our existing and future lines of business;

our failure to comply with laws and regulations and any changes in laws and regulations;

seasonal fluctuations in the residential real estate brokerage business which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and liquidity;

the loss of any of our senior management or key managers or employees or other significant labor or employment issues;

adverse effects of natural disasters or environmental catastrophes;

risks related to our international operations;

any remaining resolutions or outcomes with respect to Cendant's contingent liabilities under the Separation and Distribution Agreement and the Tax Sharing Agreement, including any adverse impact on our future cash flows;

the cumulative effect of adverse litigation, governmental proceedings or arbitration awards against us and the adverse effect of new regulatory interpretations, rules and laws; and

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new types of taxes or increases in state, local or federal taxes that could diminish profitability or liquidity.

Other factors not identified above, including those described under the headings Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, may also cause actual results to differ materially from those described in our forward-looking statements. Most of these factors are difficult to anticipate and are generally beyond our control. You should consider these factors in connection with considering any forward-looking statements that may be made by us and our businesses generally. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report events or to report the occurrence of unanticipated events unless we are required to do so by law.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Assuming an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, we estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of shares of our common stock in this offering will be approximately \$946 million (or \$1,089 million if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock from us), after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.

We intend to use the net proceeds that we receive in this offering, along with readily available cash, (i) to prepay all of the outstanding \$650 million principal amount of the Second Lien Loans, (ii) to repurchase or redeem approximately \$64 million principal amount of outstanding 10.50% Senior Notes and \$41 million principal amount of outstanding Senior Toggle Notes, (iii) to redeem approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes that are not held by the Significant Holders following the closing date of this offering at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof, or \$186 million, (iv) to pay the \$15 million cash portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee which will be paid on January 15, 2013, (v) to pay the cash payment of approximately \$105 million pursuant to the Significant Holder letter agreements (a portion of which will be attributable to accrued interest on the Convertible Notes), (vi) to pay the prepayment premiums and fees in connection with the repayment of the foregoing indebtedness and (vii) to pay interest of approximately \$59 million, representing interest payable from April 15, 2012 through the anticipated prepayment date of the indebtedness that will be repaid. The Significant Holders will not receive the interest payment to be paid on the Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012. The amount of the cash payment to be paid to the Significant Holders is equal to the accrued and unpaid interest that the Significant Holders would have otherwise been entitled to receive with respect to the Convertible Notes held by them if they held such Convertible Notes through October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date for the Convertible Notes. We expect that the prepayment of the Second Lien Loans and our issuance of redemption notices to holders of the 10.50% Senior Notes and the Senior Toggle Notes (which will specify that the redemption date will be on the 31st day following the date of such notice) will occur promptly following the closing of this offering. The prepayment, repurchase or redemption of the foregoing indebtedness will be in accordance with the respective agreements governing such indebtedness.

The Significant Holders have agreed to convert all of the Convertible Notes held by them into shares of common stock substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering. As of September 4, 2012, the Significant Holders held in the aggregate approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes, which, once converted, will result in the issuance of an additional 82,131,954 shares of common stock promptly following the closing of this offering, including the shares of common stock issued pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements. See Prospectus Summary Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes. We intend to issue a redemption notice to holders of approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes on the closing date of this offering, which will specify that the redemption date will be on the 31st day following the date of such notice.

To the extent that any Convertible Notes not owned by the Significant Holders are converted into common stock, the portion of the net proceeds of this offering that would have been used to pay the redemption price for such Convertible Notes would instead be applied to the repayment of our other indebtedness. See footnote 8 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information under the heading Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

We expect delivery of the shares of common stock issued in this offering will be made against payment therefor with the underwriters of this offering on or about _____, 2012, which is the second business day following the date hereof; however, we expect delivery of the shares of common stock issued in this offering will be made against payment therefor with purchasers in this offering on or about _____, 2012, which is the fourth business day following the date hereof.

The Second Lien Loans bear interest at a rate of 13.50% per year and mature on October 15, 2017. The 10.50% Senior Notes and the Senior Toggle Notes bear interest at rates of 10.50% and 11.00% per annum,

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respectively, and mature on April 15, 2014. The Convertible Notes bear interest at a rate of 11.00% per annum and mature on April 15, 2018. See [Description of Indebtedness](#) for further information on the terms of our outstanding indebtedness.

Certain affiliates of the underwriters hold a portion of the indebtedness being repaid with a portion of the proceeds of this offering as described above. See [Underwriting \(Conflicts of Interest\)](#) [Other Relationships](#).

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering by \$38.1 million (or \$43.8 million if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of common stock from us) assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.

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The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of June 30, 2012:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis giving effect to the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders into 73,006,178 shares of common stock substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis giving effect to (i) our sale of 40,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and our expected use of the net proceeds of this offering as described in "Use of Proceeds" and (ii) the issuance of 9,125,776 shares of common stock to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements described under "Prospectus Summary Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes."

To the extent that any Convertible Notes not owned by the Significant Holders are converted into common stock, the portion of the net proceeds of this offering that would have been used to pay the redemption price for such Convertible Notes will instead be applied to the repayment of our other indebtedness. See footnote 8 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information under the heading "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information."

You should read this table in conjunction with the information included under the headings "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information," "Selected Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements," "Use of Proceeds," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2012		
	Actual	Pro Forma (In millions)	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Capitalization (excluding securitization obligations)			
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$ 138	\$ 138	\$ 49
Long-term debt (including current portion):			
Senior Secured Credit Facility:			
Extended revolving credit facility ⁽²⁾	109	109	201
Extended term loan facility ⁽³⁾	1,822	1,822	1,822
7.625% First Lien Notes due 2020	593	593	593
7.875% First and a Half Lien Notes due 2019	700	700	700
9.000% First and a Half Lien Notes due 2020	325	325	325
Second Lien Loans ⁽⁴⁾	650	650	
Other bank indebtedness ⁽⁵⁾	105	105	105
10.50% Senior Notes due 2014	64	64	
11.00/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2014	41	41	
12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 ⁽⁶⁾	188	188	188
11.50% Senior Notes due 2017 ⁽⁷⁾	489	489	489
12.00% Senior Notes due 2017 ⁽⁸⁾	129	129	129
13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2018	10	10	10
11.00% Convertible Notes due 2018 ⁽⁹⁾	2,110	207	
Total long-term debt (including current portion)	7,335	5,432	4,562

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Equity:

Common stock; 178,000,000 authorized shares, 8,021,280 shares issued and outstanding (actual); 81,027,458 shares issued and outstanding (pro forma); 400,000,000 authorized shares, 130,153,234 shares issued and outstanding (pro forma as adjusted)

		1	1
Additional paid-in capital ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,035	3,937	5,136
Accumulated deficit ⁽¹¹⁾	(3,719)	(3,725)	(4,069)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Noncontrolling interests	2	2	2
Total equity (deficit)	(1,712)	185	1,040
Total capitalization ⁽¹²⁾	\$ 5,623	\$ 5,617	\$ 5,602

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- (1) Readily available cash as of June 30, 2012 was \$89 million. Readily available cash includes cash and cash equivalents less statutory cash required for our title business. Pro forma as adjusted cash and cash equivalents reflects (i) the payment of interest of approximately \$59 million, representing the interest on indebtedness that will be repaid as described in Use of Proceeds, and (ii) the cash payment of approximately \$105 million pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements as described in Use of Proceeds. The amount of such payment is equal to the interest that the Significant Holders would have otherwise been entitled to receive with respect to the Convertible Notes held by them if they held such Convertible Notes through October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date. The Significant Holders will not receive the interest payment to be paid on the Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012. See footnote 2 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information under the heading Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.
- (2) Interest rates with respect to revolving loans under the senior secured credit facility are based on, at our option, (a) adjusted LIBOR plus 3.25% or (b) JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s prime rate (ABR) plus 2.25% in each case subject to reductions based on the attainment of certain leverage ratios. The available capacity under this facility was reduced by \$89 million of outstanding letters of credit as of June 30, 2012. On September 27, 2012, the Company had \$20 million outstanding on the extended revolving credit facility and \$95 million of outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$248 million of available capacity.
- (3) Interest rates with respect to term loans under the senior secured credit facility are based on, at our option, (a) adjusted LIBOR plus 4.25% or (b) the higher of the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 1.75% and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s prime rate plus 3.25%.
- (4) The Second Lien Loans accrue interest at a rate of 13.50% per annum.
- (5) Consists of revolving credit facilities that are supported by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility, a portion of which are issued under the synthetic letter of credit facility; \$50 million is due in January 2013, \$50 million is due in July 2013, and \$5 million is due in August 2013.
- (6) Consists of \$190 million of 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes, less a discount of \$2 million.
- (7) Consists of \$492 million of 11.50% Senior Notes, less a discount of \$3 million.
- (8) Consists of \$130 million of 12.00% Senior Notes, less a discount of \$1 million.
- (9) The Significant Holders have agreed to convert all of their Convertible Notes into common stock substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering, representing in the aggregate approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes.
- (10) Pro forma additional paid-in capital reflects the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of our Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders.

Pro forma as adjusted additional paid-in capital includes the impact of the following transactions: (i) the net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$946 million; (ii) the fair value of the shares of common stock issued to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements of \$228 million; and (iii) the \$25 million portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee to be paid in shares of our common stock on January 15, 2013.

- (11) Pro forma accumulated deficit reflects a \$6 million loss on the extinguishment of debt, related to the write-off of deferred financing costs due to the conversion of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders.

Pro forma as adjusted accumulated deficit includes the impact of (i) the expense of \$228 million, which represents the fair value of the shares of common stock issued to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements; (ii) \$105 million of expense related to the cash payment to be made pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements as described in Use of Proceeds; (iii) interest expense of \$59 million, which represents the interest payable from April 15, 2012 through the anticipated prepayment date on the indebtedness that will be repaid as described in Use of Proceeds; (iv) \$40 million of expense to be recognized related to the Management Agreement Termination Fee payment to be paid \$15 million in cash and \$25 million in shares of our common stock on January 15, 2013; (v) \$7 million of prepayment fees associated with the prepayment of our indebtedness; and (vi) a \$4 million loss on the extinguishment of debt, related to the write-off of deferred financing costs on other indebtedness; offset by a

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(a) \$21 million gain related to the \$207 million of Convertible Notes redeemed by the Company at 90% of the principal amount thereof, (b) \$44 million reduction of accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 on the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders which will not be paid as a result of the cash payment made pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements, (c) \$26 million reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 which is included in the interest expense of \$59 million reflected above and (d) an \$8 million reduction in the amount accrued related to the Management Agreement (as defined below).

(12) Total capitalization excludes our securitization obligations which are collateralized by relocation related assets and appear in our current liabilities.

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If you invest in our common stock, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share of our common stock and the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share of our common stock upon completion of this offering and related transactions. Dilution results from the fact that the per share offering price of our common stock is substantially in excess of the book value per share attributable to our existing equityholders.

The tables and calculations below set forth our net tangible book value (deficit) as of June 30, 2012:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis giving effect to the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis giving effect to (i) our sale of 40,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering at an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and our expected use of the net proceeds of this offering as described in "Use of Proceeds" and (ii) the issuance of 9,125,776 shares of common stock to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements described under "Prospectus Summary" Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes.

Our net tangible book value (deficit) as of June 30, 2012 was \$(7,529) million, or \$(938.63) per share of common stock. Net tangible book value per share is calculated by subtracting \$3,303 million of goodwill, \$2,813 million of intangible assets, \$367 million of net deferred tax liabilities and \$68 million of deferred financing costs from total equity (deficit) of \$(1,712) million divided by the number of common shares outstanding.

Our pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) as of June 30, 2012 was \$(5,626) million, or \$(69.43) per share of common stock, assuming the conversion of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders and the redemption by us of the remaining outstanding Convertible Notes. Pro forma net tangible book value per share is calculated by subtracting \$3,303 million of goodwill, \$2,813 million of intangible assets, \$367 million of net deferred tax liabilities and \$62 million of deferred financing costs from total equity of \$185 million divided by the number of common shares outstanding.

Our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value (deficit) as of June 30, 2012 would have been \$(4,767) million, or \$(36.63) per share. This amount represents an immediate dilution of \$61.63 per share to new investors. The following table illustrates this dilution per share:

Assumed initial public offering price per share of common stock	\$ 25.00
Net tangible book value (deficit) per share of common stock as of June 30, 2012	\$ (938.63)
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to the conversion of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders	869.20
Pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) per share of common stock attributable to the conversion of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders	(69.43)
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to this offering	32.80
Pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value (deficit) per share of common stock as of June 30, 2012 after this offering	(36.63)
Dilution in pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value (deficit) per share to new investors	\$ 61.63

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If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full, our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book deficit will decrease to \$33.96 per share, representing an increase to existing holders of \$2.67 per share, and there will be an immediate dilution of \$58.96 per share to new investors.

Assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same, after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses in connection with this offering, a \$1.00 increase in the assumed public offering price of \$25.00 per share would decrease the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book deficit attributable to this offering by \$0.30 per share and a \$1.00 decrease in the assumed public offering price would increase the dilution to new investors by \$0.29 per share.

The following table summarizes, as of June 30, 2012, the difference between the number of shares of our common stock purchased from us, the total consideration paid to us, and the average price per share paid by existing stockholders, issued upon conversion of Convertible Notes (including Significant Holders letter agreement shares) and by new investors, at the assumed initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share (the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), before deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses in connection with this offering:

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Per Share
Existing stockholders	8,021,280	6%	\$ 2,000	41%	\$ 249.34
Conversion of Convertible Notes (including Significant Holders letter agreement shares)	82,131,954	63%	1,903	39%	23.17
New investors in this offering	40,000,000	31%	1,000	20%	25.00
Total	130,153,234	100%	\$ 4,903	100%	\$ 37.67

See Prospectus Summary The Offering for a description of those shares not reflected in the foregoing table.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

We do not currently anticipate paying dividends on our common stock following this offering. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, cash flows, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applicable to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board of Directors deems relevant. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common Stock** and this Offering. We have no plans to pay regular dividends on our common stock, so you may not receive funds without selling your common stock. Because we are a holding company and have no direct operations, we will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and any funds we receive from our subsidiaries. The terms of our indebtedness restrict our subsidiaries from paying dividends to us. Under Delaware law, dividends may be payable only out of surplus, which is our net assets minus our liabilities and our capital, or, if we have no surplus, out of our net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. As a result, we may not pay dividends according to our policy or at all, if, among other things, we do not have sufficient cash to pay the intended dividends, if our financial performance does not achieve expected results or the terms of our indebtedness prohibit it. See **Description of Indebtedness** and **Description of Capital Stock**.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We derived the unaudited pro forma financial data set forth below by the application of pro forma adjustments to the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2012 and pro forma consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2012 have been presented:

on a pro forma basis which gives effect to the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes by the Significant Holders into 73,006,178 shares of common stock substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis, which gives effect to (i) our sale of 40,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering at an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and our expected use of the net proceeds of this offering as described in *Use of Proceeds* and (ii) the issuance of 9,125,776 shares of common stock to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements described under *Prospectus Summary Letter Agreements with Holders of Convertible Notes*.

The pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet gives effect to the pro forma adjustments as if they occurred on June 30, 2012 and the pro forma consolidated statement of operations gives effect to the pro forma adjustments as if they occurred on January 1, 2011. In addition, the pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2012 has also been presented on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis giving further effect to the conversion of all of the approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes not held by the Significant Holders. See footnotes 7 through 9 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

The pro forma adjustments set forth below were based on available information and certain assumptions made by our management and may be revised as additional information becomes available. The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only, and does not purport to represent what our balance sheet and results of operations would actually have been if the transactions had occurred on the dates indicated, nor does it purport to project our results of operations or financial condition that we may achieve in the future.

You should read our unaudited pro forma financial information and the accompanying notes in conjunction with all of the historical financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus and the financial and other information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, including information contained in *Risk Factors*, *Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data*, *Use of Proceeds*, *Capitalization* and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

Table of Contents**REALOGY HOLDINGS CORP.****PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

June 30, 2012

(In millions)

	Actual	Convertible Notes Pro Forma Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Pro Forma	Offering Transaction Adjustments ⁽²⁾	Pro Forma As Adjusted
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138	\$	\$ 138	\$ (89)	\$ 49
Trade receivables	147		147		147
Relocation receivables	419		419		419
Relocation properties held for sale	10		10		10
Deferred income taxes	59		59		59
Other current assets	97		97		97
Total current assets	870		870	(89)	781
Property and equipment, net	151		151		151
Goodwill	3,303		3,303		3,303
Trademarks	732		732		732
Franchise agreements, net	1,663		1,663		1,663
Other intangibles, net	418		418		418
Other non-current assets	225	(6)	219	(4)	215
Total assets	\$ 7,362	\$ (6)	\$ 7,356	\$ (93)	\$ 7,263
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 214	\$	\$ 214	\$	\$ 214
Securitization obligations	267		267		267
Due to former parent	76		76		76
Revolving credit facilities and current portion of long-term debt	214		214	92	306
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	583		583	(78)	505
Total current liabilities	1,354		1,354	14	1,368
Long-term debt	7,121	(1,903)	5,218	(962)	4,256
Deferred income taxes	426		426		426
Other non-current liabilities	173		173		173
Total liabilities	9,074	(1,903)	7,171	(948)	6,223
Total equity (deficit)	(1,712)	1,897	185	855	1,040
Total liabilities and equity (deficit)	\$ 7,362	\$ (6)	\$ 7,356	\$ (93)	\$ 7,263

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

Table of Contents**REALOY HOLDINGS CORP.****PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011****(In millions, except per share data)**

	Actual	Convertible Notes Pro Forma Adjustments ⁽³⁾	Pro Forma	Offering Transaction Adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Revenues					
Gross commission income	\$ 2,926	\$	\$ 2,926	\$	\$ 2,926
Service revenue	752		752		752
Franchise fees	256		256		256
Other	159		159		159
Net revenues	4,093		4,093		4,093
Expenses					
Commission and other agent-related costs	1,932		1,932		1,932
Operating	1,270		1,270		1,270
Marketing	185		185		185
General and administrative	254		254	7	261
Former parent legacy costs (benefit), net	(15)		(15)		(15)
Restructuring costs	11		11		11
Merger costs	1		1		1
Depreciation and amortization	186		186		186
Interest expense, net	666	(210)	456	(120)	336
Loss on the early extinguishment of debt	36		36		36
Total expenses	4,526	(210)	4,316	(113)	4,203
Loss before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests					
	(433)	210	(223)	113	(110)
Income tax expense	32		32		32
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(26)		(26)		(26)
Net loss	(439)	210	(229)	113	(116)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)		(2)		(2)
Net loss attributable to Realogy Holdings	\$ (441)	\$ 210	\$ (231)	\$ 113	\$ (118)
Loss per share attributable to Realogy Holdings:					
Basic loss per share:	\$ (55.01)		\$ (2.85)		\$ (0.91)
Diluted loss per share:	(55.01)		(2.85)		(0.91)
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares (Basic and Diluted shares are the same due to the net loss):					
Existing stockholders	8.0		8.0		8.0
			73.0		73.0

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Conversion of Convertible Notes held by the significant holders			
Additional shares pursuant to the significant holders letter agreements			9.1
New investors in this offering			40.0
Basic and Diluted weighted average common and common equivalent shares	8.0	81.0	130.1

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

Table of Contents**REALOGY HOLDINGS CORP.****PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012****(In millions, except per share data)**

	Actual	Convertible Notes Pro Forma Adjustments ⁽⁵⁾	Pro Forma	Offering Transaction Adjustments ⁽⁶⁾	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Revenues					
Gross commission income	\$ 1,589	\$	\$ 1,589	\$	\$ 1,589
Service revenue	380		380		380
Franchise fees	130		130		130
Other	85		85		85
Net revenues	2,184		2,184		2,184
Expenses					
Commission and other agent-related costs	1,064		1,064		1,064
Operating	643		643		643
Marketing	103		103		103
General and administrative	156		156	4	160
Former parent legacy costs (benefit), net	(3)		(3)		(3)
Restructuring costs	5		5		5
Depreciation and amortization	89		89		89
Interest expense, net	346	(105)	241	(60)	181
Loss on the early extinguishment of debt	6		6		6
Other (income)/expense, net	1		1		1
Total expenses	2,410	(105)	2,305	(56)	2,249
Loss before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests					
	(226)	105	(121)	56	(65)
Income tax expense	15		15		15
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(25)		(25)		(25)
Net loss	(216)	105	(111)	56	(55)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)		(1)		(1)
Net loss attributable to Realogy Holdings	\$ (217)	\$ 105	\$ (112)	\$ 56	\$ (56)
Loss per share attributable to Realogy Holdings:					
Basic loss per share:	\$ (27.07)		\$ (1.38)		\$ (0.43)
Diluted loss per share:	(27.07)		(1.38)		(0.43)
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares (Basic and Diluted shares are the same due to the net loss):					
Existing stockholders	8.0		8.0		8.0
			73.0		73.0

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Conversion of Convertible Notes held by the significant holders			
Additional shares pursuant to the significant holders letter agreements			9.1
New investors in this offering			40.0
Basic and Diluted weighted average common and common equivalent shares	8.0	81.0	130.1

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

Table of Contents**REALOGY HOLDINGS CORP.****PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

(ASSUMING CONVERSION OF ALL OF THE CONVERTIBLE NOTES)

June 30, 2012

(In millions)

	Actual	Convertible Notes Pro Forma Adjustments ⁽⁷⁾	Pro Forma	Offering Transaction Adjustments ⁽⁸⁾	Pro Forma As Adjusted
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138	\$	\$ 138	\$ (89)	\$ 49
Trade receivables	147		147		147
Relocation receivables	419		419		419
Relocation properties held for sale	10		10		10
Deferred income taxes	59		59		59
Other current assets	97		97		97
Total current assets	870		870	(89)	781
Property and equipment, net	151		151		151
Goodwill	3,303		3,303		3,303
Trademarks	732		732		732
Franchise agreements, net	1,663		1,663		1,663
Other intangibles, net	418		418		418
Other non-current assets	225	(7)	218	(3)	215
Total assets	\$ 7,362	\$ (7)	\$ 7,355	\$ (92)	\$ 7,263
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 214	\$	\$ 214	\$	\$ 214
Securitization obligations	267		267		267
Due to former parent	76		76		76
Revolving credit facilities and current portion of long-term debt	214		214	(94)	120
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	583		583	(79)	504
Total current liabilities	1,354		1,354	(173)	1,181
Long-term debt	7,121	(2,110)	5,011	(755)	4,256
Deferred income taxes	426		426		426
Other non-current liabilities	173		173		173
Total liabilities	9,074	(2,110)	6,964	(928)	6,036
Total equity (deficit)⁽⁹⁾	(1,712)	2,103	391	836	1,227
Total liabilities and equity (deficit)	\$ 7,362	\$ (7)	\$ 7,355	\$ (92)	\$ 7,263

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See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information****Balance Sheet**

- (1) Pro forma gives effect to the conversion of approximately \$1,903 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering. The pro forma balance sheet also reflects the write-off of deferred financing costs of \$6 million as a result of the repayment of outstanding debt as described in Use of Proceeds.
- (2) Pro forma as adjusted gives effect to the following:

Anticipated gross proceeds from the sale of common stock in this offering	\$ 1,000
Use of cash on hand	89
Borrowings under our revolving credit facility	92
Less	
Transaction related costs, including \$47.5 million in underwriting discounts and commissions	(54)
Prepayment of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Second Lien Loans	(650)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes	(64)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes	(41)
Payment of prepayment premiums and fees	(7)
Redemption of the approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes that are not held by the Significant Holders following the closing date of this offering at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof	(186)
Payment of the cash portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee to be paid on January 15, 2013	(15)
Payment of cash pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements (the Significant Holders will not receive the interest payment to be paid on the Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date for the Convertible Notes)	(105)
Payment of interest (\$26 million was accrued at June 30, 2012), which represents the interest payable from April 15, 2012 through the anticipated prepayment date on the indebtedness that will be repaid as described in Use of Proceeds	(59)

The decrease in other non-current assets reflects the write-off of deferred financing costs of \$4 million as a result of the repayment of outstanding debt as described in Use of Proceeds.

The reduction in accrued liabilities of \$78 million is due to: (a) a \$44 million reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 on the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders which will not be paid as a result of the conversion of their Convertible Notes pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements; (b) a \$26 million reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 which is included in the interest expense of \$59 million reflected above; and (c) an \$8 million reduction in the amount accrued related to the Management Agreement.

The decrease in long-term debt of \$962 million is comprised of the prepayment of \$650 million principal amount of the Second Lien Loans, \$64 million principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes, \$41 million principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes and \$207 million principal amount of the Convertible Notes.

Statement of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2011

- (3) Pro forma gives effect to the reduction in interest expense due to the conversion of approximately \$1,903 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders. The

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adjustment to interest expense includes a \$209 million reduction in interest expense due to the conversion of such Convertible Notes and a \$1 million reduction in deferred financing costs which are amortized to interest expense. The Company has not included in the pro forma statement of operations the loss on the extinguishment of debt as it is nonrecurring.

Pro forma also gives effect to the issuance of 73,006,178 additional shares as a result of the conversion of approximately \$1,903 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders.

- (4) Pro forma as adjusted gives effect to the use of net proceeds from this offering, cash on hand and borrowings under our revolving credit facility to facilitate:

Prepayment of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Second Lien Loans	\$ (650)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes	(64)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes	(41)
Redemption of the approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes that are not held by the Significant Holders following the closing date of this offering at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof	(186)

The adjustment to interest expense includes a \$121 million reduction in interest expense due to the repayment of outstanding debt noted above and a \$2 million reduction in deferred financing costs, which are amortized to interest expense; offset by a \$3 million increase in interest expense related to additional borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

If the \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes not held by the Significant Holders are converted into common stock instead of being redeemed, the Company will utilize the \$186 million of proceeds from this offering that otherwise would have been applied to redeem the Convertible Notes to instead repay other indebtedness, which would result in additional annual interest savings. See footnote 8 below.

The increase in general and administrative expenses of \$7 million is for both the annual stock compensation expense for the grant of stock options (vesting over four years) and restricted stock (vesting over three years) to be issued in connection with this offering assuming an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, as well as, less than \$1 million of stock compensation expense related to performance based options that will be recorded upon the completion of this offering.

We have not included in our pro forma statement of operations the impact of non-recurring charges which include the following:

Expense which represents the fair value of the shares of common stock to be issued to the Significant Holders pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements	\$ 228
Expense related to the cash payment to be made pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements as described in Use of Proceeds	105
Expense to be recognized related to the Management Agreement Termination Fee to be paid \$15 million in cash and \$25 million in shares of our common stock on January 15, 2013	40
Payment of prepayment premiums and fees associated with the prepayment of our indebtedness as described in Use of Proceeds	7
Loss on the extinguishment of debt, related to the write-off of deferred financing costs	4
Offset by	
Gain related to the approximately \$207 million principal amount of Convertible Notes to be redeemed by the Company at 90% of the principal amount thereof	21

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Reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 on the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders which will not be paid as a result of the conversion of their Convertible Notes pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements	44
Reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 which is included in the interest expense of \$59 million reflected above	26
Reduction in the amount accrued related to the Management Agreement	8

Pro forma as adjusted also gives effect to the issuance of 9,125,776 additional shares pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements and the issuance of 40,000,000 shares in this offering.

Statement of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

- (5) Pro forma gives effect to the reduction in interest expense due to the conversion of \$1,903 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders. The adjustment to interest expense includes a \$105 million reduction in interest expense due to the conversion of the Convertible Notes. The Company has not included in the pro forma statement of operations the loss on the extinguishment of debt as it is nonrecurring.

Pro forma also gives effect to the issuance of 73,006,178 additional shares as a result of the conversion of \$1,903 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders.

- (6) Pro forma as adjusted gives effect to the use of net proceeds related to the offering, cash on hand and borrowings under our revolving credit facility to facilitate:

Prepayment of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Second Lien Loans	\$ (650)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes	(64)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes	(41)
Redemption of the approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes that are not held by the Significant Holders following the closing date of this offering at a redemption price equal to 90% of the principal amount thereof	(186)

The adjustment to interest expense includes a \$61 million reduction in interest expense due to the repayment of outstanding debt noted above and a \$1 million reduction in deferred financing costs, which are amortized to interest expense; offset by a \$2 million increase in interest expense related to additional borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

If the \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes not held by the Significant Holders are converted into common stock instead of being redeemed, the Company will utilize the \$186 million of proceeds from this offering that otherwise would have been applied to redeem the Convertible Notes to instead repay other indebtedness, which would result in additional annual interest savings. See footnote 8 below.

The increase in general and administrative expenses of \$4 million is the six-month amount of stock compensation expense for the grant of stock options (vesting over four years) and restricted stock (vesting over three years) to be issued in connection with this offering assuming an initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range.

Pro forma as adjusted also gives effect to the issuance of 9,125,776 additional shares pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements and the issuance of 40,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering.

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(assuming conversion of all of the Convertible Notes)

Balance Sheet (assuming conversion of all of the Convertible Notes)

(7) Pro forma gives effect to the conversion of all of the approximately \$1,903 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering and the assumed conversion of the approximately \$207 million principal amount of Convertible Notes within 30 days from the closing of this offering, representing all of the Convertible Notes that will remain outstanding. The pro forma balance sheet also reflects the write-off of deferred financing costs of \$7 million as a result of the repayment of outstanding debt.

(8) Pro forma as adjusted gives effect to the following:

Anticipated gross proceeds from the sale of common stock in this offering	\$ 1,000
Use of cash on hand	89
Borrowings under our revolving credit facility	6
Less	
Transaction related costs, including \$47.5 million in underwriting discounts and commissions	(54)
Prepayment of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Second Lien Loans	(650)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes	(64)
Redemption of all of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes	(41)
Payment of prepayment premiums and fees	(7)
Repayment of other bank indebtedness	(100)
Payment of the cash portion of the Management Agreement Termination Fee to be paid on January 15, 2013	(15)
Payment of cash pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements (the Significant Holders will not receive the interest payment to be paid on the Convertible Notes on October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date for the Convertible Notes)	(105)
Payment of interest (\$27 million was accrued at June 30, 2012), which represents the interest payable from April 15, 2012 through the anticipated prepayment date on the indebtedness that will be repaid as described in Use of Proceeds.	(59)

The decrease in other non-current assets reflects the write-off of deferred financing costs of \$3 million as a result of the repayment of outstanding debt.

The decrease in short-term debt of \$94 million is comprised of the prepayment of \$100 million of other bank indebtedness, offset by \$6 million of borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

The reduction in accrued liabilities of \$79 million is due to: (a) a \$44 million reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 on the Convertible Notes held by the Significant Holders which will not be paid as a result of the conversion of their Convertible Notes pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements; (b) a \$27 million reduction in accrued interest recorded as of June 30, 2012 which is included in the interest expense of \$59 million reflected above; and (c) an \$8 million reduction in the amount accrued related to the Management Agreement.

The decrease in long-term debt of \$755 million is comprised of the prepayment of \$650 million principal amount of the Second Lien Loans, \$64 million principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes and \$41 million principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes.

(9) Pro forma reflects interest savings of \$233 million as a result of the conversion of all of the \$2,110 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes and pro forma as adjusted reflects interest savings of \$107

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million as a result of proceeds being utilized to repay \$650 million principal amount of the Second Lien Loans, \$64 million principal amount of the 10.50% Senior Notes, \$41 million principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes, \$100 million of other bank indebtedness and \$86 million of reduced borrowings under our revolving credit facility resulting in total interest savings of \$340 million. Pro forma gives effect to the issuance of 81,032,379 additional shares as a result of the conversion of all of the \$2,110 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes. Pro forma as adjusted gives effect to the issuance of 9,740,754 additional shares pursuant to the letter agreements and the issuance of 40,000,000 shares in this offering.

The table below sets forth selected pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2012 on a pro forma basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis giving further effect to the conversion of all of the approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes not held by the Significant holders.

	Actual	Pro Forma	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Loss attributable to Realogy Holdings	\$ (441)	\$ (231)	\$ (118)
Additional interest savings		23	10
Adjusted net loss attributable to Realogy Holdings	\$ (441)	\$ (208)	\$ (108)
Loss per share attributable to Realogy Holdings:			
Basic loss per share:	\$ (55.01)	\$ (2.34)	\$ (0.78)
Diluted loss per share:	(55.01)	(2.34)	(0.78)
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares of Realogy Holdings outstanding:			
Basic:	8.0	89.0	138.8
Diluted:	8.0	89.0	138.8

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents our selected historical consolidated financial data and operating statistics. The consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the periods from April 10, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and January 1, 2007 through April 9, 2007 (Predecessor Period as described below) and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

The consolidated statement of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

The financial data for 2007 are presented for two periods: January 1 through April 9, 2007 (the Predecessor Period or Predecessor, as context requires) and April 10 through December 31, 2007 (the Successor Period or Successor, as context requires), which relate to the period preceding the Merger and the period succeeding the Merger, respectively. The results of the Successor are not comparable to the results of the Predecessor due to the difference in the basis of presentation of purchase accounting as compared to historical cost. In the opinion of management, the statement of operations data for 2007 include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

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The selected historical consolidated financial data and operating statistics presented below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Successor Year Ended December 31,				Revised For the Period From April 10 Through December 31, 2007	Predecessor For the Period From January 1 Through April 9, 2007
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	Revised 2008		
(In millions, except per share data)								
Statement of Operations Data:								
Net revenue	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,010	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,090	\$ 3,932	\$ 4,725	\$ 4,472	\$ 1,492
Total expenses	2,410	2,270	4,526	4,084	4,266	6,806	5,678	1,560
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests	(226)	(260)	(433)	6	(334)	(2,081)	(1,206)	(68)
Income tax expense (benefit)	15	2	32	133	(50)	(345)	(271)	(23)
Equity in (earnings) losses of unconsolidated entities	(25)	(4)	(26)	(30)	(24)	28	(2)	(1)
Net loss	(216)	(258)	(439)	(97)	(260)	(1,764)	(933)	(44)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
Net loss attributable to Realogy	\$ (217)	\$ (259)	\$ (441)	\$ (99)	\$ (262)	\$ (1,765)	\$ (935)	\$ (44)
Net loss attributable to Holdings	\$ (217)	\$ (259)	\$ (441)	\$ (99)	\$ (262)	\$ (1,765)	\$ (935)	\$
Earnings (loss) per share:								
Basic loss per share	\$ (27.07)	\$ (32.31)	\$ (55.01)	\$ (12.35)	\$ (32.71)	\$ (220.49)	\$ (116.82)	\$ (0.20)
Diluted loss per share	(27.07)	(32.31)	(55.01)	(12.35)	(32.71)	(220.49)	(116.82)	(0.20)
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares used in:								
Basic	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	217.5
Diluted	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	217.5

	As of June 30,		As of December 31,				
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
(In millions)							
Balance Sheet Data revised:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138	\$ 154	\$ 143	\$ 192	\$ 255	\$ 437	\$ 153
Securitization assets	393	412	366	393	364	845	1,300
Total assets	7,362	7,520	7,350	7,569	7,581	8,452	10,530
Securitization obligations	267	328	327	331	305	703	1,014
Long-term debt, including short-term portion	7,335	7,133	7,150	6,892	6,706	6,760	6,239
Equity (deficit)	(1,712)	(1,307)	(1,499)	(1,063)	(972)	(731)	1,065

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In connection with the preparation of our Registration Statement, we identified and corrected an error related to the allocation of the purchase price paid by Apollo in April 2007. Specifically, we previously identified the discounted cash flows generated from the Real Estate Franchise Services franchise agreement with NRT as a separately identifiable indefinite lived intangible asset. We have concluded that the value ascribed to this agreement should have been attributed to the Real Estate Franchise Services business unit as goodwill. Accordingly, we corrected our error through the elimination of the Real Estate Franchise Services franchise agreement with the NRT intangible asset and increased the value associated with our goodwill, which resulted in a concurrent decrease in our deferred income tax liability. In connection with these changes, we updated our impairment analyses which were completed in 2007 and 2008 and the revisions are reflected in the 2007 and 2008 information above. These revisions had no impact on our 2011, 2010 or 2009 consolidated statement of operations or cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Operating Statistics:							
Real Estate Franchise Services^(a)							
Closed homesale sides ^(b)	471,229	435,688	909,610	922,341	983,516	995,622	1,221,206
Average homesale price ^(c)	\$ 205,967	\$ 198,513	\$ 198,268	\$ 198,076	\$ 190,406	\$ 214,271	\$ 230,346
Average homesale brokerage commission rate ^(d)	2.55%	2.55%	2.55%	2.54%	2.55%	2.52%	2.49%
Net effective royalty rate ^(e)	4.68%	4.85%	4.84%	5.00%	5.10%	5.12%	5.03%
Royalty per side ^(f)	\$ 256	\$ 255	\$ 256	\$ 262	\$ 257	\$ 287	\$ 298
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services^(g)							
Closed homesale sides ^(b)	138,041	124,261	254,522	255,287	273,817	275,090	325,719
Average homesale price ^(c)	\$ 429,267	\$ 432,618	\$ 426,402	\$ 435,500	\$ 390,688	\$ 479,301	\$ 534,056
Average homesale brokerage commission rate ^(d)	2.50%	2.49%	2.50%	2.48%	2.51%	2.48%	2.47%
Gross commission income per side ^(h)	\$ 11,497	\$ 11,625	\$ 11,461	\$ 11,571	\$ 10,519	\$ 12,612	\$ 13,806
Relocation Services							
Initiations ⁽ⁱ⁾	86,168	81,541	153,269	148,304	114,684	136,089	132,343
Referrals ^(j)	36,305	33,095	72,169	69,605	64,995	71,743	78,828
Title and Settlement Services							
Purchasing title and closing units ^(k)	50,538	45,190	93,245	94,290	104,689	110,462	138,824
Refinance title and closing units ^(l)	39,782	27,666	62,850	62,225	69,927	35,893	37,204
Average price per closing unit ^(m)	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,471

- (a) These amounts include only those relating to third-party franchisees and do not include amounts relating to the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment.
- (b) A closed homesale side represents either the buy side or the sell side of a homesale transaction.
- (c) Represents the average selling price of closed homesale transactions.
- (d) Represents the average commission rate earned on either the buy side or sell side of a homesale transaction.
- (e) Represents the average percentage of our franchisees' commission revenue (excluding NRT) paid to the Real Estate Franchise Services segment as a royalty. The net effective royalty rate does not include the effect of non-standard incentives granted to some franchisees. Royalty fees are charged to all franchisees pursuant to the terms of the relevant franchise agreements and are included in each of the real estate brands' franchise disclosure documents. Non-standard incentives are occasionally used by the sales force as consideration for new or renewing franchisees. Due to the limited number of franchisees that receive these non-standard incentives, we believe

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excluding such incentives from the net effective royalty rate provides a more meaningful average for typical franchisees. We anticipate that as the housing market recovers and our franchise revenues increase, the impact of these non-standard incentives on the net effective royalty rate will decrease accordingly. The inclusion of these non-standard incentives would reduce the net effective royalty rate by approximately 20 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2011.

- (f) Represents net domestic royalties earned from our franchisees (excluding NRT) divided by the total number of our franchisees' closed homesale sides.
- (g) Our real estate brokerage business has a significant concentration of offices and transactions in geographic regions where home prices are at the higher end of the U.S. real estate market, particularly the east and west coasts. The real estate franchise business has franchised offices that are more widely dispersed across the United States than our real estate brokerage operations. Accordingly, operating results and homesale statistics may differ between our brokerage and franchise businesses based upon geographic presence and the corresponding homesale activity in each geographic region.
- (h) Represents gross commission income divided by closed homesale sides. Gross commission income includes commissions earned in homesale transactions and certain other activities, primarily leasing and property management transactions.
- (i) Represents the total number of transferees served by the relocation services business. Revenue is recognized when services are performed. The amounts presented for the year ended December 31, 2010 include 26,087 initiations as a result of the acquisition of Primacy in January 2010.
- (j) Represents the number of completed referral transactions from which we earned revenue from real estate brokers. The amounts presented for the year ended December 31, 2010 include 4,997 referrals as a result of the acquisition of Primacy in January 2010.
- (k) Represents the number of title and closing units processed as a result of home purchases.
- (l) Represents the number of title and closing units processed as a result of homeowners refinancing their home loans.
- (m) Represents the average fee we earn on purchase title and refinancing title units.

In presenting the financial data above in conformity with GAAP, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations' Critical Accounting Policies' for a detailed discussion of the accounting policies that we believe require subjective and complex judgments that could potentially affect reported results.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere herein. Unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts in tables are in millions. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements. See Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a global provider of real estate and relocation services and report our operations in the following four segments:

Real Estate Franchise Services (known as Realogy Franchise Group or RFG) franchises the Century 21, Coldwell Banker®, ERA®, Sotheby's International Realty®, Coldwell Banker Commercial® and Better Homes and Gardens® Real Estate brand names. As of June 30, 2012, our franchise system had approximately 13,500 franchised and company owned offices and approximately 238,500 independent sales associates (which included approximately 41,500 independent sales agents working with our company owned brokerage offices) operating under our franchise and proprietary brands in the U.S. and 102 other countries and territories around the world (internationally, generally through master franchise agreements). We franchise our real estate brokerage franchise systems to real estate brokerage businesses that are independently owned and operated. We provide a license to use the brand names, plus operational and administrative services and certain systems and tools that are designed to help our franchisees serve their customers and attract new, or retain existing, independent sales associates. Such services include national and local advertising programs, listing and agent-recruitment tools, including technology, training and purchasing discounts through our preferred vendor programs. Franchise revenue principally consists of royalty and marketing fees from our franchisees. The royalty received is primarily based on a percentage of the franchisee's gross commission income. Royalty fees are accrued as the underlying franchisee revenue is earned (upon closing of the homesale transaction). Annual volume incentives given to certain franchisees on royalty fees are recorded as a reduction to revenue and are accrued for in relative proportion to the recognition of the underlying gross franchise revenue. In the U.S. and generally in Canada, we employ a direct franchising model, however, in other parts of the world, we usually employ a master franchise model, whereby we contract with a qualified, experienced third party to build a franchise enterprise. Under the master franchise model, we typically enter into long term franchise agreements (often 25 years in duration) and receive an initial area development fee and ongoing royalties. Royalty increases or decreases are recognized with little corresponding increase or decrease in expenses due to the operating efficiency within the franchise operations. In addition to royalties received from our independently owned franchisees, our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment pays royalties to the Real Estate Franchise Services segment.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services (known as NRT) operates a full-service real estate brokerage business principally under the Coldwell Banker®, ERA®, Corcoran Group®, Sotheby's International Realty® and CitiHabitats brand names. As an owner-operator of real estate brokerages, we assist home buyers and sellers in listing, marketing, selling and finding homes. We earn commissions for these services, which are recorded upon the closing of a real estate transaction (i.e., purchase or sale of a home), which we refer to as gross commission income. We then pay commissions to independent real estate agents, which are recognized concurrently with associated revenues. We also operate a large independent residential REO asset manager. These REO operations facilitate the maintenance and sale of foreclosed homes on behalf of lenders.

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Relocation Services (known as Cartus) primarily offers clients employee relocation services such as homesale assistance, providing home equity advances to transferees (generally guaranteed by the client), home finding and other destination services, expense processing, relocation policy counseling and consulting services, arranging household goods moving services, visa and immigration support, intercultural and language training and group move management services. We provide these relocation services to corporate and affinity clients for the transfer of their employees. We earn revenues from fees charged to clients for the performance and/or facilitation of these services and recognize such revenue as services are provided. In the majority of relocation transactions, the gain or loss on the sale of a transferee's home is generally borne by the client. For all homesale transactions, the value paid to the transferee is either the value per the underlying third party buyer contract with the transferee, which results in no gain or loss, or the appraised value as determined by independent appraisers. We generally earn interest income on the funds we advance on behalf of the transferring employee, which is typically based on prime rate or London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) and recorded within other revenue (as is the corresponding interest expense on the securitization borrowings) in the consolidated statement of operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. Additionally, we earn revenue from real estate brokers and other third-party service providers. We recognize such fees from real estate brokers at the time the underlying property closes. For services where we pay a third-party provider on behalf of our clients, we generally earn a referral fee or commission, which is recognized at the time of completion of services.

Title and Settlement Services (known as Title Resource Group or TRG) provides full-service title, settlement and vendor management services to real estate companies, affinity groups, corporations and financial institutions with many of these services provided in connection with the Company's real estate brokerage and relocation services business. We provide title and closing services, which include title search procedures for title insurance policies, homesale escrow and other closing services. Title revenues, which are recorded net of amounts remitted to third party insurance underwriters, and title and closing service fees are recorded at the time a homesale transaction or refinancing closes. We provide many of these services to third party clients in connection with transactions generated by our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage and Relocation Services segments as well as various financial institutions in the mortgage lending industry. We also serve as an underwriter of title insurance policies in connection with residential and commercial real estate transactions.

As discussed under the heading Current Industry Trends, although the domestic residential real estate market has recently shown signs of recovery, it has been in a significant and lengthy downturn. As a result, our results of operations have been, and may continue to be, materially adversely affected.

July 2006 Separation from Cendant

Realogy was incorporated on January 27, 2006 to facilitate a plan by Cendant to separate into four independent companies one for each of Cendant's real estate services, travel distribution services (Travelport), hospitality services (including timeshare resorts) (Wyndham Worldwide) and vehicle rental businesses (Avis Budget Group). Prior to July 31, 2006, the assets of the real estate services businesses of Cendant were transferred to Realogy and, on July 31, 2006, Cendant distributed all of the shares of Realogy's common stock held by it to the holders of Cendant common stock issued and outstanding on the record date for the distribution, which was July 21, 2006 (the Separation). The Separation was effective on July 31, 2006.

Before the Separation, Realogy entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement, a Tax Sharing Agreement and several other agreements with Cendant and Cendant's other businesses to effect the separation and distribution and provide a framework for Realogy's relationships with Cendant and Cendant's other businesses after the Separation. These agreements govern the relationships among Realogy, Cendant, Wyndham Worldwide and Travelport subsequent to the completion of the separation plan and provide for the allocation among Realogy, Cendant, Wyndham Worldwide and Travelport of Cendant's assets, liabilities and obligations attributable to periods prior to the Separation. Matters governed by these agreements have been substantially concluded other than the resolution of certain Cendant tax and other liabilities attributable to periods prior to the Separation.

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April 2007 Merger Agreement with Affiliates of Apollo

On December 15, 2006, Realogy entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Holdings and Domus Acquisition Corp., which are affiliates of Apollo Management VI, L.P., an entity affiliated with Apollo Global Management, LLC. Under the merger agreement, Holdings acquired the outstanding shares of Realogy pursuant to the merger of Domus Acquisition Corp. with and into Realogy, with Realogy being the surviving entity (the Merger). The Merger was consummated on April 10, 2007. All of Realogy's issued and outstanding common stock is currently owned by Intermediate, which is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings.

Realogy incurred substantial indebtedness in connection with the Merger, the aggregate proceeds of which were sufficient to pay the aggregate merger consideration, repay a portion of Realogy's then outstanding indebtedness and pay fees and expenses related to the Merger. Specifically, Realogy entered into the senior secured credit facility, issued unsecured notes and refinanced the credit facilities governing Realogy's relocation securitization programs. In addition, investment funds affiliated with, or co-investment vehicles managed by, Apollo, as well as members of management who purchased our common stock with cash or through rollover equity, contributed \$2,001 million to Realogy to complete the Merger Transactions, which was treated as a contribution to Realogy's equity.

Current Industry Trends

Our businesses compete primarily in the domestic residential real estate market. This market is cyclical in nature and we believe that we are experiencing the beginning of a recovery after having been in a significant and prolonged downturn, which began in the second half of 2005. Based upon data published by NAR from 2005 to 2011, the number of annual U.S. existing homesale units declined by 40% and the median existing homesale price declined by 24%. Despite economic headwinds that particularly impacted the housing market, according to NAR, the number of existing homesale transactions for the past four years have been in the 4.1 to 4.3 million range on an annual basis. The signs of growth in the first eight months of 2012 were particularly evident with respect to year-over-year unit growth, due to favorable affordability trends reflective of low mortgage rates and lower home prices.

NAR reported a year-over-year increase of 9% in existing homesale transactions in the first eight months of 2012 compared to the first eight months of 2011 and is forecasting a 9% increase in existing homesale transactions for 2012 compared to 2011. For 2013, NAR is forecasting an 8% increase in homesales to 5.0 million units compared to 2012, although it noted in its May 2012 release that the number of homesales could rise to as many as 5.3 million units, or a 14% increase compared to 2012, with a return to more normal mortgage lending standards. Fannie Mae is forecasting existing homesale transactions for 2012 to increase 8% compared to 2011.

With respect to homesale prices, NAR reported a year-over-year increase of 5% in average homesale price in the first eight months of 2012 compared to the first eight months of 2011 and is forecasting median homesale prices for 2012 to increase 5% compared to 2011. NAR is also forecasting a 5% increase in median existing homesale prices in 2013 compared to 2012. Fannie Mae's most recent forecast shows a 2% increase in median homesale price for 2012 compared to 2011.

The most recent NAR forecast estimates that the existing homesales transaction volume (i.e., median homesale price times existing homesale transactions) will increase 14% for the full year 2012 compared to 2011 and increase a further 14% in 2013 compared to 2012.

According to NAR, the housing affordability index has continued to improve as a result of the cumulative homesale price declines that began in 2007. An index above 100 signifies that a family earning the median income has more than enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a median-priced home, assuming a 20 percent down payment. The housing affordability index was 182 as of July 2012 and 185 for 2011 compared to 174 for 2010 and 169 for 2009. The overall improvement in this index could favorably impact a housing recovery. In addition, as rental prices have recently continued to rise, the cost of owning a home is now lower than the rental of a comparable property in the vast majority of U.S. metropolitan areas.

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Interest rates continue to be at low levels by historical standards, which we believe has helped stimulate demand in the residential real estate market. According to Freddie Mac, interest rates on commitments for 30-year, conventional, fixed-rate first mortgages have decreased from 5.3% in December 2008 to 3.6% in August 2012. Continuing constraints on the housing market include conservative mortgage underwriting standards, increased down payment requirements and homeowners having limited or negative equity in homes in certain markets. Mortgage credit conditions have tightened significantly during this housing downturn, with banks limiting credit availability to more creditworthy borrowers and requiring larger down payments, stricter appraisal standards, and more extensive mortgage documentation. As a result, mortgages are less available to borrowers and it frequently takes longer to close a homesale transaction due to the enhanced mortgage and underwriting requirements.

CoreLogic, one of several third parties that track residential housing statistics, in its June 2012 press release, disclosed that there were 1.5 million units of shadow inventory (i.e., properties where the homeowner is seriously delinquent in meeting its mortgage obligations or where the property is in some stage of foreclosure or already a REO) as of April 2012 which is down from 1.8 million units as of April 2011. This inventory consists of approximately 720,000 units which are seriously delinquent (90 days or more), approximately 410,000 units which are in some stage of foreclosure and approximately 390,000 units which are already in REO. Although there have been concerns about significant shadow inventory, we do not believe that this will have a significant impact on our business, as the concentration of the shadow inventory is limited to a few regions of the country and the potential increase in unit sales activity should offset in whole or in part the adverse impact on home prices in these regions. Furthermore, according to NAR, the percentage of distressed properties has declined from 31% of sales in August 2011 to 22% of sales in August 2012, and institutions holding distressed mortgages have increasingly shifted activity away from REOs and focused on short sales, which are less disruptive to the market. In addition, an increase in housing inventory available for sale would be welcome in many housing markets given the significant decrease in overall housing inventory.

According to NAR, the inventory of existing homes for sale is 2.5 million homes at August 2012 and the inventory level has trended down from a record 4.0 million homes in July 2007, and is 18% below August 2011. The August 2012 inventory represents a supply of 6.1 months at the current sales pace. The inventory supply is returning to a more typical level and is acting as a stabilizing force on home prices. In addition, in many markets there are low levels of inventory at certain price points, which could limit sales activity over the near term.

Recent Legislative and Regulatory Matters

Dodd-Frank Act. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law for the express purpose of regulating the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act establishes an independent federal bureau of consumer financial protection to enforce laws involving consumer financial products and services, including mortgage finance. The bureau is empowered with examination and enforcement authority. The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes new standards and practices for mortgage originators, including determining a prospective borrower's ability to repay their mortgage, removing incentives for higher cost mortgages, prohibiting prepayment penalties for non-qualified mortgages, prohibiting mandatory arbitration clauses, requiring additional disclosures to potential borrowers and restricting the fees that mortgage originators may collect. These standards and practices include limitations, which are scheduled to become effective in 2013, on the amount that a mortgage originator may receive with respect to a qualified mortgage, including fees received by affiliates of the mortgage originator. Based upon the current legislation and the definition of a qualified mortgage, such limitation could adversely affect the fees received by TRG, as a provider of title and settlement services, in transactions originated by our joint venture, PHH Home Loans. While we are continuing to evaluate all aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act, legislation and regulations promulgated pursuant to such legislation as well as other legislation that may be enacted to reform the U.S. housing finance market could materially and adversely affect the mortgage and housing industries, result in heightened federal regulation and oversight of the mortgage and housing industries, disrupt mortgage availability, increase down payment requirements, increase mortgage costs, curtail affiliated business transactions and result in increased costs and potential litigation for housing market participants.

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Certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the operation and practices of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and other government sponsored entities (GSEs), and require sponsors of securitizations to retain a portion of the economic interest in the credit risk associated with the assets securitized by them. Substantial reduction in, or the elimination of, GSE demand for mortgage loans by reducing qualifying mortgages could have a material adverse effect on the mortgage industry and the housing industry in general and these provisions may reduce the availability or increase the cost of mortgages to certain individuals.

Potential Reform of the U.S. Housing Finance Market and Potential Wind-Down of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. In September 2008, the U.S. government placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in conservatorship and has provided funding of billions of dollars to these entities to backstop shortfalls in their capital requirements. Congress also has held hearings on the future of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and other GSEs with a view towards further legislative reform. On February 11, 2011, the Obama Administration issued a report to the U.S. Congress outlining proposals to reform the U.S. housing finance market, including, among other things, reform designed to reduce government support for housing finance and the winding down of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae over a period of years. Numerous pieces of legislation seeking various types of reform for the GSEs have been introduced in Congress. In August 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced modifications to its preferred stock investments in these entities that are aimed at winding these entities down through an orderly process. The modifications include an accelerated reduction of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's investment portfolios, requiring these portfolios to be wound down at the annual rate of 15%, an increase from the 10% annual reduction in the prior agreements. The impact of that change is to reduce the investment portfolio of those entities to \$250 billion four years ahead of the prior schedule. The modifications also include the U.S. government's sweep of all quarterly profits generated by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to pay the quarterly cash dividends on the U.S. government's preferred stock investments, thereby eliminating the prior practice of issuing additional preferred stock to the U.S. government (and thereby increasing its investment) to fund the quarterly cash dividend payments. Legislation, if enacted, or further regulation which curtails Freddie Mac and/or Fannie Mae's activities and/or results in the wind down of these entities could increase mortgage costs and could result in more stringent underwriting guidelines imposed by lenders or cause other disruptions in the mortgage industry, any of which could have a materially adverse affect on the housing market in general and our operations in particular. Given the current uncertainty with respect to the extent, if any, of such reform, it is difficult to predict either the long-term or short-term impact of government action that may be taken. At present, the U.S. government also is attempting, through various avenues, to increase loan modifications for home owners with negative equity.

We believe that long-term demand for housing and the growth of our industry is primarily driven by affordability of housing, the economic health of the domestic economy, positive demographic trends such as population growth, increases in the number of U.S. households, low interest rates, increases in renters that qualify as homebuyers and locally based dynamics such as housing demand relative to housing supply. While the housing market has recently shown signs of a recovery, there remains substantial uncertainty with respect to the timing and scope of a sustained housing recovery. Factors that may negatively affect a sustained housing recovery include:

higher mortgage rates as well as reduced availability of mortgage financing;

lower unit sales, due to reduced inventory levels in certain markets at lower price points, the reluctance of first time homebuyers to purchase due to concerns about investing in a home and move-up buyers having limited or negative equity in homes;

lower average homesale price, particularly if banks and other mortgage servicers liquidate foreclosed properties that they are currently holding in certain concentrated affected markets;

continuing high levels of unemployment and associated lack of consumer confidence;

unsustainable economic recovery in the U.S. or a weak recovery resulting in only modest economic growth;

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a lack of stability or improvement in home ownership levels in the U.S.; and

legislative or regulatory reform, including but not limited to reform that adversely impacts the financing of the U.S. housing market or amends the Internal Revenue Code in a manner that negatively impacts home ownership such as reform that reduces the amount that certain taxpayers would be allowed to deduct for home mortgage interest.

Many of the trends impacting our businesses that derive revenue from homesales also impact our Relocation Services business, which is a global provider of outsourced employee relocation services. In addition to general residential housing trends, key drivers of our Relocation Services business are corporate spending and employment trends which have recently shown signs of a recovery; however, there can be no assurance that corporate spending on relocation services will return to previous levels following any economic recovery.

Homesales

According to NAR, homesale transactions for 2011 increased 2% over 2010 and represent the fourth consecutive year that existing homesale transactions have been in the 4.1 to 4.3 million range on an annual basis, despite adverse economic conditions during that period. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, RFG and NRT homesale transactions increased 8% and 11%, respectively, due to an overall pick-up in homebuyer activity compared to the first half of 2011. The quarterly and annual year over year trend in homesale transactions is as follows:

	2012 vs. 2011							
	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Full Year
	2009	2010	2011					
	vs.	vs.	vs.					vs.
	2008	2009	2010			Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Number of Homesales								
Industry								
NAR ^(a)	6%	(3)%	2%	5%	9%	10%	9%	9%
Fannie Mae ^(a)	6%	(3)%	2%	5%	9%	8%	7%	8%
Realty								
Real Estate Franchise Services	(1)%	(6)%	(1)%	7%	9%			
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services	%	(7)%	%	8%	13%			

(a) Existing homesale data, on a seasonally adjusted basis, is as of the most recent NAR and Fannie Mae press release. As of their most recent releases, NAR and Fannie Mae are forecasting an increase in existing homesale transactions in 2012 of 9% and 8%, respectively, compared to 2011. For 2013, NAR and Fannie Mae are forecasting an increase of 8% and 3%, respectively, in existing homesale transactions for 2013 compared to 2012.

Homesale Price

In 2010, the percentage decrease in the average price of homes brokered by our franchisees and company owned offices significantly outperformed the percentage change in median home price reported by NAR, due to the geographic areas they serve, as well as, a greater impact from increased activity in the mid and higher price point segment of the housing market and less distressed homesale activity in our company owned offices compared to the prior year. NAR reported homesale price declines of 4% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010 while our price was flat for RFG and down 2% for NRT. We believe that one significant reason, other than our geographic footprint, that accounts for the difference between our average homesale price and the median homesale price of NAR in 2011 compared to 2010 was due to the high level of distressed sales

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included in NAR's data. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, the average homesale price was up 4% for RFG which was consistent with NAR's average homesale price increase of 3% and down 1% for NRT due to a shift in the mix of business to more lower priced homes. We believe the improvement in price in 2012 is due to the low level of home inventory in many markets. The quarterly and annual year over year trend in the price of homes is as follows:

	2012 vs. 2011							
	Full Year 2009 vs. 2008	Full Year 2010 vs. 2009	Full Year 2011 vs. 2010	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter Forecast	Fourth Quarter Forecast	Full Year 2012 vs. 2011 Forecast
Price of Homes								
Industry								
NAR ^(a)	(13)%	%	(4)%	%	7%	7%	5%	5%
Fannie Mae ^(a)	(13)%	%	(4)%	%	7%	1%	2%	2%
Realogy								
Real Estate Franchise Services	(11)%	4%	%	%	6%			
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services	(18)%	11%	(2)%	(3)%	%			

(a) Existing homesale price data is for median price and is as of the most recent NAR and Fannie Mae press release.

As of their most recent releases, for 2012 NAR is forecasting a 5% increase in the median existing homesale price compared to 2011 and Fannie Mae is forecasting a 2% increase. For 2013 NAR is forecasting an increase of 5% in median homesale prices for 2013 compared to 2012 and Fannie Mae is forecasting median homesale prices to remain flat compared to 2012.

While data provided by NAR and Fannie Mae are two indicators of the direction of the residential housing market, we believe that homesale statistics will continue to vary between us and NAR and Fannie Mae because they use survey data in their historical reports and forecasting models whereas we use data based on actual reported results. In addition to the differences in calculation methodologies, there are geographical differences and concentrations in the markets in which we operate versus the national market. For instance, comparability is impaired due to NAR's utilization of seasonally adjusted annualized rates whereas we report actual period over period changes and their use of median price for their forecasts compared to our average price. Additionally, NAR data is subject to periodic review and revision. While we believe that the industry data presented herein is derived from the most widely recognized sources for reporting U.S. residential housing market statistical data, we do not endorse or suggest reliance on this data alone. We also note that forecasts are inherently uncertain or speculative in nature and actual results for any period may materially differ. See Market and Industry Data and Forecasts.

Other Factors

Due to the prolonged downturn in the residential real estate market, a significant number of third party franchisees have experienced operating difficulties. As a result, many of our franchisees with multiple offices have reduced overhead and consolidated offices in an attempt to remain competitive in the marketplace. In addition, we have had to terminate franchisees due to non-reporting and non-payment which could adversely impact transaction volumes in the future. Due to the factors noted above, we continue to actively monitor the collectability of receivables and notes from our franchisees.

Key Drivers of Our Businesses

Within our Real Estate Franchise Services segment and our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment, we measure operating performance using the following key operating statistics: (i) closed

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homesale sides, which represents either the buy side or the sell side of a homesale transaction, (ii) average homesale price, which represents the average selling price of closed homesale transactions and (iii) average homesale broker commission rate, which represents the average commission rate earned on either the buy side or sell side of a homesale transaction. Our Real Estate Franchise Services segment is also impacted by the net effective royalty rate which represents the average percentage of our franchisees' commission revenues payable to our Real Estate Franchise Services segment, net of volume incentives achieved. The net effective royalty rate does not include the effect of non-standard incentives granted to some franchisees.

Prior to 2006, the average homesale broker commission rate was declining several basis points per year, the effect of which was more than offset by increases in homesale prices. From 2007 through the second quarter of 2012, the average broker commission rate remained fairly stable; however, we expect that, over the long term, the average brokerage commission rates will modestly decline.

The net effective royalty rate has been declining over the past three years. We would expect that, over the near term, the net effective royalty rate will continue to modestly decline due to an increased concentration of business with larger franchisees which earn higher volume incentives as well as our focus on strategic growth through relationships with larger established real estate companies which may pay a lower royalty rate. In addition, mergers and consolidations of distressed franchisees into larger franchisees can drive down the net effective royalty rate. The net effective rate can also be affected by a shift in volume amongst our brands which operate under different royalty rate arrangements.

Our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment has a significant concentration of real estate brokerage offices and transactions in geographic regions where home prices are at the higher end of the U.S. real estate market, particularly the east and west coasts, while our Real Estate Franchise Services segment has franchised offices that are more widely dispersed across the United States. Accordingly, operating results and homesale statistics may differ between our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment and our Real Estate Franchise Services segment based upon geographic presence and the corresponding homesale activity in each geographic region.

Within our Relocation Services segment, we measure operating performance using the following key operating statistics: (i) initiations, which represent the total number of transferees we serve and (ii) referrals, which represent the number of referrals from which we earn revenue from real estate brokers. In our Title and Settlement Services segment, operating performance is evaluated using the following key metrics: (i) purchase title and closing units, which represent the number of title and closing units we process as a result of home purchases, (ii) refinance title and closing units, which represent the number of title and closing units we process as a result of homeowners refinancing their home loans, and (iii) average price per closing unit, which represents the average fee we earn on purchase title and refinancing title sides.

A decline in the number of homesale transactions and the decline in homesale prices has and could continue to adversely affect our results of operations by: (i) reducing the royalties we receive from our franchisees and company owned brokerages, (ii) reducing the commissions our company owned brokerage operations earn, (iii) reducing the demand for our title and settlement services, (iv) reducing the referral fees we earn in our relocation services business, and (v) increasing the risk of franchisee default due to lower homesale volume. Our results could also be negatively affected by a decline in commission rates charged by brokers.

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The following table presents our drivers for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2012 and the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. See Results of Operations below for a discussion as to how the material drivers affected our business for the periods presented.

	Six Months Ended June 30,			Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	% Change	2011	2010	% Change	2010	2009	% Change
Real Estate Franchise Services ^(a)									
Closed homesale sides	471,229	435,688	8%	909,610	922,341	(1%)	922,341	983,516	(6%)
Average homesale price	\$ 205,967	\$ 198,513	4%	\$ 198,268	\$ 198,076	%	\$ 198,076	\$ 190,406	4%
Average homesale broker commission rate	2.55%	2.55%	bps	2.55%	2.54%	1 bps	2.54%	2.55%	(1) bps
Net effective royalty rate	4.68%	4.85%	(17) bps	4.84%	5.00%	(16) bps	5.00%	5.10%	(10) bps
Royalty per side	\$ 256	\$ 255	%	\$ 256	\$ 262	(2%)	\$ 262	\$ 257	2%
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services									
Closed homesale sides	138,041	124,261	11%	254,522	255,287	%	255,287	273,817	(7%)
Average homesale price	\$ 429,267	\$ 432,618	(1%)	\$ 426,402	\$ 435,500	(2%)	\$ 435,500	\$ 390,688	11%
Average homesale broker commission rate	2.50%	2.49%	1 bps	2.50%	2.48%	2 bps	2.48%	2.51%	(3) bps
Gross commission income per side	\$ 11,497	\$ 11,625	(1%)	\$ 11,461	\$ 11,571	(1%)	\$ 11,571	\$ 10,519	10%
Relocation Services									
Initiations ^(b)	88,168	81,541	6%	153,269	148,304	3%	148,304	114,684	29%
Referrals ^(c)	36,305	33,095	10%	72,169	69,605	4%	69,605	64,995	7%
Title and Settlement Services									
Purchase title and closing units	50,538	45,190	12%	93,245	94,290	(1%)	94,290	104,689	(10%)
Refinance title and closing units	39,782	27,666	44%	62,850	62,225	1%	62,225	69,927	(11%)
Average price per closing unit	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,457	(7%)	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,386	2%	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,317	5%

(a) Includes all franchisees except for our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment.

(b) Includes initiations of 26,087 for the year ended December 31, 2010, related to the Primacy acquisition in January 2010.

(c) Includes referrals of 4,997 for the year ended December 31, 2010, related to the Primacy acquisition in January 2010.

The following table sets forth the impact on EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 assuming either our homesale sides or average selling price of closed homesale transactions, with all else being equal, increased or decreased by 1%, 3% and 5%. Because we maintain a full valuation allowance on our deferred taxes, there is no difference between the impact to net income and the impact to EBITDA from hypothetical changes to homesale sides and average price. If we reverse our valuation allowance, the future impact of the estimated increase or decrease to net income would be approximately 40% lower for each hypothetical increase or decrease in homesale sides and average price. We believe that homesale sides and average selling prices are the two most important drivers of our business. However, the impact to EBITDA included in the table below is an estimate, and may change as a result of factors not considered, such as changes to the average broker commission rate, agent commissions and overhead costs.

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	Homesale Sides/Average Price ⁽¹⁾ (units and price in thousands)	Decline of			Increase of		
		5%	3%	1%	1%	3%	5%
(\$ in millions)							
Homesale sides change impact on:							
Real Estate Franchise Services ⁽²⁾	910 sides	\$ (12)	\$ (7)	\$ (2)	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 12
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services ⁽³⁾	255 sides	\$ (43)	\$ (26)	\$ (9)	\$ 9	\$ 26	\$ 43
Homesale average price change impact on:							
Real Estate Franchise Services ⁽²⁾	\$198	\$ (12)	\$ (7)	\$ (2)	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 12
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services ⁽³⁾	\$426	\$ (43)	\$ (26)	\$ (9)	\$ 9	\$ 26	\$ 43

(1) Average price represents the average selling price of closed homesale transactions.

(2) Increase/(decrease) relates to impact on non-company owned real estate brokerage operations only.

(3) Increase/(decrease) represents impact on company owned real estate brokerage operations and related intercompany royalties to our real estate franchise services operations.

Results of Operations

Discussed below are our consolidated results of operations and the results of operations for each of our reportable segments. The reportable segments presented below represent our operating segments for which separate financial information is available and which is utilized on a regular basis by our chief operating decision maker to assess performance and to allocate resources. In identifying our reportable segments, we also consider the nature of services provided by our operating segments. Management evaluates the operating results of each of our reportable segments based upon revenue and EBITDA. EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, interest expense, net (other than Relocation Services interest for securitization assets and securitization obligations) and income taxes, each of which is presented on our consolidated statements of operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies. See Prospectus Summary Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data for further discussion of our presentation of EBITDA and a reconciliation of EBITDA to the nearest GAAP measure.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2011

Our consolidated results comprised the following:

	Three Months Ended		
	2012	June 30, 2011	Change
Net revenues	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,179	\$ 130
Total expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,340	1,203	137
Loss before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests	(31)	(24)	(7)
Income tax expense	8	1	7
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(15)	(4)	(11)
Net loss	(24)	(21)	(3)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	(1)	
Net loss attributable to Holdings	\$ (25)	\$ (22)	\$ (3)

(1)

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Total expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2012 include \$2 million of restructuring costs. Total expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2011 include \$3 million of restructuring costs, offset by a net benefit of \$12 million of former parent legacy items. Net revenues increased \$130 million (11%) for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the three months ended June 30, 2011, principally due to an increase in revenues for the Real Estate Franchise Services

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segment and the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment primarily due to higher homesale transaction volume as well as an increase in revenues for the Title and Settlement Services segment due to higher resale volume, refinancing volume and underwriter volume.

Total expenses increased \$137 million (11%) primarily due to:

a \$114 million increase in commission and other agent-related costs, operating, marketing and general and administrative expenses primarily related to:

an \$85 million increase in commission expense for the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment due to increased volume, \$9 million in incremental employee related costs and a \$6 million increase in franchise fees paid to RFG, partially offset by \$10 million of lower operating expenses primarily as a result of restructuring and cost-saving activities;

an increase in expenses for the Real Estate Franchise Service segment, primarily due to \$10 million for a settlement of a legal matter and \$3 million of incremental employee related costs partially offset by a \$3 million decrease in marketing expenses; and

an increase in variable operating expenses for the Title and Settlement segment of \$11 million as a result of increases in resale, refinancing and underwriter volume and a \$2 million increase in incremental employee related costs.

The incremental employee related costs noted above were primarily due to \$15 million of expense for the 2012 bonus plan which is in addition to \$10 million of expense being recognized for the 2011-2012 retention plan whereas in the second quarter of 2011 only \$10 million of expense was being recognized for the retention plan. As a result, there is \$15 million of incremental employee related costs in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011.

an increase of \$15 million in interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2011 as a result of incremental interest related to the offering of the First Lien Notes and the New First and a Half Lien Notes (the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering); and

a reduction in the net benefit of former parent legacy items of \$12 million due to benefits received in 2011 that did not recur in 2012. Our provision for income taxes in interim periods is computed by applying our estimated annual effective tax rate against the income (loss) before income taxes for the period. In addition, non-recurring or discrete items, including the increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite lived intangibles, are recorded during the period in which they occur. No federal income tax benefit was recognized for the current period loss due to the recognition of a full valuation allowance for domestic operations. Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2012 was \$8 million. This expense included \$6 million for an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite-lived intangible assets and \$2 million was recognized for foreign and state income taxes for certain jurisdictions.

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Following is a more detailed discussion of the results of each of our reportable segments during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Revenues ^(a)			EBITDA ^(b)			Margin		
	2012	2011	% Change	2012	2011	% Change	2012	2011	Change
Real Estate Franchise Services	\$ 170	\$ 160	6%	\$ 99	\$ 97	2%	58%	61%	(3)
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services	994	884	12	78	48	63	8	5	3
Relocation Services	109	110	(1)	30	32	(6)	28	29	(1)
Title and Settlement Services	106	90	18	14	12	17	13	13	
Corporate and Other	(70)	(65)	*	(18)	(2)	*			
Total Company	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,179	11%	\$ 203	\$ 187	9%	16%	16%	
Less: Depreciation and amortization				44	47				
Interest expense, net				176	161				
Income tax expense				8	1				
Net loss attributable to Holdings				\$ (25)	\$ (22)				

* not meaningful

(a) Includes the elimination of transactions between segments, which consists of intercompany royalties and marketing fees paid by our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment of \$70 million and \$65 million during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b) EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2012 includes \$2 million of restructuring costs. EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2011 includes \$3 million of restructuring costs offset by the net benefit of \$12 million of former parent legacy items. As described in the aforementioned table, EBITDA margin for Total Company expressed as a percentage of revenues remained constant at 16% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to a \$12 million increase in equity earnings related to our investment in PHH Home Loans and a \$10 million decrease in other operating expenses for the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services Segment offset by \$15 million of incremental employee related costs and \$10 million of incremental legal expenses.

On a segment basis, the Real Estate Franchise Services segment margin decreased 3 percentage points to 58% from 61%. The three months ended June 30, 2012 reflected increases in legal and employee related expenses partially offset by increases in franchisee royalty revenue due to an increase in homesale transactions. The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment margin increased 3 percentage points to 8% from 5% in the prior period. The three months ended June 30, 2012 reflected an increase in the number of homesale transactions. The Relocation Services segment margin decreased 1 percentage point to 28% from 29% in the comparable prior period primarily due to flat revenues and higher employee related costs. The Title and Settlement Services segment margin remained constant at 13%.

Corporate and Other EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2012 decreased \$16 million to negative \$18 million primarily due to the absence of a net benefit of \$12 million of former parent legacy items that occurred in the three months ended June 30, 2011 and \$3 million of incremental employee related costs.

Real Estate Franchise Services

Revenues increased \$10 million to \$170 million and EBITDA increased \$2 million to \$99 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

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The increase in revenues was driven by a \$7 million increase in third-party domestic franchisee royalty revenues due to a 9% increase in the number of homesale transactions along with a 6% increase in the average homesale price, partially offset by a lower net effective royalty rate as a result of our larger affiliates achieving higher volume levels. Marketing revenues and related expense decreased \$3 million primarily due to lower television and online advertising spend during the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

The increase in revenues was also attributable to a \$6 million increase in royalties received from our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment which pays royalties to our Real Estate Franchise Services segment. These intercompany royalties of \$65 million and \$59 million during the second quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively, are eliminated in consolidation. See Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services for a discussion of the drivers related to this period over period revenues increase for the Real Estate Franchise Services segment.

The \$2 million increase in EBITDA was principally due to the \$13 million increase in royalty revenue discussed above and a \$2 million reduction in bad debt expense, partially offset by a \$10 million increase in legal expenses primarily due to a settlement of a legal matter and a \$3 million increase in employee related expenses.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services

Revenues increased \$110 million to \$994 million and EBITDA increased \$30 million to \$78 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

The increase in revenues, excluding REO revenues, of \$114 million was due to increased commission income earned on homesale transactions which was primarily driven by a 13% increase in the number of homesale transactions while the average price of homes remained flat. We believe the 13% increase in homesale transactions was due to higher activity in the Midwest, New England and California markets and the flat average homesale price is reflective of industry trends in the markets we serve. Separately, revenues from our REO asset management company decreased by \$4 million to \$3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to reduced inventory levels of foreclosed properties being made available for sale. Our REO operations facilitate the maintenance and sale of foreclosed homes on behalf of lenders.

EBITDA increased \$30 million due to:

\$110 million increase in revenues discussed above;

a \$12 million increase in equity earnings related to our investment in PHH Home Loans; and

a \$10 million decrease in other operating expenses, net of inflation, primarily due to restructuring and cost-saving activities and employee costs.

These increases were partially offset by an \$85 million increase in commission expenses paid to real estate agents as a result of the increase in revenues, a \$6 million increase in royalties paid to the Real Estate Franchise Services segment and a \$9 million increase in employee related costs. Commission expense as a percentage of gross commission income increased slightly compared to the same period in 2011, caused by the mix of business. Commission schedules are generally progressive to incentivize agents with higher levels of production.

Relocation Services

Revenues decreased \$1 million to \$109 million and EBITDA decreased \$2 million to \$30 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same quarter in 2011.

The decrease in revenues was primarily driven by a \$4 million decrease in at-risk revenues due to lower at-risk transaction volume and a \$1 million decrease in financial income due to higher securitization interest

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expense as a result of the new Apple Ridge agreement during the second quarter of 2012 compared to 2011. The decrease was partially offset by a \$4 million increase in referral fees due to increased transaction volume and higher home values compared to the same quarter in 2011.

EBITDA decreased \$2 million as a result of a \$3 million increase in employee related costs, a \$2 million increase in operating costs, primarily due to higher volume related staffing costs and the \$1 million decrease in revenue discussed above. The increase in operating costs is higher than the change in revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same quarter in 2011, primarily due to incremental staffing associated with the increase in initiations, where related revenues will be recognized in later periods as services are provided. These factors were partially offset by a \$3 million reduction in costs for at-risk transactions due to lower volume and a \$2 million net reduction in insurance loss reserves due to an improvement in claim activity.

Title and Settlement Services

Revenues increased \$16 million to \$106 million and EBITDA increased \$2 million to \$14 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same quarter in 2011.

The increase in revenues was primarily driven by a \$7 million increase in resale volume, a \$5 million increase in underwriter revenue and a \$4 million increase in refinancing transactions. Resale title and closing units increased 14% and refinance title and closing units increased 64% while average price per closing decreased 5% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same quarter in 2011. The decrease in the average price per closing unit was primarily due to a greater percentage of total closing units being derived from refinancing closings, which have a lower average price than resale closings.

EBITDA increased \$2 million as a result of the increase in revenues partially offset by a \$9 million increase in variable operating costs as a result of the increase in transaction volume, as well as \$2 million of increased costs related to the expansion of the lender channel and a \$2 million increase in employee related expenses.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2011

Our consolidated results comprised the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	Change
Net revenues	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,010	\$ 174
Total expenses ⁽¹⁾	2,410	2,270	140
Loss before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests	(226)	(260)	34
Income tax expense	15	2	13
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(25)	(4)	(21)
Net loss	(216)	(258)	42
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	(1)	
Net loss attributable to Holdings	\$ (217)	\$ (259)	\$ 42

(1) Total expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2012 include \$5 million of restructuring costs and \$6 million related to the loss on the early extinguishment of debt, partially offset by a net benefit of \$3 million of former parent legacy items. Total expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2011 include \$5 million of restructuring costs and \$60 million related to the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, partially offset by a net benefit of \$14 million of former parent legacy items.

Net revenues increased \$174 million (9%) for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the six months ended June 30, 2011, principally due to an increase in revenues for the Real Estate Franchise Services segment and the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment due to higher homesale transaction volume.

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Total expenses increased \$140 million (6%) primarily due to:

a \$156 million increase in commission and other agent-related costs, operating, marketing and general and administrative expenses primarily related to:

a \$113 million increase in commission expense for the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment due to increased volume, \$10 million in incremental employee related costs and an \$8 million increase in franchise fees paid to RFG, partially offset by \$21 million lower operating expenses primarily as a result of restructuring and cost-saving activities;

an increase in expenses for the Real Estate Franchise Service segment, primarily due to \$13 million of incremental legal expenses, a \$5 million increase in marketing expenses and \$5 million of incremental employee related costs;

\$6 million of incremental employee related costs for the Relocation Services segment and an increase in operating costs related to incremental staffing needs; and

an increase in variable operating expenses for the Title and Settlement segment of \$15 million as a result of increases in resale, refinancing and underwriter volume and \$3 million of incremental employee related costs.

The incremental employee related costs noted above were primarily due to \$30 million of expense for the 2012 bonus plan which is in addition to \$20 million of expense being recognized for the 2011-2012 retention plan, whereas in the first half of 2011 only \$21 million of expense was being recognized for the retention plan. As a result, during the first half of 2012, there is approximately \$30 million of incremental employee related costs compared to the first half of 2011.

a net increase in interest expense of \$6 million as a result of incremental interest related to the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering offset by the absence of \$17 million of interest expense due to the de-designation of interest rate swaps and \$7 million due to the write-off of financing costs as a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions which occurred in the first six months of 2011;

a reduction in the net benefit of former parent legacy items of \$11 million due to benefits received in 2011 that did not recur in 2012; and

offset by a decrease of \$30 million related to the loss on the early extinguishment of debt which was \$6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$36 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Our provision for income taxes in interim periods is computed by applying our estimated annual effective tax rate against the income (loss) before income taxes for the period. In addition, non-recurring or discrete items, including the increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite lived intangibles, are recorded during the period in which they occur. No federal income tax benefit was recognized for the current period loss due to the recognition of a full valuation allowance for domestic operations. Income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was \$15 million. This expense included \$12 million for an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite-lived intangible assets and \$3 million for foreign and state income taxes for certain jurisdictions.

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Following is a more detailed discussion of the results of each of our reportable segments during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Revenues ^(a)			EBITDA ^(b)			Margin		
	2012	2011	% Change	2012	2011	% Change	2012	2011	Change
Real Estate Franchise Services	\$ 299	\$ 278	8%	\$ 160	\$ 159	1%	54%	57%	(3)
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services	1,611	1,471	10	61	11	455	4	1	3
Relocation Services	197	197		34	42	(19)	17	21	(4)
Title and Settlement Services	194	173	12	16	14	14	8	8	
Corporate and Other	(117)	(109)	*	(38)	(50)	*	32	46	(14)
Total Company	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,010	9%	\$ 233	\$ 176	32%	11%	9%	2
Less: Depreciation and amortization				89	93				
Interest expense, net ^(c)				346	340				
Income tax expense				15	2				
Net loss attributable to Holdings				\$ (217)	\$ (259)				

* not meaningful

(a) Includes the elimination of transactions between segments, which consists of intercompany royalties and marketing fees paid by our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment of \$117 million and \$109 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b) EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2012 includes \$5 million of restructuring costs and \$6 million related to the loss on the early extinguishment of debt, partially offset by a net benefit of \$3 million of former parent legacy items. EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2011 includes \$5 million of restructuring costs and \$36 million related to the loss on the early extinguishment of debt, partially offset by a net benefit of \$14 million of former parent legacy items.

(c) Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2011 includes \$24 million due to the de-designation of interest rate swaps and the write-off of deferred financing costs as a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions.

As described in the aforementioned table, EBITDA margin for Total Company expressed as a percentage of revenues increased 2 percentage points for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011, primarily due to improved margins at the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage segment, partially offset by \$30 million of incremental employee related costs, \$13 million of incremental legal expenses and a reduction in the net benefit of former parent legacy items of \$11 million.

On a segment basis, the Real Estate Franchise Services segment margin decreased 3 percentage points to 54% from 57%. The six months ended June 30, 2012 reflected increases in franchisee royalty revenues due to an increase in homesale transactions offset by the timing of marketing spend into the first half of 2012 for Century 21 advertising that took place during Super Bowl XLVI and increases in legal expenses and employee related expenses. The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment margin increased 3 percentage points to 4% from 1% in the prior period. The six months ended June 30, 2012 reflected an increase in the number of homesale transactions offset by a 1% decrease in average homesale price. The Relocation Services segment margin decreased 4 percentage points to 17% from 21% in the comparable prior period, primarily due to flat revenues and incremental employee related costs. The Title and Settlement Services segment margin remained flat at 8% due to increases in revenue and related variable operating costs as well as incremental employee related costs.

Corporate and Other EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2012 improved \$12 million to negative \$38 million from negative \$50 million, primarily due to a \$30 million reduction in the loss on the early extinguishment of debt, which was \$6 million as a result of the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering, compared to

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\$36 million as a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions partially offset by a reduction in the net benefit of former parent legacy items of \$11 million and incremental employee related costs of \$4 million during the first half of 2012.

Real Estate Franchise Services

Revenues increased \$21 million to \$299 million and EBITDA increased \$1 million to \$160 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

The increase in revenues was driven by a \$9 million increase in third-party domestic franchisee royalty revenues, due to an 8% increase in the number of homesale transactions along with a 4% increase in the average homesale price, partially offset by a lower net effective royalty rate as a result of our larger affiliates achieving higher volume levels. In addition, marketing revenues and related marketing expenses increased \$4 million and \$5 million, respectively, primarily due to the timing of advertising spend for Century 21 compared to the same period in 2011.

The increase in revenues was also attributable to an \$8 million increase in royalties received from our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment which pays royalties to our Real Estate Franchise Services segment. These intercompany royalties of \$109 million and \$101 million during the first half of 2012 and 2011, respectively, are eliminated in consolidation. See Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services for a discussion of the drivers related to this period over period revenue increase for the Real Estate Franchise Services segment.

The \$1 million increase in EBITDA was principally due to the \$17 million increase in royalty revenues noted above and a \$3 million decrease in operating expenses, partially offset by \$13 million of legal expenses due to the settlement of a legal matter and other incremental legal expenses, a \$5 million increase in employee related costs and a net \$1 million decrease in EBITDA due to marketing activities.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services

Revenues increased \$140 million to \$1,611 million and EBITDA increased \$50 million to \$61 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

The increase in revenues, excluding REO revenues, of \$147 million was due to increased commission income earned on homesale transactions, which was primarily driven by an 11% increase in the number of homesale transactions, partially offset by a 1% decrease in average price of homes sold. We believe the 11% increase in homesale transactions and the 1% decrease in the average price of homes sold is reflective of industry trends in the markets we serve. Separately, revenues from our REO asset management company decreased by \$7 million to \$7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011, due to reduced inventory levels of foreclosed properties being made available for sale. Our REO operations facilitate the maintenance and sale of foreclosed homes on behalf of lenders.

EBITDA increased \$50 million due to:

a \$140 million increase in revenues discussed above;

a \$22 million increase in equity earnings related to our investment in PHH Home Loans; and

a \$21 million decrease in other operating expenses, net of inflation, primarily due to restructuring and cost-saving activities and employee costs.

These increases were partially offset by a \$113 million increase in commission expenses paid to real estate agents as a result of the increase in revenues, a \$10 million increase in employee related costs, an \$8 million increase in royalties paid to the Real Estate Franchise Services segment and a \$2 million increase in marketing

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expenses due to increased transaction volume. Commission expense as a percentage of gross commission income increased slightly compared to the same period in 2011, caused by the mix of business. Commission schedules are generally progressive to incentivize agents with higher levels of production.

Relocation Services

Revenues remained flat at \$197 million and EBITDA decreased \$8 million to \$34 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

Revenues remained flat primarily due to a \$5 million increase in referral fees due to increased transaction volume and higher home values, \$2 million of higher international revenues due to increased transaction volume offset by a \$5 million decrease in at-risk revenue driven by lower at-risk transaction volume and a \$2 million decrease in financial income due to higher securitization interest expense as a result of the new Apple Ridge agreement. The increase in referral revenues year over year was slightly lower than the increase in referral volume due to a shift in mix of business.

EBITDA decreased \$8 million as a result of a \$6 million increase in operating costs driven by higher volume. The increase in operating costs is higher than the change in revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011, primarily due to incremental staffing associated with the increase in initiations where related revenues will be recognized in later periods as services are provided. EBITDA was further impacted by a \$6 million increase in employee related costs, partially offset by a reduction in costs of \$4 million for at-risk transactions due to lower at-risk transaction volume and a \$2 million net reduction in insurance loss reserves due to an improvement in claim activity.

Title and Settlement Services

Revenues increased \$21 million to \$194 million and EBITDA increased \$2 million to \$16 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

The increase in revenues was primarily driven by a \$10 million increase in resale volume, a \$6 million increase in underwriter revenues and a \$4 million increase in refinancing transactions. Resale title and closing units increased 12% and refinance title and closing units increased 44% while average price per closing decreased 7% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. The decrease in the average price per closing unit was primarily due to a greater percentage of total closing units being derived from refinance closings, which have a lower average price than resale closings.

EBITDA increased as a result of the increase in revenues partially offset by an increase of \$13 million in variable operating costs due to an increase in volume, as well as, \$2 million of increased costs related to the expansion of the lender channel and \$3 million of incremental employee related costs.

2012 Restructuring Program

During the first six months of 2012, we committed to various initiatives targeted principally at reducing costs, enhancing organizational efficiencies and consolidating existing facilities. We currently expect to incur restructuring charges of \$10 million in 2012. As of June 30, 2012, the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services recognized \$2 million of personnel related expenses and \$1 million of facility related expenses. The Relocation Services and the Title and Settlement Services segments each recognized \$1 million of facility related expenses. At June 30, 2012, the remaining liability was \$2 million.

2011 Restructuring Program

During 2011, we committed to various initiatives targeted principally at reducing costs, enhancing organizational efficiencies and consolidating existing facilities. We incurred restructuring charges of \$11 million in 2011. The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment recognized \$5 million of facility related

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expenses and \$4 million of personnel related expenses. The Relocation Services segment recognized \$1 million of personnel related expenses and the Title and Settlement Services segment recognized \$1 million of facility related expenses. At June 30, 2012, the remaining liability was \$2 million.

Prior Restructuring Programs

We committed to restructuring activities targeted principally at reducing personnel related costs and consolidating facilities during 2006 through 2010. At December 31, 2011, the remaining liability for these various restructuring activities was \$17 million. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, we utilized \$4 million of the remaining accrual, resulting in a remaining liability of \$13 million related to future lease payments.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2010

Our consolidated results were comprised of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change
Net revenues	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,090	\$ 3
Total expenses ⁽¹⁾	4,526	4,084	442
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests	(433)	6	(439)
Income tax expense (benefit)	32	133	(101)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	(26)	(30)	4
Net loss	(439)	(97)	(342)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	(2)	
Net loss attributable to Holdings	\$ (441)	\$ (99)	\$ (342)

(1) Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 include \$11 million of restructuring costs, \$1 million of merger costs and \$60 million related to the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, partially offset by a net benefit of \$15 million of former parent legacy items. Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 include \$21 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs, offset by a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items primarily as a result of tax and other liability adjustments.

Net revenues increased \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with the year ended December 31, 2010 principally due to an increase in revenues for the Title and Settlement Services segment due to higher refinance and title insurance premiums and the Relocation Services segment due to volume increases. These increases were offset by decreases in homesale transaction volume at the Real Estate Franchise Services segment and Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment as a result of the absence of the homebuyer tax credit in 2011.

Total expenses increased \$442 million (11%) primarily due to:

the absence of a net benefit of \$323 million of parent legacy items as a result of tax and other liability adjustments which occurred in 2010 compared to a net benefit of \$15 million of former parent legacy items in 2011;

the impact of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, which resulted in a \$36 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt as well as an increase in interest expense of \$17 million as a result of the de-designation of interest rate swaps and \$7 million due to the write-off of financing costs; and

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a \$51 million increase in operating, marketing and general and administrative expenses primarily due to:

an increase in variable operating expenses for the Title and Settlement Services segment of \$25 million as a result of increases in underwriter and refinancing volume and \$3 million increase in legal expenses;

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an increase in expenses for the Real Estate Franchise Service segment, primarily due to \$10 million of incremental legal expenses, \$7 million of incremental employee related costs, \$5 million of incremental expenses related to the international business conferences for all of our brands in 2011 that were not held in 2010 and a \$4 million increase in marketing expenses;

an increase in variable operating expenses for the Relocation Services segment of \$11 million primarily as a result of increases in international volume and \$5 million of incremental employee related costs; and

partially offset by a decrease of \$30 million in operating expenses at the Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment due to restructuring and cost-saving activities as well as reduced employee related costs.

Our income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$32 million and was comprised of the following:

\$19 million of income tax expense which was primarily due to an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite-lived intangible assets; and

\$13 million of income tax expense for foreign and state income taxes in certain jurisdictions.

No federal income tax benefit was recognized for the current period due to the recognition of a full valuation allowance for domestic operations.

Following is a more detailed discussion of the results of each of our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Revenues (a)			% Change	EBITDA (b) (c)			% Change	Margin		
	2011	2010			2011	2010			2011	2010	Change
Real Estate Franchise Services	\$ 557	\$ 560		(1)%	\$ 320	\$ 352		(9)%	57%	63%	(6)
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services	2,970	3,016		(2)	56	80		(30)	2	3	(1)
Relocation Services	423	405		4	115	109		6	27	27	
Title and Settlement Services	359	325		10	29	25		16	8	8	
Corporate and Other	(216)	(216)		*	(77)	269		*			
Total Company	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,090		%	\$ 443	\$ 835		(47)%	11%	20%	(9)
Less: Depreciation and amortization					186	197					
Interest expense, net (d)					666	604					
Income tax expense (benefit)					32	133					
Net loss attributable to Holdings					\$ (441)	\$ (99)					

* not meaningful

(a) Revenues include elimination of transactions between segments, which primarily consists of intercompany royalties and marketing fees paid by our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment of \$216 million and \$216 million during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(b) EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 includes \$11 million of restructuring costs, \$1 million of merger costs and \$36 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt, partially offset by a net benefit of \$15 million of former parent legacy items.

(c) EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes \$21 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs, offset by a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items primarily as a result of tax and other liability adjustments.

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- (d) Includes \$24 million of incremental interest expense in 2011 which is comprised of \$17 million due to the de-designation of interest rate swaps from an accounting perspective and \$7 million due to the write-off of financing costs as a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions.

As described in the aforementioned table, EBITDA margin for Total Company expressed as a percentage of revenues decreased 9 percentage points for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 primarily due to a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items resulting from tax and other liability adjustments in 2010 compared to a net benefit of \$15 million of former parent legacy items for 2011. In addition, there was a decrease in current year EBITDA due to a \$36 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt as well as a decrease in homesale transaction volume at the Real Estate Franchise Services segment and Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment as well as increased expenses at the Real Estate Franchise Services segment.

On a segment basis, the Real Estate Franchise Services segment margin decreased 6 percentage points to 57% from 63% in the comparable prior period due to an increase in legal expenses, employee related expenses, incremental expenses related to the international business conferences and other expenses. The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment margin decreased 1 percentage point to 2% from 3% in the comparable prior period due to a slight decrease in the number of homesale transactions and a decrease in equity earnings related to our investment in PHH Home Loans, partially offset by lower operating expenses primarily as a result of restructuring and cost-saving activities. The Relocation Services segment margin remained at 27% and the Title and Settlement Services segment margin remained at 8%.

Corporate and Other EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased \$346 million to negative \$77 million primarily due to a net benefit of \$323 million in 2010 of former parent legacy items resulting from tax and other liability adjustments compared to a net benefit of \$15 million in 2011 from former parent legacy items for the same comparable period and a \$36 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt as a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions.

Real Estate Franchise Services

Revenues decreased \$3 million to \$557 million and EBITDA decreased \$32 million to \$320 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with the same period in 2010.

The decrease in revenue was driven by a \$10 million decrease in third-party domestic franchisee royalty revenues due to a 1% decrease in the number of homesale transactions and a lower net effective royalty rate as our larger affiliates are achieving higher volume levels. Average homesale price remained flat compared to 2010.

The decrease in revenue was also attributable to a \$2 million decrease in royalties received from our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment which pays royalties to our Real Estate Franchise Services segment. These intercompany royalties of \$204 million and \$206 million during 2011 and 2010, respectively, are eliminated in consolidation. See *Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services* for a discussion of the drivers related to this period over period revenue decrease for Real Estate Franchise Services segment.

These decreases were partially offset by a \$7 million increase in marketing revenue compared to the same period in 2010 and a \$3 million increase in area development fees.

The decrease in EBITDA was due to the decrease in revenues discussed above, as well as:

a \$10 million increase in legal expenses primarily due to higher legal costs and legal reserves and the reversal of litigation accruals in 2010 due to a favorable legal outcome and an insurance reimbursement;

an increase in employee related costs of \$7 million;

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incremental expenses of \$5 million related to the international business conferences for all of our brands in 2011;

an increase in marketing expense of \$4 million; and

a \$2 million impairment of a cost method investment.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services

Revenues decreased \$46 million to \$2,970 million and EBITDA decreased \$24 million to \$56 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with the same period in 2010.

Excluding REO revenues, revenues decreased \$33 million primarily due to decreased commission income earned on homesale transactions. This decrease was driven by a 2% decrease in the average price of homes sold while the number of homesale transactions remained flat and an increase in the average broker commission rate. We believe the 2% decrease in the average price of homes sold and flat homesale transactions were reflective of industry trends in the markets we served. Separately, revenues from our REO asset management company decreased by \$13 million to \$23 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 due to reduced inventory levels of foreclosed properties being made available for sale. Our REO operations facilitate the maintenance and sale of foreclosed homes on behalf of lenders.

EBITDA decreased \$24 million due to the decrease in revenues discussed above, as well as:

\$14 million related to additional operating costs related to late 2010 acquisitions; and

a \$4 million decrease in equity earnings related to our investment in PHH Home Loans; partially offset by,

a \$44 million decrease in operating expenses, net of inflation, due to restructuring and cost-saving activities as well as reduced employee costs; and

a \$2 million decrease in royalties paid to our Real Estate Franchise Services segment.

Relocation Services

Revenues increased \$18 million to \$423 million and EBITDA increased \$6 million to \$115 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with the same period in 2010.

The increase in revenues was primarily driven by \$19 million of incremental international revenue due to increased transaction volume and a \$4 million increase in relocation service fee revenues primarily due to higher domestic transaction volume. These increases were partially offset by a \$5 million decrease in at-risk revenue due to fewer closings in 2011 compared to 2010.

EBITDA increased \$6 million primarily as a result of the increase in revenues discussed above and a \$3 million decrease in restructuring expenses, partially offset by an \$8 million increase in operating expenses due to higher volume related international costs and an \$8 million increase due to higher employee related costs.

Title and Settlement Services

Revenues increased \$34 million to \$359 million and EBITDA increased \$4 million to \$29 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with the same period in 2010.

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The increase in revenues was primarily driven by a \$32 million increase in underwriter revenue and a \$2 million increase in volume from refinancing transactions. EBITDA increased \$4 million as a result of the

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increase in revenues discussed above partially offset by an increase of \$25 million in variable operating costs as a result of the increase in underwriter and refinancing volume noted above and \$3 million increase in legal expenses.

2011 Restructuring Program

During 2011, we committed to various initiatives targeted principally at reducing costs, enhancing organizational efficiencies and consolidating existing facilities. The Company incurred restructuring charges of \$11 million in 2011. The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment recognized \$5 million of facility related expenses and \$4 million of personnel related expenses. The Relocation Services and Title and Settlement Services segments each recognized \$1 million of facility and personnel related expenses. At December 31, 2011, the remaining liability was \$3 million.

2010 Restructuring Program

During 2010, we committed to various initiatives targeted principally at reducing costs, enhancing organizational efficiencies and consolidating facilities. We recognized \$21 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment recognized \$9 million of facility related expenses, \$3 million of personnel related expenses and \$1 million of expense related to asset impairments. The Relocation Services segment recognized \$2 million of facility related expenses and \$1 million of personnel related expenses. The Title and Settlement Services segment recognized \$2 million of facility related expenses and \$1 million of personnel related expenses. The Corporate and Other segment recognized \$2 million of facility related expenses. At December 31, 2011, the remaining liability was \$3 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2009

Our consolidated results were comprised of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	Change
Net revenues	\$ 4,090	\$ 3,932	\$ 158
Total expenses ⁽¹⁾	4,084	4,266	(182)
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity in earnings and noncontrolling interests	6	(334)	340
Income tax benefit	133	(50)	183
Equity in (earnings) losses of unconsolidated entities	(30)	(24)	(6)
Net loss	(97)	(260)	163
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	(2)	
Net loss attributable to Holdings	\$ (99)	\$ (262)	\$ 163

(1) Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 include \$21 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs, offset by a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items primarily as a result of tax and other liability adjustments. Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 include \$70 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs offset by a benefit of \$34 million of former parent legacy items (comprised of a benefit of \$55 million recorded at Cartus related to Wright Express Corporation (WEX) partially offset by \$21 million of expenses recorded at Corporate) and a gain on the extinguishment of debt of \$75 million.

Net revenues increased \$158 million (4%) for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the year ended December 31, 2009 principally due to an increase in the average price of homes sold and the impact of the Primacy acquisition.

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Total expenses decreased \$182 million (4%) primarily due to a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items primarily as a result of tax and other liability adjustments compared to a net benefit of \$34 million of former parent legacy items during the same period in 2009 which was primarily comprised of \$55 million of tax receivable payments from WEX, as well as a decrease in restructuring expenses of \$49 million compared to the same period in 2009. The decrease in expenses was partially offset by an \$82 million increase in commission expenses paid to real estate agents due to increased gross commission income, the absence of a \$75 million gain on the extinguishment of debt included in expenses in 2009, as well as a \$21 million increase in interest expense.

Our income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$133 million and was comprised of the following:

\$109 million of income tax expense was recorded for the reduction of certain deferred tax assets as a result of our former parent company's IRS examination settlement of Cendant's taxable years 2003 through 2006;

\$22 million of income tax expense was recorded for an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite-lived intangible assets; and

\$2 million of income tax expense was recognized primarily for foreign and state income taxes for certain jurisdictions.

No Federal income tax benefit was recognized for the current period due to the recognition of a full valuation allowance for domestic operations.

Following is a more detailed discussion of the results of each of our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Revenues ^(a)			EBITDA ^{(b) (c)}			Margin		
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009	Change
Real Estate Franchise Services	\$ 560	\$ 538	4%	\$ 352	\$ 323	9%	63%	60%	3
Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services	3,016	2,959	2	80	6	1,233	3		3
Relocation Services	405	320	27	109	122	(11)	27	38	(11)
Title and Settlement Services	325	328	(1)	25	20	25	8	6	2
Corporate and Other ^(d)	(216)	(213)	*	269	(6)	*			
Total Company	\$ 4,090	\$ 3,932	4%	\$ 835	\$ 465	80%	20%	12%	8
Less: Depreciation and amortization				197	194				
Interest expense, net				604	583				
Income tax expense (benefit)				133	(50)				
Net loss attributable to Holdings				\$ (99)	\$ (262)				

* not meaningful

(a) Revenues include elimination of transactions between segments, which consists of intercompany royalties and marketing fees paid by our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment of \$216 million and \$213 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes \$21 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs, offset by a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items primarily as a result of tax and other liability adjustments.

(c) EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes \$70 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs offset by a benefit of \$34 million of former parent legacy items (comprised of a benefit of \$55 million recorded at Cartus related to WEX partially offset by \$21 million of expenses recorded at Corporate).

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(d) EBITDA includes unallocated corporate overhead and a gain on the extinguishment of debt of \$75 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

As described in the aforementioned table, EBITDA margin for Total Company expressed as a percentage of revenues increased 8 percentage points for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 primarily due to a \$289 million increase in former parent legacy benefits as well as improvements in operating results from our Real Estate Franchise Services and Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segments.

On a segment basis, the Real Estate Franchise Services segment margin increased 3 percentage points to 63% from 60% in the prior period. The year ended December 31, 2010 reflected a decline in homesale transactions, primarily in the second half of the year, largely offset by higher average homesale prices. In addition, the segment had lower bad debt and notes reserve expense.

The Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment margin increased 3 percentage points to 3% from zero in the comparable prior period. The year ended December 31, 2010 reflected an increase in the average homesale price and lower operating expenses primarily as a result of restructuring and cost-saving activities partially offset by a decrease in the number of homesale transactions. Sales volume for the year ended December 31, 2010 benefited from the homebuyer tax credit in the first half of the year as well as a notable increase in activity at the mid and higher end of the housing market throughout the year.

The Relocation Services segment margin decreased 11 percentage points to 27% from 38% in the comparable prior period primarily due to the absence in 2010 of \$55 million of tax receivable payments from WEX in 2009, partially offset by reduced employee costs and other cost saving initiatives.

The Title and Settlement Services segment margin increased 2 percentage points to 8% from 6% in the comparable prior period primarily due to cost reductions which more than offset the slight decrease in revenue.

Corporate and Other EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$275 million to \$269 million due to a net benefit of \$323 million of former parent legacy items primarily as a result of tax and other liability adjustments compared to a net cost of \$21 million of former parent legacy items for the same period in 2009. The increase was also due to the absence in 2010 versus 2009 of a \$14 million writedown of a cost method investment. The net increase was partially offset by the absence in 2010 versus 2009 of a \$75 million gain on debt extinguishment and \$11 million of proceeds from a legal settlement.

Real Estate Franchise Services

Revenues increased \$22 million to \$560 million and EBITDA increased \$29 million to \$352 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009.

Intercompany royalties from our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment increased \$4 million from \$202 million in 2009 to \$206 million in 2010. These intercompany royalties are eliminated in consolidation through the Corporate and Other segment and therefore have no impact on consolidated revenues and EBITDA, but do affect segment level revenues and EBITDA. See *Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services* for a discussion as to the drivers related to this period over period revenue increase for real estate franchise services.

International revenue increased \$4 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, while third-party domestic franchisee royalty revenue decreased \$11 million compared to the prior year due to a 6% decrease in the number of homesale transactions partially offset by a 4% increase in the average homesale price. In addition, marketing revenue and related marketing expenses increased \$27 million and \$22 million, respectively.

The \$29 million increase in EBITDA was principally due to the increase in revenues discussed above, a \$17 million decrease in bad debt and note reserves expense as a result of improved collection activities compared to the prior period and a \$7 million decrease in expenses related to conferences and franchisee events.

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Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services

Revenues increased \$57 million to \$3,016 million and EBITDA increased \$74 million to \$80 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009.

Excluding REO revenues, revenues increased \$87 million primarily due to increased commission income earned on homesale transactions which was driven by an 11% increase in the average price of homes sold, partially offset by a 7% decrease in the number of homesale transactions and a decrease in the average broker commission rate. The increase in the average homesale price and lower average broker commission rate are primarily the result of a shift in homesale activity from lower to higher price points. We believe the 7% decrease in homesale transactions is reflective of industry trends in the markets we serve and the decrease may have been higher if the housing market was not aided by the 2010 homebuyer tax credit program in the first half of 2010, particularly in locations which have lower average homesale prices. Separately, revenues from our REO asset management company decreased by \$30 million to \$36 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to generally reduced inventory levels of foreclosed properties being made available for sale. Our REO operations facilitate the maintenance and sale of foreclosed homes on behalf of lenders.

EBITDA increased \$74 million due to the \$57 million increase in revenues discussed above as well as:

a decrease in restructuring expense of \$35 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in the prior year;

a decrease of \$60 million in other operating expenses, net of inflation, primarily due to restructuring and cost-saving activities as well as reduced employee costs;

an increase of \$6 million in equity earnings related to our investment in PHH Home Loans; and

a decrease of \$5 million in marketing costs due to cost reduction initiatives; partially offset by:

an increase of \$82 million in commission expenses paid to real estate agents as a result of the increase in revenues earned on homesale transactions; and

an increase of \$4 million in royalties paid to our Real Estate Franchise Services segment as a result of the increase in revenues earned on homesale transactions.

Relocation Services

Revenues increased \$85 million to \$405 million, including \$75 million related to Primacy, and EBITDA decreased \$13 million to \$109 million, despite an increase of \$14 million related to Primacy, for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009.

Relocation revenue, excluding the Primacy acquisition, increased \$10 million and was primarily driven by a \$7 million increase in international revenue due to higher transaction volume. The acquisition of Primacy in January 2010 contributed \$75 million of revenue during the year ended December 31, 2010, which primarily consisted of \$31 million of referral and domestic relocation service fee revenue, \$25 million of government at-risk revenue and \$14 million of international revenue.

EBITDA, excluding the Primacy acquisition, decreased \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009 due to the absence in 2010 of \$55 million of tax receivable payments from WEX. Absent the impact of the WEX tax receivable payments and the Primacy results, EBITDA increased \$28 million primarily as a result of a \$12 million decrease in other operating expenses as a result of

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reduced employee costs and other cost-saving initiatives, a \$9 million decrease in restructuring expenses, and a \$4 million year over year reduction in legal expenses. EBITDA, excluding the impact of the WEX tax receivable payments, increased \$42 million.

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Revenues decreased \$3 million to \$325 million and EBITDA increased \$5 million to \$25 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009.

The decrease in revenues was primarily driven by an \$11 million decrease in resale volume and a \$7 million decrease in volume from refinancing transactions partially offset by a \$13 million increase in underwriter revenue. The refinancing activity was weighted towards the second half of 2010 when mortgage rates fell below 5% for an extended period of time. EBITDA increased \$5 million primarily due to \$7 million of cost reductions offset by the decrease in revenues discussed above.

2010 and 2009 Restructuring Programs

During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we committed to various initiatives targeted principally at reducing costs and enhancing organizational efficiencies while consolidating existing processes and facilities. The following are total restructuring charges by segment as of December 31:

	2010 Expense Recognized and Other Additions	2009 Expense Recognized and Other Additions ^(b)
Real Estate Franchise Services	\$	\$ 3
Company Owned Real Estate		
Brokerage Services	13	52
Relocation Services	4 ^(a)	9
Title and Settlement Services	3	3
Corporate and Other	2	7
	\$ 22	\$ 74

- (a) Includes \$1 million of unfavorable lease liability recorded in purchase accounting for Primacy which was reclassified to restructuring liability as a result of us restructuring certain facilities after the acquisition date.
- (b) During the year ended December 31, 2009, we reversed \$4 million in the Consolidated Statement of Operations related to restructuring accruals established in 2006 through 2008.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources*Financial Condition*

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	Change
Total assets	\$ 7,362	\$ 7,350	\$ 12
Total liabilities	9,074	8,849	225
Total equity (deficit)	\$ (1,712)	\$ (1,499)	\$ (213)

For the six months ended June 30, 2012, total assets increased \$12 million, primarily as a result of a \$41 million increase in relocation receivables, a \$27 million increase in trade receivables and a \$13 million increase in other non-current assets, partially offset by a decrease in franchise agreements intangible assets, other intangibles and property and equipment of \$34 million, \$21 million and \$14 million, respectively, due to amortization and depreciation.

Total liabilities increased \$225 million, principally due to a \$185 million increase in indebtedness. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities increased \$63 million, primarily due to an increase in accrued interest of \$18 million, an increase in accrued debt financing costs of \$14 million related to the 2012 Senior Secured Note Offering as well as an increase in accounts payable of \$30 million. These increases were partially offset

by a \$60 million decrease in securitization obligations.

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Total equity (deficit) decreased \$213 million, primarily due to the net loss attributable to Holdings of \$217 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Year Ended December 31, 2011

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	Change
Total assets	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,569	\$ (219)
Total liabilities	8,849	8,632	217
Total equity (deficit)	(1,499)	(1,063)	(436)

For the year ended December 31, 2011, total assets decreased \$219 million primarily as a result of a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$49 million, a \$21 million decrease in other current assets, a decrease in franchise agreements intangible assets, other intangibles and property and equipment of \$67 million, \$39 million and \$21 million, respectively, due to amortization and depreciation and an \$10 million decrease in deferred taxes.

Total liabilities increased \$217 million principally due to a \$258 million increase in long term debt, primarily as a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, partially offset by a \$24 million decrease in due to former parent and a \$19 million decrease in accounts payable.

Total equity (deficit) decreased \$436 million primarily due to the net loss attributable to Holdings of \$441 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity position has been negatively affected by the substantial interest expense on our debt obligations and the unfavorable conditions in the real estate market resulting in negative operating cash flows. Our liquidity position would also be adversely impacted by our inability to access our relocation securitization programs and could be adversely impacted by our inability to access the capital markets. In addition, our short-term liquidity position from time to time has been and may continue to be negatively affected by seasonal fluctuations in the residential real estate brokerage business.

Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, our outstanding indebtedness (assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012) will be reduced by approximately \$2.8 billion, or 38%, and our annualized interest expense will decline by approximately \$330 million (including the elimination of approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense relating to the Convertible Notes), which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012. In addition to the expected reduction of our outstanding indebtedness in connection with this offering and related transactions, we believe that we are experiencing the beginning of a recovery in the residential real estate market and we have seen improvement in affordability and an increase in homesale sides at our Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services segment and our Real Estate Franchise Services segment. However, we are not certain whether such improvement will lead to a sustained recovery and cannot predict when the residential real estate industry will return to a period of sustainable growth. Moreover, if the residential real estate market or the economy as a whole does not improve or deteriorates, we may experience further adverse effects on our business, financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to access capital and grow our business.

Our primary liquidity needs have been to service our debt and finance our working capital and capital expenditures, which we have historically satisfied with cash flows from operations and funds available under our revolving credit facilities and securitization facilities. Primarily as a consequence of our cash interest obligations and before giving effect to this offering and related transactions, we expect to experience negative cash flows in 2012 given our operating environment. However, assuming conditions in the real estate market do not deteriorate, given our availability under our extended revolving credit facility and other sources of liquidity

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which we believe are available to us, we believe we will be able to meet our cash flow needs through June 30, 2013. Given the expected significant reduction of indebtedness and related interest expense in connection with this offering and related transactions, we believe our ability to meet our cash flow needs will be significantly enhanced, and we expect that we will generate free cash flows which we intend to utilize to further reduce our overall indebtedness.

Historically, operating results and revenues for all of our businesses have been strongest in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. A significant portion of the expenses we incur in our real estate brokerage operations are related to marketing activities and commissions and are, therefore, variable. However, many of our other expenses, such as interest payments, facilities costs and certain personnel-related costs, are fixed and cannot be reduced during a seasonal slowdown. Consequently, our debt balances are generally at their highest levels at or around the end of the first and fourth quarters of every year.

We will continue to evaluate potential financing transactions, including refinancing certain tranches of our indebtedness and extending maturities. There can be no assurance that financing or refinancing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all.

Future indebtedness may impose various additional restrictions and covenants on us which could limit our ability to respond to market conditions, to make capital investments or to take advantage of business opportunities. Our ability to make payments to fund working capital, capital expenditures, debt service, and strategic acquisitions will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

Cash Flows***Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2011***

At June 30, 2012, we had \$138 million of cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of \$5 million compared to the balance of \$143 million at December 31, 2011. The following table summarizes our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	Change
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ (93)	\$ (194)	\$ 101
Investing activities	(30)	(24)	(6)
Financing activities	118	179	(61)
Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		1	(1)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (5)	\$ (38)	\$ 33

For the six months ended June 30, 2012, we utilized \$101 million less cash in operations compared to the same period in 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, \$93 million of cash was used in operating activities primarily due to negative cash flows from operating results of \$125 million after \$320 million of cash interest payments as well as an increase in trade receivables and relocation receivables of \$27 million and \$41 million, respectively, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$82 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, \$194 million of cash was used in operating activities due to negative cash flows from operating results of \$121 million after \$287 million of cash interest payments as well as an increase in trade receivables and relocation receivables of \$32 million and \$41 million, respectively.

We receive cash dividends from our investment in PHH Home Loans, a joint venture with PHH Corporation whereby PHH Home Loans is the recommended provider of mortgages for our real estate brokerage and relocation

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services customers. We received cash dividends from PHH Home Loans of \$20 million, \$25 million, and \$8 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. As discussed in the notes to the PHH Home Loans financial statements, PHH Home Loans provides residential mortgage banking services, including the origination and ultimate sale of such mortgage loans. The nature and timing of the sale of mortgages and related short term borrowings to fund the loan originations may create a disconnect between net cash used in operating activities (as shown on PHH Home Loans statement of cash flows included elsewhere in this prospectus) and cash available to distribute as dividends. Due to the rapid resale of Mortgages Held for Sale to third-party permanent investors, there is a short time period between when income is recorded and the subsequent collection of cash associated with that income. We expect that PHH Home Loans will continue to generate income and will be able to provide corresponding dividends as a continuing source of our cash flows, although the level of future dividends will continue to be dependent upon a sustainable recovery in the residential real estate market.

For the six months ended June 30, 2012, we used \$6 million more cash for investing activities compared to the same period in 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, \$30 million of cash was used for \$19 million of property and equipment additions, \$4 million of acquisition related payments, a \$3 million increase in restricted cash and the purchase of certificates of deposit for \$4 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, \$24 million of cash was used in investing activities primarily due to \$25 million of property and equipment additions, \$4 million of acquisition related payments partially offset by net proceeds from certificates of deposit of \$9 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2012, \$61 million less cash was provided from financing activities compared to the same period in 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, \$118 million of cash was provided as a result of the issuance of \$593 million of First Lien Notes and \$325 million of First and a Half Lien Notes partially offset by \$640 million of term loan facility repayments, the repayment of revolver borrowings of \$94 million and \$61 million of securitization obligation repayments. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, \$179 million of cash was provided by financing activities and was comprised of \$700 million of proceeds from the issuance of the First and a Half Lien Notes, \$98 million related to the proceeds from the extension of the term loan facility and an increase in incremental revolver borrowings of \$125 million, partially offset by \$703 million of term loan facility repayments and the payment of \$34 million of debt issuance costs.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2010

At December 31, 2011, we had \$143 million of cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of \$49 million compared to the balance of \$192 million at December 31, 2010. The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ (192)	\$ (118)	\$ (74)
Investing activities	(49)	(70)	21
Financing activities	192	124	68
Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		1	(1)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (49)	\$ (63)	\$ 14

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we used \$74 million of additional cash in operations compared to the same period in 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2011, \$192 million of cash was used in operating activities due to negative cash flows from operating results of \$201 million after \$608 million of cash interest payments, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$23 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, \$118 million of cash was used in operating activities due to uses

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of cash related to trade receivables and relocation receivables of \$9 million and \$27 million, respectively, as well as by negative cash flows from operating results of \$152 million after \$550 million of cash interest payments, partially offset by sources of cash related to accounts payable and relocation properties held for sale of \$30 million and \$43 million, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we used \$21 million less cash for investing activities compared to the same period in 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2011, \$49 million of cash was used in investing activities primarily due to \$49 million of property and equipment additions and acquisition related payments of \$6 million, partially offset by a \$6 million change in restricted cash and net proceeds from certificates of deposit of \$5 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, \$70 million of cash was used in investing activities and was primarily due to \$49 million of property and equipment additions, \$17 million related to acquisition related payments and the purchase of certificates of deposit for \$9 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of assets of \$5 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we generated \$68 million more cash from financing activities compared to the same period in 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2011, \$192 million of cash was provided by financing activities and was comprised of \$700 million of proceeds from the issuance of the Existing First and a Half Lien Notes, \$98 million related to the proceeds from the extension of the term loan facility and an increase in incremental revolver borrowings of \$145 million, partially offset by \$706 million of term loan facility repayments and the payment of \$35 million of debt issuance costs. On December 14, 2011, Realogy entered into agreements to amend and extend the existing Apple Ridge Funding LLC securitization program which resulted in the pay off of the 2007 securitization notes and issuance of the 2011 securitization notes under the extended securitization facility. For the year ended December 31, 2010, \$124 million of cash was provided by financing activities and was comprised of \$142 million of proceeds from drawings on our unsecured revolving credit facilities and additional securitization obligations of \$27 million, partially offset by \$32 million of term loan facility repayments.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2009

At December 31, 2010, we had \$192 million of cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of \$63 million compared to the balance of \$255 million at December 31, 2009. The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	Change
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ (118)	\$ 341	\$ (459)
Investing activities	(70)	(47)	(23)
Financing activities	124	(479)	603
Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	1	3	(2)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (63)	\$ (182)	\$ 119

For the year ended December 31, 2010 we used \$459 million of additional cash in operations compared to the same period in 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, \$118 million of cash was used in operating activities due to uses of cash related to trade receivables and relocation receivables of \$9 million and \$27 million, respectively, as well as by negative cash flows from operating results of \$152 million after \$550 million of cash interest payments, partially offset by sources of cash related to accounts payable and relocation properties held for sale of \$30 million and \$43 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009, \$341 million of cash was provided by operating activities and was comprised of sources of cash related to relocation receivables and relocation properties held for sale of \$442 million and \$22 million, respectively, and trade receivables and accounts payable of \$40 million and \$26 million, respectively, partially offset by negative cash flows from operating results of \$200 million after \$487 million of cash interest payments.

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For the year ended December 31, 2010 we used \$23 million more cash for investing activities compared to the same period in 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, \$70 million of cash was used in investing activities and was primarily due to \$49 million of property and equipment additions, \$17 million related to acquisition related payments and the purchase of certificates of deposit for \$9 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of assets of \$5 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009, \$47 million of cash was used in investing activities and was primarily comprised of \$40 million of property and equipment additions and \$5 million related to acquisition related payments.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 we provided \$603 million more cash from financing activities compared to the same period in 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, \$124 million of cash was provided by financing activities and was comprised of \$142 million of proceeds from drawings on our unsecured revolving credit facilities and additional securitization obligations of \$27 million, partially offset by \$32 million of term loan facility repayments. For the year ended December 31, 2009, \$479 million of cash was used in financing activities and was comprised of \$410 million of securitization obligation repayments, a decrease in incremental revolver borrowings of \$515 million and \$32 million of term loan facility repayments, partially offset by proceeds of \$500 million related to the issuance of the Second Lien Loans.

Financial Obligations**Indebtedness Table**

As of June 30, 2012, the total capacity, outstanding borrowings and available capacity under the Company's borrowing arrangements were as follows:

	Interest Rate	Expiration Date	Total Capacity	Outstanding Borrowings	Available Capacity
Senior Secured Credit Facility:					
Extended revolving credit facility ⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	April 2016	\$ 363	\$ 109	\$ 165
Extended term loan facility	⁽³⁾	October 2016	1,822	1,822	
First Lien Notes	7.625%	January 2020	593	593	
Existing First and a Half Lien Notes	7.875%	February 2019	700	700	
New First and a Half Lien Notes	9.00%	January 2020	325	325	
Second Lien Loans	13.50%	October 2017	650	650	
Other bank indebtedness ⁽⁴⁾		Various	108	105	3
Existing Notes:					
Senior Notes	10.50%	April 2014	64	64	
Senior Toggle Notes ⁽⁵⁾	11.00%	April 2014	41	41	
Senior Subordinated Notes ⁽⁶⁾	12.375%	April 2015	190	188	
Extended Maturity Notes:					
Senior Notes ⁽⁷⁾	11.50%	April 2017	492	489	
Senior Notes ⁽⁸⁾	12.00%	April 2017	130	129	
Senior Subordinated Notes	13.375%	April 2018	10	10	
Convertible Notes	11.00%	April 2018	2,110	2,110	
Securitization obligations: ⁽⁹⁾					
Apple Ridge Funding LLC		December 2013	400	245	155
Cartus Financing Limited ⁽¹⁰⁾		Various	63	22	41
			\$ 8,061	\$ 7,602	\$ 364

(1) The available capacity under this facility was reduced by \$89 million of outstanding letters of credit as of June 30, 2012. On September 27, 2012, the Company had \$20 million outstanding on the extended revolving credit facility and \$95 million of outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$248 million of available capacity.

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- (2) Interest rates with respect to revolving loans under the senior secured credit facility are based on, at our option, (a) adjusted LIBOR plus 3.25% or (b) ABR plus 2.25% in each case subject to reductions based on the attainment of certain leverage ratios.

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- (3) Interest rates with respect to term loans under the senior secured credit facility are based on, at our option, (a) adjusted LIBOR plus 4.25% or (b) the higher of the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 1.75% and ABR plus 3.25%.
- (4) Consists of revolving credit facilities that are supported by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility, a portion of which are issued under the synthetic letter of credit facility; \$50 million is due in January 2013, \$50 million is due in July 2013, and \$5 million is due in August 2013.
- (5) On April 16, 2012, the Company redeemed \$11 million principal amount of the outstanding Senior Toggle Notes at par.
- (6) Consists of \$190 million of 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015, less a discount of \$2 million.
- (7) Consists of \$492 million of 11.50% Senior Notes due 2017, less a discount of \$3 million.
- (8) Consists of \$130 million of 12.00% Senior Notes due 2017, less a discount of \$1 million.
- (9) Available capacity is subject to maintaining sufficient relocation related assets to collateralize these securitization obligations.
- (10) Consists of a £35 million facility which expires in August 2015 and a £5 million working capital facility which expires in August 2013.

Indebtedness Incurred in Connection with the Merger and Subsequent Debt Transactions

We incurred indebtedness in 2007 in connection with the Merger, which included borrowings under our senior secured credit facility and the issuance of unsecured notes. We borrowed an initial amount of \$3,170 million term loan facility under the senior secured credit facility (consisting of \$1,950 million initial term loan facility and a \$1,220 million delayed draw term loan facility) with original maturity dates of October 2013. The \$1,950 million initial term loan facility was used by us to finance a part of the Merger, including, without limitation, payment of fees and expenses contemplated thereby. In addition, we used the \$1,220 million delayed draw term loan facility to finance the refinancing or discharge of our previously existing senior notes, including, without limitation, the payment of fees and expenses. We issued an original aggregate principal amount of \$3,125 million of the Existing Notes with maturity dates in 2014 and 2015 to finance a part of the Merger, including, without limitation, payment of fees and expenses.

In 2009, 2011 and 2012, we completed various debt transactions, which are detailed below, which resulted in the following: (1) additional flexibility with respect to compliance with our senior secured leverage ratio under our senior secured credit facility; (2) the extension of the maturities of certain portions of our indebtedness; (3) additional liquidity to fund operations; and (4) the issuance of approximately \$2,110 million of Convertible Notes.

In September and October 2009, we incurred \$650 million of Second Lien Loans under the senior secured credit facility, the net proceeds of which were used to pay down outstanding balances on the revolving credit facility under the senior secured credit facility and for working capital as well as to exchange \$150 million of Second Lien Loans for \$221 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding Senior Toggle Notes.

On January 5, 2011, we completed private exchange offers, relating to our then outstanding Existing Notes (the Debt Exchange Offering). As a result of the Debt Exchange Offering, \$2,110 million of Existing Notes were tendered for Convertible Notes due 2018, \$632 million of Existing Notes due 2014 and 2015 were tendered for Extended Maturity Notes due 2017 and 2018 and \$303 million of Existing Notes remained outstanding.

Effective February 3, 2011, we entered into a first amendment to our senior secured credit facility (the Senior Secured Credit Facility Amendment) and an incremental assumption agreement, which resulted in the following: (i) extended the maturity of a significant portion of our first lien term loans to October 10, 2016; (ii) extended the maturity of a significant portion of the loans and commitments under our revolving credit facility to April 10, 2016, and converted a portion of the extended revolving loans to extended term loans (\$98 million in the aggregate); (iii) extended the maturity of a significant portion of the commitments under our synthetic letter of credit facility to October 10, 2016; and (iv) allowed for the issuance of First and a Half Lien Notes, which would not be counted as senior secured debt for purposes of determining our compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant under the senior secured credit facility.

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On February 3, 2011, we issued \$700 million aggregate principal amount of Existing First and a Half Lien Notes in a private offering exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, the net proceeds of which, along with cash on hand, were used to prepay \$700 million of certain of the first lien term loans that were extended in connection with the Senior Secured Credit Facility Amendment.

The Debt Exchange Offering, the Senior Secured Credit Facility Amendment, the offering of the Existing First and a Half Lien Notes and the related transactions are collectively referred to herein as the 2011 Refinancing Transactions.

On February 2, 2012, we issued \$593 million of First Lien Notes due 2020 and \$325 million of New First and a Half Lien Notes due 2020 in a private offering exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. We used the proceeds from the offering, of approximately \$918 million, to: (i) prepay \$629 million of our non-extended term loan borrowings under our senior secured credit facility which were due to mature in October 2013, (ii) repay all of the \$133 million in outstanding borrowings under our non-extended revolving credit facility which was due to mature in April 2013, and (iii) repay \$156 million of the outstanding borrowings under our extended revolving credit facility. In conjunction with the repayments of \$289 million described in clauses (ii) and (iii), we reduced the commitments under our non-extended revolving credit facility by a like amount, thereby terminating the non-extended revolving credit facility.

* * * *

Senior Secured Credit Facility

The senior secured credit facility consists of (i) term loan facilities, (ii) revolving credit facilities, (iii) a synthetic letter of credit facility (the facilities described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), as amended by the Senior Secured Credit Facility Amendment, collectively referred to as the First Lien Facilities), and (iv) an incremental (or accordion) loan facility, a portion of which was utilized in connection with the incurrence of the Second Lien Loans (as summarized below).

We use the revolving credit facility for, among other things, working capital and other general corporate purposes.

The loans under the First Lien Facilities (the First Lien Loans) are secured to the extent legally permissible by substantially all of the assets of Realogy, Intermediate and all of their domestic subsidiaries, other than certain excluded subsidiaries, including but not limited to (i) a first-priority pledge of substantially all capital stock held by Realogy or any subsidiary guarantor (which pledge, with respect to obligations in respect of the borrowings secured by a pledge of the stock of any first-tier foreign subsidiary, is limited to 100% of the non-voting stock (if any) and 65% of the voting stock of such foreign subsidiary), and (ii) perfected first-priority security interests in substantially all tangible and intangible assets of Realogy and each subsidiary guarantor, subject to certain exceptions.

The Second Lien Loans are secured by liens on the assets of Realogy, Intermediate and by the subsidiary guarantors that secure the First Lien Loans. However, such liens are junior in priority to the First Lien Loans, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes. The Second Lien Loans interest payments are payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The Second Lien Loans mature on October 15, 2017 and there are no required amortization payments. We intend to use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to prepay, promptly following the closing of this offering, all of the outstanding Second Lien Loans in accordance with the terms of our senior secured credit facility. See Use of Proceeds.

The senior secured credit facility also provides for a synthetic letter of credit facility which is for: (i) the support of our obligations with respect to Cendant contingent and other liabilities assumed under the Separation and Distribution Agreement and (ii) general corporate purposes in an amount not to exceed \$100 million. The

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synthetic letter of credit facility capacity is \$186 million at June 30, 2012, of which \$43 million will expire in October 2013 and \$143 million will expire in October 2016. As of June 30, 2012, the capacity was being utilized by a \$70 million letter of credit with Cendant for any remaining potential contingent obligations and \$100 million of letters of credit for general corporate purposes.

Our senior secured credit facility contains financial, affirmative and negative covenants and requires us to maintain a senior secured leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount on the last day of each fiscal quarter. Specifically, our total senior secured net debt to trailing twelve month EBITDA may not exceed 4.75 to 1.0. EBITDA, as defined in the senior secured credit facility, includes certain adjustments and is calculated on a pro forma basis for purposes of calculating the senior secured leverage ratio. In this prospectus, we refer to the term Adjusted EBITDA to mean EBITDA as so defined for purposes of determining compliance with the senior secured leverage covenant. Total senior secured net debt does not include the First and a Half Lien Notes, other indebtedness secured by a lien on our assets pari passu or junior in priority to the liens securing the First and a Half Lien Notes, including the Second Lien Loans, our securitization obligations or the Unsecured Notes. At June 30, 2012, our senior secured leverage ratio was 4.08 to 1.0.

We have the right to cure an event of default of the senior secured leverage ratio in three of any of the four consecutive quarters through the issuance of additional Intermediate equity for cash, which would be infused as capital into Realogy. The effect of such infusion would be to increase Adjusted EBITDA for purposes of calculating the senior secured leverage ratio for the applicable twelve-month period and reduce net senior secured indebtedness upon actual receipt of such capital. If we are unable to maintain compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio and fail to remedy a default through an equity cure as described above, there would be an event of default under the senior secured credit facility. Other events of default under the senior secured credit facility include, without limitation, nonpayment, material misrepresentations, insolvency, bankruptcy, certain material judgments, change of control and cross-events of default on material indebtedness.

If an event of default occurs under the senior secured credit facility, and we fail to obtain a waiver from the lenders, our financial condition, results of operations and business would be materially adversely affected. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the senior secured credit facility, the lenders:

would not be required to lend any additional amounts to us;

could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be due and payable;

could require us to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings; or

could prevent us from making payments on the First and a Half Lien Notes or the Unsecured Notes; any of which could result in an event of default under the First and a Half Lien Notes, the Unsecured Notes and our Apple Ridge Funding LLC securitization program.

If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under the senior secured credit facility could proceed against the collateral granted to secure the senior secured credit facility, which assets also secure our other secured indebtedness. Realogy has pledged the majority of its assets as collateral to secure such indebtedness. If the lenders under the senior secured credit facility were to accelerate the repayment of borrowings, then we may not have sufficient assets to repay the senior secured credit facility and our other indebtedness, including the First Lien Notes, the First and a Half Lien Notes, the Second Lien Loans and the Unsecured Notes, or be able to borrow sufficient funds to refinance such indebtedness. Even if we are able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms, or terms that are acceptable to us.

First Lien Notes

The \$593 million of First Lien Notes are senior secured obligations of Realogy and mature on January 15, 2020. The First Lien Notes bear interest at a rate of 7.625% per annum and interest is payable semiannually on

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January 15 and July 15 of each year (the first interest payment date was July 15, 2012). The First Lien Notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Intermediate and each domestic subsidiary of Realogy that is a guarantor under the senior secured credit facility and certain of Realogy's outstanding securities. The First Lien Notes are also guaranteed by the Company, on an unsecured senior subordinated basis. The First Lien Notes are secured by the same collateral as Realogy's existing secured obligations under its senior secured credit facility. The priority of the collateral liens securing the First Lien Notes is (i) equal to the collateral liens securing Realogy's first lien obligations under the senior secured credit facility, and (ii) senior to the collateral liens securing Realogy's other secured obligations not secured by a first priority lien, including the First and a Half Lien Notes and the Second Lien Loans.

First and a Half Lien Notes

The First and a Half Lien Notes are senior secured obligations of Realogy. The \$700 million of Existing First and a Half Lien Notes mature on February 15, 2019 and bear interest at a rate of 7.875% per annum, payable semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The New First and a Half Lien Notes mature on January 15, 2020. The \$325 million of New First and a Half Lien Notes bear interest at a rate of 9.0% per annum and interest is payable semiannually on January 15 and July 15 of each year (the first interest payment date was July 15, 2012). The First and a Half Lien Notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Intermediate and each domestic subsidiary of Realogy that is a guarantor under the senior secured credit facility and certain of Realogy's outstanding securities. The First and a Half Lien Notes are also guaranteed by Holdings, on an unsecured senior subordinated basis. The First and a Half Lien Notes are secured by the same collateral as Realogy's existing secured obligations under its senior secured credit facility, but the priority of the collateral liens securing the First and a Half Lien Notes is (i) junior to the collateral liens securing Realogy's first lien obligations under its senior secured credit facility and the First Lien Notes, and (ii) senior to the collateral liens securing the Second Lien Loans. The priority of the collateral liens securing each series of the First and a Half Lien Notes is equal to one another.

Other Bank Indebtedness

Realogy has separate revolving U.S. credit facilities under which it could borrow up to \$100 million at June 30, 2012 and \$125 million at December 31, 2011 and a separate U.K. credit facility under which it could borrow up to £5 million (approximately \$8 million) at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. These facilities are not secured by assets of Realogy or any of its subsidiaries but are supported by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility, including the synthetic letter of credit facility. The facilities generally have a one-year term with certain options for renewal. As of June 30, 2012, Realogy had outstanding borrowings of \$105 million under these credit facilities. Realogy has \$50 million due in January 2013, \$50 million due in July 2013, and \$5 million outstanding on an \$8 million capacity facility due in August 2013. For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, the weighted average interest rate under the U.S. credit facilities was 2.9% with interest payable either monthly or quarterly.

Unsecured Notes

On April 10, 2007, Realogy issued in a private placement \$1,700 million of 10.50% Senior Notes, \$550 million of Senior Toggle Notes and \$875 million of 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes. On January 5, 2011, Realogy settled the Debt Exchange Offering to exchange its Existing Senior Notes and the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes for the Extended Maturity Notes and the Convertible Notes. On the settlement date of the Debt Exchange Offering, Realogy issued (i) \$492 million aggregate principal amount of 11.50% Senior Notes, (ii) \$130 million aggregate principal amount of 12.00% Senior Notes and (iii) \$10 million aggregate principal amount of 13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes.

The 10.50% Senior Notes mature on April 15, 2014 and bear interest payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 11.50% Senior Notes mature on April 15, 2017 and bear interest payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year.

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The Senior Toggle Notes mature on April 15, 2014. Interest is payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. For any interest payment period after the initial interest payment period and through October 15, 2011, Realogy had the option to pay interest on the Senior Toggle Notes (i) entirely in cash (Cash Interest), (ii) entirely by increasing the principal amount of the outstanding Senior Toggle Notes or by issuing Senior Toggle Notes (PIK Interest), or (iii) 50% as Cash Interest and 50% as PIK Interest. Cash Interest on the Senior Toggle Notes accrues at a rate of 11.00% per annum. PIK Interest on the Senior Toggle Notes accrues at the Cash Interest rate per annum plus 0.75%. Beginning with the interest period which ended October 2008 through the interest period which ended April 2011, Realogy elected to satisfy its interest payment obligations by issuing additional Senior Toggle Notes. Realogy elected to pay Cash Interest for the interest period commencing April 15, 2011 and is required to make all future interest payments on the Senior Toggle Notes entirely in cash until they mature.

Realogy would be subject to certain interest deduction limitations if the Senior Toggle Notes were treated as applicable high yield discount obligations (AHYDO) within the meaning of Section 163(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. In order to avoid such treatment, Realogy is required to redeem for cash a portion of each Senior Toggle Note outstanding on April 15, 2012 for the periods that Realogy elected to pay PIK Interest. As a result, on April 16, 2012, Realogy redeemed \$11 million principal amount of the outstanding Senior Toggle Notes.

The 12.00% Senior Notes mature on April 15, 2017 and bear interest payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes mature on April 15, 2015 and bear interest payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes mature on April 15, 2018 and bear interest payable on April 15 and October 15 of each year.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis, and the Senior Subordinated Notes are guaranteed on an unsecured senior subordinated basis, in each case, by each domestic subsidiary of Realogy that is a guarantor under the senior secured credit facility and certain of Realogy's outstanding securities. The Senior Notes are guaranteed by Holdings on an unsecured senior subordinated basis and the Senior Subordinated Notes are guaranteed by Holdings on an unsecured junior subordinated basis.

We intend to use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase or redeem substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering all of the outstanding 10.50% Senior Notes and Senior Toggle Notes in accordance with the terms of the respective indentures. See Use of Proceeds.

Convertible Notes

The Series A Convertible Notes, Series B Convertible Notes and Series C Convertible Notes mature on April 15, 2018 and bear interest at a rate per annum of 11.00% payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The Convertible Notes are convertible into common stock at any time prior to April 15, 2018. The Significant Holders have agreed to convert all of the Convertible Notes held by them into shares of common stock concurrently with the closing of this offering. As of September 4, 2012, the Significant Holders held in the aggregate approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes, which, once converted, will result in the issuance of an additional 82,131,954 shares of common stock promptly following the closing of this offering, including the additional shares issued pursuant to the Significant Holders letter agreements. To the extent that any Convertible Notes not owned by the Significant Holders are converted into common stock, the portion of the net proceeds of this offering that would have been used to pay the redemption price for such Convertible Notes will instead be applied to the repayment of our other indebtedness. See Use of Proceeds and footnote 8 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information under the heading Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

We intend to issue a redemption notice to holders of approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes on the closing date of this offering, which will specify that the redemption date will be on the 31st day following the date of such notice.

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Loss (Gain) on the Early Extinguishment of Debt and Write-Off of Deferred Financing Costs

As a result of the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering, we recorded a loss on the early extinguishment of debt of \$6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012.

As a result of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, we recorded a loss on the early extinguishment of debt of \$36 million and wrote off deferred financing costs of \$7 million to interest expense as a result of debt modifications during the six months ended June 30, 2011.

On September 24, 2009, Realogy and certain affiliates of Apollo entered into an agreement with a third party pursuant to which Realogy exchanged approximately \$221 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Toggle Notes held by it for \$150 million aggregate principal amount of Second Lien Loans. The third party also sold the balance of the Senior Toggle Notes it held for cash to an affiliate of Apollo in a privately negotiated transaction and used a portion of the cash proceeds to participate as a lender in the Second Lien Loan transaction. The transaction with the third party closed concurrently with the initial closing of the Second Lien Loans. As a result of the exchange, the Company recorded a gain on the extinguishment of debt of \$75 million.

Securitization Obligations

We have secured obligations through Apple Ridge Funding LLC, a securitization program with a borrowing capacity of \$400 million and expiration date of December 2013.

In 2010, we, through a special purpose entity, Cartus Financing Limited, entered into agreements providing for a £35 million revolving loan facility which expires in August 2015 and a £5 million working capital facility which expires in August 2013. These Cartus Financing Limited facilities are secured by relocation assets of a U.K. government contract in a special purpose entity and are therefore classified as permitted securitization financings as defined in our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing the Unsecured Notes.

The Apple Ridge entities and Cartus Financing Limited entity are consolidated special purpose entities that are utilized to securitize relocation receivables and related assets. These assets are generated from advancing funds on behalf of clients of our relocation business in order to facilitate the relocation of their employees. Assets of these special purpose entities are not available to pay our general obligations. Under the Apple Ridge program, provided no termination or amortization event has occurred, any new receivables generated under the designated relocation management agreements are sold into the securitization program and as new eligible relocation management agreements are entered into, the new agreements are designated to the program. The Apple Ridge program has restrictive covenants and trigger events, including performance triggers linked to the age and quality of the underlying assets, foreign obligor limits, multicurrency limits, financial reporting requirements, restrictions on mergers and change of control, breach of our senior secured leverage ratio under our senior secured credit facility if uncured, and cross-defaults to our credit agreement, unsecured and secured notes or other material indebtedness. The occurrence of a trigger event under the Apple Ridge securitization facility could restrict our ability to access new or existing funding under this facility or result in termination of the facility, either of which would adversely affect the operation of our relocation business.

Certain of the funds that we receive from relocation receivables and related assets must be utilized to repay securitization obligations. These obligations were collateralized by \$393 million and \$366 million of underlying relocation receivables and other related relocation assets at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Substantially all relocation related assets are realized in less than twelve months from the transaction date. Accordingly, all of our securitization obligations are classified as current in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Interest incurred in connection with borrowings under these facilities amounted to \$4 million and \$3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$6 million and \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. This interest is recorded within net revenues in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations as related borrowings are utilized to fund our relocation business where

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interest is generally earned on such assets. These securitization obligations represent floating rate debt for which the average weighted interest rate was 3.5% and 1.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and 2.1% and 2.4% for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Covenants under the Senior Secured Credit Facility and Certain Indentures

The senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing the First Lien Notes, First and a Half Lien Notes, the Extended Maturity Notes and the 12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes contain various covenants that limit Realogy's ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt;

incur debt that is junior to senior indebtedness and, with respect to the Senior Subordinated Notes, senior to such Senior Subordinated Notes;

pay dividends or make distributions to Realogy's stockholders;

repurchase or redeem capital stock or subordinated indebtedness;

make loans, investments or acquisitions;

incur restrictions on the ability of certain of Realogy's subsidiaries to pay dividends or to make other payments to Realogy;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

create liens;

merge or consolidate with other companies or transfer all or substantially all of Realogy's and its material subsidiaries' assets;

transfer or sell assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries; and

prepay, redeem or repurchase the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes and debt that is junior in right of payment to the Unsecured Notes, the First Lien Notes and the First and a Half Lien Notes.

In connection with the Debt Exchange Offering, Realogy received consents from the holders of the 10.50% Senior Notes and Senior Toggle Notes to amend the respective indentures governing the terms of such Existing Notes to remove substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain other provisions previously contained in such indentures.

As a result of the covenants to which we remain subject, we are limited in the manner in which we conduct our business and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs. In addition, on the last day of each fiscal quarter, the financial covenant in the senior secured credit facility requires us to maintain on a quarterly basis a senior secured leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount. Specifically, Realogy's total senior secured net debt to trailing twelve month EBITDA may not exceed 4.75 to 1.0. See Description of Indebtedness. At June 30, 2012, our senior secured leverage ratio was 4.08 to 1.0.

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Based upon our financial forecast, we believe that we will continue to be in compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant during the next twelve months. While the housing market has recently shown signs of recovery, there remains substantial uncertainty with respect to the timing and scope of a housing recovery and if a housing recovery is not sustained or is weak, we may be subject to additional pressure in maintaining compliance with our senior secured leverage ratio.

Our financial forecast of Adjusted EBITDA considers numerous factors including open homesale contract trends, industry forecasts and macroeconomic factors, local market dynamics and concentrations in the markets in which we operate. Our twelve month forecast is updated monthly to consider our actual results and incorporates current homesale contract activity, updated industry forecasts and macroeconomic factors and changes in local

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market dynamics as well as additional cost savings and business optimization initiatives underway or to be implemented by management. As such initiatives are implemented, management, as permitted by the existing agreement, will pro forma the effect of such measures and add back the savings or enhanced revenue from those initiatives as if they had been implemented at the beginning of the trailing twelve-month period.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The SEC has adopted rules to regulate the use in filings with the SEC and in public disclosures of non-GAAP financial measures, such as EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA and the ratios related thereto. These measures are derived on the basis of methodologies other than in accordance with GAAP.

EBITDA is defined by us as net income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, interest expense, net (other than relocation services interest for securitization assets and securitization obligations) and income taxes. Adjusted EBITDA is presented to demonstrate our compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant in the senior secured credit facility. We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because we believe EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are useful as supplemental measures in evaluating the performance of our operating businesses and provide greater transparency into our results of operations. Our management, including our chief operating decision maker, use EBITDA as a factor in evaluating the performance of our business. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income or other statement of operations data prepared in accordance with GAAP.

We believe EBITDA facilitates company-to-company operating performance comparisons by backing out potential differences caused by variations in capital structures (affecting net interest expense), taxation, the age and book depreciation of facilities (affecting relative depreciation expense) and the amortization of intangibles, which may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to operating performance. We further believe that EBITDA is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in their evaluation of companies, many of which present an EBITDA measure when reporting their results.

Adjusted EBITDA calculated for a twelve-month period corresponds to the definition of EBITDA, calculated on a pro forma basis, used in the senior secured credit facility to calculate the senior secured leverage ratio. Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments to EBITDA for merger costs, restructuring costs, former parent legacy cost (benefit) items, net, gain (loss) on the early extinguishment of debt, pro forma cost savings, the pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives and the pro forma effect of acquisitions and new franchisees, in each case calculated as of the beginning of the twelve-month period.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider EBITDA or Adjusted EBITDA either in isolation or as substitutes for analyzing our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

these measures do not reflect changes in, or cash requirement for, our working capital needs;

these measures do not reflect our interest expense (except for interest related to our securitization obligations), or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;

these measures do not reflect our income tax expense or the cash requirements to pay our taxes;

these measures do not reflect historical cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often require replacement in the future, and these measures do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and

other companies may calculate these measures differently so they may not be comparable.

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In addition to the limitations described above, Adjusted EBITDA includes pro forma cost savings, the pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives and the pro forma full year effect of acquisitions and new franchisees. These adjustments may not reflect the actual cost savings or pro forma effect recognized in future periods.

A reconciliation of net loss attributable to Realogy to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 is set forth in the following table:

		Less	Equals	Plus	Equals	Twelve Months Ended
	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	Six Months Ended December 31, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net loss attributable to Realogy	\$ (441)	\$ (259)	\$ (182)	\$ (217)	\$ (399) ^(a)	\$ (441)
Income tax expense	32	2	30	15	45	32
Loss before income taxes	(409)	(257)	(152)	(202)	(354)	(409)
Interest expense, net	666	340	326	346	672	666
Depreciation and amortization	186	93	93	89	182	186
EBITDA	443	176	267	233	500 ^(b)	443
Covenant calculation adjustments:						
Merger costs, restructuring costs and former parent legacy costs (benefit), net ^(c)					8	(3)
Loss on the early extinguishment of debt					6	36
Pro forma cost savings for 2012 restructuring initiatives ^(d)					5	
Pro forma cost savings for 2011 restructuring initiatives ^(e)					3	11
Pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives ^(f)					48	52
Non-cash charges ^(g)						4
Non-recurring fair value adjustments for purchase accounting ^(h)					4	4
Pro forma effect of acquisitions and new franchisees ⁽ⁱ⁾					7	7
Apollo management fees ^(j)					15	15
Incremental securitization interest costs ^(k)					3	2
<i>Adjusted EBITDA</i>					\$ 599	\$ 571
Total senior secured net debt ^(l)					\$ 2,445	\$ 2,536
Senior secured leverage ratio					4.08x	4.44x

- (a) For the twelve months ended June 30, 2012, net loss attributable to Realogy consists of: (i) a loss of \$28 million for the third quarter of 2011; (ii) a loss of \$154 million for the fourth quarter of 2011; (iii) a loss of \$192 million for the first quarter of 2012 and (iv) a loss of \$25 million for the second quarter of 2012.
- (b) For the twelve months ended June 30, 2012, EBITDA consists of: (i) \$187 million for the third quarter of 2011; (ii) \$80 million for the fourth quarter of 2011; (iii) \$30 million for the first quarter of 2012 and (iv) \$203 million for the second quarter of 2012.
- (c) For the twelve months ended June 30, 2012, net merger costs, restructuring costs and former parent legacy costs (benefit) consists of \$11 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs offset by a net benefit of \$4 million for former parent legacy items. For the year ended December 31, 2011 net merger costs, restructuring costs and former parent legacy costs (benefit) consists of \$11 million of restructuring costs and \$1 million of merger costs offset by a benefit of \$15 million of former parent legacy items.
- (d) Represents actual costs incurred that are not expected to recur in subsequent periods due to restructuring activities initiated during the first six months of 2012. From this restructuring, we expect to reduce our operating costs by approximately \$7 million on a twelve-month run-rate basis and estimate that less than \$2 million of such savings were realized from the time they were put in place. The adjustment

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shown represents the impact the savings would have had on the period from July 1, 2011 through the time they were put in place had those actions been effected on July 1, 2011.

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- (e) Represents actual costs incurred that are not expected to recur in subsequent periods due to restructuring activities initiated during the year ended December 31, 2011. From this restructuring, we expect to reduce our operating costs by approximately \$21 million on a twelve-month run-rate basis and estimate that \$18 million and \$10 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, of such savings were realized from the time they were put in place. The adjustment shown for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 represents the impact the savings would have had on the period from July 1, 2011 through the time they were put in place had those actions been effected on July 1, 2011. The adjustment shown for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 represents the impact the savings would have had on the period from January 1, 2011 through the time they were put in place, had those actions been effected on January 1, 2011.
- (f) Represents the twelve-month pro forma effect of business optimization initiatives. For the twelve months ended June 30, 2012, \$3 million related to our Relocation Services integration costs, \$5 million related to vendor renegotiations and \$40 million for employee retention accruals. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, \$1 million related to our Relocation Services integration costs and acquisition related non-cash adjustments, \$6 million related to vendor renegotiations, \$41 million for employee retention accruals and \$4 million of other initiatives. The employee retention accruals reflect the employee retention plans that have been implemented in lieu of our customary bonus plan, due to the ongoing and prolonged downturn in the housing market in order to ensure the retention of executive officers and other key personnel, principally within our corporate services unit and the corporate offices of our four business units.
- (g) Represents the elimination of non-cash expenses. For the twelve months ended June 30, 2012, \$5 million of stock-based compensation expense and \$6 million of other items less \$11 million for the change in the allowance for doubtful accounts and notes reserves from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, \$7 million of stock-based compensation expense and \$4 million of other items less \$7 million for the change in the allowance for doubtful accounts and notes reserves from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011.
- (h) Reflects the adjustment for the negative impact of fair value adjustments for purchase accounting at the operating business segments primarily related to deferred rent.
- (i) Represents the estimated impact of acquisitions and new franchisees as if they had been acquired or signed on July 1, 2011 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and January 1, 2011 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. Franchisee sales activity is comprised of new franchise agreements as well as growth acquired by existing franchisees with our assistance. We have made a number of assumptions in calculating such estimate and there can be no assurance that we would have generated the projected levels of EBITDA had we owned the acquired entities or entered into the franchise contracts as of July 1, 2011 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 or January 1, 2011 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.
- (j) Represents the elimination of annual management fees payable to Apollo for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.
- (k) Incremental borrowing costs incurred as a result of the securitization facilities refinancing for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.
- (l) As of June 30, 2012 represents total borrowings under the senior secured credit facility which are secured by a first priority lien on our assets of \$2,524 million plus \$10 million of capital lease obligations less \$89 million of readily available cash as of June 30, 2012. As of December 31, 2011 represents total borrowings under the senior secured credit facility which are secured by a first priority lien on our assets of \$2,626 million plus \$11 million of capital lease obligations less \$101 million of readily available cash as of December 31, 2011. Pursuant to the terms of our senior secured credit facility, total senior secured net debt does not include the First and a Half Lien Notes, other indebtedness secured by a lien on our assets that is *pari passu* or junior in priority to the First and a Half Lien Notes (including the Second Lien Loans), our securitization obligations and the Unsecured Notes.

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Our liquidity position may be negatively affected as a result of the following specific liquidity risks.

Negative Cash Flows; Seasonality and Cash Requirements

Our liquidity position has been negatively affected by the substantial interest expense on our debt obligations and the unfavorable conditions in the real estate market resulting in negative operating cash flows. Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, our liquidity position will continue to be negatively impacted by the substantial interest expense on our debt obligations, although such interest expense will be substantially reduced from its current level. Our business segments are also subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, operating results and revenues for all of our businesses have been strongest in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. A significant portion of the expenses we incur in our real estate brokerage operations are related to marketing activities and commissions and are, therefore, variable. However, many of our other expenses, such as interest payments, facilities costs and certain personnel-related costs, are fixed and cannot be reduced during a seasonal slowdown. For example, prior to this offering, interest payments of approximately \$215 million were due on our Unsecured Notes and Second Lien Loans in April and October of each year. Accordingly, the two most significant interest payments fall in, or immediately following, periods of our lowest cash flow generation. Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, our outstanding indebtedness (assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012) will be reduced by approximately \$2.8 billion, or 38%, and our annualized interest expense will decline by approximately \$330 million (including the elimination of approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense relating to the Convertible Notes), which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012. Because of this asymmetry and the size of our cash interest obligations, if there is not a sustained recovery in the housing market, we may be required to seek additional sources of working capital for our future liquidity needs. There can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain financing on acceptable terms or at all.

Senior Secured Credit Facility Covenant Compliance

On the last day of each fiscal quarter, the financial covenant in the senior secured credit facility requires us to maintain on a quarterly basis a senior secured leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount. Specifically, our total senior secured net debt to trailing twelve month Adjusted EBITDA may not exceed 4.75 to 1.0. As of June 30, 2012, we were in compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio covenant with a ratio of 4.08 to 1.0.

While the housing market has recently shown signs of a recovery, there remains substantial uncertainty with respect to the timing and scope of a sustained housing recovery and if a housing recovery is not sustained or is weak, we will be subject to additional pressure in maintaining compliance with our senior secured leverage ratio.

To maintain compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio (or to avoid an event of default thereof), the Company will need to achieve a certain amount of Adjusted EBITDA and/or reduced levels of total senior secured net debt. We expect that as a result the offering and related transactions, our ability to remain in compliance with our senior secured credit facility will be greatly enhanced. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the factors that will impact covenant compliance include: (a) changes in homesale transactions and/or the price of existing homesales, (b) the ability to continue to implement cost-savings and business productivity enhancement initiatives, (c) increasing new franchise sales, sales associate recruitment and/or brokerage and other acquisitions, (d) obtaining additional equity financing, (e) obtaining additional debt financing from affiliated or non-affiliated debt holders, or (f) a combination thereof. Factors (b) through (e) may be insufficient to overcome macroeconomic conditions affecting the Company.

If we fail to maintain the senior secured leverage ratio or otherwise default under our senior secured credit facility and if we fail to obtain a waiver from our lenders, then our financial condition, results of operations and business would be materially adversely affected. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Indebtedness An event of default under our senior secured credit facility or the indentures governing our other material indebtedness would adversely affect our operations and our ability to satisfy obligations under our indebtedness.

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We will continue to evaluate potential financing transactions, including refinancing certain tranches of our indebtedness and extending maturities. There can be no assurance that financing or refinancing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all.

There can be no assurance as to which, if any, of these alternatives we may pursue as the choice of any alternative will depend upon numerous factors such as market conditions, our financial performance and the limitations applicable to such transactions under our existing financing agreements and the consents we may need to obtain under the relevant documents. There also can be no assurance that financing or refinancing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all.

Interest Rate Risk

Certain of our borrowings, primarily borrowings under the senior secured credit facility, our other bank indebtedness and our securitization arrangements, are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net loss would increase further. We have entered into interest rate swaps, involving the exchange of floating for fixed rate interest payments, to reduce interest rate volatility for a portion of our floating interest rate debt facilities.

Securitization Programs

Funding requirements of our relocation business are primarily satisfied through the issuance of securitization obligations to finance relocation receivables and advances. The Apple Ridge program has restrictive covenants, including restrictions on dividends, and trigger events, including performance triggers linked to the age and quality of the underlying assets, foreign obligor limits, multicurrency limits, financial reporting requirements, restrictions on mergers and change of control, breach of our senior secured leverage ratio under our senior secured credit facility if uncured, and cross-defaults to our credit agreement, unsecured and secured notes or other material indebtedness.

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The following table summarizes our future contractual obligations as of June 30, 2012 but does not reflect (i) the conversion by the Significant Holders of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of their Convertible Notes substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering and related transactions and (ii) the anticipated uses of the net proceeds of this offering, including the redemption of the remaining approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes at a redemption price of 90% of the principal amount thereof promptly following the closing of this offering, as described in Use of Proceeds :

	Remaining 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
Extended revolving credit facility ^(a)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 109	\$	\$ 109
Extended term loan facility ^(b)					1,822		1,822
First Lien Notes						593	593
Existing First and a Half Lien Notes						700	700
New First and a Half Lien Notes						325	325
Second Lien Loans						650	650
Other bank indebtedness ^(c)	5	100					105
10.50% Senior Notes			64				64
11.50% Senior Notes						492	492
11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes			41				41
12.00% Senior Notes						130	130
12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes				190			190
13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes						10	10
11.00% Convertible Notes						2,110	2,110
Interest payments on long-term debt ^(d)	327	653	646	629	614	872	3,741
Securitized obligations ^(e)	267						267
Operating leases ^(f)	74	117	80	54	28	123	476
Capital leases (including imputed interest)	3	4	3	1			11
Purchase commitments ^(g)	35	26	13	10	9	248	341
Total ^{(h) (i)}	\$ 711	\$ 900	\$ 847	\$ 884	\$ 2,582	\$ 6,253	\$ 12,177

- (a) The Company's senior secured credit facility includes a \$363 million extended revolving facility expiring in April 2016. Outstanding borrowings under this facility are classified on the balance sheet as current due to the revolving nature of the facility.
- (b) Our extended term loan facility matures in October 2016. There is no scheduled amortization of principal. We have entered into derivative instruments to fix the interest rate over the next twelve months for \$408 million of the \$1,822 million of variable rate debt.
- (c) Consists of revolving credit facilities that are supported by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility, a portion of which are issued under the synthetic letter of credit facility; \$50 million due in January 2013, \$50 million due in July 2013 and \$5 million due in August 2013.
- (d) Interest payments are based on applicable interest rates in effect at June 30, 2012. Following the completion of this offering and related transactions, our annualized interest expense will decline by approximately \$330 million, including approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense related to the elimination of the Convertible Notes.
- (e) The Apple Ridge securitization facility expires in December 2013 and the Cartus Financing Limited agreements expire in August 2013 and August 2015. These obligations are classified as current on the balance sheet due to the current classification of the underlying assets that collateralize the obligations.
- (f) The operating lease amounts included in the above table do not include variable costs such as maintenance, insurance and real estate taxes.
- (g) Purchase commitments include a minimum licensing fee that we are required to pay to Sotheby's from 2009 through 2054. The annual minimum licensing fee is approximately \$2 million. The purchase commitments also

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- include a minimum licensing fee to be paid to Meredith from 2009 through 2057. The annual minimum fee began at \$0.5 million in 2009 and will increase to \$4 million by 2014 and generally remains the same thereafter.
- (h) In April 2007, we established a standby irrevocable letter of credit for the benefit of Avis Budget Group Inc. in accordance with the Separation and Distribution Agreement. At June 30, 2012, the letter of credit was at \$70 million. This letter of credit is not included in the contractual obligations table above.
- (i) The contractual obligations table does not include the annual Apollo management fee and does not include other non-current liabilities such as pension liabilities of \$57 million and unrecognized tax benefits of \$45 million as the Company is not able to estimate the year in which these liabilities could be paid.

Pro Forma Contractual Obligations as of June 30, 2012

The following table summarizes our future contractual obligations as of June 30, 2012 and reflects (i) the conversion by the Significant Holders of approximately \$1.903 billion aggregate principal amount of their Convertible Notes, substantially concurrently with the closing of this offering and related transactions and (ii) the anticipated use of the net proceeds from this offering, including the redemption of the remaining approximately \$207 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Notes at a redemption price of 90% of the principal amount thereof promptly following the closing of this offering, as described in Use of Proceeds :

	Remaining 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
Extended revolving credit facility ^(a)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 201	\$	\$ 201
Extended term loan facility ^(b)					1,822		1,822
First Lien Notes						593	593
Existing First and a Half Lien Notes						700	700
New First and a Half Lien Notes						325	325
Other bank indebtedness ^(c)	5	100					105
11.50% Senior Notes						492	492
12.00% Senior Notes						130	130
12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes				190			190
13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes						10	10
Interest payments on long-term debt ^(d)	163	325	324	313	296	437	1,858
Securitized obligations ^(e)	267						267
Operating leases ^(f)	74	117	80	54	28	123	476
Capital leases (including imputed interest)	3	4	3	1			11
Purchase commitments ^(g)	35	26	13	10	9	248	341
Total ^{(h)(i)}	\$ 547	\$ 572	\$ 420	\$ 568	\$ 2,356	\$ 3,058	\$ 7,521

- (a) The Company's senior secured credit facility included a \$363 million extended revolving facility expiring in April 2016. Outstanding borrowings under this facility are classified on the balance sheet as current due to the revolving nature of the facility.
- (b) Our extended term loan facility matures in October 2016. There is no scheduled amortization of principal. We have entered into derivative instruments to fix the interest rate over the next twelve months for \$408 million of the \$1,822 million of variable rate debt.
- (c) Consists of revolving credit facilities that are supported by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility, a portion of which are issued under the synthetic letter of credit facility; \$50 million due in January 2013, \$50 million due in July 2013 and \$5 million due in August 2013.
- (d) Interest payments are based on applicable interest rates in effect at June 30, 2012. The interest payments reflect the elimination of interest expense related to the Convertible Notes and interest expense related to the use of the net proceeds from this offering to repay indebtedness. The amounts do not reflect future pay downs of indebtedness from cash generated from operations.
- (e) The Apple Ridge securitization facility expires in December 2013 and the Cartus Financing Limited agreements expire in August 2013 and August 2015. These obligations are classified as current on the balance sheet due to the current classification of the underlying assets that collateralize the obligations.

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- (f) The operating lease amounts included in the above table do not include variable costs such as maintenance, insurance and real estate taxes.
- (g) Purchase commitments include a minimum licensing fee that we are required to pay to Sotheby's from 2009 through 2054. The annual minimum licensing fee is approximately \$2 million. The purchase commitments also include a minimum licensing fee to be paid to Meredith from 2009 through 2057. The annual minimum fee began at \$0.5 million in 2009 and will increase to \$4 million by 2014 and will generally remain the same thereafter.
- (h) In April 2007, we established a standby irrevocable letter of credit for the benefit of Avis Budget Group Inc. in accordance with the Separation and Distribution Agreement. At June 30, 2012, the letter of credit was at \$70 million. This letter of credit is not included in the contractual obligations table above.
- (i) The contractual obligations table does not include the annual Apollo management fee or the \$40 million Management Agreement Termination Fee (\$15 million of which will be paid in cash on January 15, 2013 and the remaining in shares of our common stock on January 15, 2013) in connection with the termination of the Management Agreement. In addition, the contractual obligations table does not include other non-current liabilities such as pension liabilities of \$57 million and unrecognized tax benefits of \$45 million, as the Company is not able to estimate the year in which these liabilities could be paid.

Contractual Obligations as of December 31, 2011

The following table summarizes our future contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011 and does not reflect the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
Non-extended revolving credit facility ^(a)	\$	\$ 78	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 78
Extended revolving credit facility ^(a)					97		97
Non-extended term loan facility ^(b)	6	623					629
Extended term loan facility ^(c)					1,822		1,822
Existing First and a Half Lien Notes						700	700
Second Lien Loans						650	650
Other bank indebtedness ^(d)	83	50					133
10.50% Senior Notes			64				64
11.50% Senior Notes						492	492
11.00%/11.75% Senior Toggle Notes ^(e)	11		41				52
12.00% Senior Notes						130	130
12.375% Senior Subordinated Notes				190			190
13.375% Senior Subordinated Notes						10	10
11.00% Convertible Notes						2,110	2,110
Interest payments on long-term debt ^(f)	609	601	571	554	539	612	3,486
Securitized obligations ^(g)	327						327
Operating leases ^(h)	136	98	66	46	24	119	489
Capital leases (including imputed interest)	6	4	2	1			13
Purchase commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	48	22	11	10	9	253	353
Total ^{(j) (k)}	\$ 1,226	\$ 1,476	\$ 755	\$ 801	\$ 2,491	\$ 5,076	\$ 11,825

- (a) Our senior secured credit facility provided for a \$652 million revolving credit facility, which includes a \$289 million revolving facility expiring in April 2013 and a \$363 million extended revolving facility expiring in April 2016. As a result of the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering, all borrowings under the \$289 million non-extended revolver were repaid and the facility was terminated. Outstanding borrowings under this facility are classified on the balance sheet as current due to the revolving nature of the facility.
- (b) Our non-extended term loan facility provides for quarterly amortization payments totaling 1% per annum of the principal amount with the balance due on the final maturity date of October 2013. As a result of the 2012 Senior Secured Notes Offering, the non-extended term loan facility was repaid and the facility was terminated.

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- (c) Our extended term loan facility matures in October 2016. There is no scheduled amortization of principal. We have entered into derivative instruments to fix the interest rate for \$650 million of the \$2,759 million of variable rate debt.
- (d) Consists of revolving credit facilities that are supported by letters of credit issued under the senior secured credit facility, a portion of which are issued under the synthetic letter of credit facility, \$50 million is due in January 2013, \$50 million is due in July 2013, and \$5 million is due in August 2013. In January 2012, we repaid \$25 million of the outstanding borrowings and reduced the capacity of the credit facility due in July 2012 by \$25 million. In April 2012, we extended this \$50 million facility that was due in July 2012 to July 2013. These obligations are classified on the balance sheet as current due to the revolving nature of the facilities.
- (e) We utilized the PIK Interest option to satisfy interest payment obligations for the Senior Toggle Notes which increased the principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes from October 2008 through April 2011. As a result, we would be subject to certain interest deduction limitations if the Senior Toggle Notes were treated as AHYDO within the meaning of Section 163(i)(1) of the Code. In order to avoid such treatment, we redeemed \$11 million principal amount of the Senior Toggle Notes on April 16, 2012.
- (f) Interest payments are based on applicable interest rates in effect at December 31, 2011.
- (g) The Apple Ridge agreement expires in December 2013 and the Cartus Financing Limited agreements expire in August 2013 and August 2015. These obligations are classified as current on the balance sheet due to the current classification of the underlying assets that collateralize the obligations.
- (h) The operating lease amounts included in the above table do not include variable costs such as maintenance, insurance and real estate taxes.
- (i) Purchase commitments include a minimum licensing fee that we are required to pay to Sotheby's from 2009 through 2054. The annual minimum licensing fee is approximately \$2 million. The purchase commitments also include a minimum licensing fee to be paid to Meredith from 2009 through 2057. The annual minimum fee began at \$0.5 million in 2009 and will increase to \$4 million by 2014 and generally remains the same thereafter.
- (j) In April 2007, we established a standby irrevocable letter of credit for the benefit of Avis Budget Group Inc. in accordance with the Separation and Distribution Agreement. At December 31, 2011, the letter of credit was at \$70 million. This letter of credit is not included in the contractual obligations table above.
- (k) The contractual obligations table does not include the Apollo management fee and does not include other non-current liabilities such as pension liabilities of \$60 million and unrecognized tax benefits of \$42 million as we are not able to estimate the year in which these liabilities could be paid.

Potential Debt Purchases or Sales

Our affiliates have purchased a portion of our indebtedness and we or our affiliates from time to time may sell such indebtedness or purchase additional portions of our indebtedness. Any such future purchases or sales may be made through open market or privately negotiated transactions with third parties or pursuant to one or more tender or exchange offers or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices as well as with such consideration as we or any such affiliates may determine. Affiliates who own portions of our indebtedness earn interest on a consistent basis with third party owners of such indebtedness.

Critical Accounting Policies

In presenting our financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported therein. Several of the estimates and assumptions we are required to make relate to matters that are inherently uncertain as they pertain to future events. However, events that are outside of our control cannot be predicted and, as such, they cannot be contemplated in evaluating such estimates and assumptions. If there is a significant unfavorable change to current conditions, it could result in a material adverse impact to our results of operations, financial position and liquidity. We believe that the estimates and assumptions we used when preparing our financial statements were the most appropriate at that time. Presented below are those accounting policies that we believe involve subjective and complex judgments that could potentially affect reported results.

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Allowance for doubtful accounts

We estimate the allowance necessary to provide for uncollectible accounts receivable. The estimate is based on historical experience, combined with a review of current developments, and includes specific accounts for which payment has become unlikely. The process by which we calculate the allowance begins in the individual business units where specific problem accounts are identified and reserved and an additional reserve is generally recorded driven by the age profile of the receivables. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$58 million, \$64 million and \$67 million at June 30, 2012, December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Impairment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets

With regard to the goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets recorded in connection with business combinations, we annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred, analyze their carrying values to determine if an impairment exists. In performing this analysis, we are required to make an assessment of fair value for our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets. We determine the fair value of our reporting units utilizing our best estimate of future revenues, operating expenses, cash flows, market and general economic conditions as well as assumptions that we believe marketplace participants would utilize including discount rates, cost of capital, trademark royalty rates, and long term growth rates. The trademark royalty rate was determined by reviewing similar trademark agreements with third parties. Although we believe our assumptions are reasonable, actual results may vary significantly. A change in these underlying assumptions could cause a change in the results of the tests and, as such, could cause the fair value to be less than the respective carrying amount. In such an event, we would be required to record a charge, which would impact earnings.

The aggregate carrying value of our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets was \$3,303 million and \$742 million, respectively, at June 30, 2012. It is difficult to quantify the impact of an adverse change in financial results and related cash flows, as certain changes may be isolated to one of our four reporting units or spread across our entire organization. Based upon the impairment analysis performed in the fourth quarter of 2011, there was no impairment for 2011. Management did evaluate the effect of lowering the estimated fair value for each of the reporting units by 10% and determined that no impairment of goodwill would have been recognized under this evaluation.

Common stock valuation

On occasion, we grant stock-based awards to certain senior management employees and directors. These awards are measured at the grant date based on the fair value as calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and are recognized as expense over the service period based on the vesting requirements, or when requisite performance metrics or milestones are achieved. Determining the fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires considerable judgment, including estimating expected volatility, expected term and risk-free rate.

In April 2012, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors granted 972,000 of time vesting stock options and 80,000 of performance based options to certain senior management employees. Our expected volatility for these options is based on the average volatility rates of similar actively traded companies. The expected holding period of the option is calculated based on the simplified method and is estimated to be 6.25 year. The risk-free rate is derived from the U.S. Treasuries, the period of which relates to the grant's holding period. If factors change and we employ different assumptions, the fair value of future awards and resulting stock-based compensation expense may differ significantly from what we have estimated historically.

The estimate of the intrinsic value of these options (share value at the time of issuance less exercise price) was based on a contemporaneous share valuation prepared with the assistance of a third party specialist. In conjunction with the preparation of this valuation, we adhered to the guidance provided by the AICPA as prescribed in its Practice Aid entitled, Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation. This Practice Aid specifically addresses valuation of common stock in private companies and outlines approaches that can be taken for that valuation, as well as providing guidelines for each approach. The

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approaches outlined in the Practice Aid are: (1) discounted cash flow, or income; (2) public company market approach (market multiples); and (3) the guideline transaction (M&A) market approach. Consistent with these guidelines, we employed the income (discounted cash flows) and public company market (market multiples) approaches when performing the valuation, which provided a value for our shares in the absence of having a quoted market price on an active exchange.

Two inputs for the discounted cash flow model were comprised of our internal forecasts along with a weighted average cost of capital (discount rate). The Company's weighted average cost of capital provides an expected rate of return based on the Company's capital structure, the required yield on the Company's equity and the required yield on the Company's interest-bearing debt. The inputs used for deriving the multiples that were employed in the market approach analysis were obtained from published financial information from comparable companies, as well as from our historical and forecasted financial results. The results from these two valuation approaches, income (DCF) and market multiples, were given equal weight to determine the value of the enterprise. The Company chose the probability weighted expected return method, as described in the AICPA Practice Aid cited above, given the existing plans to pursue an initial public offering. Two scenarios were prepared, one assuming the Company continued as a private company and one where the company successfully completed an initial public offering based on its then current financial position and the uncertainty of the housing market as of the date of grant. After consideration of these factors, the two scenarios were equally weighted. The results of each scenario were averaged to determine the fair value of our shares of \$20.50.

The difference between the fair value calculation and the estimated offering price of \$25 per share, though not significant, is primarily due to the ongoing improvements in the housing market between the time the valuation was performed and the current information available. In that regard, we note that transaction volume for RFG and NRT combined increased 6% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011. In the second quarter transaction volume on the same basis increased 15% compared to 2011.

The information used in the above model was based on the most readily available and relevant information at the time. The valuation model employed both observable and objective inputs, such as market data, as well as inputs which were more subjective, such as assumptions used in preparing our forecasts, which were based on our best estimates at the valuation date. Additional factors such as a marketability discount were factored into the final determination of the fair value of our shares. The below table details the grant prices and grant totals for stock option grants issued for the twelve-month period preceding the most recent balance sheet:

Type of Grant	Number of options granted	Estimated share value used for fair value calculation	Fair value of options at grant date	Option exercise price
Time Vested	972,000	\$ 20.50	\$ 10.25	\$ 17.50
Performance Based	80,000	\$ 20.50	\$ 9.75	\$ 17.50

Based upon an estimated offering price of \$25.00 per share, which is the midpoint of the offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, the April 2012 options would have an intrinsic value of approximately \$8 million.

Income taxes

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. We regularly review our deferred tax balances to assess their potential realization and establish a valuation allowance for amounts that we believe will not be ultimately realized. In performing this review, we make estimates and assumptions regarding projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and the identification of tax planning strategies. A change in these assumptions could cause an increase or decrease to our valuation allowance resulting in an increase or decrease in our effective tax rate, which could materially impact our results of operations.

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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") amended the guidance on testing for goodwill impairment that allows an entity to elect to qualitatively assess whether it is necessary to perform the current two-step goodwill impairment test. If the qualitative assessment determines that it is not more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step test is unnecessary. If the entity elects to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit and proceed directly to Step One of the test and validate the conclusion by measuring fair value, it can resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The amendments are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. We will consider utilizing the new qualitative analysis for its goodwill impairment test to be performed in the fourth quarter of 2012.

In May 2011, the FASB amended the guidance on Fair Value Measurement that result in common measurement of fair value and disclosure requirements between GAAP and the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The amendments mainly change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments are effective prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted the amendments on January 1, 2012 and the adoption did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

Our principal market exposure is interest rate risk. At June 30, 2012, our primary interest rate exposure was to interest rate fluctuations in the United States, specifically LIBOR, due to its impact on our variable rate borrowings. Due to our senior secured credit facility which is benchmarked to U.S. LIBOR, this rate will be the primary market risk exposure for the foreseeable future. We do not have significant exposure to foreign currency risk nor do we expect to have significant exposure to foreign currency risk in the foreseeable future.

We assess our market risk based on changes in interest rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis measures the potential impact on earnings, fair values and cash flows based on a hypothetical 10% change (increase and decrease) in interest rates. In performing the sensitivity analysis, we are required to make assumptions regarding the fair values of relocation receivables and advances and securitization borrowings, which approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these items. We believe our interest rate risk is further mitigated as the rate we incur on our securitization borrowings and the rate we earn on relocation receivables and advances are based on similar variable indices.

Our total market risk is influenced by various factors, including the volatility present within the markets and the liquidity of the markets. There are certain limitations inherent in the sensitivity analyses presented. While probably the most meaningful analysis, these analyses are constrained by several factors, including the necessity to conduct the analysis based on a single point in time and the inability to include the complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled.

At June 30, 2012, we had total long-term debt of \$7,335 million, excluding \$267 million of securitization obligations. Of the \$7,335 million of long-term debt, we had \$2,036 million of variable interest rate debt primarily based on LIBOR. We have entered into four floating to fixed interest rate swap agreements and effectively fixed our interest rate on that portion of variable interest rate debt. One swap, with a notional value of \$225 million, expired in July 2012, the second swap, with a notional value of \$200 million, expires in December 2012, the third swap, with a notional value of \$225 million, commenced in July 2012 and expires in October 2016, and the fourth swap with a notional value of \$200 million, commences in January 2013 and expires in October 2016. After considering these interest rate swaps a portion of our variable interest rate debt is still subject to market rate risk as our interest payments will fluctuate as a result of market changes. We have determined that the impact of a 100 basis point change in LIBOR (1% change in the interest rate) on our term loan facility variable rate borrowings would affect our annual interest expense by approximately \$16 million. While these results may be used as benchmarks, they should not be viewed as forecasts.

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At June 30, 2012, the fair value of our long-term debt approximated \$6,752 million, which was determined based on quoted market prices. Since considerable judgment is required in interpreting market information, the fair value of the long-term debt is not necessarily indicative of the amount that could be realized in a current market exchange. A 10% decrease in market rates would have a \$205 million impact on the fair value of our long-term debt.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in its Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management determined that Holdings maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011.

Auditor Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, which is included within their audit opinion on page F-40.

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BUSINESS

Our Company

We are the preeminent and most integrated provider of residential real estate services in the U.S. We are the world's largest franchisor of residential real estate brokerages with some of the most recognized brands in the real estate industry, the largest owner of U.S. residential real estate brokerage offices, the largest U.S. and a leading global provider of outsourced employee relocation services and a significant provider of title and settlement services. Our owned and franchised brokerage businesses are more than two and a half times larger than their nearest competitor and, in 2011, we were involved in approximately 26% of domestic existing homesale transaction volume that involved a real estate brokerage firm. Our revenue is derived on a fee-for-service basis, and given our breadth of complementary service offerings, we are able to generate fees from multiple aspects of a residential real estate transaction. Our operating platform is supported by our portfolio of industry leading franchise brokerage brands, including Century 21[®], Coldwell Banker[®], ERA[®], Sotheby's International Realty[®] and Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate and we also own and operate the Corcoran Group[®] and CitiHabitats brands. Our multiple brands and operations allow us to derive revenue from many different segments of the residential real estate market, in many different geographies and at varying price points.

We believe that we are experiencing the beginning of a recovery in the residential real estate market. In the first eight months of 2012, on a company-wide basis, our volume of completed homesales (i.e., average homesale price times number of homesale transactions) increased 13% compared to the first eight months of 2011. According to NAR, existing homesale transaction volume (i.e., median homesale price times number of homesale transactions) for August 2012 increased approximately 20% as compared to August 2011. Furthermore, the most recent NAR forecast estimates that the volume of existing homesales will increase 14% for the full year 2012 compared to 2011 and increase a further 14% in 2013 compared to 2012.

We believe that our business is well positioned to benefit from a sustained recovery in the residential real estate market as a result of our scale, market leadership, breadth of complementary service offerings and operations, and the substantial brand equity of our portfolio of brokerage brands. Furthermore, since the downturn in the residential real estate market began, we have implemented a number of actions which we believe have fundamentally improved our operations and enhanced our ability to generate significant growth in our Adjusted EBITDA and free cash flow upon a sustained recovery in the residential real estate market. For the period from 2006 through 2011, due to the decline in the residential real estate market, our revenues and related commission expense decreased \$2.4 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively. Since 2006, we have reduced our operating cost base, which we define as our operating, marketing and general and administrative expenses, which are line items on the face of our statement of operations included elsewhere in this prospectus, by approximately \$500 million, of which approximately \$200 million of the reduction occurred from 2009 to 2011, primarily through reductions in salaries and related employee expense, occupancy costs and marketing expenses. This has been accomplished by streamlining business units, consolidating offices and increasing the use of online listings distribution, while improving the infrastructure necessary to preserve our best-in-class service and enhancing our ability to capitalize on a recovery in the residential real estate market. While both our revenues and commission expense would be expected to increase in connection with a recovery in the residential real estate market, we believe the reduction in our operating cost base will be largely sustainable, as these cost reductions relate primarily to the decrease in our employee headcount from approximately 15,000 employees at January 1, 2006 to approximately 10,400 employees at December 31, 2011 and the consolidation or closing of 358 brokerage offices (and the related savings from no longer operating such offices) during the same period. These two expense items are not expected to increase as our current office footprint and employee level can efficiently operate at present levels even if we were to experience a significant increase in residential real estate activity. We have continued to invest in our businesses to further strengthen our long-term growth prospects in a recovering housing market, including growing our franchise network through adding brokers to our existing franchise brands, adding a new franchise brokerage brand, Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate, recruiting sales associates and completing several strategic acquisitions.

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Upon completion of this offering and using the net proceeds therefrom to reduce indebtedness as described in "Use of Proceeds" and the conversion of approximately \$1.903 billion of the Convertible Notes substantially concurrently with the closing of the offering, our outstanding indebtedness (assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012) will be reduced by approximately \$2.8 billion, or 38%, and our annualized interest expense will decline by approximately \$330 million (including the elimination of approximately \$232 million of annual interest expense relating to the Convertible Notes), which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012. Our reduced interest expense, combined with our modest capital expenditure requirements and the substantial reduction of future cash taxes from the anticipated utilization of approximately \$2.1 billion of net operating loss carry forwards as of December 31, 2011, positions us to generate significant free cash flow upon a sustained residential real estate market recovery. Although we do not have any significant debt maturities until 2016, it is our primary objective to use a substantial portion of future free cash flow generation to further reduce our outstanding indebtedness.

Segment Overview

We report our operations in four segments, each of which receives fees based upon services performed for our customers: RFG, NRT, Cartus and TRG. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus, for further information on our reportable segments.

Real Estate Franchise Services (61% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We are the largest franchisor of residential real estate brokerages in the world through our portfolio of well known brokerage brands, including Century 21[®], Coldwell Banker[®], ERA[®], Sotheby's International Realty[®], Coldwell Banker Commercial[®] and Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate. We derive substantially all of our real estate franchising revenues from royalty fees received under long-term (typically ten year) franchise agreements with our franchisees. The royalty fee is based on a percentage of the franchisees' sales commission earned from real estate transactions, which we refer to as gross commission income. Our franchisees pay us fees for the right to operate under one of our trademarks and to enjoy the benefits of the systems and business-enhancing tools provided by our real estate franchise operations. These fees provide us with recurring franchise revenue streams at high operating margins. In addition to highly competitive brands that provide unique offerings to our franchisees, we support our franchisees with dedicated national marketing and servicing programs, technology, training and education to facilitate our franchisees in growing their business and increasing their revenue and profitability. We believe that one of our strengths is the strong relationships that we have with our franchisees, as evidenced by our 97% retention rate through June 30, 2012. Our retention rate represents the annual gross commission income as of June 30 of the previous year generated by our franchisees that remain in the franchise system on an annual basis, measured against the annual gross commission income of all franchisees as of June 30 of the previous year. At June 30, 2012, our real estate franchise system had approximately 13,500 offices worldwide in 103 countries and territories, including approximately 6,100 brokerage offices and approximately 238,500 independent sales associates (which included approximately 41,500 independent sales agents working with our company owned brokerage offices) operating under our franchise and proprietary brands in the U.S., with an average tenure among U.S. franchisees of approximately 19 years as of June 30, 2012.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services (11% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We own and operate the largest residential real estate brokerage business in the U.S. under the Coldwell Banker[®], Sotheby's International Realty[®], ERA[®], Corcoran Group[®] and CitiHabitats brand names. We offer full-service residential brokerage services through approximately 720 company owned brokerage offices in more than 35 of the largest metropolitan areas of the U.S. As a result of our attractive geographic positioning, the average sales price of an NRT transaction is approximately twice the national average. NRT, as the broker for a home buyer or seller, derives revenues primarily from gross commission income received at the closing of real estate transactions. We also operate a large independent REO residential asset manager, which assists our clients

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in selling bank-owned properties. In addition, our home mortgage joint venture with PHH is the exclusive recommended provider of mortgages for our real estate brokerage and relocation service customers (unless exclusivity is waived by PHH). In 2011, this mortgage joint venture originated approximately \$9.4 billion of loans. We also assist landlords and tenants through property management services.

Relocation Services (22% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We are a leading global provider of outsourced employee relocation services. We are the largest provider of such services in the U.S. and also operate in key international relocation destinations. We offer a broad range of world-class employee relocation services designed to manage all aspects of an employee's move to facilitate a smooth transition in what otherwise may be a complex and difficult process for the employee and employer. Our relocation services business serves corporations, including over 64% of the Fortune 50 companies, as well as affinity organizations such as insurance companies and credit unions that provide our services to their members. In 2011, we assisted in over 153,000 relocations in more than 165 countries for approximately 1,500 active clients and as of June 30, 2012, our top 25 relocation clients had an average tenure of 17 years with us.

Title and Settlement Services (6% of EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011)

We assist with the closing of real estate transactions by providing full-service title and settlement (i.e., closing and escrow) services to customers, real estate companies, including our company owned real estate brokerage and relocation services businesses, as well as a targeted channel of large financial institution clients, including PHH. In 2011, TRG was involved in the closing of approximately 156,000 transactions of which approximately 56,000 related to NRT. In addition to our own title and settlement services, we also coordinate a nationwide network of attorneys, title agents and notaries to service financial institution clients on a national basis. We also serve as an underwriter of title insurance policies in connection with residential and commercial real estate transactions. Our average claims rate in the past three years in title underwriting of 1.5% is well below the industry average of 7% for the same period.

Industry Trends

Industry definition: We primarily operate in the U.S. residential real estate industry, which is an approximately \$990 billion industry based on 2011 transaction volume (i.e. average homesale price times number of new and existing homesale transactions), as compared to \$2.1 trillion in 2006, and derive the majority of our revenues from serving the needs of buyers and sellers of existing homes rather than those of new homes. Residential real estate brokerage companies typically realize revenues in the form of a commission that is based on a percentage of the price of each home sold and/or a flat fee. As a result, the real estate industry generally benefits from rising home prices and increased volume of homesales (and conversely is adversely impacted by falling prices and decreased volume of homesales). We believe that existing home transactions and the services associated with these transactions, such as mortgage origination, title services and relocation services, represent the most attractive segment of the residential real estate industry for the following reasons:

the existing homesales segment represents a significantly larger addressable market than new homesales. Of the approximately 4.6 million homesales in the U.S. in 2011, NAR estimates that approximately 4.3 million were existing homesales, representing approximately 93% of the overall sales as measured in units;

existing homesales afford us the opportunity to represent either the buyer or the seller and in some cases both the buyer and the seller; and

we are able to generate revenues from ancillary services provided to our customers.

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We also believe that the traditional broker-assisted business model compares favorably to alternative channels of the residential brokerage industry, such as discount brokers and for sale by owner for the following reasons:

a real estate transaction has certain characteristics that we believe are best-suited for full-service brokerages, including large monetary value, low transaction frequency, wide cost differential among choices, high buyers' subjectivity regarding styles, tastes and preferences, and the consumer's need for a high level of personalized advice, specific marketing and technology services and support given the complexity of the transaction; and

we believe that the enhanced service and value offered by a traditional agent or broker is such that using a traditional agent or broker will continue to be the primary method of buying and selling a home in the long term. According to NAR, FSBO transactions, including services from exclusively Internet-based providers, declined to 13% of existing homesales in 2011 from 21% in 2001.

We are confident that consumers will continue to choose to use the broker-assisted model for residential real estate transactions because (i) the average transaction size is very high and generally the largest transaction one does in a lifetime; (ii) transactions occur infrequently; (iii) there is a high variance in price, depending on neighborhood, floor plan, architecture, fixtures, and outdoor space; (iv) there is a compelling need for personal service as home preferences are unique to each buyer; and (v) a high level of support is required given the complexity associated with the process. Underscoring the value of the traditional brokerage model, after declining modestly during the height of the residential real estate market to 2.47% per transaction side, the average broker commission rate earned by our franchisees and our owned operations has held steady at 2.53% over the past three years.

Cyclical nature of industry: The existing homesale real estate industry is cyclical in nature and has historically shown strong growth though it has been in a significant and lengthy downturn since the second half of 2005, which has had a material adverse effect on our results of operations, after having experienced significant growth between 2000 and 2005. Based upon data published by NAR, from 2005 to 2011, annual U.S. existing homesale units declined by 40% from 7.1 million to 4.3 million and the median homesale price declined by 24% from a median price of \$219,600 to \$166,100, resulting in a total transaction volume decline of 54%. According to NAR, in August 2012 total existing homesales and median existing home prices each increased approximately 9% and 10%, respectively as compared to August 2011.

According to NAR, the existing homesale transaction volume (median homesale price times existing homesale transactions) was approximately \$708 billion in 2011 and grew at a compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, of 6.5% from 1972 through 2011 period. The most recent NAR forecast estimates that the volume of existing homesales (i.e. median homesale price times number of homesale transactions) will increase 14% for the full year 2012 compared to 2011 and increase a further 14% in 2013 compared to 2012. In addition, based on information published by NAR:

despite four years of economic headwinds that particularly impacted the housing market, the number of annual existing home sales for the past four years has been in the range of 4.1 to 4.3 million;

over a broader period, existing homesale units increased at a CAGR of 1.6% from 1972 through 2011, with unit increases 24 times on an annual basis, versus 15 annual decreases; and

median existing homesale prices declined in four of the past five years, however, they increased at a CAGR of 4.8% (not adjusted for inflation) from 1972 through 2011, a period that included four economic recessions.

Due to favorable affordability trends, low mortgage rates and lower home prices, in the first quarter of 2012 the existing home residential real estate market has shown signs of growth. The growth in the first half of 2012 was particularly strong with respect to year-over-year unit growth. NAR reported year-over-year increases of 8% in homesales in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of 2011. We believe the 2012 year-to-date

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improvement in the residential real estate market may be reflective of a sustainable market recovery driven by lower interest rates, fewer foreclosures, high affordability of home ownership, and satisfying demand that has built up during a period of economic uncertainty. The inventory supply is returning to a more typical level and acting as a stabilizing force on home prices. In addition, as rental prices have recently continued to rise, the cost of owning a home is now lower than the rental of a comparable property in the vast majority of U.S. metropolitan areas.

As of their most recent releases, Fannie Mae and NAR are forecasting an 8% and 9% increase in existing homesale transactions for 2012 compared to 2011, respectively. With respect to homesale prices, NAR's most recent release is forecasting median homesale prices for 2012 to increase 5% compared to 2011. Fannie Mae's most recent forecast shows a 2% increase in median homesale price for 2012 compared to 2011. For 2013, NAR is forecasting an 8% increase in homesales to 5.0 million units compared to 2012, although it noted in its May 2012 release that the number of homesales could rise to as many as 5.3 million units, or a 14% increase compared to 2012, assuming a return to more normal mortgage lending standards. NAR also is forecasting a 5% increase in median existing homesale prices in 2013 compared to 2012.

Although there have been concerns about significant shadow inventory (i.e., properties where the homeowner is seriously delinquent in meeting its mortgage obligations or where the property is in some stage of foreclosure or already a REO), we do not believe that this will have a significant impact on our business, as the concentration of the shadow inventory is limited to a few regions of the country and the potential increase in unit sales activity should offset in whole or in part the adverse impact on home prices in these regions. Furthermore, according to NAR, the percentage of distressed properties has declined from 31% of sales in August 2011 to 22% of sales in August 2012, and institutions holding distressed mortgages have increasingly shifted activity away from REOs and focused on short sales, which are less disruptive to the market.

Favorable long-term demand dynamics: We believe that long-term demand for housing and the growth of our industry is primarily driven by affordability, the economic health of the domestic economy, positive demographic trends such as population growth, increases in the number of U.S. households, low interest rates, increases in renters that qualify as homebuyers and locally based factors such as demand relative to supply. We believe that the residential real estate market will benefit over the long term from expected positive fundamentals, including the following factors:

based on U.S. Census data and NAR, from 1991 through 2011, the average number of existing homesale transactions as a percentage of U.S. households was approximately 4.5%, compared to an average of approximately 3.7% from 2007 through 2011. During the same period, the number of U.S. households grew from 94 million in 1991 to 119 million in 2011, increasing at a 1% CAGR. We believe that as the U.S. economy stabilizes, the number of existing homesale transactions as a percentage of U.S. households will progress to the 4.5% mean level and the number of annual existing homesale transactions will increase;

according to the 2011 State of the Nation's Housing Report compiled by JCHS, the number of U.S. households is projected to grow by an average of 1.2 million annually from 2010 to 2020. Assuming this annual household formation and given the lack of new home building activity over the past several years, we would expect both home sale price and volume to exhibit strong growth over the long term;

aging echo boomers (i.e., children born to baby boomers) are expected to drive much of the next U.S. household growth;

we believe that as baby boomers age, a portion are likely to purchase smaller homes or purchase retirement homes thereby increasing homesale activity; and

according to NAR, the number of renters that qualify to buy a median priced home increased from 9 million in 2005 to 19 million in 2011.

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Our Strengths

We believe that our scale, market leadership, breadth of complementary servicing offerings and operations, and the substantial brand equity of our portfolio of brokerage brands, coupled with our efficient, shared back office operations are distinguishing factors in our industry and provide us with various competitive advantages. These strengths include the following:

The market leader in residential real estate services. We believe that we are the preeminent provider of residential real estate services with a strong market presence in each of our business units. For instance:

in 2011, we were involved, either through our franchise operations or company owned brokerage offices, in approximately 26% of all existing domestic homesale transaction volume that involved a real estate brokerage firm;

our franchise real estate brokerage business is more than two and a half times larger than our nearest competitor when measured by the number of independent sales associates;

our owned real estate brokerage business generates approximately three and a half times the sales volume of our nearest domestic competitor;

our relocation services business is nearly double that of our nearest competitor when measured by the volume of relocated employees in 2011; and

our title and settlement services business continues to strengthen through continued participation in NRT transactions, expansion of services provided to third party mortgage originators and growth in title underwriting.

World class portfolio of real estate brands serving all market segments. We are the only major residential real estate services provider to successfully manage multiple, locally competing real estate brands on both a national and international basis. Our brands are among the most well known and established real estate brokerage brands in the world. The strong image and familiarity of our brands attract potential real estate buyers and sellers to seek out brokers affiliated with our brands. We believe that brand recognition is important in the real estate business because home buyers and sellers are generally infrequent users of brokerage services and typically rely on reputation and market prominence as well as word-of-mouth recommendations. In addition, we believe that brand recognition contributes significantly to the retention of independent sales associates, as evidenced by the retention of the production of approximately 94% of our first and second quartile of sales associates at NRT through June 30, 2012. These strong brands also contribute to the retention of our franchisees, as evidenced by our franchisee retention rate of 97% of gross commission income in our franchise system through June 30, 2012. Our broad array of brands and operations allows us to derive revenue from many different segments of the residential real estate market, in many different geographies and at varying price points. For example, our Sotheby's brand serves the high-end market and its global brand recognition is fueling its strong international growth, while our Century 21® brand serves all market segments in the U.S. and internationally as one of the most recognizable names in real estate.

Attractive business model with recurring revenue base. We believe that our established role as an intermediary in the home sale process and our integrated fee-for-services platform creates a strong business model with recurring revenue streams. Our real estate franchise operations have a recurring franchisee revenue base, generate high profit margins and require relatively modest capital investment. We also realize significant economies of scale by servicing multiple brands with a single shared service organization that provides, among other services, accounting, collection and technology platforms that benefit all our brands. We believe that our business model positions us well to take advantage of the continually-evolving housing needs of individuals across the demographic spectrum, providing a certain level of recurring revenue.

Revenue enhancing value circle among our complementary businesses. We believe that our four complementary businesses and mortgage joint venture uniquely position us to generate revenue growth opportunities from the multiple components of a residential real estate transaction, with each service generating the potential for revenues in ancillary services offered by other business units. We believe that our strong,

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long-term relationships with our franchisees, the broad range of our real estate and relocation services and our ability to capture incremental business opportunities through cross-selling many of our related products and services provide us with significant market place advantages and incremental revenue generation opportunities.

Well-positioned for a residential real estate market recovery. Since 2005, we have instituted a number of actions that we believe more favorably position our business, relative to prior residential real estate market cycles, to take advantage of a sustained residential real estate market recovery. Although the unfavorable conditions in the real estate market have resulted in significant operating losses over the last several years, we have reduced our operating cost base by approximately \$500 million since 2006, of which approximately \$200 million of the reduction occurred from 2009 to 2011. We believe that we will be able to maintain a significant majority of those savings as the residential housing market recovers. Furthermore, we have continued to invest in our business to drive future growth opportunities. For example, in 2008 we launched the Better Homes and Gardens® Real Estate brokerage brand to expand market penetration opportunities. At RFG, we have continued to enlarge our franchise network footprint by adding a significant number of new franchisees and at NRT we have continued to add to our sales associate base by recruiting productive new sales associates and strategically acquiring brokerage firms. In addition, we expanded the Cartus global footprint through the acquisition of Primacy in 2010. Our historically strong performance at higher residential real estate activity levels, combined with the investments we have made in our business and the cost-saving actions we have taken, position us to take advantage of a sustained residential real estate market recovery.

Attractive cash flow generation characteristics. Upon completion of this offering and related transactions, we expect to reduce our annualized interest expense by approximately \$330 million assuming debt balances as of June 30, 2012, which would have represented a reduction of approximately 49% of our \$672 million of interest expense for the twelve months ended June 30, 2012. We believe this reduction in our interest expense, combined with our profitability improvement with a residential real estate market recovery, modest capital expenditure requirements and the substantial reduction of future cash taxes from the anticipated utilization of our significant net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$2.1 billion as of December 31, 2011, will position us to be able to generate significant free cash flow with a residential real estate market recovery. The cash tax benefit from our NOLs is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient taxable income. Accordingly, we may be unable to earn enough taxable income in order to fully utilize our current NOLs.

Industry leading management team. Our executive officers have extensive experience in the real estate industry, which we believe is an essential component to our future growth. Our senior executive management team combines a deep knowledge of the real estate markets and an understanding of industry trends. We believe that our depth of experience in these areas has enabled us to effectively manage through the economic downturn despite our significant operating losses during such time, adapt to technological advances, operate more effectively, and remain a preeminent provider of real estate and relocation services in the U.S.

Our Strategies

We intend to pursue the following key elements of our business strategy in order to continue to grow and strengthen the Company:

Capitalize on a residential real estate market recovery. Since 2005, we have undertaken significant efforts to streamline our businesses, expand our operational footprint and invest in our business which we believe positions us well to capitalize on a sustained residential real estate market recovery. Notwithstanding the fact that we incurred net losses for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 primarily due to our high interest expense obligations combined with the downturn in the residential real estate market, we believe that our business model will allow us to achieve incremental EBITDA driven by macroeconomic improvements to the overall residential real estate market and/or due to actions taken by management to improve our market position through organic gains or strategic acquisitions. For example, in 2011, EBITDA at NRT and RFG combined would have increased by approximately \$11 million (assuming all other variables remain

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constant) with every 1% increase in either our homesale sides or average selling price. In addition, EBITDA at Cartus and TRG will also benefit from a recovering residential real estate market and overall economy. We believe that our ability to capitalize on a residential real estate market recovery, together with our anticipated reduction of indebtedness and interest expense in connection with this offering and related transactions, will result in a significant improvement in our net equity which was a deficit of approximately \$1.7 billion as of June 30, 2012. After giving effect to the offering and related transactions, our total equity would have been approximately \$1.0 billion as of June 30, 2012.

Continue to utilize our technology platform to add value and differentiate our services. We believe that we effectively use innovative technology to attract more customers, enhance sales associates' productivity and improve our profitability. We intend to continue to identify, acquire, develop, and market new technologies and tools that are designed to further solidify our market position, expand our customer base, convert Internet leads into revenue generating opportunities, be more responsive to our customers' needs and help our independent sales associates to become more efficient and successful. We continue to expand our technological platform to effectively leverage technologies across our franchised and proprietary brands and differentiate our business from new entrants in the real estate market. This technological platform allows us to continue to strengthen ties and maximize connectivity with our independent sales associates, franchisees, corporate customers and home buyers.

Examples include:

LeadRouter, our proprietary lead management system, which has helped convert leads for our franchisee and company owned brokerage offices.

The creation of customer relationship management platforms to facilitate communication between our and our franchisees independent sales agents and customers.

HOMEBASE, a proprietary system which facilitates the delivery of real estate brokerage and title closing services, improves ancillary services capture rates and maintains and fosters ongoing relationships with customers following the close of a transaction. This system is operational in a vast majority of NRT's brokerage offices and is expected to be made available to our franchisees.

Attractive financial arrangements with third party websites such as Google, Yahoo, Trulia, Zillow and others that significantly advantage our agents and franchisees. In addition, each RFG brand maintains a dedicated YouTube channel showcasing thousands of property listings to potential buyers.

Ongoing focus on growth opportunities. We continue to focus on the growth of our businesses, and believe that each of our segments is well-positioned to take advantage of unique growth opportunities.

Real Estate Franchise Services. We intend to grow our real estate franchise business by selling new franchises and helping current franchisees recruit productive sales associates and grow their businesses. We believe we have significant incremental franchise sales opportunities with real estate brokers that are unaffiliated with a real estate brand, currently estimated to represent 55% of brokers, as well as real estate brokers that are affiliated with competing brands. We believe our franchise sales force can effectively market our franchise systems to these brokerages by leveraging our brand names, technologies, sales, marketing and educational support systems, and prospective participation in the Cartus Broker Network. We also intend to continue to expand our international presence through the sale of international master franchises (with the right to subfranchise), which has been our primary method of international expansion at RFG in 103 countries and territories, and, with some of our brands, direct franchise sales.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services. We intend to continue to recruit, acquire and develop effective independent sales associates who can successfully engage and promote transactions from new and existing clients, which we believe will increase NRT's profit margins due in part to our ability to incorporate new sales associates into our existing infrastructure. We also intend to continue to optimize our office footprint by opportunistically consolidating offices, rationalizing office size and reducing lease expense where appropriate in order to enhance overall profitability.

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Relocation Services. We intend to continue to expand our relocation services business domestically and globally through a combination of adding new clients, providing additional services to existing clients and providing new product offerings. In 2011, we signed 124 new clients and expanded services provided to 300 existing clients. Our pipeline of client prospects for 2012 is robust. We also intend to grow our affinity services business, which provide our services to organizations such as insurance companies and credit unions that have established members.

Title and Settlement Services. We intend to grow our title and settlement services business by recruiting title and escrow sales associates in existing markets and by completing acquisitions to expand our geographic footprint or complement existing operations. We also intend to continue to increase our capture rate of title business from our NRT homesale sides. During 2011, approximately 38% of the customers of our company owned brokerage offices where we offer title coverage also utilized our title and settlement services. In addition, we expect to continue to grow and diversify our lender channel and our title underwriting businesses by expanding and adding clients and increasing our agent base, respectively.

Utilize Cash Flow from Operations to further reduce indebtedness. Although we do not have any significant corporate debt maturities until 2016, with the positive cash flow we expect to generate from improved profitability as a result of a continuation of the residential real estate market recovery, our low capital expenditure requirements, low cash income taxes as a result of the anticipated utilization of our significant net operating loss position of \$2.1 billion as of December 31, 2011 and the reduction in our annual interest expense following this offering, it is our primary objective to use a substantial portion of the cash flow generated from our business to further reduce our outstanding indebtedness in the future. The cash tax benefit from our NOLs is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient taxable income. Accordingly, we may be unable to earn enough taxable income in order to fully utilize our current NOLs.

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Our Complementary Businesses Build Value for Each Other

We participate in services associated with many aspects of the residential real estate market. Our four complementary businesses and mortgage joint venture work together to form our value circle, allowing us to generate revenue at various points in a residential real estate transaction, including listing of homes, assisting buyers in home searches, corporate relocation services, settlement and title services, and franchising of our brands. The businesses each benefit from our deep understanding of the industry, strong relationships with real estate brokers, sale associates and other real estate professionals and expertise across the transactional process. Unlike other industry participants who offer only one or two services, we can offer homeowners, our franchisees and our corporate and affinity clients ready access to numerous associated services that facilitate and simplify the home purchase and sale process. These services provide further revenue opportunities for our owned businesses and those of our franchisees. Specifically, our brokerage offices and those of our franchisees participate in purchases and sales of homes involving relocations of corporate transferees using Cartus relocation services and we offer customers (purchasers and sellers) of both our owned and franchised brokerage businesses convenient title and settlement services. These services produce incremental revenues for our businesses and franchisees. In addition, we participate in the mortgage process through our 49.9% ownership of PHH Home Loans. All four of our businesses and our mortgage joint venture can derive revenue from the same real estate transaction.

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Our brands are among the most well known and established real estate brokerage brands in the real estate industry. As of June 30, 2012, our franchise system had approximately 13,500 franchised and company owned offices and 238,500 independent sales associates operating under our franchise and proprietary brands in the U.S. and other countries and territories around the world, which includes approximately 720 of our company owned and operated brokerage offices. In 2011, based on NAR's historical survey data and our own results, we were involved, either through our franchise operations or our company owned brokerages, in approximately 26% of all existing homesale transaction volume (sides times price) for domestic transactions involving a real estate brokerage firm.

Our real estate franchise brands, excluding proprietary brands that we own, are listed in the following chart, which includes information as of June 30, 2012 (December 31, 2011, with respect to U.S. annual sides) for both our franchised and company owned offices:

Worldwide Offices ⁽¹⁾	7,000	3,100	2,300	630	230	165
Worldwide Brokers and Sales Associates ⁽¹⁾	100,100	83,200	31,200	12,300	7,600	1,900
U.S. Annual Sides (as of December 31, 2011)	372,682	596,268	101,717	49,518	33,884	N/A
# Countries with Owned or Franchised Operations	73	51	38	44	2	26
Characteristics	World's largest residential real estate sales organization	Longest running national real estate brand in the U.S. (106 years)	Driving value through innovation and collaboration	Synonymous with luxury	Growing real estate brand launched in July 2008	A commercial real estate franchise organization
	Identified by consumers as the most recognized name in real estate. Significant international office footprint	Known for innovative consumer services, marketing and technology	Highest percentage of international offices among international brands	Strong ties to auction house established in 1744 Rapid International Growth	Unique relationship with a leading media company, including largest lifestyle magazine in the U.S.	Serves a wide range of clients from corporations to small businesses to individual clients and investors

(1) Includes offices and related brokers and sales associates of franchisees of master franchisors.

Real Estate Franchise Services

Our primary objectives as the largest franchisor of residential real estate brokerages in the world are to sell new franchises, retain existing franchises, create or acquire new brands and, most importantly, provide branding

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and support to our franchisees. At June 30, 2012, our real estate franchise system had approximately 13,500 offices worldwide in 103 countries and territories in North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Australia, including approximately 6,100 brokerage offices in the U.S.

Over the past few years, our total number of offices and franchisees contracted due to the prolonged housing downturn. Despite this downturn we continued to sell franchises domestically, increased the number of international master franchise agreements and increased the geographic footprint of our franchisees.

We derive substantially all of our real estate franchising revenues from royalty fees received under long-term franchise agreements with our franchisees (typically ten years in duration), including NRT. The royalty fee is based on a percentage of the franchisees' sales commission earned from closed homesale sides (either the buy side or the sell side of a real estate transaction), which we refer to as gross commission income, and our franchisees pay us such royalty fees, net of volume incentives achieved (other than NRT), for the right to operate under one of our trademarks and to utilize the benefits of the franchise system. We provide our franchisees with certain systems and tools that are designed to help our franchisees serve their customers and attract new or retain existing independent sales associates, and support our franchisees with servicing programs, technology, education and market information, as well as a branding-related marketing which is funded through contributions by our franchisees and us (including our company owned brokerage offices). We operate and maintain an Internet-based reporting system for our domestic franchisees which generally allows them to electronically transmit listing information to our websites and other relevant reporting data and also own and operate websites for each of our brands for the benefit of our franchisees.

RFG drives revenue primarily from domestic royalty revenue from affiliates and our company owned brokerage operations. RFG's domestic annual net royalty revenues from franchisees other than our company owned brokerages are calculated by multiplying (1) that year's total number of closed homesale sides in which those franchisees participated by (2) the average sale price of those homesales by (3) the average brokerage commission rate charged by these franchisees by (4) RFG's net effective royalty rate. The net effective royalty rate represents the average percentage of our franchisees' commission revenues paid to us as a royalty, net of volume incentives achieved. The net effective royalty rate does not include the effect of non-standard production or development incentives granted to some franchisees. The domestic royalty revenue from NRT is also calculated by multiplying homesale sides by average sale price and average brokerage commission rate by 6% royalty rate. NRT does not get volume incentives. In addition, to domestic royalty revenue, RFG earns royalty revenue from international affiliates, marketing fees (which is spent on national advertising campaigns), preferred alliance and other revenue. The following chart illustrates the key drivers for revenue earned by RFG:

We believe one of our strengths is the strong relationships that we have with our franchisees as evidenced by the franchisee retention rate of 97% through June 30, 2012. Our retention rate represents the annual gross commission income as of June 30th of the previous year generated by our franchisees that remain in the franchise system on an annual basis, measured against the annual gross commission income of all franchisees as of June 30th of the previous year. On average, our domestic franchisees' tenure with our brands was approximately 19 years as of June 30, 2012. During 2011, none of our franchisees (other than our company owned brokerage operations) generated more than 1% of our real estate franchise business revenues.

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The franchise agreements impose restrictions on the business and operations of the franchisees and require them to comply with the operating and identity standards set forth in each brand's policy and procedures manuals. A franchisee's failure to comply with these restrictions and standards could result in a termination of the franchise agreement. The franchisees generally are not permitted to terminate the franchise agreements, and in those cases where termination rights do exist, they are very limited (e.g., if the franchisee retires, becomes disabled or dies). Generally, new domestic franchise agreements have a term of ten years and require the franchisees to pay us an initial franchise fee of up to \$35,000 for the franchisee's principal office, plus, upon the receipt of any commission income, a royalty fee, in most cases, equal to 6% of such income. Each of our franchise systems (other than Coldwell Banker Commercial[®]) offers a volume incentive program, whereby each franchisee is eligible to receive a refund of a portion of the royalties paid upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. The amount of the volume incentive varies depending upon the franchisee's annual gross revenue subject to royalty payments for the prior calendar year. Under the current form of the franchise agreements, the volume incentive varies for each franchise system, and ranges from zero to 3% of gross revenues. We provide a detailed table to each franchisee that describes the gross revenue thresholds required to achieve a volume incentive and the corresponding incentive amounts. We reserve the right to increase or decrease the percentage and/or dollar amounts in the table, subject to certain limitations. Our company owned brokerage offices do not participate in the volume incentive program. Franchisees and company owned offices are also required to make monthly contributions to marketing funds maintained by each brand for the creation and development of advertising, public relations, other marketing programs and related tools and services.

Under certain circumstances, we extend conversion notes (development advance notes were issued prior to 2009) to eligible franchisees for the purpose of providing an incentive to join the brand, to renew their franchise agreements, or to facilitate their growth opportunities. Growth opportunities include the expansion of franchisees' existing businesses by opening additional offices, through the consolidation of operations of other franchisees, as well as through the acquisition of independent sales agents and offices operated by independent brokerages. Many franchisees use the proceeds from the conversion notes to change stationery, signage and marketing materials, upgrade technology and websites, or to assist in acquiring companies. The notes are not funded until appropriate credit checks and other due diligence matters are completed and the business is opened and operating under one of our brands. Upon satisfaction of certain performance based thresholds, the notes are forgiven over the term of the franchise agreement.

In addition to offices owned and operated by our franchisees, we, through NRT, own and operate approximately 720 offices under the following names: Coldwell Banker[®], ERA[®], Sotheby's International Realty[®], The Corcoran Group[®] and CitiHabitats. NRT pays intercompany royalty fees and marketing fees to our real estate franchise business in connection with its operation of these offices. These fees are recognized as income or expense by the applicable segment level and eliminated in the consolidation of our businesses. NRT is not eligible for any volume incentives.

In the U.S. and generally in Canada, we employ a direct franchising model whereby we contract with and provide services directly to independent owner-operators. In other parts of the world, we employ either a master franchise model, whereby we contract with a qualified, experienced third party to build a franchise enterprise in such third party's country or region or a direct franchising model in the case of Sotheby's International Realty. Under the master franchise model, we typically enter into long term franchise agreements (often 25 years in duration) and receive an initial area development fee and ongoing royalties. The ongoing royalties are generally a percentage of the royalties received by the master franchisor from its franchisees with which it contracts.

We also offer third-party service providers an opportunity to market their products to our franchisees and their independent sales associates and customers through our Preferred Alliance Program. To participate in this program, service providers generally pay us some combination of an initial licensing or access fee, subsequent marketing fees and commissions based upon our franchisees' or independent sales associates' usage of the preferred alliance vendors. In connection with the spin-off of PHH, Cendant's former mortgage business, PHH Mortgage Corporation, the subsidiary of PHH that conducts mortgage financing, is the only provider of

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mortgages for customers of our franchisees that we endorse. We receive a fee from PHH for licensing our brands and an advertising fee for allowing PHH promotional opportunities on websites and in offices and at periodic group events.

We own the trademarks Century 21[®], Coldwell Banker[®], Coldwell Banker Commercial[®], ERA[®] and related trademarks and logos, and such trademarks and logos are material to the businesses that are part of our real estate franchise segment. Our franchisees and our subsidiaries actively use these trademarks, and all of the material trademarks are registered (or have applications pending) with the United States Patent and Trademark Office as well as with corresponding trademark offices in major countries worldwide where these businesses have significant operations.

We have an exclusive license to own, operate and franchise the Sotheby's International Realty[®] brand to qualified residential real estate brokerage offices and individuals operating in eligible markets pursuant to a license agreement with SPTC Delaware LLC, a subsidiary of Sotheby's (Sotheby's). Such license agreement has a 100-year term, which consists of an initial 50-year term ending February 16, 2054 and a 50-year renewal option. In connection with our acquisition of such license, we also acquired the domestic residential real estate brokerage operations of Sotheby's which are now operated by NRT. We pay a licensing fee to Sotheby's for the use of the Sotheby's International Realty[®] name equal to 9.5% of the royalties earned by our Real Estate Franchise Services Segment attributable to franchisees affiliated with the Sotheby's International Realty[®] brand, including our company owned offices.

In October 2007, we entered into a long-term license agreement to own, operate and franchise the Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate brand from Meredith. The license agreement between Realogy and Meredith is for a 50-year term, with a renewal option for another 50 years at our option. We pay an annual minimum licensing fee which began in 2009 at \$0.5 million and will increase to \$4 million by 2014 and generally remains the same thereafter. At June 30, 2012, we had approximately 230 offices with approximately 7,600 independent sales associates operating under the Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate brand name in the U.S. and Canada.

Each of our brands has a consumer website that offers real estate listings, contacts and services. Century21.com, coldwellbanker.com, coldwellbankercommercial.com, sothebysrealty.com, era.com and bhgrealestate.com are the official websites for the Century 21[®], Coldwell Banker[®], Coldwell Banker Commercial[®], Sotheby's International Realty[®], ERA[®] and Better Homes and Gardens[®] Real Estate franchise systems, respectively. The contents of these websites are not incorporated by reference herein or otherwise a part of this prospectus.

Company Owned Real Estate Brokerage Services

Through our subsidiary, NRT, we own and operate a full-service real estate brokerage business in more than 35 of the largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. Our company owned real estate brokerage business operates under the Coldwell Banker[®], ERA[®] and Sotheby's International Realty[®] franchised brands as well as proprietary brands that we own, but do not currently franchise, such as The Corcoran Group[®] and CitiHabitats. In addition, under NRT, we operate a large independent REO residential asset manager, which focuses on bank-owned properties. Our REO operations facilitate the maintenance and sale of foreclosed homes on behalf of lenders and the profitability of this business is historically countercyclical to the overall state of the housing market. As of June 30, 2012, we had approximately 720 company owned brokerage offices, approximately 4,700 employees and approximately 41,500 independent sales associates working with these company owned offices.

Our company owned real estate brokerage business derives revenue primarily from gross commission income received serving as the broker at the closing of real estate transactions. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, our average homesale broker commission rate was 2.50% which represents the average commission rate earned on either the buy side or the sell side of a homesale transaction. Gross commission income is also

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earned on non-sale transactions such as home rentals. NRT, as a franchisee of RFG, pays a royalty fee of 6% per transaction to RFG from the commission earned on a real estate transaction. The following chart illustrates the key drivers for revenue earned by NRT:

In addition, as a full-service real estate brokerage company, we promote the complementary services of our relocation and title and settlement services businesses, in addition to PHH Home Loans. We believe we provide integrated services that enhance the customer experience.

When we assist the seller in a real estate transaction, our independent sales associates generally provide the seller with a full service marketing program, which may include developing a direct marketing plan for the property, assisting the seller in pricing the property and preparing it for sale, listing it on multiple listing services, advertising the property (including on websites), showing the property to prospective buyers, assisting the seller in sale negotiations, and assisting the seller in preparing for closing the transaction. When we assist the buyer in a real estate transaction, our independent sales associates generally help the buyer in locating specific properties that meet the buyer's personal and financial specifications, show properties to the buyer, assist the buyer in negotiating (where permissible) and in preparing for closing the transaction.

At June 30, 2012, we operated approximately: 90% of our offices under the Coldwell Banker® brand name, 5% of our offices under The Corcoran Group® and CitiHabitats brand names, 4% of our offices under the Sotheby's International Realty® brand name, and 1% of our offices under the ERA® brand name. Our offices are geographically diverse with a strong presence in the east and west coast areas, where home prices are generally higher. We operate our Coldwell Banker® offices in numerous regions throughout the U.S., our Sotheby's International Realty® offices in several regions throughout the U.S, our Corcoran® Group offices in New York City, the Hamptons (New York), and Palm Beach, Florida and our ERA® offices in Pennsylvania.

We intend to grow our business both organically and through strategic acquisitions. To grow organically, we will focus on working with office managers to recruit, retain and facilitate effective independent sales associates who can successfully engage and promote transactions from new and existing clients.

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We have a dedicated group of professionals whose function is to identify, evaluate and complete acquisitions. We are continuously evaluating acquisitions that will allow us to enter into new markets and to expand our market share in existing markets through smaller tuck-in acquisitions. Following completion of an acquisition, we consolidate the newly acquired operations with our existing operations. By consolidating operations, we reduce or eliminate duplicative costs, such as advertising, rent and administrative support. By utilizing our existing infrastructure to support a broader network of independent sales associates and revenue base, we can enhance the profitability of our operations. We also seek to enhance the profitability of newly acquired operations by increasing the productivity of the acquired brokerages independent sales associates. We provide these independent sales associates with supplemental tools, training and resources that are often unavailable at smaller firms, such as access to sophisticated information technology and ongoing technical support, increased advertising and marketing support, relocation referrals, and a wide offering of brokerage-related services.

Our real estate brokerage business has a contract with Cartus under which the brokerage business provides brokerage services to relocating employees of the clients of Cartus. When receiving a referral from Cartus, our brokerage business seeks to assist the buyer in completing a homesale or home purchase. Upon completion of a homesale or home purchase, our brokerage business receives a commission on the purchase or sale of the property and is obligated to pay Cartus a portion of such commission as a referral fee. We believe that these fees are comparable to the fees charged by other relocation companies.

PHH Home Loans, our home mortgage venture with PHH, a publicly traded company, has a 50-year term, subject to earlier termination upon the occurrence of certain events or at our election at any time after January 31, 2015 by providing two years notice to PHH. We own 49.9% of PHH Home Loans and PHH owns the remaining 50.1%. PHH may terminate the venture upon the occurrence of certain events or, at its option, after January 31, 2030. Such earlier termination would result in (i) PHH selling its interest to a buyer designated by us or (ii) requiring PHH to buy our interest. In either case, the purchase price would be the fair market value of the interest sold. All mortgage loans originated by the venture are sold to PHH or other third party investors after a hold period, and PHH Home Loans does not hold any mortgage loans for investment purposes or perform servicing functions for any loans it originates. Accordingly, we have no mortgage servicing rights asset risk. PHH Home Loans is the exclusive recommended provider of mortgages for our company owned real estate brokerage business (unless exclusivity is waived by PHH).

Relocation Services

Through our subsidiary, Cartus, we are a leading global provider of outsourced employee relocation services.

We primarily offer corporate clients employee relocation services, such as:

homesale assistance, including the evaluation, inspection, purchasing and selling of a transferee's home; the issuance of home equity advances to transferees permitting them to purchase a new home before selling their current home (these advances are generally guaranteed by the client); certain home management services; assistance in locating a new home; and closing on the sale of the old home, generally at the instruction of the client;

expense processing, relocation policy counseling, relocation-related accounting, including international assignment compensation services, and other consulting services;

arranging household goods moving services, with approximately 71,000 domestic and international shipments in 2011, and providing support for all aspects of moving a transferee's household goods, including the handling of insurance and claim assistance, invoice auditing and quality control;

visa and immigration support, intercultural and language training, and expatriation/repatriation counseling and destination services; and

group move management services providing coordination for moves involving a large number of transferees to or from a specific regional area over a short period of time.

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The wide range of our services allows our clients to outsource their entire relocation programs to us.

In January 2010, our relocation business acquired Primacy, a U.S. based relocation and global assignment management services company with international locations in Canada, Europe and Asia. The acquisition enabled Cartus to re-enter the U.S. government relocation business, increase its domestic operations, as well as expand the Company's global relocation capabilities. Effective January 1, 2011, the Primacy business operates under the Cartus name.

In 2011, we assisted in over 153,000 relocations in more than 165 countries for approximately 1,500 active clients, including over 64% of the Fortune 50 companies as well as affinity organizations. Cartus has offices in the U.S. as well as internationally in the United Kingdom, Canada, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Germany, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Under relocation services contracts with our clients, homesale services have historically been classified into two types, at risk and no risk. Under no risk business, which during 2011 accounted for substantially all of our homesale service transactions, the client is responsible for reimbursement of all direct expenses associated with the homesale. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, appraisal, inspection and real estate brokerage commissions. The client also bears the risk of loss on the re-sale of the transferee's home. Clients are responsible for reimbursement of all other direct costs associated with the relocation, including, but not limited to, costs to move household goods, mortgage origination points, temporary living and travel expenses. Generally we fund the direct expenses associated with the homesale as well as those associated with the relocation on behalf of the client and the client then reimburses us for these costs plus interest charges on the advanced money. This limits our exposure on no risk homesale services to the credit risk of our clients rather than to the potential fluctuations in the real estate market or to the creditworthiness of the individual transferring employee. Historically, due to the credit quality of our clients, we have had minimal losses with respect to these no risk homesale services.

In at risk homesale service transactions in which we engage, we acquire the home being sold by relocating employees, pay for all direct expenses (acquisition, carrying and selling costs) associated with the homesale and bear any loss on the sale of the home. As with the no-risk contracts, clients with at risk contracts bear the non-homesale related direct costs associated with the relocation though we generally advance these expenses and the client reimburses us inclusive of interest charges on the advanced money. The at risk business that we do conduct relates almost entirely to certain government and corporate contracts we assumed in the Primacy acquisition, which we believe are structured in a manner that mitigates risks associated with a downturn in the residential real estate market.

Substantially all of our contracts with our relocation clients are terminable at any time at the option of the client. If a client terminates its contract, we will be compensated for all services performed up to the time of termination and reimbursed for all expenses incurred to the time of termination.

There are a number of different revenue streams associated with relocation services. We earn commissions primarily from real estate brokers and household goods moving companies that provide services to the transferee. Clients may also pay transactional fees for the services performed. We also earn net interest income which represents interest earned on the funds we advance on behalf of the transferring employee net of costs associated with the securitization obligations. Cartus measures operating performance based on initiations, which represent the total number of transferees we serve, and referrals, which represent the number of referrals from which we earn revenue from real estate brokers. The following chart illustrates the key drivers for revenue generated by Cartus:

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We also manage the Cartus Broker Network, which is a network of real estate brokers consisting of our company owned brokerage operations, select franchisees and independent real estate brokers who have been approved to become members. Member brokers of the Cartus Broker Network receive referrals from our relocation services business in exchange for a referral fee. The Cartus Broker Network closed approximately 61,000 properties in 2011 related to relocation, affinity, and broker to broker activity. The broker to broker segment accounted for approximately 5% of our relocation revenue.

About 6% of our relocation revenue in 2011 was derived from our affinity services, which provide real estate and relocation services, including home buying and selling assistance, as well as mortgage assistance and moving services, to organizations such as insurance companies and credit unions that have established members. Often these organizations offer our affinity services to their members at no cost and, where permitted, provide their members with a financial incentive for using these services. This service helps the organizations attract new members and retain current members.

Title and Settlement Services

Our title and settlement services business, TRG, provides full-service title and settlement (i.e., closing and escrow) services to real estate companies and financial institutions. We act in the capacity of a title agent and sell title insurance to property buyers and mortgage lenders. We are licensed as a title agent in 42 states and Washington, D.C., and have physical locations in 24 states and Washington, D.C. We issue title insurance policies on behalf of large national underwriters as well as through our Dallas-based subsidiary, Title Resources Guaranty Company (TRGC), which we acquired in January 2006. TRGC is a title insurance underwriter licensed in 27 states and Washington, D.C. We operate mostly in major metropolitan areas. As of June 30, 2012, we had approximately 340 offices, approximately 200 of which are co-located within one of our company owned brokerage offices.

Virtually all lenders require their borrowers to obtain title insurance policies at the time mortgage loans are made on real property. For policies issued through our agency operations, assuming no negligence on our part, we typically are liable only for the first \$5,000 of loss for such policies on a per claim basis, with the title insurer being liable for any remaining loss. Title insurance policies state the terms and conditions upon which a title underwriter will insure title to real property. Such policies are issued on the basis of a preliminary report or commitment. Such reports are prepared after, among others, a search of public records, maps and other relevant documents to ascertain title ownership and the existence of easements, restrictions, rights of way, conditions, encumbrances or other matters affecting the title to, or use of, real property. To facilitate the preparation of preliminary reports, copies of public records, maps and other relevant historical documents are compiled and indexed in a title plant. We subscribe to title information services provided by title plants owned and operated by independent entities to assist us in the preparation of preliminary title reports. In addition, we own, lease or participate with other title insurance companies or agents in the cooperative operation of such plants.

The terms and conditions upon which the real property will be insured are determined in accordance with the standard policies and procedures of the title underwriter. When our title agencies sell title insurance, the title search and examination function is performed by the agent. The title agent and underwriter split the premium. The amount of such premium split is determined by agreement between the agency and underwriter, or is promulgated by state law. We have entered into underwriting agreements with various underwriters, which state the conditions under which we may issue a title insurance policy on their behalf.

Our company owned brokerage operations are the principal source of our title and settlement services business for resale transactions. Other sources of our title and settlement services resale business include our real estate franchise business and Cartus. Many of our offices have subleased space from, and are co-located within, our company owned brokerage offices, a strategy that is compliant with RESPA and any analogous state laws. The capture rate of our title and settlement services business from company owned brokerage operations was approximately 38% in 2011. For refinance transactions, we generate revenues from PHH and other financial institutions throughout the mortgage lending industry.

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Certain states in which we operate have controlled business statutes which impose limitations on affiliations between providers of title and settlement services, on the one hand, and real estate brokers, mortgage lenders and other real estate service providers, on the other hand. For example, in California, a title insurer/agent cannot rely on more than 50% of its title orders from controlled business sources, which is defined as sources controlled by, or which control, directly or indirectly, the title insurer/agent, which would include leads generated by our company owned brokerage business. In those states in which we operate our title and settlement services business that have controlled business statutes, we comply with such statutes by ensuring that we generate sufficient business from sources we do not control.

We derive revenue through fees charged in real estate transactions for rendering the services described above as well as a percentage of the title premium on each title insurance policy sold. We provide many of these services in connection with our residential and commercial real estate brokerage and relocation operations. Fees for escrow and closing services are separate and distinct from premiums paid for title insurance and other real-estate services.

We coordinate a national network of escrow and closing agents (some of whom are our employees, while others are attorneys in private practice and independent title companies) to provide full-service title and settlement services to a broad-based group that includes lenders, home buyers and sellers, developers, and independent real estate sales associates. Our role is generally that of an intermediary managing the completion of all the necessary documentation and services required to complete a real estate transaction.

We also derive revenues by providing our title and settlement services to various financial institutions in the mortgage lending industry. Such revenues are primarily derived from providing our services to customers who are refinancing their mortgage loans.

Our title and settlement services business measures operating performance based on purchase and refinance closing units and the related title premiums and escrow fees earned on such closings. In addition, we measure net title premiums earned for title policies issued by our underwriting operation. The following chart illustrates the key drivers for revenue generated by our title and settlement services business:

We intend to grow our title and settlement services business by recruiting title and escrow sales associates in existing markets and by completing acquisitions to expand our geographic footprint or complement existing operations. We also intend to continue to increase our capture rate of title business from our NRT homesale sides. In addition, we expect to continue to grow and diversify our lender channel and our underwriting businesses by expanding and adding clients and increasing our agent base, respectively.

Competition

Real Estate Franchise Business. Competition among the national real estate brokerage brand franchisors to grow their franchise systems is intense. Our largest national competitors in this industry include, but are not limited to three large, franchisors: Brookfield Residential Property Services, an affiliate of Brookfield Asset Management, Inc. or Brookfield, which in December 2011 acquired Prudential Real Estate and Relocation Services and also operates several brands including Real Living in the U.S. and Royal LePage in Canada; RE/MAX International, Inc.; and Keller Williams Realty, Inc. In addition, a real estate broker may choose to

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affiliate with a regional chain or choose not to affiliate with a franchisor but to remain unaffiliated. We believe that competition for the sale of franchises in the real estate brokerage industry is based principally upon the perceived value and quality of the brand and services, the nature of those services offered to franchisees, including the availability of financing, and the fees the franchisees must pay. Franchise sales are impacted by the state of the housing industry.

The ability of our real estate brokerage franchisees to compete with other real estate brokerages is important to our prospects for growth. Their ability to compete may be affected by the quality of independent sales associates, the location of offices, the services provided to independent sales associates, the number of competing offices in the vicinity, affiliation with a recognized brand name, community reputation, technology and other factors. A franchisee's success may also be affected by general, regional and local economic conditions.

Real Estate Brokerage Business. The real estate brokerage industry is highly competitive, particularly in the metropolitan areas in which our owned brokerage businesses operate. In addition, the industry has relatively low barriers to entry for new participants, including participants pursuing non-traditional methods of marketing real estate, such as Internet-based listing services. Companies compete for sales and marketing business primarily on the basis of services offered, reputation, personal contacts, and brokerage commissions. We compete with other national independent real estate organizations, including HomeServices of America in certain of our markets, franchisees of our brands and of other national real estate franchisors, franchisees of local and regional real estate franchisors, regional independent real estate organizations such as Weichert Realtors and Long & Foster Real Estate, discount brokerages and smaller niche companies competing in local areas.

Relocation Business. Competition in our relocation business is based on service, quality and price. We compete primarily with global and regional outsourced relocation services providers. The larger outsourced relocation services providers that we compete with include: Brookfield Global Relocation Services (including the recently acquired operations of Prudential Real Estate and Relocation Services), SIRVA, Inc., and Weichert Relocation Resources, Inc.

Title and Settlement Business. The title and settlement business is highly competitive and fragmented. The number and size of competing companies vary in the different areas in which we conduct business. We compete with other title insurers, title agents and vendor management companies. The title and settlement business competes with a large, fragmented group of smaller underwriters and agencies. In addition, we compete with national competitors, including Fidelity National Title Insurance Company, First American Title Insurance Company, Stewart Title Guaranty Company and Old Republic Title Company.

Marketing

Real Estate Franchise Business

Each of our residential franchise brands operates a marketing fund and our commercial brand operates a commercial marketing fund that is funded by our franchisees and us. The primary focus of each marketing fund is to build and maintain brand awareness, which is accomplished through a variety of media, including increased use of Internet promotion. Our Internet presence, for the most part, features our entire listing inventory in our regional and national markets, plus community profiles, home buying and selling advice, relocation tips and mortgage financing information. Each brand manages a comprehensive system of marketing tools, systems and sales information and data that can be accessed through free standing brand intranet sites to assist independent sales associates in becoming the best marketer of their listings. In addition to the Sotheby's International Realty® brand, a leading luxury brand, our franchisees and our company owned brokerages also participate in luxury marketing programs, such as Century 21® Fine Homes & Estates®, Coldwell Banker Previews®, and ERA International Collection®.

According to NAR, 88% of homebuyers used the Internet in their search for a new home in 2011. Our marketing and technology strategies focus on capturing these consumers and assisting in their purchase.

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Advertising is used by the brands to drive consumers to their respective websites. Significant focus is placed on developing websites for each brand to create value to the real estate consumer. Each brand website focuses on streamlined, easy search processes for listing inventory and rich descriptive details and multiple photos to market the real estate listing. Additionally, each brand website serves as a national distribution point for independent sales associates to market themselves to consumers to enhance the customer experience. We place significant emphasis on distributing our real estate listings with third party websites to expand a consumer's access to such listings. Consumers seeking more detailed information about a particular listing on a third party website are able to click through to a brand website or a Company-owned brokerage website or telephone the franchisee or Company-owned brokerage directly.

In order to improve our response times to buyers and sellers seeking real estate services, we developed LeadRouter, our proprietary lead management system. We believe LeadRouter provides a competitive advantage by improving the speed at which a brokerage can begin working with a customer. The system converts text to voice and transfers the lead to our agents within a matter of seconds, providing our agents with the ability to quickly respond to the needs of a potential home buyer or seller. Additionally, LeadRouter provides the broker with an accountability tool to manage their agents and evaluate productivity.

Company Owned Brokerage Operations

Our company owned real estate brokerage business markets our real estate services and specific real estate listings primarily through individual property signage, the Internet, and by hosting open houses of our listings for potential buyers to view in person during an appointed time period. In addition, contacts and communication with other real estate sales associates, targeted direct mailings, and local print media, including newspapers and real estate publications, are effective for certain price points and geographical locations.

Our independent sales associates at times choose to supplement our marketing with specialized programs they fund on their own. We provide our independent sales associates with promotional templates and materials which may be customized for this opportunity.

In addition to our Sotheby's International Realty® offices, we also participate in luxury marketing programs established by our franchisors, such as Coldwell Banker Previews® and the ERA International Collection®. The programs provide special services for buyers and sellers of luxury homes, with attached logos to differentiate the properties. Our independent sales associates are offered the opportunity to receive specific training and certification in their respective luxury properties marketing program. Properties listed in the program are highlighted through specific:

signage displaying the appropriate logo;

features in the appropriate section on the Company's Internet site;

targeted mailings to prospective purchasers using specific mailing lists; and

collateral marketing material, magazines and brochures highlighting the property.

The utilization of information technology as a marketing tool has become increasingly effective in our industry, and we believe that trend will continue to increase. Accordingly, we have sought to become a leader among residential real estate brokerage firms in the use and application of technology. The key features of our approach are as follows:

The integration of our information systems with multiple listing services to:

provide property information on a substantial number of listings, including those of our competitors when possible to do so;
and

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integrate with our systems to provide current data for other proprietary technology within NRT, such as contract management technology.

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The placement of property listings on the appropriate local operating company website as well as multiple third party websites that are real-estate focused.

The majority of these websites provide the opportunity for the customer to utilize different features, allowing them to investigate community information, view property information and print feature sheets on those properties, receive on-line updates, obtain mapping and property tours for open houses, qualify for financing, review the qualifications of our independent sales associates, receive home buying and selling tips, and view information on our local sales offices. The process usually begins with the browsing consumer providing search parameters to narrow their property viewing experience. Wherever possible, we provide at least six photographs of the property and/or a virtual tour in order to make the selection process as complete as possible. To make readily available the robust experience on our websites, we utilize paid web search engine advertising as a source for our consumers.

Most importantly, the browsing customer has the ability to contact us regarding their particular interest and receive a rapid response through our proprietary lead management system, LeadRouter.

Our independent sales associates have the ability to access professional support and information through various extranet sites in order to perform their tasks more efficiently. An example of this is the nationwide availability of a current Do Not Call List to assist them in the proper telemarketing of their services.

Seasonality

Our business from time to time has been and may continue to be affected by seasonal fluctuations in the residential real estate brokerage business. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Negative Cash Flows; Seasonality and Cash Requirements for further information.

Employees

At June 30, 2012, we had approximately 10,900 employees, including approximately 750 employees outside of the U.S. None of our employees are represented by a union. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Sales Associate Recruiting and Training

Each real estate brand provides training and marketing-related materials to its franchisees to assist them in the recruiting process. Each brand's recruiting program contains different materials and delivery methods. The marketing materials range from a detailed description of the services offered by our franchise system (which will be available to the independent sales associate) in brochure or poster format to audio tape lectures from industry experts. Live instructors at conventions and orientation seminars deliver some recruiting modules while other modules can be viewed by brokers anywhere in the world through virtual classrooms over the Internet. Most of the programs and materials are then made available in electronic form to franchisees over the respective system's private intranet site. Many of the materials are customizable to allow franchisees to achieve a personalized look and feel and make modifications to certain content as appropriate for their business and marketplace.

For our company owned brokerage operations, we focus on recruiting and retaining sales associates through a number of programs in order to drive revenue growth.

Government Regulation

Franchise Regulation. The sale of franchises is regulated by various state laws, as well as by the FTC. The FTC requires that franchisors make extensive disclosure to prospective franchisees but does not require registration. A number of states require registration and/or disclosure in connection with franchise offers and sales. In addition, several states have franchise relationship laws or business opportunity laws that limit the

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ability of the franchisor to terminate franchise agreements or to withhold consent to the renewal or transfer of these agreements. The states with relationship or other statutes governing the termination of franchises include Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also have statutes governing termination of franchises. Some franchise relationship statutes require a mandated notice period for termination; some require a notice and cure period. In addition, some require that the franchisor demonstrate good cause for termination. These statutes do not have a substantial effect on our operations because our franchise agreements generally comport with the statutory requirements for cause for termination, and they provide notice and cure periods for most defaults. Where the franchisee is granted a statutory period longer than permitted under the franchise agreement, we extend our notice and/or cure periods to match the statutory requirements. In some states, case law requires a franchisor to renew a franchise agreement unless a franchisee has given cause for non-renewal. Failure to comply with these laws could result in civil liability to the affected franchisees. While our franchising operations have not been materially adversely affected by such existing regulation, we cannot predict the effect of any future federal or state legislation or regulation.

Real Estate Regulation. RESPA and state real estate brokerage laws restrict payments which real estate brokers, title agencies, mortgage bankers, mortgage brokers and other settlement service providers may receive or pay in connection with the sales of residences and referral of settlement services (e.g., mortgages, homeowners insurance and title insurance). Such laws may to some extent restrict preferred alliance and other arrangements involving our real estate franchise, real estate brokerage, settlement services and relocation businesses. In addition, with respect to our company owned real estate brokerage, relocation and title and settlement services businesses, RESPA and similar state laws require timely disclosure of certain relationships or financial interests with providers of real estate settlement services.

On November 17, 2008, HUD published a rule that seeks to simplify and improve disclosures regarding mortgage settlement services and encourage consumers to compare prices for such services by consumers. The material provisions of the rule include: new Good Faith Estimate (GFE) and HUD-1 forms, permissibility of average cost pricing by settlement service providers, implementation of tolerance limits on various fees from the issuance of the GFE and the HUD-1 provided at closing, and disclosure of the title agent and title underwriter premium splits. To date there has not been any material impact (financial or otherwise) to the Company arising out of compliance with these new rules.

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, administration of RESPA has been moved from HUD to the new CFPB and it is possible that the practices of HUD, taking very expansive broad readings of RESPA, will continue or accelerate at the CFPB creating increased regulatory risk. RESPA also has been invoked by plaintiffs in private litigation for various purposes.

Our company owned real estate brokerage business is also subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations that contain general standards for and prohibitions on the conduct of real estate brokers and sales associates, including those relating to the licensing of brokers and sales associates, fiduciary and agency duties, administration of trust funds, collection of commissions, and advertising and consumer disclosures. Under state law, our company-owned real estate brokers have certain duties to supervise and are responsible for the conduct of their brokerage businesses.

Regulation of Title Insurance and Settlement Services. Many states license and regulate title agencies/settlement service providers or certain employees and underwriters through their Departments of Insurance or other regulatory body. In many states, title insurance rates are either promulgated by the state or are required to be filed with each state by the agent or underwriter, and some states promulgate the split of title insurance premiums between the agent and underwriter. States sometimes unilaterally lower the insurance rates relative to loss experience and other relevant factors. States also require title agencies and title underwriters to meet certain minimum financial requirements for net worth and working capital. In addition, the insurance laws and regulations of Texas, the jurisdiction in which our title insurance underwriter subsidiary, TRGC, is domiciled,

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generally provide that no person may acquire control, directly or indirectly, of a Texas domiciled insurer, unless the person has provided required information to, and the acquisition is approved or not disapproved by, the Texas Department of Insurance. Generally, any person acquiring beneficial ownership of 10% or more of our voting securities would be presumed to have acquired indirect control of our title insurance underwriter subsidiary unless the Texas Department of Insurance upon application determines otherwise. Our insurance underwriter is also subject to a holding company act in its state of domicile, which regulates, among other matters, investment policies and the ability to pay dividends.

Certain states in which we operate have controlled business statutes which impose limitations on affiliations between providers of title and settlement services, on the one hand, and real estate brokers, mortgage lenders and other real estate service providers, on the other hand. We are aware of the states imposing such limits and monitor the others to ensure that if they implement such a limit that we will be prepared to comply with any such rule. Controlled business typically is defined as sources controlled by, or which control, directly or indirectly, the title insurer or agent. We are not aware of any pending controlled business legislation. A company's failure to comply with such statutes could result in the non-renewal of the Company's license to provide title and settlement services. We provide our services not only to our affiliates but also to third-party businesses in the geographic areas in which we operate. Accordingly, we manage our business in a manner to comply with any applicable controlled business statutes by ensuring that we generate sufficient business from sources we do not control. We have never been cited for failing to comply with a controlled business statute.

Properties

Corporate headquarters. Our corporate headquarters is located in leased offices at One Campus Drive in Parsippany, New Jersey. The lease expires in October 2013. We recently entered into a lease for new corporate headquarters at 175 Park Avenue, Madison, New Jersey, with a term of 17 years. We expect to take occupancy of the new headquarters in early 2013 and expect the lease to commence at that time. The new lease consists of approximately 270,000 square feet and the payment of base rent commences approximately 18 months following the date on which the lease commences.

Real estate franchise services. Our real estate franchise business conducts its main operations at our leased offices at One Campus Drive in Parsippany, New Jersey.

Company owned real estate brokerage services. As of June 30, 2012, our company owned real estate brokerage segment leases approximately 4.7 million square feet of domestic office space under approximately 940 leases. Its corporate headquarters and one regional headquarters are located in leased offices at One Campus Drive, Parsippany, New Jersey. As of June 30, 2012, NRT leased six facilities serving as regional headquarters, 21 facilities serving as local administration, training facilities or storage, and approximately 720 brokerage sales offices under approximately 837 leases. These offices are generally located in shopping centers and small office parks, generally with lease terms of one to five years. In addition, there are 77 leases representing vacant and/or subleased offices, principally relating to brokerage sales office consolidations.

Relocation services. Our relocation business has its main corporate operations in a leased building in Danbury, Connecticut with a lease term expiring in 2015. There are leased offices in the US, located in Lisle, Illinois; Irving, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska, Memphis, Tennessee, Folsom, California; Irvine, California; and St. Louis Park, Minnesota. International offices include leased facilities in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Germany, France, Switzerland, Canada and the Netherlands.

Title and settlement services. Our title and settlement services business conducts its main operations at a leased facility in Mount Laurel, New Jersey, pursuant to a lease expiring in 2014. As of June 30, 2012, this business also has leased regional and branch offices in 24 states and Washington, D.C.

We believe that all of our properties and facilities are well maintained.

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Legal Proceedings

Legal Real Estate Business

We are involved in claims, legal proceedings and governmental inquiries related to alleged contract disputes, business practices, intellectual property and other commercial, employment, regulatory and tax matters. Examples of such matters include but are not limited to allegations:

that we are vicariously liable for the acts of franchisees under theories of actual or apparent agency;

by former franchisees that franchise agreements were improperly terminated;

that residential real estate agents engaged by NRT in certain states are potentially common law employees instead of independent contractors, and therefore may bring claims against NRT for breach of contract, wrongful discharge and negligent supervision and obtain benefits available to employees under various state statutes;

concerning claims generally against the company owned brokerage operations for negligence or breach of fiduciary duty in connection with the performance of real estate brokerage or other professional services; and

concerning claims generally against the title company contending that, as the escrow company, the company knew or should have known that a transaction was fraudulent.

Real Estate Business Litigation

Frank K. Cooper Real Estate #1, Inc. v. Cendant Corp. and Century 21 Real Estate Corporation (N.J. Super. Ct. L. Div., Morris County, New Jersey). In 2002, Frank K. Cooper Real Estate #1, Inc. filed a putative class action against Cendant and Cendant's subsidiary, Century 21. The complaint alleged breach of certain provisions of the Real Estate Franchise Agreement entered into between Century 21 and the plaintiffs, breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing, violation of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act and breach of certain express and implied fiduciary duties. The complaint alleged, among other things, that Cendant diverted money and resources from Century 21 franchisees and allotted them to NRT owned brokerages and otherwise improperly charged expenses to marketing funds. On August 17, 2010, the court certified a class consisting of Century 21 franchisees at any time between August 1, 1995 and April 17, 2002 whose franchise agreements contain New Jersey choice of law and venue provisions and who have not executed releases releasing the claim (unless the release was a provision of a franchise renewal agreement).

On February 16, 2012, as a matter of litigation avoidance, we executed a Stipulation of Settlement and on June 4, 2012, the Court granted final approval of the settlement. The settlement involves both monetary and non-monetary consideration as well as contributions from insurance carriers. During the second quarter of 2012, the monetary consideration of the settlement was funded by the Company and the insurance carriers into an escrow account established to fund claims made by class participants. The non-monetary consideration includes but is not limited to waivers and modifications of certain fees and payments of incentive fees. We accrued the amount that would be payable beyond carrier contributions in our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2011. The full amount of this settlement was subsequently accrued during the quarter ended June 30, 2012, as the amounts were funded by the insurance carriers and final court approval was received during that quarter.

Larsen, et al. v. Coldwell Banker Real Estate Corporation, et al. (case formerly known as *Joint Equity Committee of Investors of Real Estate Partners, Inc. v. Coldwell Banker Real Estate Corp., et al.*). The case, pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, arises from the relationship of two of our subsidiaries with a former Coldwell Banker Commercial franchisee, whose 40.5% shareholder allegedly utilized the Coldwell Banker Commercial name in the offer and sale of securities that were improperly sold. On March 26, 2012, the court granted plaintiffs motion to certify a class as to all claims except for false advertising. On April 13, 2012, the court entered into an order stipulated by the parties to stay the case for 60 days while the parties pursue mediation. Our primary insurance carrier disclaimed coverage of either liability or defense costs. Two mediation sessions were held and at the end of the mediation session held on June 5, 2012, as

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a matter of litigation avoidance, we entered into a memorandum of understanding memorializing the principal terms of a settlement of this action. On July 19, 2012, we entered into a definitive settlement agreement and on September 17, 2012, the settlement was preliminarily approved by the court, subject to final court approval. Substantially all of the settlement will be funded directly by the Company with only a modest contribution by its insurance carrier. The settlement is subject to final court approval and other conditions and there can be no assurance that the court will grant such final approval. The Company accrued for the settlement in June 2012.

We are involved in certain other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of our business. Such litigation and other proceedings may include, but are not limited to, actions relating to intellectual property, commercial arrangements, franchising arrangements, actions against our title company alleging it knew or should have known that others were committing mortgage fraud, standard brokerage disputes like the failure to disclose hidden defects in the property such as mold, vicarious liability based upon conduct of individuals or entities outside of our control, including franchisees and independent sales associates, antitrust claims, general fraud claims, employment law claims, including claims challenging the classification of our sales associates as independent contractors, and claims alleging violations of RESPA or state consumer fraud statutes. While the results of such claims and legal actions cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not believe based on information currently available to us that the final outcome of these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Legal Cendant Corporate Litigation

Pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement dated as of July 27, 2006 among Cendant, Realogy, Wyndham Worldwide and Travelport, each of Realogy, Wyndham Worldwide and Travelport have assumed certain contingent and other corporate liabilities (and related costs and expenses), which are primarily related to each of their respective businesses. In addition, Realogy has assumed 62.5% and Wyndham Worldwide has assumed 37.5% of certain contingent and other corporate liabilities (and related costs and expenses) of Cendant or its subsidiaries, which are not primarily related to any of the respective businesses of Realogy, Wyndham Worldwide, Travelport and/or Cendant's vehicle rental operations, in each case incurred or allegedly incurred on or prior to the date of the separation of Travelport from Cendant.

We record litigation accruals for legal matters which are both probable and estimable and believe that we have adequately accrued for legal matters as appropriate. For legal proceedings for which (1) there is a reasonable possibility of loss (meaning those losses for which the likelihood is more than remote but less than probable) and (2) we are able to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss, we estimate the range of reasonably possible losses to be between zero and \$10 million at June 30, 2012.

Litigation and other disputes are inherently unpredictable and subject to substantial uncertainties and unfavorable resolutions could occur. In addition, class action lawsuits can be costly to defend and, depending on the class size and claims, could be costly to settle. Lastly, there may be greater risk of unfavorable resolutions in the current economic environment due to various factors including the absence of other defendants (due to business failures) that may be the real cause of the liability and greater negative sentiment toward corporate defendants. As such, we could incur judgments or enter into settlements of claims with liability that are materially in excess of amounts accrued and these settlements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows in any particular period.

We also monitor litigation and claims asserted against other industry participants together with new statutory and regulatory enactments for potential impacts to its business. Although we respond, as appropriate, to these developments, such developments may impose costs or obligations that adversely affect the Company's business operations or financial results. On May 24, 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a unanimous decision in *Freeman vs. Quicken Loans, Inc.*, holding that a violation of RESPA's prohibition on the splitting of charges made or received for the rendering of a real estate settlement service requires a plaintiff to show that the fee was divided between two or more parties.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following table sets forth information regarding individuals who currently serve as our executive officers and directors. The age of each individual in the table below is as of June 30, 2012.

Name	Age	Position(s)
Richard A. Smith	59	Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer
Anthony E. Hull	54	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Marilyn J. Wasser	57	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
David J. Weaving	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer
Kevin J. Kelleher	58	President and Chief Executive Officer, Cartus Corporation
Alexander E. Perriello, III	64	President and Chief Executive Officer, Realogy Franchise Group
Bruce Zipf	55	President and Chief Executive Officer, NRT LLC
Donald J. Casey	51	President and Chief Executive Officer, Title Resource Group
Dea Benson	57	Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller
Marc E. Becker	39	Director
V. Ann Hailey	61	Director
Scott M. Kleinman	39	Director
M. Ali Rashid	36	Director

Richard A. Smith has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since November 13, 2007, and has served as a director since our separation from Cendant in July 2006 and as a member of our Executive Committee since its formation in August 2009. On February 27, 2012, Mr. Smith was elected as our Chairman of the Board of Directors, effective March 15, 2012. Prior to November 13, 2007, he served as our Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and President. Mr. Smith was Senior Executive Vice President of Cendant from September 1998 until our separation from Cendant in July 2006 and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cendant's Real Estate Services Division from December 1997 until our separation from Cendant in July 2006. Mr. Smith was President of the Real Estate Division of HFS from October 1996 to December 1997 and Executive Vice President of Operations for HFS from February 1992 to October 1996.

Anthony E. Hull has served as our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since our separation from Cendant in July 2006. From December 14, 2007 to February 3, 2008, Mr. Hull performed the functions of our Chief Accounting Officer. Mr. Hull was Executive Vice President, Finance of Cendant from October 2003 until our separation from Cendant in July 2006. From January 1996 to September 2003, Mr. Hull served as Chief Financial Officer for DreamWorks, a diversified entertainment company. From 1990 to 1994, Mr. Hull worked in various capacities for Paramount Communications, a diversified entertainment and publishing company. From 1984 to 1990, Mr. Hull worked in investment banking at Morgan Stanley.

Marilyn J. Wasser has served as our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since May 10, 2007. From May 2005 until May 2007, Ms. Wasser was Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for Telcordia Technologies, a provider of telecommunications software and services. In this capacity, she was responsible for corporate-wide legal and compliance matters and served as a member of the corporate leadership team. From 1983 until 2005, Ms. Wasser served in several positions of increasing responsibility with AT&T Corporation and AT&T Wireless Services. Most recently, from September 2002 to February 2005, Ms. Wasser served as Executive Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for AT&T Wireless Services. There, she had responsibility for all legal matters pertaining to corporate, securities, finance, mergers and acquisitions and strategy matters. From 1995 until 2002, Ms. Wasser served as Secretary to the AT&T Board of Directors and Chief Compliance Officer.

David J. Weaving has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer since our separation from Cendant in July 2006. Mr. Weaving was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of

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Cendant's Real Estate Division from September 2001 until our separation from Cendant in July 2006. From May 2001 through September 2001, he served as Vice President and Divisional Controller for Cendant's Real Estate Division. Mr. Weaving joined Cendant in 1999 as a Vice President of Finance. From 1995 to 1999, Mr. Weaving worked in increasing roles of responsibility for Cambrex Corporation, a diversified chemical manufacturer.

Kevin J. Kelleher has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Cartus (formerly known as Cendant Mobility Services Corporation) since 1997. From 1993 to 1997, he served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Cendant Mobility's destination services unit. Mr. Kelleher has also held senior leadership positions in sales, client relations, network management and strategic planning.

Alexander E. Perriello, III has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Realogy Franchise Group (formerly known as Cendant Real Estate Franchise Group) since April 2004. From 1997 through 2004, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Coldwell Banker Real Estate Corporation.

Bruce Zipf has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of NRT LLC since March 2005 and as President and Chief Operating Officer from February 2004 to March 2005. From January 2003 to February 2004, Mr. Zipf served as Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of NRT and from 1998 through December 2002 he served as NRT's Senior Vice President for most of NRT's Eastern Operations. From 1996 to 1998, Mr. Zipf served as President and Chief Operating Officer for Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage - New York. Prior to entering the real estate industry, Mr. Zipf was a senior audit manager for Ernst and Young.

Donald J. Casey has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of TRG (formerly known as Cendant Settlement Services Group) since April 2002. From 1995 until April 2002, he served as Senior Vice President, Brands of PHH Mortgage. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Casey served as Vice President, Government Operations of Cendant Mortgage. From 1989 to 1993, Mr. Casey served as a secondary marketing analyst for PHH Mortgage Services (prior to its acquisition by Cendant).

Dea Benson has served as our Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller since February 2008. Prior to being named Chief Accounting Officer of the Company, Ms. Benson served from September 2007 to January 2008 as Chief Accounting Officer of Genius Products, Inc., the managing member and minority owner of Genius Products, LLC, an independent home entertainment distributor. For more than 11 years prior thereto, Ms. Benson held various financial and accounting positions with DreamWorks SKG/Paramount Pictures, most recently from November 2002 to January 2006 as Controller of DreamWorks SKG and from February 2006 to December 2006 as divisional CFO of the Worldwide Home Entertainment division of Paramount Pictures, subsequent to Paramount's acquisition of DreamWorks SKG. Prior to joining Realogy, Ms. Benson gained broad-based experience in financial and accounting management, including financial and strategic planning, internal and external financial reporting, budgeting, oversight of internal controls and treasury operations, and transactional experience, including initial public offerings, acquisitions and divestitures. Ms. Benson is a certified public accountant.

Marc E. Becker has served as a director since April 2007, as a member of our Audit Committee since February 2008, and as Chair of our Compensation Committee and Executive Committee since February 2008 and August 2009, respectively. Mr. Becker is a partner of Apollo. He has been employed by Apollo since 1996. Prior to that time, Mr. Becker was employed by Smith Barney Inc. within its Investment Banking division. Mr. Becker also serves on the boards of directors of Affinion Group, Inc., Apollo Residential Mortgage, Inc., Vantium Capital, SourceHOV, Evertec, LLC and Mt. Sinai Children's Center. During the past five years, Mr. Becker has also served as a director of Countrywide plc (from May 2007 to February 2009), National Financial Partners (from January 1999 to May 2007), Metals USA, Inc. (from November 2005 to December 2007), Metals USA Holdings Corp. (from May 2005 to December 2007), Quality Distribution, Inc. (from June 1998 to May 2011) and SourceCORP (from January 2006 to April 2011).

V. Ann Hailey has served as a director and Chair of our Audit Committee since February 2008. Since July 2012, Ms. Hailey has served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Famous Yard

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Sale, Inc., a company she co-founded to conduct virtual yard sale auctions where fans can have access to merchandise from their favorite celebrities. From January 2009 to January 2010, Ms. Hailey served as Chief Financial Officer of Gilt Groupe, Inc., an Internet retailer of discounted luxury goods. Ms. Hailey had served as Executive Vice President of Limited Brands, Inc. from August 1997 to September 2007, first having served as EVP, Chief Financial Officer from August 1997 until April 2006 and then serving as EVP, Corporate Development until September 2007. She also served as a member of the Limited Brands, Inc. Board of Directors from 2001 to 2006. From 2004 to 2008, she served as Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland and was Chair of its Audit Committee from 2006 through 2008. Ms. Hailey is currently a Director of W.W. Grainger, Inc. and serves as Chair of its Audit Committee and a member of its Board Affairs and Nominating Committee. Ms. Hailey also serves as a Director of Avon, Inc. and as a member of its Audit Committee.

Scott M. Kleinman has served as a director since April 2007. Mr. Kleinman is a partner of Apollo. He has been employed by Apollo since 1996. Prior to that time, Mr. Kleinman was employed by Smith Barney Inc. in its Investment Banking division. Mr. Kleinman also serves on the boards of directors of Taminco Global Chemical Corporation, Momentive Performance Materials Inc., Verso Paper Holdings, LLC, Verso Paper Corp. and LyondellBasell Industries, N.V. During the past five years, Mr. Kleinman served on the board of Hexion Specialty Chemicals, Inc. (now known as Momentive Specialty Chemicals, Inc.) (from August 2004 to October 2010), was a member of the board of managers of Momentive Specialty Chemicals Holdings LLC (from August 2004 to October 2010) and was on the board of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (from December 2007 to September 2011).

M. Ali Rashid has served as a director since April 2007 and as a member of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Executive Committee since February 2008, February 2008 and August 2009, respectively. Mr. Rashid is a partner of Apollo. He has been employed by Apollo since 2000. From 1998 to 2000, Mr. Rashid was employed by the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. in the Financial Institutions Group of its Investment Banking Division. He is also a director of Metals USA, Inc., Metals USA Holdings Corp., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Quality Distribution, Inc. and Ascometal S.A. During the past five years, Mr. Rashid has also served as a director of Countrywide plc (from May 2007 to February 2009).

Immediately following the completion of this offering, we intend to appoint one additional director who will be a designee of Apollo. In addition, within 90 days of our listing on the NYSE, we will appoint at least one additional director who will be independent under the NYSE listing standards. The new independent director will serve as a member of our audit committee.

Under the terms of his employment agreement executed on April 10, 2007, the date of the Merger, Mr. Smith serves as a member of our Board of Directors during his employment term. The initial five year term of employment was automatically renewed for an additional one year pursuant to the terms of employment agreement as neither party provided a 90-day notice of non-renewal. On September 10, 2012, the Company extended the term of Mr. Smith's employment agreement to April 9, 2016.

See [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) for a summary of the following:

the Apollo Securityholders Agreement, under which Apollo has the right, among other things, to designate members to our Board of Directors; and

the Securityholders Agreement with Paulson, under which Paulson has the right, among other things, to either nominate a member of, or designate a non-voting observer to attend all meetings of, our Board of Directors. Pursuant to this Securityholders Agreement, Alexander B. Blades, a Senior Vice President at Paulson, serves as a non-voting observer of our Board of Directors meetings.

In addition, pursuant to restrictive covenant agreements between us and certain of our existing and future directors and employees who own shares of common stock and/or options to purchase common stock, such directors and employees are or will be required to abide by certain no solicitation, noncompetition, confidentiality and proprietary rights provisions.

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Each current director brings a strong and unique background and set of skills to the Board of Directors, giving the Board of Directors as a whole competence and experience in a wide variety of areas, including corporate governance and board service, executive management, real estate industry experience, accounting and finance, and risk assessment. Set forth below is a brief description of certain experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each director that led the Board of Directors to conclude that such person should serve as one of our directors:

Mr. Smith has served as our Chairman since March 15, 2012 and our Chief Executive Officer and President since November 2007 and prior thereto as our President and for nearly a decade prior to our separation from Cendant served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Cendant Real Estate Division. His current responsibilities as Chief Executive Officer and his leadership as President prior thereto and as the head of our business while it was a part of Cendant make him well qualified to serve on the Board of Directors.

Messrs. Becker and Rashid are affiliated with Apollo, have significant experience making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo and led the Apollo diligence team for the Realogy acquisition. They have been intimately involved in the management of the Company since the acquisition date.

Mr. Kleinman is also affiliated with Apollo. He has significant experience making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo and his experience with Realogy dates back to 1997-2002 when Apollo and Cendant were partners in the ownership and operation of the NRT (our company-owned brokerage) business prior to Cendant acquiring full ownership of that business.

Ms. Hailey has served as Chief Financial Officer of both a multi-billion dollar public company and a privately held company. In addition to varied career experiences in finance in multiple complex consumer packaged goods companies (PepsiCo from 1977 to 1989, Pillsbury from 1994 to 1997, and Nabisco from 1992 to 1994), Ms. Hailey has held positions in marketing, human resources, and business development including service as executive vice president, corporate development at Limited Brands, Inc., a multi-billion dollar consumer products company. Ms. Hailey possesses broad expertise in strategic planning and branding and marketing as well as recent experience in e-commerce. She also serves on the board of directors and audit committee of two other public companies.

Composition of our Board of Directors

Upon the closing of this offering, it is anticipated that we will have five directors and one director who is expected to join the board immediately following the completion of this offering. Assuming Apollo continues to control more than 50% of our common stock, we intend to avail ourselves of the controlled company exception under NYSE rules, which eliminates the requirements that we have a majority of independent directors on our Board of Directors and that we have compensation and nominating/corporate governance committees composed entirely of independent directors. We will be required, however, to have an audit committee comprised entirely of independent directors within the permitted phase-in period under NYSE rules.

If at any time we cease to be a controlled company under NYSE rules (including upon completion of this offering and the related transactions), the Board of Directors will take all action necessary to comply with the NYSE rules, including appointing a majority of independent directors to the Board of Directors and ensuring we have a compensation committee and nominating/corporate governance committee, each composed entirely of independent directors, subject to a permitted phase-in period. We will cease to qualify as a controlled company once funds affiliated with Apollo cease to control a majority of our voting stock.

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Following the closing of this offering, our Board of Directors will be divided into three classes. The members of each class will serve staggered, three-year terms (other than with respect to the initial terms of the Class I and Class II directors, which will be one and two years, respectively). Upon the expiration of the term of a class of directors, directors in that class will be elected for three-year terms at the annual meeting of stockholders in the year in which their term expires. Following the completion of this offering:

Ms. Hailey and Mr. Rashid will be Class I directors, whose initial terms will expire at the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders;

Mr. Kleinman and a director expected to be appointed immediately following the completion of the offering will be Class II directors, whose initial terms will expire at the 2014 annual meeting of stockholders;

Messrs. Becker and Smith and a director expected to be appointed within 90 days of our listing on the NYSE will be Class III directors, whose initial terms will expire at the 2015 annual meeting of stockholders;

Any additional directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of our directors. This classification of our Board of Directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control.

At each annual meeting following completion of this offering, our stockholders will elect the successors to our directors. Our executive officers and key employees serve at the discretion of our Board of Directors. Directors may be removed for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our common stock.

Director Independence

Our Board of Directors has determined that, under NYSE listing standards and taking into account any applicable committee standards and rules under the Exchange Act, Ms. Hailey is an independent director. Immediately following the completion of this offering, we intend to appoint one additional director who will be a designee of Apollo, who we do not expect will be independent under the NYSE listing standards. In addition, within 90 days of our listing on the NYSE, we will appoint at least one additional director who will be independent under the NYSE listing standards. Mr. Smith is not considered independent under any general listing standards due to his current employment relationship with us, and Messrs. Becker, Rashid and Kleinman, are not considered independent under any general listing standards due to their relationship with Apollo, our largest stockholder. As funds affiliated with Apollo may continue to control a majority of our voting stock following the offering, under NYSE listing standards, we may qualify as a controlled company and, accordingly, may be exempt from its requirements to have a majority of independent directors and a nominating/corporate governance committee and a compensation committee each composed entirely of independent directors. If at any time we cease to be a controlled company under NYSE rules (including upon completion of this offering and the related transactions), the Board of Directors will take all action necessary to comply with the NYSE rules, including appointing a majority of independent directors to the Board of Directors and ensuring we have a compensation committee and nominating/corporate governance committee, each composed entirely of independent directors, subject to a permitted phase-in period.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have an Executive Committee, an Audit Committee, and a Compensation Committee. Following this offering we will also have a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee that will be constituted following the closing of this offering.

Executive Committee. In August 2009, we established an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, whose members currently consist of Mr. Becker (Chair) and Messrs. Smith and Rashid. Each Executive Committee generally may exercise all of the powers of the Board of Directors when the Board of Directors is not in session

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other than (1) the submission to stockholders of any action requiring approval of the stockholders, (2) the creation or filling of vacancies on the Board of Directors, (3) the adoption, amendment or repeal of the by-laws, (4) the amendment or repeal of any resolution of the Board of Directors that by its terms limits amendment or repeal exclusively to the Board of Directors, (5) action on matters committed by the by-laws, the listing standards of the NYSE or resolution of the Board of Directors exclusively to another committee of the Board of Directors, (6) any action where the certificate of incorporation, by-laws, the listing standards of the NYSE or the applicable law require participation by the full Board of Directors, (7) any action where any member of the Executive Committee has previously voted in opposition to that action, (8) any action under any credit agreement, indenture or other contract of the Company that requires the vote of a disinterested director, (9) the issuance of debt or equity securities in excess of \$100 million or the repurchase by the Company of any of its outstanding debt or equity securities and (10) the filing by the Company of a voluntary petition seeking to take advantage of any bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, readjustment of debt, dissolution or liquidation law or statute.

Compensation Committee. In February 2008, our Board of Directors established a Compensation Committee whose members currently consist of Mr. Becker (Chair) and Mr. Rashid. Following the completion of this offering our Compensation Committee will also include Ms. Hailey. The principal duties of the Compensation Committee are to:

oversee management compensation policies and practices of Holdings, Intermediate and Realogy, including, without limitation, (i) determining and approving the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and our other executive officers, (ii) reviewing and approving management incentive policies and programs and exercising any applicable rule making or discretion in the administration of such programs, (iii) reviewing and approving equity compensation programs for employees, and exercising any applicable rule making or discretion in the administration of such programs and (iv) any share ownership and clawback policies applicable to the senior management group or other employees;

set and review the compensation of and reimbursement and share ownership policies for members of the Boards of Directors of Holdings, Intermediate and Realogy;

provide oversight concerning the selection of officers, expense accounts and severance plans and policies of Holdings, Intermediate and Realogy and compliance with all compensation and benefits-related legal and regulatory matters;

review and discuss with management Holdings compensation discussion and analysis (CD&A) to be included in Holdings annual proxy statement or annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC; and

prepare an annual compensation committee report, provide regular reports to our Board of Directors, and take such other actions as are necessary and consistent with the governing law and the organizational documents of Holdings.

Audit Committee. Following the closing of the offering, our Audit Committee will consist of Ms. Hailey. Within 90 days of our listing on the NYSE we will appoint another independent director to our Audit Committee. Our Board of Directors has determined that Ms. Hailey is an audit committee financial expert as defined by the SEC. Each member of the Audit Committee meets or will meet criteria for independence of audit committee members set forth in Rule 10A-3(b)(1) under the Exchange Act.

The principal duties of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility to oversee management regarding:

systems of internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures;

the integrity of the financial statements;

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the qualifications, engagement, compensation, independence and performance of the independent auditors and the internal audit function of the Company;

compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

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review of material related party transactions; and

compliance with and adequacy of the code of business and ethics, review and, if appropriate, approve any requests for written waivers sought with respect to any executive officer or director under, the code of business and ethics.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Following the closing of this offering, our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consist of Mr. Becker (Chair), Mr. Rashid and Ms. Hailey. The principal duties and responsibilities of our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be the following:

implementation and review of criteria for membership on our Board of Directors and its committees;

identification and recommendation of proposed nominees for election to our Board of Directors and membership on its committees;

development of and recommendation to our Board of Directors regarding governance and related matters; and

overseeing the evaluation of the Board of Directors.

Code of Ethics

Our Board of Directors has adopted a code of ethics (the Code of Conduct) that applies to all officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The Code of Conduct is available in the Ethics For Employees section of Realogy's website at www.realogy.com. The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference herein or otherwise a part of this prospectus. The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to promote honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships; to promote full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in periodic reports required to be filed by the Company; and to promote compliance with all applicable rules and regulations that apply to the Company and its officers. In 2012, we were recognized by the Ethisphere® Institute, the leading international business ethics think-tank, as one of the 2012 World's Most Ethical Companies.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Company Background. Realogy became an independent, publicly traded company on the NYSE on August 1, 2006 following its separation from Cendant pursuant to its plan of separation. In December 2006, Realogy entered into a merger agreement with affiliates of Apollo, pursuant to which the Merger was consummated on April 10, 2007 and Realogy became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shortly prior to the consummation of the Merger, our Board of Directors, whose members then consisted of Apollo's representatives, Messrs. Marc Becker and M. Ali Rashid, negotiated employment agreements and other arrangements with our current named executive officers.

The current named executive officers who entered into these employment agreements were Richard A. Smith, our President, and, effective November 13, 2007, our Chief Executive Officer; Anthony E. Hull, our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer; Kevin J. Kelleher, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cartus; Alexander E. Perriello, III, President and Chief Executive Officer of Realogy Franchise Group; and Bruce Zipf, President and Chief Executive Officer of NRT LLC. Our Board of Directors has determined that these officers are the current named executive officers based upon their duties and responsibilities insofar as they are our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer serving during fiscal 2011, and our three most highly compensated executive officers other than our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer serving at December 31, 2011. This Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes, among other things, the compensation objectives and the elements of our executive compensation program as embodied by the employment agreements, which remain the core of our executive compensation program.

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In February 2008, our Board of Directors established the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has the power and authority to oversee our compensation policies and programs and makes all compensation related decisions relating to our named executive officers based upon recommendations from our Chief Executive Officer.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives. Our primary objective with respect to executive compensation is to design and implement compensation policies and programs that efficiently and effectively provide incentives to, and motivate, officers and key employees to increase their efforts towards creating and maximizing stockholder value. The Compensation Committee evaluates both performance and compensation to ensure that, subject to our financial constraints, we maintain our ability to attract and retain superior employees in key positions and that compensation to key employees remains competitive relative to the compensation paid by similar sized companies. We do not rely on peer compensation information in the residential real estate services industry as most of these companies are privately held and therefore it is difficult for us to obtain this information. We do, however, rely on executive compensation survey data on market comparables. The market comparables have been based principally on service oriented companies of similar revenue and employee size. The Compensation Committee believes executive compensation packages provided by us to our executives, including our named executive officers, should include both cash and stock-based compensation that reward performance as measured against established goals and/or an increase in the value of our Company. There is no formulaic approach using the executive compensation survey data on market comparables in determining the amount of total compensation to each named executive officer. Each element of compensation is determined on a subjective basis using various factors at the Compensation Committee's sole discretion. The Compensation Committee has not engaged any compensation consultants to participate in the determination or recommendation of the amount or form of these executive compensation packages.

In negotiating the initial employment agreements and arrangements with our current named executive officers, our Board of Directors, whose members then consisted of Apollo's representatives, placed significant emphasis on aligning management's interests with those of Apollo. Our named executive officers made significant equity investments in common stock upon consummation of the Merger and received equity awards that included performance vesting options that would vest upon Apollo and its co-investors receiving reasonable rates of return on its invested capital. Under the 2007 employment agreements, base salary and cash-based incentive compensation remained substantially unchanged post-Merger from the arrangements that had been put in place prior to consummation of the Merger. Since 2007, the Compensation Committee has placed greater emphasis on retention plans and eliminated or reduced certain perquisites and benefits given the lengthy and prolonged downturn in the residential housing market and the overall smaller size of Realogy compared to Cendant as a whole. During 2011, the Compensation Committee increased the base salaries of the named executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer in connection with the amendment of their employment agreements as discussed in further detail below.

Role of Executive Officers in Compensation Decisions. Mr. Richard Smith, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors, annually reviews the performance of, and makes recommendations regarding, each of our named executive officers (other than himself), and Mr. Smith's performance is annually reviewed by the Compensation Committee. The conclusions reached and recommendations based upon these reviews, including with respect to salary adjustment and annual incentive award target and actual payout amounts, are presented to the Compensation Committee, which has the discretion to modify any recommended adjustments or awards to our executives. The Compensation Committee has final approval over all compensation decisions for our named executive officers, including approval of recommendations regarding cash and equity awards to all of our officers. The Chief Administrative Officer participates in the data analysis process.

Setting Executive Compensation. Based on the foregoing objectives, our Board of Directors has structured our annual and long-term incentive cash and stock-based executive compensation programs to motivate our executives to achieve the business goals set by us and to reward our executives for achieving these goals.

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During the fourth quarter of 2010 and in 2011, the Compensation Committee structured the executive compensation payable to our named executive officers in a manner to provide them with increased incentives:

an employee option exchange offer consummated in November 2010;

the adoption of a 2011-2012 multi-year retention program that provides for enhanced retention payments from prior retention programs;

the adoption of a phantom value plan in January 2011; and

the amendment of employment agreements with each of our named executive officers other than our Chief Executive Officer, which provide for (1) an extended term ending on April 10, 2015, and (2) an annual base salary increase, effective April 1, 2011, and, in the case of Messrs. Hull, Kelleher and Zipf, another annual base salary increase, effective January 1, 2012.

Executive Compensation Elements. The principal components of compensation for our named executive officers are: base salary; bonus; retention plans; phantom value plans; management stock option awards; management equity investments; management restricted stock awards; and severance and other benefits and perquisites.

Base Salary. We provide our named executive officers and other employees with a base salary to compensate them for services rendered during the fiscal year. Base salary ranges for our named executive officers are determined for each executive based on his or her position, scope of responsibility and contribution to our earnings. The initial base salary for our named executive officers was established in their employment agreements entered into upon consummation of the Merger and generally equaled the base salary that the named executive officers had been paid at the time of Realogy's separation from Cendant in 2006.

Salary levels are generally reviewed annually as part of our performance review process as well as upon a promotion or other material change in job responsibility. Merit based increases to salaries of the executives, including our named executive officers, are based on the Compensation Committee's assessment of individual performance taking into account recommendations from Mr. Smith. In reviewing base salaries for executives, the Compensation Committee considers an internal review of the executive's compensation, individually and relative to other officers with a primary emphasis on each executive's ability to contribute to the Company's financial and strategic goals. The Compensation Committee also considers the individual sustained performance of the executive over a period of time as well as the expected future contributions, outside survey data and analysis on market comparables, and the extent to which the proposed overall operating budget for the upcoming year (which is approved by the Board of Directors) contemplates salary increases. Any base salary adjustment is made by the Compensation Committee subjectively based upon the foregoing and does not specifically weight any one factor in setting base salaries. Due to the lengthy and prolonged downturn in the real estate market, no changes to the base salaries of the named executive officers were made from 2008 to March 31, 2011.

In April 2011, the Compensation Committee, acting on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, approved base salary adjustments that were effective on April 1, 2011 for each of the named executive officers, with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, and for Messrs. Hull, Zipf, and Kelleher a second adjustment was approved that was effective on January 1, 2012. The Compensation Committee determined that the recommended based salary adjustments were warranted after consideration of the above factors and recognizing that the named executive officers' base salaries had not changed since 2007. The April 1, 2011 and the January 1, 2012 base salary adjustments are detailed below:

Executive	Previous Base Salary	April 1, 2011 Base Salary		January 1, 2012 Base Salary			Total Changes		
		Base Salary	\$ Change	% Change	Base Salary	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
Anthony E. Hull	\$ 525,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 50,000	9.5%	\$ 600,000	\$ 25,000	4.3%	\$ 75,000	14.3%
Bruce G. Zipf	520,000	560,000	40,000	7.7%	575,000	15,000	2.7%	55,000	10.6%
Alexander E. Perriello, III	520,000	550,000	30,000	5.8%	550,000		%	30,000	5.8%
Kevin J. Kelleher	416,000	450,000	34,000	8.2%	475,000	25,000	5.6%	59,000	14.2%

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Bonus. Our named executive officers generally participate in an annual incentive compensation program with performance objectives established by the Compensation Committee and communicated to our named executive officers generally within 90 days following the beginning of the calendar year. Under their respective employment agreements, the target annual bonus payable to our named executive officers is 100% of his annual base salary, or, in Mr. Smith's case, given his overall greater responsibilities for the performance of the Company, 200% of his annual base salary.

In November 2010, in conjunction with the adoption of the 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan, the Compensation Committee terminated the 2010 Bonus Plan covering the named executive officers and other key personnel principally within the Company's Corporate Services unit and the corporate offices of Realogy's four business units. In light of the existence of the 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan, the Compensation Committee declined to adopt a 2011 Bonus Plan.

On February 27, 2012, the Compensation Committee approved the annual incentive structure for 2012 under the 2012 Executive Incentive Plan applicable to the Chief Executive Officer, the other named executive officers and three other executive officers that report to the Chief Executive Officer (collectively, the Executive Leadership Committee). The performance criteria under the 2012 Executive Incentive Plan are based on consolidated and business unit EBITDA or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (as EBITDA is defined in the 2012 Executive Incentive Plan). The incentive opportunity for Mr. Smith and Mr. Hull is based upon consolidated EBITDA results. The incentive opportunity for our other named executive officers (Messrs. Kelleher, Perriello and Zipf) is based upon our consolidated EBITDA results (weighted 50%) and EBITDA results of their respective business units (weighted 50%). Pre-established EBITDA performance levels have been set that, if achieved, would produce incentive payouts under the 2012 Executive Incentive Plan at 25%, 100%, 125% or 150% of the target annual bonus amounts, respectively. The minimum EBITDA performance level, at which there would be a payout equal to 25% of an Executive Leadership Committee member's target bonus amount have been set at approximately 90% of consolidated target EBITDA and, with respect to the members of the Executive Leadership Committee that are Chief Executive Officers of the four business units, a percentage ranging from approximately 90% to 94% of their respective consolidated business unit target EBITDA. The maximum EBITDA performance level, at which there would be a payout equal to 150% of an Executive Leadership Committee member's target bonus amount have been set at approximately 115% of consolidated target EBITDA and, with respect to the members of the Executive Leadership Committee that are Chief Executive Officers of the four business units, a percentage ranging from approximately 111% to 116% of their respective consolidated business unit target EBITDA. Where performance levels fall between minimum and target or between target and maximum levels, incentive payments are determined by linear interpolation. Our consolidated EBITDA threshold has to be achieved before any named executive officer may qualify for an incentive payment.

Any amount payable under the 2012 Executive Incentive Plan will be paid in shares of our common stock and cash. At payouts below target, the cash portion will represent 30% of the incentive payment and at or above target, the cash portion will increase to 50%, though in the case of Mr. Smith, he will receive only shares of common stock for any payout below target. The number of shares received will be based upon the fair market value of the common stock as of January 1, 2013 by dividing (1) the dollar amount of a participant's incentive payment that is payable in shares by (2) the fair market value of the shares on January 1, 2013, as determined by the Compensation Committee. If target EBITDA is achieved or exceeded, the number of shares to be issued shall be the number of shares determined by the formula in the preceding sentence, multiplied by 1.20. If an incentive payment is payable, members of the Executive Leadership Committee may elect to receive additional shares (calculated on the same basis) in lieu of all or a portion of the cash incentive payment that would otherwise be payable to him or her.

Mr. Smith is entitled to an additional annual bonus, the after-tax proceeds of which are required to be used to purchase the annual premium on an existing life insurance policy. This benefit is provided to Mr. Smith as the replacement of a benefit previously provided to him by Cendant. Mr. Smith waived his contractual right to receive this bonus with respect to the bonuses payable in January 2009 and 2010 in order to reduce Company expenses, but did receive this bonus in January 2011 in the amount of \$97,000.

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Retention Plan. In November 2010, the Compensation Committee approved the 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan. The 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan provides for a retention payment equal to 200% of each of the named executive officer's target annual bonus, half payable in two installments in each of 2011 and 2012, subject to the executive's continued employment with Realogy. The retention amount payable annually under the 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan exceeds the amounts that were payable to the named executive officers under previous plans, under which the named executive officers received 50% of their target annual bonus in 2009 and 80% of their target annual bonus in 2010. (While Mr. Smith is a participant in the 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan, he elected not to participate in prior retention plans.) The Compensation Committee took such action to provide greater retention value to Realogy with respect to such key personnel, particularly given the continuing uncertainty regarding company performance over the near term, which is largely influenced by macro-economic factors beyond management's control, including continuing high unemployment, uncertainty about housing values, and the inability of the 2009 and 2010 federal homebuyer tax credits to fuel a sustained housing recovery. In December 2011, the Compensation Committee amended the 2011-2012 Multi-Year Retention Plan to modify the 2012 payment schedule (which originally provided for 50% of a named executive officer's 2012 retention payment in each of April and October 2012), such that the named executive officers will receive 60% of their 2012 retention amount in July 2012 and the remaining 40% in October 2012, again subject to their continued employment with Realogy. The Compensation Committee made the change to the 2012 payment schedule in order to better align the Company's significant fixed and capital expenditures with its strongest periods of cash flow generation—historically the second and third quarters of the year.

Management Equity Investments. Pursuant to individual subscription agreements dated April 20, 2007, the named executive officers and certain other members of management made equity investments in the Company through the purchase of common stock. Our named executive officers purchased an aggregate of 62,000 shares at \$250.00 per share for an aggregate investment of \$15,500,000.

The amount of equity originally purchased was made through a cash investment, the contribution of shares of Realogy common stock in lieu of receiving the Merger consideration, or a combination thereof. The named executive officers who made cash investments utilized all or substantially all of the net after-tax proceeds they received as Merger consideration for the Realogy options, restricted stock units and stock settled stock appreciation rights they held immediately prior to the Merger. In addition, Mr. Smith purchased shares of our common stock with the after-tax proceeds of the one-time \$5 million investment bonus paid to him upon consummation of the Merger as partial consideration for his retention following the Merger. At the time of the Merger, Mr. Smith was President and Chief Operating Officer but pursuant to an existing succession plan, was slated to, and did become, President and Chief Executive Officer in November 2007. All of our equity securities purchased by the executives are subject to restrictions on transfer, repurchase rights and other limitations set forth in a securityholders' agreement. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

Management Stock Option and Restricted Stock Awards Granted in 2007. Our Board of Directors approved our equity incentive program, including its design and the value of awards granted to our officers and key employees. Equity awards were made to our named executive officers on April 10, 2007, upon consummation of the Merger. Our named executive officers were awarded options to purchase an aggregate of 232,500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$250.00 per share and received restricted stock awards for an aggregate of 15,000 shares of common stock at an ascribed initial value of \$250.00 per share. The number of options awarded to each of the named executive officers (and other executive officers) was based upon a multiplier of 3.75 times the number of shares purchased in 2007. One half of the restricted stock awards vested in October 2008 and the balance vested in April 2010.

The number of shares of restricted stock awarded to each of the named executive officers was based upon organizational complexity and the named executive officer's respective contribution to the Company's results. Given their time vesting provisions, the restricted stock awards were viewed as a retention vehicle as well as a means of providing incentive compensation that could be achieved in the mid-term over the 18- to 36-month vesting period.

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The 2007 initial equity investments made by, and the option grants and restricted stock awards made to, the named executive officers were as follows:

Name	Number of Shares of our Common Stock Purchased (#)	Aggregate Equity Investment (\$)	Number of Options to Purchase Shares of our Common Stock (#)	Number of Shares of Restricted Stock (#) ⁽¹⁾
Richard A. Smith	33,200	\$ 8,300,000	124,500	4,000
Anthony E. Hull	8,000	\$ 2,000,000	30,000	4,000
Kevin J. Kelleher	6,400	\$ 1,600,000	24,000	1,000
Alexander E. Perriello, III	8,000	\$ 2,000,000	30,000	2,000
Bruce Zipf	6,400	\$ 1,600,000	24,000	4,000

- (1) After giving effect to the named executive officers who elected to forfeit certain shares to pay minimum withholding taxes due upon vesting, the named executive officers received the following net amount of shares upon vesting: Mr. Smith, 3,281 shares; Mr. Hull, 3,281 shares; Mr. Kelleher, 843 shares; Mr. Perriello, 1,282 shares; and Mr. Zipf, 2,562 shares.

Plans and Programs to Address Steep Decline in Equity Value Since 2007. During the fourth quarter of 2010 and early 2011, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors realized that the value of our common stock was significantly below the \$250.00 price at which the named executive officers had purchased shares in 2007, the \$250.00 per share exercise price of the options granted to them in 2007 and the \$250.00 per share implied grant date value of the restricted stock granted to them in 2007. In connection with that review, the Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors approved an employee option exchange offer, which commenced on October 8, 2010, and concluded on November 8, 2010 and our Board of Directors approved the Realogy Corporation Phantom Value Plan (the Phantom Value Plan) in January 2011 upon consummation of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions described elsewhere in this prospectus. As described more fully below, the phantom value plan and option exchange program seek to provide the members of the Executive Leadership Committee with a renewed incentive to generate value in the Company.

Phantom Value Plan. On January 5, 2011, Realogy issued RCIV Holdings Luxembourg (as defined below), an affiliate of Apollo, Convertible Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,338,190,220 (the Initial RCIV Notes) as part of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions described elsewhere in this prospectus. On January 5, 2011, our Board of Directors approved the Phantom Value Plan, and made initial grants thereunder (the Incentive Awards) to the members of the Executive Leadership Committee, in an effort to address in part the fact that the market value of the shares initially purchased by the participants in 2007 and the shares granted in the form of a restricted stock grant in 2007 had lost significant value. The Phantom Value Plan provides the Executive Leadership Committee with the opportunity to receive compensation based upon the Company's success and the cash received by RCIV upon the discharge or third-party sale of not less than \$267,638,044 of the aggregate principal amount of the Initial RCIV Notes (or on any non-cash consideration into which the Initial RCIV Notes may have been exchanged or converted such as the shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion of the Initial RCIV Notes). This offering will not trigger payment with respect to the Incentive Awards under the Phantom Value Plan.

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The amount of each Incentive Award granted to each member of the Executive Leadership Committee was determined by the sum of (1) the shares of our common stock purchased by the executive at \$250.00 per share in April 2007 and (2) the value of the executive officer's initial restricted stock grant in April 2007, net of shares forfeited to pay minimum withholding taxes due upon vesting. On the foregoing basis, in January 2011, our Board of Directors made initial grants of Incentive Awards of approximately \$21.8 million to the members of the Executive Leadership Committee, of which an aggregate of approximately \$18.3 million was granted to the named executive officers, as follows:

Name	Incentive Award
Richard A. Smith	\$ 9,120,250
Anthony E. Hull	2,820,250
Kevin J. Kelleher	1,810,690
Alexander E. Perriello, III	2,320,250
Bruce Zipf	2,240,500

Each participant is eligible to receive a payment with respect to his or her Incentive Award at such time and from time to time that RCIV receives cash upon the discharge or third-party sale of not less than \$267,638,044 of the aggregate principal amount of the Initial RCIV Notes, (or on any non-cash consideration into which the Initial RCIV Notes are exchanged or converted such as our shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Initial RCIV Notes). A payment would be an amount which bears the same ratio to the dollar amount of the Incentive Award as (i) the aggregate amount of cash received by RCIV at such time upon discharge or sale of all or a portion of the principal amount of the Initial RCIV Notes (or upon the discharge, sale, exchange or transfer of any non-cash consideration into which the Initial RCIV Notes are exchanged or converted) bears to (ii) \$1,338,190,220, representing the aggregate principal amount of the Initial RCIV Notes on the date of issuance.

In the event that a payment subsequent to this offering is to be made with respect to an Incentive Award, a participant may elect to receive stock in lieu of the cash payment in a number of unrestricted shares of common stock with a fair market value, as determined in good faith by the Compensation Committee, equal to the dollar amount then due on such Incentive Award, plus a number of restricted shares of such common stock with a fair market value, as determined in good faith by the Compensation Committee, equal to the amount then due multiplied by 0.15. The restricted shares of common stock will vest based on continued employment, on the first anniversary of issuance. In addition, Incentive Awards will be subject to acceleration and payment upon a change of control as specified in the Phantom Value Plan.

On each date RCIV receives cash interest on the Initial RCIV Notes, participants will be granted stock options under the Stock Incentive Plan with an aggregate value (determined on a Black-Scholes basis) equal to an amount which bears the same ratio to the aggregate dollar amount of the executive's Incentive Award as (i) the aggregate amount of cash interest received by RCIV on such date bears to (ii) \$1,338,190,220, which represents the aggregate principal amount of the Initial RCIV Notes on the date of issuance. The stock option grants to our Chief Executive Officer, however, were limited to 50% of the foregoing stock option amount for the interest payment dates in April and October 2011, but that restriction in the Phantom Value Plan has been eliminated for future option grants by a November 2011 amendment to the Phantom Value Plan. Generally, each grant of stock options will vest in three equal annual installments from the grant date, subject to the executive's continued employment, and vested stock options will become exercisable one year following the completion of this offering. The stock options will have a term of 7.5 years.

In April and October 2011 and April 2012, stock options were granted to the members of the Executive Leadership Committee in accordance with the terms of the Phantom Value Plan as RCIV received cash interest on the Initial RCIV Notes on such dates. It is anticipated that, following the consummation of this offering, we will grant stock options in October 2012 to the members of the Executive Leadership Committee to provide them with the same benefit as if RCIV had received the interest that they would have otherwise been entitled to receive with respect to the Convertible Notes held by them if they held such Convertible Notes through October 15, 2012, the next regularly scheduled interest payment date for the Convertible Notes.

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Incentive Awards are immediately cancelable and forfeitable in the event of the termination of the grantee's employment for any reason. The Incentive Awards also terminate 10 years following the date of grant. In the event of a change in control, Incentive Awards will be subject to acceleration and payment only if RCIV receives consideration with respect to the Initial RCIV Notes in the change in control transaction.

Option Exchange Program. The option exchange program launched in October 2010 offered our eligible employees, including our named executive officers, the opportunity to exchange all of their respective outstanding options to purchase common stock for an equal number of new stock options with different terms to be issued following the completion of the exchange offer. Each of the outstanding original options had an exercise price p