

BLUCORA, INC.
Form 10-Q
October 27, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016
or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 000-25131

BLUCORA, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 91-1718107
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

10900 NE 8th Street, Suite 800 98004
Bellevue, Washington
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (425) 201-6100

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

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

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

Class	Outstanding at October 20, 2016
Common Stock, Par Value \$0.0001	41,719,656

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

BLUCORA, INC.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 71,165	\$ 55,473
Cash segregated under federal or other regulations	630	3,557
Available-for-sale investments	4,492	11,301
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	7,076	7,884
Commissions receivable	15,294	16,328
Other receivables	6,827	24,407
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net	4,059	10,062
Current assets of discontinued operations	70,432	211,663
Total current assets	179,975	340,675
Long-term assets:		
Property and equipment, net	10,711	11,308
Goodwill, net	549,582	548,959
Other intangible assets, net	370,640	396,295
Other long-term assets	3,380	2,311
Total long-term assets	934,313	958,873
Total assets	\$ 1,114,288	\$ 1,299,548
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,840	\$ 4,689
Commissions and advisory fees payable	15,382	16,982
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	11,446	13,006
Deferred revenue	9,139	11,521
Current portion of long-term debt, net	3,200	31,631
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	37,539	88,275
Total current liabilities	82,546	166,104
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net	283,801	353,850
Convertible senior notes, net	163,024	185,918
Deferred tax liability, net	104,236	103,520
Deferred revenue	2,479	1,902
Other long-term liabilities	11,233	10,932
Total long-term liabilities	564,773	656,122
Total liabilities	647,319	822,226
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	15,464	15,038
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par \$0.0001—authorized shares, 900,000; issued and outstanding shares, 41,711 and 40,954	4	4

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Additional paid-in capital	1,525,267	1,490,405
Accumulated deficit	(1,073,495)	(1,027,598)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(271)	(527)
Total stockholders' equity	451,505	462,284
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,114,288	\$ 1,299,548

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BLUCORA, INC.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue:				
Wealth management services revenue	\$80,088	\$—	\$233,496	\$—
Tax preparation services revenue	3,149	2,875	135,614	114,843
Total revenue	83,237	2,875	369,110	114,843
Operating expenses:				
Cost of revenue:				
Wealth management services cost of revenue	54,921	—	158,213	—
Tax preparation services cost of revenue	1,319	1,170	6,549	4,680
Amortization of acquired technology	49	1,911	765	5,636
Total cost of revenue	56,289	3,081	165,527	10,316
Engineering and technology	4,588	1,251	12,842	3,471
Sales and marketing	11,965	2,113	75,715	42,824
General and administrative	11,638	8,895	35,899	23,694
Depreciation	968	394	2,906	1,101
Amortization of other acquired intangible assets	8,297	3,195	24,929	9,566
Total operating expenses	93,745	18,929	317,818	90,972
Operating income (loss)	(10,508)	(16,054)	51,292	23,871
Other loss, net	(11,453)	(3,080)	(29,883)	(9,109)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(21,961)	(19,134)	21,409	14,762
Income tax benefit (expense)	8,537	6,926	(8,899)	(5,144)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(13,424)	(12,208)	12,510	9,618
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(40,528)	1,597	(57,981)	7,122
Net income (loss)	(53,952)	(10,611)	(45,471)	16,740
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(167)	—	(426)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Blucora, Inc.	\$(54,119)	\$(10,611)	\$(45,897)	\$16,740
Net income (loss) per share attributable to Blucora, Inc. - basic:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.33)	\$(0.30)	\$0.29	\$0.23
Discontinued operations	(0.97)	0.04	(1.40)	0.18
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$(1.30)	\$(0.26)	\$(1.11)	\$0.41
Net income (loss) per share attributable to Blucora, Inc. - diluted:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.33)	\$(0.30)	\$0.29	\$0.23
Discontinued operations	(0.97)	0.04	(1.37)	0.17
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$(1.30)	\$(0.26)	\$(1.08)	\$0.40
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	41,635	40,950	41,404	40,952
Diluted	41,635	40,950	42,329	41,911
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	\$(53,952)	\$(10,611)	\$(45,471)	\$16,740
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments, net of tax	—	111	10	(149)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(77)	(122)	246	(122)
Reclassification adjustment for realized (gain) loss on available-for-sale investments, net of tax, included in net income as Other loss, net	—	(68)	—	349
	—	—	—	964

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Reclassification adjustment for other-than-temporary impairment loss on available-for-sale investments, included in net income as Other loss, net				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(77)	(79)	256	1,042
Comprehensive income (loss)	(54,029)	(10,690)	(45,215)	17,782
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(167)	—	(426)	—
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Blucora, Inc.	\$(54,196)	\$(10,690)	\$(45,641)	\$17,782

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BLUCORA, INC.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$(45,471)	\$16,740
Less: Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(57,981)	7,122
Net income from continuing operations	12,510	9,618
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing operations to net cash from operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	10,616	5,974
Depreciation and amortization of acquired intangible assets	29,080	16,863
Excess tax benefits from stock-based award activity	(21,369)	(28,632)
Deferred income taxes	(12,484)	(25,194)
Amortization of premium on investments, net	164	1,250
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,440	842
Accretion of debt discounts	3,599	2,873
Gain on debt extinguishment and modification expense	(641)	—
Revaluation of acquisition-related contingent consideration liability	391	—
Other	18	60
Cash provided (used) by changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Cash segregated under federal or other regulations	2,927	—
Accounts receivable	793	136
Commissions receivable	1,034	—
Other receivables	19,656	1,166
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,003	4,665
Other long-term assets	(1,174)	(63)
Accounts payable	1,151	4,930
Commissions and advisory fees payable	(1,600)	—
Deferred revenue	(1,805)	(1,691)
Accrued expenses and other current and long-term liabilities	19,786	28,149
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	70,095	20,946
Investing Activities:		
Business acquisition, net of cash acquired	(1,788)	(1,740)
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,648)	(866)
Proceeds from sales of investments	—	16,507
Proceeds from maturities of investments	11,808	210,699
Purchases of investments	(5,147)	(209,112)
Net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations	2,225	15,488
Financing Activities:		
Repurchase of convertible notes	(20,667)	—
Repayment of credit facilities	(105,000)	(51,940)
Stock repurchases	—	(7,068)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based award activity	21,369	28,632
Proceeds from stock option exercises	1,141	2,374
Proceeds from issuance of stock through employee stock purchase plan	1,402	1,193
Tax payments from shares withheld for equity awards	(1,447)	(1,193)

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Net cash used by financing activities from continuing operations	(103,202)	(28,002)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operations	(30,882)	8,432
Net cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations	10,836	6,138
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities from discontinued operations	43,230	(206)
Net cash used by financing activities from discontinued operations	(7,477)	(5,020)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	46,589	912
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(15)	(6)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,692	9,338
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	55,473	41,968
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$71,165	\$51,306
Cash paid for income taxes from continuing operations	\$2,079	\$1,229
Cash paid for interest from continuing operations	\$23,455	\$4,667
See accompanying notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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BLUCORA, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: The Company and Basis of Presentation

Description of the business: Blucora, Inc. (the “Company” or “Blucora”) operates two primary businesses: a Wealth Management business and an online Tax Preparation business. The Wealth Management business consists of the operations of HDV Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (“HD Vest”), which the Company acquired on December 31, 2015. HD Vest is included in Blucora's results of operations beginning on January 1, 2016. HD Vest provides wealth management solutions for financial advisors. The Tax Preparation business consists of the operations of TaxAct, Inc. (“TaxAct”) and provides digital tax preparation solutions for consumers, small business owners, and tax professionals through its website www.TaxAct.com.

The Company also operated an internet Search and Content business and continues to operate an E-Commerce business. The Search and Content business operated through the InfoSpace LLC subsidiary (“InfoSpace”) and provided search services to users of its owned and operated and distribution partners’ web properties, as well as online content through HowStuffWorks (“HSW”). The E-Commerce business consists of the operations of Monoprice, Inc. (“Monoprice”) and sells self-branded electronics and accessories to both consumers and businesses primarily through its website www.monoprice.com.

On October 14, 2015, the Company announced its plans to focus on the technology-enabled financial solutions market (the “Strategic Transformation”). Strategic Transformation refers to the Company's transformation into a technology-enabled financial solutions company comprised of TaxAct and HD Vest (see “Note 3: Business Combinations”), and the intention to divest the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses (see “Note 4: Discontinued Operations”). Accordingly, the financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the notes to financial statements reflect the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Unless otherwise specified, disclosures in these consolidated financial statements reflect continuing operations.

On August 9, 2016, the Company closed on an agreement with OpenMail LLC (“OpenMail”), under which OpenMail acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain specified liabilities of the Search and Content business for \$45.2 million, which included a working capital adjustment.

Segments: The Company has two reportable segments: the Wealth Management segment, which is the HD Vest business, and the Tax Preparation segment, which is the TaxAct business. The former Search and Content and E-Commerce segments are included in discontinued operations. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the Company uses the term “Wealth Management” to represent services sold through the HD Vest business, the term “Tax Preparation” to represent services and software sold through the TaxAct business, the term “Search and Content” to represent search and content services, and the term “E-Commerce” to represent products sold through the Monoprice business (see “Note 11: Segment Information”).

Principles of consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Correction of an immaterial error: During the third quarter of 2016, the Company identified an error in which the Company inappropriately recognized a tax benefit from the impairment of the net assets held-for-sale during the second quarter of 2016. As the impairment related to goodwill included in the disposal group (which is not deductible for income tax purposes), no tax benefit should have been recorded during the quarter. This resulted in the overstatement of net assets held-for-sale of \$6.7 million as of June 30, 2016 and an understatement of the loss from discontinued operations of \$6.7 million or \$0.16 per share for the three months ended June 30, 2016. The Company has evaluated the quantitative and qualitative considerations of this error to both the second and third quarters of 2016 and concluded that the impacts were not material to its consolidated financial statements for either of these periods. There was no impact to the net loss attributable to Blucora, Inc. for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 since this was an interim period adjustment that was corrected in the same fiscal year. In addition, there was no impact to income (loss) from continuing operations, income (loss) per share from continuing operations, or net cash provided by continuing or discontinued operations for either period.

Reclassification: The Company reclassified certain amounts related to discontinued operations. See "Note 4: Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and disclosure of contingencies. Estimates include those used for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, useful lives of other intangible assets, acquisition accounting, valuation of investments,

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revenue recognition, the estimated allowance for sales returns and doubtful accounts, internally developed software, accrued contingencies, stock option valuation, and valuation allowance for deferred tax assets. Actual amounts may differ from estimates.

Net capital and regulatory requirements: The Company's subsidiary, HD Vest, operates in a highly regulated industry and is subject to various regulatory capital requirements. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have substantial monetary and non-monetary impacts to HD Vest's operations. As of September 30, 2016, HD Vest met all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject.

Seasonality: Blucora's Tax Preparation segment is highly seasonal, with a significant portion of its annual revenue earned in the first four months of the Company's fiscal year. During the third and fourth quarters, the Tax Preparation segment typically reports losses because revenue from the segment is minimal while core operating expenses continue.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim financial information: The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company under the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for interim financial reporting. These consolidated financial statements are unaudited and, in management's opinion, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments and accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes in Part II Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

Cash segregated under federal or other regulations: Cash segregated under federal and other regulations is held in a special bank account for the exclusive benefit of the Company's wealth management customers.

Short-term investments: The Company principally invests its available cash in fixed-rate debt securities. Fixed-rate debt securities generally include debt instruments issued by the U.S. federal government and its agencies, international governments, municipalities and publicly-held corporations, as well as commercial paper, insured time deposits with commercial banks, and money market funds invested in securities issued by agencies of the U.S., although specific holdings can vary from period to period depending upon the Company's cash requirements. Such investments are included in "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Available-for-sale investments" on the consolidated balance sheets and reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" on the consolidated balance sheets. Amounts reclassified out of comprehensive income into net income are determined on the basis of specific identification.

The Company reviews its available-for-sale investments for impairment and classifies the impairment of any individual available-for-sale investment as either temporary or other-than-temporary. The differentiating factors between temporary and other-than-temporary impairments are primarily the length of the time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. An impairment classified as temporary is recognized in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" on the consolidated balance sheets. An impairment classified as other-than-temporary is recognized in "Other loss, net" on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Business combinations and intangible assets including goodwill: The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method. The acquisition-date fair value of total consideration includes cash and contingent consideration. Since the Company is contractually obligated to pay contingent consideration upon the achievement of specified objectives, a contingent consideration liability is recorded at the acquisition date. The Company reviews its assumptions related to the fair value of the contingent consideration liability each reporting period and, if there are material changes, revalues the contingent consideration liability based on the revised assumptions, until such contingency is satisfied through payment upon the achievement of the specified objectives. The change in the fair

value of the contingent consideration liability is recognized in "General and administrative" expense on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the period in which the fair value changes.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the acquisition-date fair value of total consideration over the acquisition-date fair value of net assets, including the amount assigned to identifiable intangible assets, and is assigned to reporting units that are

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expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination as of the acquisition date. Reporting units are consistent with reportable segments and include the former Search and Content and E-Commerce segments. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives on a straight-line basis, except for advisor relationships which are amortized proportional to expected revenue. Acquisition-related costs, including advisory, legal, accounting, valuation, and other similar costs, are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date.

Fair value of financial instruments: The Company measures its cash equivalents, available-for-sale investments, and contingent consideration liability at fair value. The Company considers the carrying values of accounts receivable, commissions receivable, other receivables, prepaid expenses, other current assets, accounts payable, commissions and advisory fees payable, accrued expenses, and other current liabilities to approximate fair values primarily due to their short-term natures.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Cash equivalents and debt securities are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because the Company values its cash equivalents and debt securities utilizing market observable inputs. The contingent consideration liability is related to the Company's acquisition of SimpleTax Software Inc. ("SimpleTax") and is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because the Company values the liability utilizing significant inputs not observable in the market. Specifically, the Company has determined the fair value of the contingent consideration liability based on a probability-weighted discounted cash flow analysis, which includes assumptions related to estimating revenues, the probability of payment, and the discount rate. The Company accounts for contingent consideration in accordance with applicable accounting guidance pertaining to business combinations, as disclosed in the accounting policy "Business combinations and intangible assets including goodwill."

Redeemable noncontrolling interests: Noncontrolling interests that are redeemable at the option of the holder and not solely within the control of the issuer are classified outside of stockholders' equity. In connection with the acquisition of HD Vest, management of that business has retained an ownership interest. The Company is party to put and call arrangements with respect to these interests. These put and call arrangements allow HD Vest management to require the Company to purchase their interests or allow the Company to acquire such interests, respectively. The put arrangements do not meet the definition of a derivative instrument as the put agreements do not provide for net settlement. To the extent that the redemption value of these interests exceeds the value determined by adjusting the carrying value for the subsidiary's attribution of net income (loss), the value of such interests is adjusted to the redemption value with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid-in capital.

Wealth management revenue recognition: Wealth management revenue consists primarily of commission revenue, advisory revenue, asset-based revenue, and transaction and fee revenue. Revenue is recognized in the periods in which the related services are performed, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Payments received by the Company in advance of the performance of service are deferred and recognized as revenue when earned.

The Company considers the nature of its contractual arrangements in determining whether to recognize certain types of wealth management revenue, primarily commission revenue and advisory revenue, on the basis of the gross amount billed or net amount retained after payments are made to providers of certain services related to the product or service offering. The main factors that the Company uses to determine whether to record revenue on a gross or net basis are whether:

- the Company is primarily responsible for the service to the financial advisor and their client;
- the Company has discretion in establishing fees paid by the client and fees due to the third-party service provider; and
- the Company is involved in the determination of product or service specifications.

When client fees include a portion of charges that are paid to another party and the Company is primarily responsible for providing the service to the client, revenue is recognized on a gross basis in an amount equal to the fee paid by the client. The cost of revenue recognized is the amount due to the other party. In instances in which another party is primarily responsible for providing the service to the client, revenue is recognized in the net amount retained by the Company. The portion of the fees that are collected from the client by the Company and remitted to the other party are

considered pass-through amounts and are not a component of revenue or cost of revenue.

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Further details of wealth management revenue are as follows:

Commission revenue - Commissions represent amounts generated by HD Vest's financial advisors for their clients' purchases and sales of securities and various investment products. The Company generates two types of commissions: transaction-based sales commissions that occur at the point of sale, as well as trailing commissions for which the Company provides ongoing account support to clients of its financial advisors.

The Company records transaction-based sales commission revenue on a trade-date basis, which is when the Company's performance obligations in generating the commissions have been substantially completed. Trailing commission revenue is based on a percentage of the current market value of clients' investment holdings in trail-eligible assets and recognized over the period during which services are performed. Since trailing commission revenue is generally paid in arrears, the Company estimates it based on a number of factors, including stock market index levels and the amount of trailing commission revenues received in prior periods.

A substantial portion of commission revenue is ultimately paid to financial advisors. The Company records an estimate for transaction-based commissions payable based upon the payout rate of the financial advisor generating the accrued commission revenue. The Company records an estimate for trailing commissions payable based upon historical payout ratios. Such amounts are recorded as "Commissions and advisory fees payable" on the consolidated balance sheets and "Wealth management services cost of revenue" on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Advisory revenue - Advisory revenue includes fees charged to clients in advisory accounts where HD Vest is the Registered Investment Advisor ("RIA"). These fees are based on the value of assets within these advisory accounts. A substantial portion of these advisory fees are paid to the related financial advisor and these payments are classified as "Wealth management services cost of revenue" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Asset-based revenue - Asset-based revenue primarily includes fees from financial product manufacturer sponsorship programs and cash sweep programs and are recognized ratably over the period in which services are provided.

Transaction and fee revenue - The Company charges fees for executing certain transactions in client accounts.

Transaction-related charges are recognized on a trade-date basis. Other fees relate to services provided and other account charges as generally outlined in agreements with financial advisors, clients, and financial institutions. Such fees are recognized as services are performed or as earned, as applicable.

Foreign currency: The financial position and operating results of the Company's foreign operations are consolidated using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities recorded in local currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, while revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the applicable period. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" on the consolidated balance sheets. The gain or loss on foreign currency transactions, calculated as the difference between the historical exchange rate and the exchange rate at the applicable measurement date, are recorded in "Other loss, net" on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Recent accounting pronouncements: Changes to GAAP are established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") in the form of accounting standards updates ("ASUs") to the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The Company considers the applicability and impact of all recent ASUs. ASUs not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or are expected to have minimal impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance codified in ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which amends the guidance in former ASC 605 "Revenue Recognition." The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This will be achieved in a five-step process. Enhanced disclosures also will be required. This guidance is effective on a retrospective basis--either to each reporting period presented or with the cumulative effect of initially applying this guidance recognized at the date of initial application--for annual reporting periods, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company currently is evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements and

related disclosures.

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In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU on lease accounting, whereby lease assets and liabilities, whether arising from leases that are considered operating or finance (capital), will be recognized on the balance sheet. Enhanced qualitative disclosures also will be required. This guidance is effective on a modified retrospective basis--with various practical expedients related to leases that commenced before the effective date--for annual reporting periods, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company currently is evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued an ASU on employee share-based payment accounting. The ASU requires that excess tax benefits and deficiencies be recognized as income tax benefit or expense, rather than as additional paid-in capital. In addition, the ASU requires that excess tax benefits be recorded in the period that shares vest or settle, regardless of whether the benefit reduces taxes payable in the same period. Cash flows related to excess tax benefits will be included as an operating activity, and no longer separately classified as a financing activity, in the statement of cash flows. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Earlier adoption is permitted. The guidance related to the recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies as income tax benefit or expense is effective on a prospective basis, and the guidance related to the timing of excess tax benefit recognition is effective using a modified retrospective transition method with a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the period in which the guidance is adopted. The cash flow presentation guidance is effective on a retrospective or prospective basis.

The Company expects to implement this ASU on January 1, 2017. The primary impact of adoption is expected to be the utilization of equity-based deferred tax assets (with no offset to additional paid-in capital) and the recognition of current period excess tax benefits and deficiencies in the income tax provision (rather than in additional paid-in capital). In addition, the Company expects changes related to the presentation of excess tax benefits as an operating activity (rather than a financing activity) in the statement of cash flows and expects to record a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity. The actual impact beginning on January 1, 2017 and going forward will depend upon certain variables, including the Company's stock price. Although the Company is still evaluating the impact of this ASU, we expect that it will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

The ASU also clarifies that payments made to tax authorities on an employee's behalf for withheld shares should be presented as a financing activity in the statement of cash flows, allows the repurchase of more of an employee's shares for tax withholding purposes without triggering liability accounting, and provides an accounting policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. The cash flow presentation requirements for payments made to tax authorities on an employee's behalf will have no impact to any periods presented, since such cash flows historically have been presented as a financing activity. The Company is not planning to change tax withholdings and expects to continue to estimate forfeitures in determining the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period.

Note 3: Business Combinations

HD Vest: On December 31, 2015 and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement dated October 14, 2015, the Company acquired HD Vest for \$613.7 million, including cash acquired of \$38.9 million and after a \$1.8 million final working capital adjustment in the first quarter of 2016. HD Vest provides wealth management solutions for financial advisors and is expected to be synergistic with TaxAct as a result of cross-serving opportunities and an expanded addressable market for both HD Vest and TaxAct. In connection with the acquisition, certain members of HD Vest management rolled over a portion of the proceeds they would have otherwise received at the closing into shares of the acquisition subsidiary through which the Company consummated the purchase of HD Vest. A portion of those shares were sold to the Company in exchange for a promissory note. After giving effect to the rollover shares and related purchase of the rollover shares for the promissory note, the Company indirectly owns 95.52% of HDV Holdings, Inc., with the remaining 4.48% noncontrolling interest held collectively by the rollover management members and subject to put and call arrangements exercisable beginning in 2019.

The acquisition was funded by a combination of cash on hand and the new TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility, under which the Company borrowed \$400.0 million (see "Note 7: Debt").

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Valuations were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair value
Tangible assets acquired, including cash acquired of \$38,874	\$78,700
Liabilities assumed	(21,976)
Identifiable net assets acquired	\$56,724
Fair value adjustments for intangible assets:	
Advisor relationships	\$240,300
Sponsor relationships	16,500
Curriculum	800
Proprietary technology	13,600
Trade name	52,500
Fair value of intangible assets acquired	\$323,700
Purchase price allocation:	
Cash paid	\$612,288
Plus: promissory note	6,400
Plus: noncontrolling interest	15,038
Less: escrow receivable	(20,000)
Purchase price	613,726
Less: identifiable net assets acquired	(56,724)
Less: fair value of intangible assets acquired	(323,700)
Plus: deferred tax liability related to intangible assets	123,484
Excess of purchase price over net assets acquired, allocated to goodwill	\$356,786

The Company's estimates of the economic lives of the acquired intangible assets are 20 years for the advisor relationships, 18 years for the sponsor relationships, 4 years for the curriculum, 6 years for the proprietary technology, and the trade name is estimated to have an indefinite life. Goodwill consists largely of the increased cross-serving opportunities and expanded addressable markets for both HD Vest and TaxAct, neither of which apply for separate recognition, and is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The primary areas of the acquisition accounting that are not yet finalized relate to income and non-income based taxes, certain contingent liability matters, indemnification assets, and residual goodwill. In the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded a \$1.4 million increase to net assets acquired and a corresponding decrease to goodwill, predominantly related to the finalization of federal tax returns for pre-acquisition tax periods.

The promissory note is with the President of HD Vest and will be paid over a three-year period. The current portion was recorded in "Current portion of long-term debt, net," and the long-term portion was recorded in "Long-term debt, net." The note bears interest at a rate of 5% per year, with a principal amount that approximates its fair value. See "Note 7: Debt" for additional information on the "Note payable, related party."

The Purchase Agreement dictated that the Company placed into escrow \$20.0 million of additional consideration that was contingent upon HD Vest's 2015 earnings performance. The contingent consideration threshold was not achieved; therefore, the amount was excluded from the purchase price and recorded as a receivable in "Other receivables" as of December 31, 2015 for the amount that was returned to the Company from the escrow agent in the first quarter of 2016.

The gross contractual amount of accounts receivable, including commissions receivable, acquired was \$21.6 million and has been substantially collected as of September 30, 2016.

During the last half of 2015, the Company incurred transaction costs of \$11.0 million, which were recognized in "General and administrative expense," and \$21.8 million in debt discount and issuance-related costs on the new credit facility.

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Pro Forma Financial Information of the HD Vest Acquisition (unaudited):

The financial information in the table below summarizes the combined results of operations of Blucora and HD Vest on a pro forma basis, for the period in which the acquisition occurred as though the companies had been combined as of the beginning of that period. Pro forma adjustments have been made to include (a) amortization expense on the definite-lived intangible assets identified in this acquisition, debt-related expenses associated with the credit facility that was used to finance the acquisition, and estimated stock-based compensation related to Blucora share-based award grants to HD Vest employees; and to remove (b) acquisition-related transaction costs and debt-related expenses associated with HD Vest's previous debt facility, the latter of which was paid off and closed at the acquisition date. Income taxes also have been adjusted for the effect of these items. The following pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the period presented (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2015	Nine months ended September 30, 2015
Revenue	\$ 82,852	\$ 352,449
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (12,648)	\$ 2,459

SimpleTax: On July 2, 2015, TaxAct acquired all of the equity of SimpleTax, a provider of online tax preparation services for individuals in Canada, for C\$2.4 million (with C\$ indicating Canadian dollars and amounting to approximately \$1.9 million based on the acquisition-date exchange rate) in cash and additional consideration of up to C\$4.6 million (\$3.7 million) that is contingent upon product availability and revenue performance over a three-year period. The estimated fair value of the contingent consideration as of the acquisition date was C\$4.1 million (\$3.3 million). See "Note 6: Fair Value Measurements" for additional information related to the fair value measurement of the contingent consideration.

The acquisition of SimpleTax is strategic to TaxAct and intended to expand its operations. SimpleTax is included in the Tax Preparation segment. Intangible assets acquired amounted to approximately C\$1.2 million (\$0.9 million), consisting of customer relationships and proprietary technology both of which have finite lives. Identifiable net liabilities assumed were not material. Goodwill amounted to C\$5.6 million (\$4.5 million). Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effects of this acquisition were not material to the Company's consolidated results of operations.

Note 4: Discontinued Operations

On October 14, 2015, the Company announced its plans to focus on the technology-enabled financial solutions market, as more fully described in "Note 1: The Company and Basis of Presentation." The Strategic Transformation includes plans to divest the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses. Financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the notes to financial statements reflect the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Amounts in discontinued operations include previously unallocated depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, income taxes, and other corporate expenses that were attributable to the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses.

On August 9, 2016, the Company closed on an agreement with OpenMail, under which OpenMail acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain specified liabilities of the Search and Content business for \$45.2 million, which included a working capital adjustment. Of this amount, \$44.7 million was received in the third quarter of 2016 and included in "Net cash provided (used) by investing activities from discontinued operations" in the consolidated statements of cash flows, and the remaining \$0.5 million should be received in the fourth quarter of 2016. The Company used all of the proceeds to pay down debt. Under a separate agreement, the Company is subleasing to InfoSpace the office space that InfoSpace is using currently. The rent payments and September 2020 termination date are consistent with the underlying non-cancelable operating lease. See "Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies" for additional information.

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Summarized financial information for discontinued operations is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Major classes of items in net income (loss):				
Revenues	\$53,721	\$81,906	\$209,108	\$263,740
Operating expenses	(50,952)	(79,514)	(192,874)	(250,390)
Other loss, net	(415)	(195)	(844)	(2,469)
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	2,354	2,197	15,390	10,881
Loss on classification as held-for-sale before income taxes	(29,463)	—	(46,463)	—
Loss on sale of discontinued operations before income taxes	(46)	—	(21,571)	—
Discontinued operations, before income taxes	(27,155)	2,197	(52,644)	10,881
Income tax expense	(13,373)	(600)	(5,337)	(3,759)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$(40,528)	\$1,597	\$(57,981)	\$7,122
			September 30,	December 31,
			2016	2015
Major classes of assets and liabilities:				
Cash		\$ 2,282		\$ 2,158
Accounts receivable, net of allowance		5,423		26,352
Inventories		33,856		43,480
Other current assets		3,289		3,182
Property and equipment, net		7,479		9,824
Goodwill, net		—		67,201
Other intangible assets, net		17,790		59,006
Other long-term assets		313		460
Total assets of discontinued operations		\$ 70,432		\$ 211,663
Accounts payable		\$ 11,502		\$ 33,295
Other current liabilities		5,665		15,622
Debt (net of discount and including short-term and long-term portions)		16,000		25,000
Deferred tax liability, net		4,363		13,816
Other long-term liabilities		9		542
Total liabilities of discontinued operations		\$ 37,539		\$ 88,275

Assets and liabilities of discontinued operations are reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value less cost to sell, the latter of which results in a "loss on classification as held-for-sale." Fair value is determined by estimating the most likely sale price with a third-party buyer, which is a significant input not observable in the market and, therefore, classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Debt is discussed further below in the related subsection of this note.

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Business exit costs: In conjunction with the Strategic Transformation, the Company expects to incur business exit costs of approximately \$4.5 million. Of this amount, \$3.6 million has been recorded through September 30, 2016, with the vast majority of these costs recorded in discontinued operations. The remaining costs are contingent upon the sale of the E-Commerce business and will be recorded at the time of sale. The following table summarizes the activity in the business exit cost liability (in thousands):

	Employee-Related Costs
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 994
Charges	2,609
Payments	(3,136)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 467

Debt: The debt in discontinued operations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Monoprice 2013 credit facility	\$ 16,000	\$ 25,000

On November 22, 2013, Monoprice entered into an agreement with a syndicate of lenders for the purposes of post-transaction financing of the Monoprice acquisition and providing future working capital flexibility for Monoprice. The credit facility consists of a \$30.0 million revolving credit loan—which includes up to \$5.0 million under a letter of credit and up to \$5.0 million in swingline loans—and, until repaid in full in 2015 as discussed below, also consisted of a \$40.0 million term loan. The final maturity date of the credit facility is November 22, 2018 but will become immediately due and payable upon the sale of Monoprice. Monoprice's obligations under the credit facility are guaranteed by Monoprice Holdings, Inc. and are secured by the assets of the Monoprice business.

Monoprice initially borrowed \$50.0 million under the credit facility, from both the revolving credit loan and the term loan, and had net repayment activity of \$9.0 million and \$12.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Monoprice has the right to permanently reduce, without premium or penalty, the entire credit facility at any time or portions of the credit facility in an aggregate principal amount not less than \$1.0 million or any whole multiple of \$1.0 million in excess thereof (for swingline loans, the aggregate principal amount is not less than \$0.1 million and any whole multiple of \$0.1 million in excess thereof). In accordance with this provision, Monoprice repaid the outstanding amount under the term loan in full in 2015, which was included in the repayment activity for 2015 and resulted in the write-down of the remaining unamortized discount and debt issuance costs related to the term loan. Amounts remain outstanding under the revolving credit loan, which continues to be available to Monoprice through its final maturity date.

The interest rate is variable, based upon, at the election of Monoprice, either LIBOR plus a margin of between 2.75% and 3.25%, payable each interest period, or a variable rate plus a margin of between 1.75% and 2.25%, payable quarterly. In each case, the applicable margin within the range depends upon Monoprice's ratio of leverage to EBITDA. The credit facility includes financial and operating covenants with respect to certain ratios, including leverage ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio, which are defined further in the agreement. As of September 30, 2016, Monoprice was in compliance with all of the financial and operating covenants. As of September 30, 2016, the credit facility's principal amount approximated its fair value as it is a variable rate instrument and the current applicable margin approximates current market conditions.

Note 5: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The following table presents goodwill by reportable segment (in thousands):

	Wealth Management	Tax Preparation	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 356,386	\$ 192,573	\$ 548,959
Purchase accounting adjustment	400	—	400
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	223	223
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 356,786	\$ 192,796	\$ 549,582

The purchase accounting adjustment primarily related to the final working capital adjustment and the finalization of federal tax returns associated with the acquisition of HD Vest as described in "Note 3: Business Combinations."

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Intangible assets other than goodwill consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Definite-lived intangible assets:						
Customer relationships	\$ 101,697	\$ (59,203)	\$ 42,494	\$ 101,681	\$ (49,664)	\$ 52,017
Advisor relationships	240,300	(12,854)	227,446	240,300	—	240,300
Sponsor relationships	16,500	(687)	15,813	16,500	—	16,500
Curriculum	800	(150)	650	800	—	800
Technology	43,978	(31,741)	12,237	43,948	(29,270)	14,678
Total definite-lived intangible assets	403,275	(104,635)	298,640	403,229	(78,934)	324,295
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:						
Trade names	72,000	—	72,000	72,000	—	72,000
Total	\$ 475,275	\$ (104,635)	\$ 370,640	\$ 475,229	\$ (78,934)	\$ 396,295

Amortization expense was as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Statement of comprehensive income line items:				
Cost of revenue	\$ 49	\$ 1,911	\$ 765	\$ 5,636
Amortization of other acquired intangible assets	8,297	3,195	24,929	9,566
Total	\$ 8,346	\$ 5,106	\$ 25,694	\$ 15,202

Expected amortization of definite-lived intangible assets held as of September 30, 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
	Statement of comprehensive income line items:						
Cost of revenue	\$ 48	\$ 193	\$ 96	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 337
Amortization of other acquired intangible assets	8,309	33,173	32,863	32,627	20,274	171,057	298,303
Total	\$ 8,357	\$ 33,366	\$ 32,959	\$ 32,627	\$ 20,274	\$ 171,057	\$ 298,640

The weighted average amortization periods for definite-lived intangible assets are as follows: 40 months for customer relationships, 231 months for advisor relationships, 207 months for sponsor relationships, 39 months for curriculum, 62 months for technology, and 195 months for total definite-lived intangible assets.

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Note 6: Fair Value Measurements

The fair value hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities carried at fair value and measured on a recurring basis was as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2016	Fair value measurements at the reporting date using Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)		Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		\$	\$		
Cash equivalents:					
U.S. government securities	\$ 4,306	\$ 4,306	\$ —		
Money market and other funds	5,432	—	5,432		
Commercial paper	2,500	—	2,500		
Time deposits	659	—	659		
Total cash equivalents	12,897	—	12,897		
Available-for-sale investments:					
Debt securities:					
U.S. government securities	1,998	—	1,998		
Commercial paper	1,995	—	1,995		
Time deposits	499	—	499		
Total debt securities	4,492	—	4,492		
Total assets at fair value	\$ 17,389	\$ 17,389	\$ —		
Acquisition-related contingent consideration liability	\$ 3,500	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 3,500
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 3,500	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 3,500
	December 31, 2015	Fair value measurements at the reporting date using Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)		Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		\$	\$		
Cash equivalents:					
Money market and other funds	\$ 5,410	\$ 5,410	\$ —		
Available-for-sale investments:					
Debt securities:					
U.S. government securities	11,301	—	11,301		
Total assets at fair value	\$ 16,711	\$ 16,711	\$ —		
Acquisition-related contingent consideration liability	\$ 2,951	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 2,951
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 2,951	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 2,951

The Company also had financial instruments that were not measured at fair value. See "Note 7: Debt" for details.

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A reconciliation of Level 3 items measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows (in thousands):

Acquisition-related contingent consideration liability:

Balance at December 31, 2015	\$2,951
Revaluation	391
Foreign currency transaction loss	158
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$3,500

The contingent consideration liability is related to the Company's acquisition of SimpleTax (see "Note 3: Business Combinations"), and the related payments are expected to occur annually beginning in 2017 and continuing through 2019. As of September 30, 2016, the Company could be required to pay up to an undiscounted amount of \$3.5 million. The Company has determined the fair value of the contingent consideration liability based on a probability-weighted discounted cash flow analysis, which includes assumptions related to estimating revenues, the probability of payment (100%), and the discount rate (9%). A decrease in estimated revenues or an increase in the discount rate would decrease the fair value of the contingent consideration liability. As of September 30, 2016, the Company recorded approximately \$0.9 million in "Accrued expenses and other current liabilities" and \$2.6 million in "Other long-term liabilities" on the consolidated balance sheets.

The contractual maturities of the debt securities classified as available-for-sale at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were less than one year.

The cost and fair value of available-for-sale investments were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 4,491	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ 4,492
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 11,316	\$ —	\$ (15)	\$ 11,301

The Company had non-recurring Level 3 fair value measurements in 2016 related to the repurchase of its Convertible Senior Notes. See "Note 7: Debt" for details.

Note 7: Debt

The Company's debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	Principal amount	Discount	Debt issuance costs	Net carrying value	Principal amount	Discount	Debt issuance costs	Net carrying value
TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility	\$295,000	\$(8,260)	\$(6,139)	\$280,601	\$400,000	\$(12,000)	\$(8,919)	\$379,081
Convertible Senior Notes	172,859	(7,830)	(2,005)	163,024	201,250	(12,207)	(3,125)	185,918
Note payable, related party	6,400	—	—	6,400	6,400	—	—	6,400
Total debt	\$474,259	\$(16,090)	\$(8,144)	\$450,025	\$607,650	\$(24,207)	\$(12,044)	\$571,399

TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility: On December 31, 2015, TaxAct and HD Vest entered into an agreement with a syndicate of lenders for the purposes of financing the HD Vest acquisition and providing future working capital flexibility for TaxAct and HD Vest. The credit facility consists of a \$25.0 million revolving credit loan--which includes a letter of credit and swingline loans--and a \$400.0 million term loan for an aggregate \$425.0 million credit facility. The final maturity dates of the revolving credit loan and term loan are December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Obligations under the credit facility are guaranteed by TaxAct Holdings, Inc. and HD Vest Holdings, Inc. and are secured by the equity of the TaxAct and HD Vest businesses. While Blucora is not a party to the agreement, it has guaranteed the obligations of TaxAct and HD Vest under the credit facility, secured by its equity in TaxAct Holdings, Inc.

TaxAct and HD Vest initially borrowed \$400.0 million under the term loan and had repayment activity of \$105.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Principal payments on the term loan are payable quarterly and will be between 0.625% and 1.875% of outstanding principal, depending upon TaxAct and HD Vest's combined net leverage of

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EBITDA ratio. The interest rate on the term loan is variable at the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), subject to a floor of 1.00%, plus a margin of 6.00%, payable at the end of each interest period.

TaxAct and HD Vest may borrow under the revolving credit loan in an aggregate principal amount not less than \$2.0 million or any whole multiple of \$1.0 million in excess thereof (for swingline loans, the aggregate principal amount is not less than \$0.5 million or any whole multiple of \$0.1 million in excess thereof). Principal payments on the revolving credit loan are payable at maturity. The interest rate on the revolving credit loan is variable, with initial draws at LIBOR plus a margin of 5.00%. Subsequent draws on the revolving credit loan also have variable interest rates, based upon LIBOR plus a margin of between 2.75% and 5.00%. In each case, the applicable margin within the range depends upon TaxAct and HD Vest's combined net leverage to EBITDA ratio over the previous four quarters. Interest is payable at the end of each interest period.

TaxAct and HD Vest have the right to permanently reduce, without premium or penalty, the entire credit facility at any time or portions of the credit facility in an aggregate principal amount not less than \$5.0 million or any whole multiple of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, except for prepayments through December 31, 2016 which carry a premium of 1.00% of the total principal amount outstanding just prior to prepayment. In accordance with this provision, TaxAct and HD Vest prepaid a portion of the credit facility during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, which was included in the repayment activity for 2016 and resulted in the write-down of a portion of the unamortized discount and debt issuance costs. The write-down of the unamortized discount and debt issuance costs were recorded in "Other loss, net" on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The credit facility includes financial and operating covenants, including a net leverage to EBITDA ratio, which are defined further in the agreement. As of September 30, 2016, TaxAct and HD Vest were in compliance with all of the financial and operating covenants.

As of September 30, 2016, the credit facility's principal amount approximated its fair value as it is a variable rate instrument and the current applicable margin approximates current market conditions.

Convertible Senior Notes: On March 15, 2013, the Company issued \$201.25 million aggregate principal amount of its Convertible Senior Notes (the “Notes”), inclusive of the underwriters’ exercise in full of their over-allotment option of \$26.25 million. The Notes mature on April 1, 2019, unless earlier purchased, redeemed, or converted in accordance with the terms, and bear interest at a rate of 4.25% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears beginning on October 1, 2013. The Company received net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$194.8 million after adjusting for debt issuance costs, including the underwriting discount.

The Notes were issued under an indenture dated March 15, 2013 (the “Indenture”) by and between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee. There are no financial or operating covenants relating to the Notes.

Beginning July 1, 2013 and prior to the close of business on September 28, 2018, holders may convert all or a portion of the Notes at their option, in multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, under the following circumstances:

- During any fiscal quarter commencing July 1, 2013, if the last reported sale price of the Company’s common stock for at least 20 trading days during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day. As of September 30, 2016, the Notes were not convertible.

- During the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sales price of the Company’s common stock and the conversion rate on each trading day.

- If the Company calls any or all of the Notes for redemption.

- Upon the occurrence of specified corporate events, including a merger or a sale of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets.

The convertibility of the Notes is determined at the end of each reporting period. If the Notes are determined to be convertible, they remain convertible until the end of the subsequent quarter and are classified in "Current liabilities" on the balance sheet; otherwise, they are classified in "Long-term liabilities." Depending upon the price of the

Company's common

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stock or the trading price of the Notes within the reporting period, pursuant to the first two criteria listed above, the Notes could be convertible during one reporting period but not convertible during a comparable reporting period. On or after October 1, 2018 and until the close of business on March 28, 2019, holders may convert their Notes, in multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, at the option of the holder.

The conversion ratio for the Notes is initially 0.0461723, equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$21.66 per share of the Company's common stock. The conversion ratio is subject to customary adjustment for certain events as described in the Indenture.

At the time the Company issued the Notes, the Company was only permitted to settle conversions with shares of its common stock. The Company received shareholder approval at its annual meeting in May 2013 to allow for "flexible settlement," which provided the Company with the option to settle conversions in cash, shares of common stock, or any combination thereof. The Company's intention is to satisfy conversion of the Notes with cash for the principal amount of the debt and shares of common stock for any related conversion premium. The Company expects to have the liquidity to satisfy conversion of the Notes' principal for cash based upon cash on hand, net cash flows from operations, and cash available through the credit facility.

Beginning April 6, 2016, the Company may, at its option, redeem for cash all or part of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest. If the Company undergoes a fundamental change (as described in the Indenture), holders may require the Company to repurchase for cash all or part of their Notes in principal amounts of \$1,000 or an integral multiple thereof. The fundamental change repurchase price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest. However, if a fundamental change occurs and a holder elects to convert the Notes, the Company will, under certain circumstances, increase the applicable conversion rate for the Notes surrendered for conversion by a number of additional shares of common stock based on the date on which the fundamental change occurs or becomes effective and the price paid per share of the Company's common stock in the fundamental change as specified in the Indenture. The Strategic Transformation does not qualify as a fundamental change under the Indenture.

The Notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Company and rank senior in right of payment to any of the Company's indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, and equal in right of payment to any of the Company's existing and future unsecured indebtedness that is not subordinated. The Notes are effectively junior in right of payment to any of the Company's secured indebtedness (to the extent of the value of assets securing such indebtedness) and structurally junior to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of the Company's subsidiaries. The Indenture does not limit the amount of debt that the Company or its subsidiaries may incur.

The Notes may be settled in a combination of cash or shares of common stock given the flexible settlement option. As a result, the Notes contain liability and equity components, which were bifurcated and accounted for separately. The liability component of the Notes, as of the issuance date, was calculated by estimating the fair value of a similar liability issued at a 6.5% effective interest rate, which was determined by considering the rate of return investors would require in the Company's debt structure. The amount of the equity component was calculated by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the principal amount of the Notes, resulting in the initial recognition of \$22.3 million as the debt discount recorded in additional paid-in capital for the Notes. The carrying amount of the Notes is being accreted to the principal amount over the remaining term to maturity, and the Company is recording corresponding interest expense. The Company incurred debt issuance costs of \$6.4 million related to the Notes and allocated \$5.7 million to the liability component of the Notes. These costs are being amortized to interest expense over the six-year term of the Notes or the date of conversion, if any.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company repurchased \$28.4 million of the Notes' principal for cash of \$20.7 million. The Company allocated the cash paid first to the liability component of the Notes based on the fair value of the repurchased Notes. The fair value was based on a discounted cash flow analysis of the Notes' principal and related interest payments, using a discount rate that approximated the current market rate for similar debt without conversion rights. The difference between the fair value and net carrying value of the repurchased Notes was recognized as a gain, since the Notes were repurchased below par value, and recorded in "Other loss, net" on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. No amount was allocated to the equity component of the Notes,

since the fair value of the liability component exceeded the cash paid.

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The following table sets forth total interest expense related to the Notes (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Contractual interest expense (Cash)	\$1,836	\$2,138	\$5,782	\$6,415
Amortization of debt issuance costs (Non-cash)	231	249	704	735
Accretion of debt discount (Non-cash)	901	975	2,749	2,873
Total interest expense	\$2,968	\$3,362	\$9,235	\$10,023
Effective interest rate of the liability component	7.32	% 7.32	% 7.32	% 7.32

The fair value of the principal amount of the Notes as of September 30, 2016 was \$164.2 million, based on the last quoted active trading price, a Level 1 fair value measurement, as of that date.

Note payable, related party: The note payable is with the President of HD Vest and arose in connection with the acquisition of HD Vest. Certain members of HD Vest management rolled over a portion of the proceeds they would have otherwise received at the acquisition's closing into shares of the acquisition subsidiary through which the Company consummated the purchase of HD Vest. The President of HD Vest sold a portion of his shares to the Company in exchange for the note. See "Note 3: Business Combinations" for additional information on the acquisition of HD Vest. The note will be paid over a three-year period, with 50% paid in year one, 40% paid in year two, and 10% paid in year three. The note bears interest at a rate of 5% per year, with a principal amount that approximates its fair value.

Note 8: Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

A reconciliation of redeemable noncontrolling interests is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2015	\$15,038
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	426
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$15,464

The redemption amount at September 30, 2016 was \$10.9 million.

Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies

Except for the debt repayments and repurchases (as discussed further in "Note 7: Debt") and estimated total sublease income of \$3.2 million (related to the sublease agreement with InfoSpace as discussed further in "Note 4: Discontinued Operations"), there have been no material changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, outside of the ordinary course of the Company's business, to the contractual obligations and commitments specified in "Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies" in Part II Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Litigation: From time to time, the Company is subject to various legal proceedings or claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues a liability when management believes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Following is a brief description of the more significant legal proceedings. Although the Company believes that resolving such claims, individually or in aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on its financial statements, these matters are subject to inherent uncertainties. On March 5, 2015, Remigius Shatas filed a shareholder derivative action against Andrew Snyder, a director of the Company, certain companies affiliated with Mr. Snyder, as well as nominal defendant Blucora, in the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for King County. Although the Company is a nominal defendant, the plaintiff purports to bring the action on behalf of the Company and thus does not seek monetary damages from the Company. Instead, the plaintiff alleges improper use of inside information in certain sales of the Company's common stock and seeks to recover from Andrew Snyder and those companies affiliated with Mr. Snyder profits resulting from those allegedly improper sales. On May 15, 2015, the court granted the Company's motion to dismiss the Complaint based on the plaintiffs' failure to file this matter in the proper court. Subsequently, the plaintiff moved for reconsideration of the Superior Court's decision to grant the motion to dismiss, and on June 5, 2015, that motion for reconsideration was denied. On June 30, 2015, the plaintiff filed a Notice of Appeal with the Superior Court, indicating plaintiff's intention to appeal to the Washington Court of Appeals, Division I. On September 14, 2015, the plaintiff filed a

motion with the Washington Court of Appeals to add an additional plaintiff, which the court

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subsequently denied on October 19, 2015. In connection with the appeal, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the appeal on the grounds that plaintiff lacked standing at all points relevant the lawsuit. The appeal and the Company's motion have been fully-briefed and were argued before the Washington Court of Appeals on April 11, 2016. On October 17, 2016, the Court of Appeals, in an unpublished opinion reversed the dismissal of this action and remanded it back to the trial court for further proceedings. In its order, the Court of Appeals declined to rule on a number of issues relating to the issue of proper venue and further denied the motion to dismiss relating to the plaintiff's standing, finding that the record was not fully developed enough for the Court of Appeals to rule on these issues and noted that these issues may be litigated before the trial court on remand.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements in the ordinary course of business with its officers and directors and may be obligated to advance payment of legal fees and costs incurred by the defendants pursuant to the Company's obligations under these indemnification agreements and applicable Delaware law.

Note 10: Stockholders' Equity

Stock-based compensation: The Company included the following amounts for stock-based compensation expense, which related to stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), and the Company's employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP"), in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2015	
Cost of revenue	\$52	\$23	\$117	\$71
Engineering and technology	434	112	1,167	336
Sales and marketing	661	230	1,688	610
General and administrative	2,217	1,709	7,644	4,957
Total in continuing operations	\$3,364	\$2,074	\$10,616	\$5,974

Total net shares issued for stock options exercised, RSUs vested, and shares purchased pursuant to the ESPP were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2015	
Stock options exercised	—	25	140	245
RSUs vested	102	40	426	209
Shares purchased pursuant to ESPP	114	51	191	103
Total	216	116	757	557

Stock repurchase program: In February 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program whereby the Company could purchase its common stock in open-market transactions. The repurchase period concluded in May 2016. Repurchased shares were retired and resumed the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company purchased no shares. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company purchased 0.5 million shares at a total cost of approximately \$7.0 million and an average price of \$14.46 per share, exclusive of purchase and administrative costs.

Note 11: Segment Information

The Company has two reportable segments: the Wealth Management segment and the Tax Preparation segment. The Wealth Management segment consists of the HD Vest business, which was acquired on December 31, 2015. HD Vest is included in Blucora's results of operations beginning on January 1, 2016. As a result of the Strategic Transformation and planned divestitures of the Search and Content and E-Commerce segments, those former segments are included in discontinued operations. The Company's chief executive officer is its chief operating decision maker and reviews financial information presented on a disaggregated basis. This information is used for purposes of allocating resources

and evaluating financial performance.

The Company does not allocate certain general and administrative costs (including personnel and overhead costs), stock-based compensation, acquisition-related costs, depreciation, and amortization of acquired intangible assets to the reportable segments. Such amounts are reflected in the table under the heading "Corporate-level activity." In addition, the Company does not allocate other loss, net and income taxes to the reportable segments. The Company does not account for, and does not

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report to management, its assets or capital expenditures by segment other than goodwill and intangible assets used for impairment analysis purposes.

Information on reportable segments currently presented to the Company's chief operating decision maker and a reconciliation to consolidated net income are presented below (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue:				
Wealth Management	\$80,088	\$—	\$233,496	\$—
Tax Preparation	3,149	2,875	135,614	114,843
Total revenue	83,237	2,875	369,110	114,843
Operating income (loss):				
Wealth Management	11,628	—	32,458	—
Tax Preparation	(4,382)	(2,542)	72,987	61,493
Corporate-level activity	(17,754)	(13,512)	(54,153)	(37,622)
Total operating income (loss)	(10,508)	(16,054)	51,292	23,871
Other loss, net	(11,453)	(3,080)	(29,883)	(9,109)
Income tax benefit (expense)	8,537	6,926	(8,899)	(5,144)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(40,528)	1,597	(57,981)	7,122
Net income (loss)	\$(53,952)	\$(10,611)	\$(45,471)	\$16,740

Note 12: Net Income (Loss) Per Share

“Basic net income (loss) per share” is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. “Diluted net income (loss) per share” is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the number of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options, vesting of unvested RSUs, and conversion or maturity of the Notes. Dilutive potential common shares are excluded from the computation of earnings per share if their effect is antidilutive.

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The computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to Blucora, Inc. is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Numerator:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(13,424)	\$(12,208)	\$12,510	\$9,618
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(167)	—	(426)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Blucora, Inc.	(13,591)	(12,208)	12,084	9,618
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Blucora, Inc.	(40,528)	1,597	(57,981)	7,122
Net income (loss) attributable to Blucora, Inc.	\$(54,119)	\$(10,611)	\$(45,897)	\$16,740
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	41,635	40,950	41,404	40,952
Dilutive potential common shares	—	—	925	959
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	41,635	40,950	42,329	41,911
Net income (loss) per share attributable to Blucora, Inc. - basic:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.33)	\$(0.30)	\$0.29	\$0.23
Discontinued operations	(0.97)	0.04	(1.40)	0.18
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$(1.30)	\$(0.26)	\$(1.11)	\$0.41
Net income (loss) per share attributable to Blucora, Inc. - diluted:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.33)	\$(0.30)	\$0.29	\$0.23
Discontinued operations	(0.97)	0.04	(1.37)	0.17
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$(1.30)	\$(0.26)	\$(1.08)	\$0.40
Shares excluded	10,246	6,195	6,317	2,950

Shares excluded primarily related to the antidilutive effect of a net loss (for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015) and stock options with an exercise price greater than the average price during the applicable periods. As more fully discussed in "Note 7: Debt," in March 2013, the Company issued the Notes, which are convertible and mature in April 2019. In May 2013, the Company received shareholder approval for "flexible settlement," which provided the Company with the option to settle conversions in cash, shares of common stock, or any combination thereof. The Company intends, upon conversion or maturity of the Notes, to settle the principal in cash and satisfy any conversion premium by issuing shares of its common stock. The Company expects to have the liquidity to satisfy conversion of the Notes' principal for cash based upon cash on hand, net cash flows from operations, and cash available through the credit facility. As a result, the Company only includes the impact of the premium feature in its dilutive potential common shares when the average stock price during the quarter exceeds the conversion price of the Notes, which did not occur during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Note 13: Subsequent Event

On October 27, 2016, Blucora announced plans to relocate its corporate headquarters by June 2017 from Bellevue, Washington to Irving, Texas as part of the Strategic Transformation and "One Company" operating model. The actions to relocate corporate headquarters are intended to drive efficiencies, improve operational effectiveness, and deliver cost savings over time. The Company expects to incur restructuring charges between \$7.5 million and \$11.3 million, of which we estimate \$1.9 million to \$2.6 million are non-cash expenses. Such range primarily includes severance and costs to exit the leased facility in Bellevue, as well as loss on disposal of property and equipment, primarily driven by leasehold improvements, and other move-related expenses. In addition, the Company expects to incur costs between \$3.0 million and \$4.0 million associated with expenses that do not qualify for restructuring classification, such as recruiting and overlap in personnel expenses as we transition positions to Irving, Texas. We expect that the majority of these costs will be incurred over the next three quarters.

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The statements in this report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words "anticipate," "believe," "plan," "project," "expect," "future," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: statements regarding projections of our future financial performance; trends in our businesses; our future business plans and growth strategy, including our "Strategic Transformation"; and the sufficiency of our cash balances and cash generated from operating, investing, and financing activities for our future liquidity and capital resource needs.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our results, levels of activity, performance, achievements, and prospects to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties, and other factors include, among others, those identified under Part II Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and elsewhere in this report. You should not rely on forward-looking statements included herein, which speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or the date specified herein. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement to reflect new information, events, or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Overview

Blucora (the "Company," "Blucora," or "we") operates two primary businesses: a Wealth Management business and an online Tax Preparation business. The Wealth Management business consists of the operations of HDV Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("HD Vest"), which we acquired on December 31, 2015. HD Vest is included in Blucora's results of operations as of January 1, 2016. HD Vest provides wealth management solutions for financial advisors. The Tax Preparation business consists of the operations of TaxAct, Inc. ("TaxAct") and provides digital tax preparation solutions for consumers, small business owners, and tax professionals.

Blucora also operated an internet Search and Content business and continues to operate an E-Commerce business. The Search and Content business operated through the InfoSpace LLC subsidiary ("InfoSpace") and provided search services to users of our owned and operated and distribution partners' web properties, as well as online content through HowStuffWorks ("HSW"). The E-Commerce business consists of the operations of Monoprice, Inc. ("Monoprice") and sells self-branded electronics and accessories to both consumers and businesses. See further information regarding these businesses under "Strategic Transformation" below.

Strategic Transformation

On October 14, 2015, we announced our plans to focus on the technology-enabled financial solutions market (the "Strategic Transformation"). Strategic Transformation refers to our transformation into a technology-enabled financial solutions company comprised of TaxAct and HD Vest, and our intention to divest our Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses. The transformation will, among other things, result in fewer support requirements and, therefore, reduced corporate operating expenses. We also expect our capital allocation priority in the near-term to be to pay down debt, which includes using all of the net divestiture proceeds from the sales of the Search and Content business and the E-Commerce business to pay down the new TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility. The elements of our Strategic Transformation are described in more detail below. For a discussion of the associated risks, see the sections under the heading "Risks Associated With our Strategic Transformation" in Part II Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Acquisition: On December 31, 2015, we acquired HD Vest for \$613.7 million, including cash acquired of \$38.9 million and after a \$1.8 million final working capital adjustment in the first quarter of 2016. HD Vest provides wealth management solutions for financial advisors and is expected to be synergistic with TaxAct as a result of cross-serving opportunities and an expanded addressable market for both HD Vest and TaxAct. The acquisition was funded by a combination of cash on hand and the new TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility, under which we borrowed \$400.0 million. During the last half of 2015, we incurred transaction costs of \$11.0 million.

See "Note 3: Business Combinations" and "Note 7: Debt" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report for additional information on the HD Vest acquisition and the new credit facility, respectively.

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Business divestitures and chief executive officer change: On October 14, 2015, we announced plans to divest the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses. Accordingly, our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows reflect the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Unless otherwise specified, disclosures in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" reflect continuing operations.

On August 9, 2016, we closed on an agreement with OpenMail LLC ("OpenMail"), under which OpenMail acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain specified liabilities of the Search and Content business for \$45.2 million, which included a working capital adjustment. Of this amount, \$44.7 million was received in the third quarter of 2016, and the remaining \$0.5 million should be received in the fourth quarter of 2016. We used all of the proceeds to pay down debt.

We expect to incur business exit costs of approximately \$4.5 million. Of this amount, \$3.6 million has been recorded through September 30, 2016, with the vast majority of these costs recorded in discontinued operations. The remaining costs are contingent upon the sale of the E-Commerce business and will be recorded at the time of sale.

See "Note 4: Discontinued Operations" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report for additional information on discontinued operations.

On October 14, 2015, we also announced the departure of our former chief executive officer. His departure became effective March 31, 2016. In conjunction with such announcement, we recorded \$1.8 million of separation-related costs, most of which were pursuant to the former chief executive officer's employment agreement and paid in April 2016. On March 12, 2016, our Board of Directors appointed our new chief executive officer, effective April 4, 2016.

Our Continuing Businesses

Wealth Management

The HD Vest business provides wealth management solutions for financial advisors. Specifically, HD Vest provides an integrated platform of brokerage, investment advisory, and insurance services to assist in making each financial advisor a financial service center for his/her clients. HD Vest generates revenue primarily through commissions, quarterly investment advisory fees based on assets under management, and other fees.

HD Vest was founded to help tax and accounting professionals integrate financial services into their practices. The company primarily recruits independent tax professionals with established tax practices and offers specialized training and support, which allows them to join the HD Vest platform as independent financial advisors. HD Vest's business model provides an open-architecture investment platform and technology tools to help financial advisors identify investment opportunities for their clients, while the long-standing tax advisory relationships provide a large client base of possible investment clients. This results in an experienced and stable network of financial advisors, who have multiple revenue-generating options to diversify their earnings sources.

Our Wealth Management business is subject to certain additional financial industry regulations and supervision, including by the SEC, FINRA, the DOL, state securities and insurance regulators, and other regulatory authorities. For additional information regarding the potential impact of governmental regulation on our operations and results, see the Risk Factor "Increased government regulation of our business may harm our operating results" in Part II Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Tax Preparation

Our TaxAct business provides digital tax preparation solutions for consumers, small business owners, and tax professionals. TaxAct generates revenue primarily through its online service at www.TaxAct.com.

We have four offerings for consumers for tax year 2015: a "free" federal and state edition that handles simple returns; a "basic" offering that contains all of the features of the free federal edition in addition to import capabilities, taxpayer phone support, and return preparation assistance tools; a "plus" offering that contains all of the basic offering features in addition to tools to maximize credits and deductions, and enhanced reporting; and a "premium" offering that contains all of the plus offering features in addition to tools for self-employed individuals to maximize credits and deductions. For the latter three offerings, state returns can be filed through the separately-sold state edition. We also have an offering for small business owners. TaxAct's offerings come with a price lock guarantee, whereby the price at the start of the tax return filing process holds until the return is filed, rather than pricing the offering at the time that the tax return is filed. In addition to these core

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offerings, TaxAct also offers ancillary services such as refund payment transfer, data archive services, audit defense, stored value cards, and other add-on services.

TaxAct's professional tax preparer software allows professional tax preparers to file individual and business returns for their clients. TaxAct offers flexible pricing and packaging options that help tax professionals save money by paying only for what they need.

Acquisitions

On December 31, 2015, we acquired HD Vest, as described further under "Strategic Transformation" above. HD Vest is included in Blucora's results of operations as of January 1, 2016. Accordingly, the results discussed below were impacted by the timing of this acquisition, in which 2016 includes a full year of results as compared to no results in 2015.

On July 2, 2015, TaxAct acquired SimpleTax Software Inc. ("SimpleTax"), a provider of online tax preparation services for individuals in Canada through its website www.simpletax.ca, for C\$2.4 million (with C\$ indicating Canadian dollars and amounting to approximately \$1.9 million based on the acquisition-date exchange rate) in cash and additional consideration of up to C\$4.6 million (\$3.7 million) that is contingent upon product availability and revenue performance over a three-year period. SimpleTax is included in our financial results beginning on July 2, 2015.

Seasonality

Our Tax Preparation segment is highly seasonal, with a significant portion of its annual revenue earned in the first four months of our fiscal year. During the third and fourth quarters, the Tax Preparation segment typically reports losses because revenue from the segment is minimal while core operating expenses continue.

Comparability

We reclassified certain amounts related to discontinued operations. See "Note 4: Discontinued Operations" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report for additional information.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Summary**

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Percentage Change	2016	2015	Percentage Change
Revenue	\$83,237	\$2,875	2,795 %	\$369,110	\$114,843	221 %
Operating income (loss)	\$(10,508)	\$(16,054)	(35)%	\$51,292	\$23,871	115 %

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Total revenues increased approximately \$80.4 million due to increases of \$80.1 million and \$0.3 million in revenue related to our Wealth Management and Tax Preparation businesses, respectively.

Operating loss decreased approximately \$5.5 million, consisting of the \$80.4 million increase in revenue and offset by a \$74.8 million increase in operating expenses. Key changes in operating expenses were:

- \$68.5 million increase in the Wealth Management segment's operating expenses due to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition.

- \$2.1 million increase in the Tax Preparation segment's operating expenses, primarily due to higher spending on marketing, higher professional services fees mostly related to development projects, and, to a lesser extent, higher personnel expenses resulting from overall increased headcount supporting most functions.

- \$4.2 million increase in corporate-level expense activity, primarily due to higher amortization expense related to HD Vest acquisition-related intangible assets, higher stock-based compensation mainly related to a net increase in stock award grants (including to HD Vest employees), higher depreciation expense mainly related to HD Vest fixed assets, and costs incurred as part of our Strategic Transformation, offset by lower amortization expense associated

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with concluding the useful life of certain TaxAct acquisition-related intangible assets during 2016 and lower acquisition-related costs due to professional services fees and other direct transaction costs incurred in the prior year related to the HD Vest acquisition.

Segment results are discussed in the next section.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Total revenues increased approximately \$254.3 million due to increases of \$233.5 million and \$20.8 million in revenue related to our Wealth Management and Tax Preparation businesses, respectively.

Operating income increased approximately \$27.4 million, consisting of the \$254.3 million increase in revenue and offset by a \$226.8 million increase in operating expenses. Key changes in operating expenses were:

\$201.0 million increase in the Wealth Management segment's operating expenses due to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition.

\$9.3 million increase in the Tax Preparation segment's operating expenses, primarily due to higher spending on marketing, higher personnel expenses resulting from overall increased headcount supporting most functions, higher data center costs mostly related to third-party technology fees (software support and maintenance, bandwidth and hosting, and professional services), higher third-party costs associated with additional features in the current year offerings, and an increase in professional services fees mostly related to development projects.

\$16.5 million increase in corporate-level expense activity, primarily due to the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period.

Segment results are discussed in the next section.

SEGMENT REVENUE/OPERATING INCOME

The revenue and operating income amounts in this section are presented on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP") and include certain reconciling items attributable to each of the segments. Segment information appearing in "Note 11: Segment Information" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report is presented on a basis consistent with our current internal management financial reporting. We do not allocate certain general and administrative costs (including personnel and overhead costs), stock-based compensation, acquisition-related costs, depreciation, amortization of acquired intangible assets, other loss, net, and income taxes to segment operating results. We analyze these separately. Following the acquisition of HD Vest and the discontinued operations treatment of Search and Content and E-Commerce, we determined that we have two reportable segments: Wealth Management and Tax Preparation.

Wealth Management

On December 31, 2015, we acquired HD Vest, a provider of wealth management solutions for financial advisors. HD Vest is included in Blucora's results of operations as of January 1, 2016.

	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
(In thousands, except percentages)		
Revenue	\$80,088	\$233,496
Operating income	\$11,628	\$32,458
Segment margin	15	% 14 %

Wealth Management revenue is derived from multiple sources. We track sources of revenue, primary drivers of each revenue source, and recurring revenue. In addition, we focus on several business and key financial metrics in evaluating the success of our business relationships and our resulting financial position and operating performance. A summary of our sources of revenue and business metrics are as follows.

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Sources of revenue

(In thousands)		Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
	Sources of Revenue Primary Drivers		
Advisor-driven	Commission	\$ 38,962	\$ 111,070
	Advisory	32,705	95,759
	Asset-based	5,476	16,689
Other revenue	Transaction and fee	2,945	9,978
	Total revenue	\$ 80,088	\$ 233,496
	Total recurring revenue	\$ 62,543	\$ 183,772
	Recurring revenue rate	78.1 %	78.7 %

Recurring revenue consists of trailing commissions, advisory fees, fees from cash sweep programs, and certain transaction and fee revenue, all as described further below in Commission revenue, Advisory revenue, Asset-based revenue, and Transaction and fee revenue, respectively. Certain recurring revenues are associated with asset balances and will fluctuate depending on market values and current interest rates. Accordingly, our recurring revenue can be negatively impacted by adverse external market conditions. However, recurring revenue is meaningful despite these fluctuations because it is not dependent upon transaction volumes or other activity-based revenues, which are more difficult to predict, particularly in declining or volatile markets.

Business metrics

(In thousands, except percentages and as otherwise indicated)	September 30, 2016
Total Assets Under Administration ("AUA")	\$ 38,482,620
Advisory Assets Under Management ("AUM")	\$ 10,204,448
Percentage of total AUA	26.5 %
Number of advisors (in ones)	4,568

Commission revenue: We generate two types of commissions: transaction-based sales commissions and trailing commissions. Transaction-based sales commissions, which occur when clients trade securities or purchase investment products, represent gross commissions generated by our financial advisors. The level of transaction-based sales commissions can vary from period to period based on the overall economic environment, number of trading days in the reporting period, and investment activity of our financial advisors' clients. We earn trailing commissions (a commission or fee that is paid periodically over time) on mutual funds and variable annuities held by clients. Trailing commissions are recurring in nature and are based on the market value of investment holdings in trail-eligible assets. Our commission revenue, by product category and by sales-based and trailing, was as follows:

(In thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2016

By product category:

Mutual funds	\$ 20,196	\$ 59,021
Variable annuities	12,395	35,725
Insurance	3,689	8,836
General securities	2,682	7,488
Total commission revenue	\$ 38,962	\$ 111,070

By sales-based and trailing:

Sales-based	\$ 16,925	\$ 47,703
Trailing	22,037	63,367
Total commission revenue	\$ 38,962	\$ 111,070

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Advisory revenue: Advisory revenue primarily includes fees charged to clients in advisory accounts where HD Vest is the Registered Investment Advisor (“RIA”) and is based on the value of advisory assets under management. Advisory fees are typically billed to clients quarterly, in advance, and are recognized as revenue ratably during the quarter. The value of the assets in an advisory account on the billing date determines the amount billed and, accordingly, the revenues earned in the following three-month period. The majority of our accounts are billed in advance using values as of the last business day of the prior calendar quarter.

The activity within our advisory assets under management was as follows:

(In thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
Balance, beginning of the period	\$9,814,232	\$9,692,244
Net increase (decrease) in new advisory assets	131,982	(1,357)
Market impact and other	258,234	513,561
Balance, end of the period	\$10,204,448	\$10,204,448

Increases or decreases in advisory assets have a limited impact on advisory fee revenue in the period in which they occur. Rather, increases or decreases in advisory assets are a primary driver of future advisory fee revenue. Advisory revenue for a particular quarter is predominately driven by the prior quarter-end advisory assets under management.

Asset-based revenue: Asset-based revenue primarily includes fees from financial product manufacturer sponsorship programs and cash sweep programs.

Transaction and fee revenue: Transaction and fee revenue primarily includes fees for executing certain transactions in client accounts and fees related to services provided and other account charges as generally outlined in agreements with financial advisors, clients, and financial institutions.

Tax Preparation

(In thousands, except percentages) Three months ended September 30, Nine months ended September 30,

	2016	2015	Percentage Change	2016	2015	Percentage Change
Revenue	\$3,149	\$2,875	10 %	\$135,614	\$114,843	18 %
Operating income (loss)	\$(4,382)	\$(2,542)	72 %	\$72,987	\$61,493	19 %
Segment margin	(139)%	(88)%		54 %	54 %	

Tax Preparation revenue is derived primarily from sales of our consumer tax preparation software and online services as well as other offerings and ancillary services to consumers and small business owners. We also generate revenue through the professional tax preparer software that we sell to professional tax preparers who use it to prepare and file individual and business returns for their clients.

We measure our consumer tax preparation customers using the number of accepted federal tax e-files made through our software and online services. We consider growth in the number of e-files to be the most important non-financial metric in measuring the performance of the consumer side of the Tax Preparation business.

We measure our professional tax preparer customers using three metrics--the number of accepted federal tax e-files made through our software, the number of units sold, and the number of e-files per unit sold. We consider growth in these areas to be the most important non-financial metrics in measuring the performance of the professional tax preparer side of the Tax Preparation business.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Tax Preparation revenue was comparable to the prior period.

Tax Preparation operating loss increased approximately \$1.8 million, due mainly to a \$2.1 million increase in operating expenses. The increase in Tax Preparation segment operating expenses primarily was due to increased spending on marketing,

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an increase in professional services fees mostly related to development projects, and, to a lesser extent, an increase in personnel expenses resulting from overall higher headcount supporting most functions.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Tax Preparation revenue increased approximately \$20.8 million primarily due to growth in revenue earned from online consumer users, increased sales of ancillary services, and increased sales of our professional tax preparer software. Online consumer revenue grew, despite a decrease in e-files, due to growth in average revenue per user, primarily resulting from the re-packaging of our offerings and related price increases for tax year 2015. Revenue derived from professional tax preparers also contributed to the increase, primarily due to an increase in the number of professional preparer units sold.

Tax Preparation operating income increased approximately \$11.5 million, consisting of the \$20.8 million increase in revenue and offset by a \$9.3 million increase in operating expenses. The increase in Tax Preparation segment operating expenses primarily was due to increased spending on marketing, an increase in personnel expenses resulting from overall higher headcount supporting most functions, increased data center costs mostly related to third-party technology fees (software support and maintenance, bandwidth and hosting, and professional services), increased third-party costs associated with additional features in the current year offerings, and an increase in professional services fees mostly related to development projects.

Corporate-Level Activity

(In thousands)	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30, 2016	2015	Change	September 30, 2016	2015	Change
Operating expenses	\$4,907	\$4,433	\$474	\$14,066	\$13,471	\$595
Stock-based compensation	3,364	2,074	1,290	10,616	5,974	4,642
Acquisition-related costs	—	1,314	(1,314)	391	1,314	(923)
Depreciation	1,137	585	552	3,386	1,661	1,725
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	8,346	5,106	3,240	25,694	15,202	10,492
Total corporate-level activity	\$17,754	\$13,512	\$4,242	\$54,153	\$37,622	\$16,531

Certain corporate-level activity is not allocated to our segments, including certain general and administrative costs (including personnel and overhead costs), stock-based compensation, acquisition-related costs, depreciation, and amortization of acquired intangible assets. For further detail, refer to segment information appearing in “Note 11: Segment Information” of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Operating expenses included in corporate-level activity increased primarily due to costs incurred as part of our Strategic Transformation.

Stock-based compensation increased primarily due to a net increase in stock award grants (including to HD Vest employees).

Acquisition-related costs include professional services fees and other direct transaction costs and changes in the fair value of contingent consideration liabilities related to acquired companies. The decrease relates to professional services fees and other direct transaction costs incurred in the prior year related to the HD Vest acquisition.

Depreciation increased primarily due to depreciation expense on HD Vest fixed assets.

Amortization of acquired intangible assets increased primarily due to amortization expense on HD Vest acquisition-related intangible assets, offset by lower amortization expense associated with concluding the useful life of certain TaxAct acquisition-related intangible assets during 2016.

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Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Operating expenses included in corporate-level activity increased primarily due to costs incurred as part of our Strategic Transformation, offset by lower headcount.

Stock-based compensation, depreciation, and amortization of acquired intangible assets were affected by the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period.

Acquisition-related costs decreased due to professional services fees and other direct transaction costs incurred in the prior year related to the HD Vest acquisition, offset by changes in the fair value of the SimpleTax contingent consideration liability, which was revalued in the second quarter of 2016.

OPERATING EXPENSES**Cost of Revenue**

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Wealth management services cost of revenue	\$54,921	\$—	\$54,921	\$158,213	\$—	\$158,213
Tax preparation services cost of revenue	1,319	1,170	149	6,549	4,680	1,869
Amortization of acquired technology	49	1,911	(1,862)	765	5,636	(4,871)
Total cost of revenue	\$56,289	\$3,081	\$53,208	\$165,527	\$10,316	\$155,211
Percentage of revenue	68	% 107	%	45	% 9	%

We record the cost of revenue for sales of services when the related revenue is recognized. Services cost of revenue consists of costs related to our Wealth Management and Tax Preparation businesses, which include commissions to financial advisors, third-party costs, and costs associated with the technical support team and the operation of our data centers. Data center costs include personnel expenses (salaries, stock-based compensation, benefits, and other employee-related costs), the cost of temporary help and contractors, professional services fees (which include technology project consulting fees), software support and maintenance, bandwidth and hosting costs, and depreciation. Cost of revenue also includes the amortization of acquired technology.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Wealth management services cost of revenue increased due to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition.

Tax preparation services cost of revenue was comparable to the prior period.

Amortization of acquired technology decreased due to amortization expense associated with concluding the useful life of certain TaxAct acquisition-related intangible assets during 2016.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Wealth management services cost of revenue increased due to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition.

Tax preparation services cost of revenue increased primarily due to higher data center costs mostly related to third-party technology fees (software support and maintenance, bandwidth and hosting, and professional services) and higher third-party costs associated with additional features in the current year offerings.

Amortization of acquired technology was affected by the same factor described above that impacted the quarterly period.

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Engineering and Technology

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Engineering and technology	\$4,588	\$1,251	\$3,337	\$12,842	\$3,471	\$9,371
Percentage of revenue	6	% 44	%	3	% 3	%

Engineering and technology expenses are associated with the research, development, support, and ongoing enhancements of our offerings, which include personnel expenses (salaries, stock-based compensation, benefits, and other employee-related costs), the cost of temporary help and contractors, software support and maintenance, bandwidth and hosting, and professional services fees.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Engineering and technology expenses increased, of which \$2.3 million was attributable to HD Vest (excluding stock-based compensation) and related to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition. The remaining increase primarily was due to a \$0.6 million increase in personnel expenses, mainly related to higher stock-based compensation due to an increase in stock award grants (including to HD Vest employees) and higher headcount in our Tax Preparation business, and an increase in professional services fees mostly related to Tax Preparation development projects.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Engineering and technology expenses increased, of which \$6.6 million was attributable to HD Vest (excluding stock-based compensation) and related to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition. The remaining increase primarily was due to a \$2.2 million increase in personnel expenses, which were affected by the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period, and, to a lesser extent, an increase in professional services fees mostly related to Tax Preparation development projects.

Sales and Marketing

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Sales and marketing	\$11,965	\$2,113	\$9,852	\$75,715	\$42,824	\$32,891
Percentage of revenue	14	% 73	%	21	% 37	%

Sales and marketing expenses consist principally of personnel expenses (salaries, stock-based compensation, benefits, and other employee-related costs) and the cost of temporary help and contractors for those engaged in marketing, selling, and sales support operations activities, marketing expenses associated with our HD Vest and TaxAct businesses (which primarily include television, radio, online, text, email, and sponsorship channels), and back office processing support expenses associated with our HD Vest business (occupancy and general office expenses, regulatory fees, and license fees).

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Sales and marketing expenses increased, of which \$8.1 million was attributable to HD Vest (excluding stock-based compensation) and related to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition. The remaining increase primarily was due to a \$1.1 million increase in marketing expenses and a \$0.6 million increase in personnel expenses. The increase in marketing expenses was driven by increased marketing in our Tax Preparation business. Personnel expenses increased primarily due to higher stock-based compensation with an increase in stock award grants (including to HD Vest employees) and higher headcount in our Tax Preparation business.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Sales and marketing expenses increased, of which \$26.6 million was attributable to HD Vest (excluding stock-based compensation) and related to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition. The remaining increase primarily was due to a \$4.3 million increase in marketing expenses and a \$1.7 million increase in personnel expenses, both of which were affected by the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period.

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General and Administrative

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended			Nine months ended September		
	September 30,			30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
General and administrative	\$11,638	\$8,895	\$2,743	\$35,899	\$23,694	\$12,205
Percentage of revenue	14	% 309	%	10	% 21	%

General and administrative (“G&A”) expenses consist primarily of personnel expenses (salaries, stock-based compensation, benefits, and other employee-related costs), the cost of temporary help and contractors, professional services fees (which include legal, audit, and tax fees), general business development and management expenses, occupancy and general office expenses, business taxes, and insurance expenses.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

G&A expenses increased, of which \$3.2 million was attributable to HD Vest (excluding stock-based compensation) and related to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition. The remaining increase primarily was due to a \$0.9 million net increase in personnel expenses, which included higher stock-based compensation, mainly related to a net increase in stock award grants (including to HD Vest employees), and costs incurred related to our Strategic Transformation.

These increases were offset by a \$1.3 million decrease in acquisition-related costs due to professional services fees and other direct transaction costs incurred in the prior year related to the HD Vest acquisition.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

G&A expenses increased, of which \$9.6 million was attributable to HD Vest (excluding stock-based compensation) and related to the timing of the HD Vest acquisition. The remaining increase primarily was due to a \$3.4 million net increase in personnel expenses, which was affected by the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period and offset by lower headcount. These increases were offset by a \$0.9 million net decrease in acquisition-related costs due to professional services fees and other direct transaction costs incurred in the prior year related to the HD Vest acquisition, offset by changes in the fair value of the SimpleTax contingent consideration liability, which was revalued in the second quarter of 2016.

Depreciation and Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended			Nine months ended September		
	September 30,			30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Depreciation	\$968	\$394	\$574	\$2,906	\$1,101	\$1,805
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	8,297	3,195	5,102	24,929	9,566	15,363
Total	\$9,265	\$3,589	\$5,676	\$27,835	\$10,667	\$17,168
Percentage of revenues	11	% 125	%	8	% 9	%

Depreciation of property and equipment includes depreciation of computer equipment and software, office equipment and furniture, and leasehold improvements not recognized in cost of revenue. Amortization of acquired intangible assets primarily includes the amortization of customer relationships, which are amortized over their estimated lives.

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

Depreciation increased primarily due to depreciation expense on HD Vest fixed assets.

Amortization of acquired intangible assets increased primarily due to amortization expense on HD Vest acquisition-related intangible assets.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Depreciation and amortization of acquired intangible assets were affected by the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period.

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Other Loss, Net

(In thousands)	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Interest income	\$(18)	\$(170)	\$152	\$(54)	\$(430)	\$376
Interest expense	7,824	2,203	5,621	25,396	6,833	18,563
Amortization of debt issuance costs	413	286	127	1,440	842	598
Accretion of debt discounts	1,099	975	124	3,599	2,873	726
(Gain) loss on debt extinguishment and modification expense	2,205	—	2,205	(641)	—	(641)
Gain on third party bankruptcy settlement	(84)	(224)	140	(128)	(1,066)	938
Other	14	10	4	271	57	214
Other loss, net	\$11,453	\$3,080	\$8,373	\$29,883	\$9,109	\$20,774

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

The increase in interest expense, amortization of debt issuance costs, and accretion of debt discounts primarily related to the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility, which was entered into in December 2015.

The increase in loss on debt extinguishment and modification expense related to the prepayment of a portion of the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility in the third quarter of 2016, which resulted in the write-down of a portion of the unamortized debt discount and issuance costs.

The gain on third party bankruptcy settlement related to amounts received in connection with ongoing distributions from the Lehman Brothers estate, of which we are a creditor.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

Interest expense, amortization of debt issuance costs, accretion of debt discounts, and gain on third party bankruptcy settlement were affected by the same factors described above that impacted the quarterly period.

The gain on debt extinguishment and modification expense primarily related to the repurchase of a portion of the Convertible Senior Notes below par value during the first quarter of 2016. This was offset by a loss on debt extinguishment and modification expense related to the prepayment of a portion of the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility in 2016, which resulted in the write-down of a portion of the unamortized debt discount and issuance costs.

Further detail is as follows:

(In thousands)	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Gain on Convertible Senior Notes repurchased	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(7,724)	\$(7,724)	—
Accelerated accretion of debt discount on Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	—	1,628	—	1,628
Accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs on Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	—	416	—	416
Accelerated accretion of debt discount and amortization of debt issuance costs on TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility	2,205	—	2,205	5,039	—	5,039
Total (gain) loss on debt extinguishment and modification expense	\$2,205	\$—	\$2,205	\$(641)	—	\$(641)

Income Taxes

We recorded income tax benefit of \$8.5 million and expense of \$8.9 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. Income taxes differed from taxes at the statutory rates in 2016 primarily due to the domestic

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manufacturing deduction, offset by non-deductible compensation and state income taxes. We recorded income tax benefit of \$6.9 million and expense of \$5.1 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. Income taxes did not differ materially from taxes at the statutory rates in 2015.

Discontinued Operations, Net of Income Taxes

(In thousands)	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$(40,528)	\$1,597	\$(42,125)	\$(57,981)	\$7,122	\$(65,103)

On October 14, 2015, we announced our Strategic Transformation, which includes plans to divest the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses. Our results of operations reflect the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Amounts in discontinued operations include previously unallocated depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, income taxes, and other corporate expenses that were attributable to the Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses. In addition, discontinued operations included a loss on classification as held-for-sale of \$29.5 million and \$46.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, to record net assets at their fair value less cost to sell.

On August 9, 2016, we closed on an agreement with OpenMail, under which OpenMail acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain specified liabilities of the Search and Content business for \$45.2 million, which included a working capital adjustment. As a result, we recognized a \$21.6 million loss on sale of discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

See "Note 4: Discontinued Operations" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report for additional information on discontinued operations. For a discussion of the risks associated with these pending divestitures, see the sections under the heading "Risks Associated With our Strategic Transformation" in Part II Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Adjusted EBITDA: We define Adjusted EBITDA differently for this report than we have defined it in the past, due to the impact of noncontrolling interests from the HD Vest acquisition that we began recognizing in the first quarter of 2016, the discontinued operations treatment of our Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses as determined in the fourth quarter of 2015, and acquisition-related costs in connection with the HD Vest and SimpleTax acquisitions that we would not have otherwise incurred as part of our business operations. Acquisition-related costs include professional services fees and other direct transaction costs and changes in the fair value of contingent consideration liabilities related to acquired companies. The HD Vest acquisition closed in the fourth quarter of 2015 and resulted in significant transaction costs. The SimpleTax acquisition included contingent consideration, for which the fair value of that liability was revalued in the second quarter of 2016. We define Adjusted EBITDA as operating income (loss), determined in accordance with GAAP, excluding the effects of depreciation, amortization of acquired intangible assets (including acquired technology), stock-based compensation, and acquisition-related costs.

We believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our performance. We use this non-GAAP financial measure for internal management and compensation purposes, when publicly providing guidance on possible future results, and as a means to evaluate period-to-period comparisons. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is a common measure used by investors and analysts to evaluate our performance, that it provides a more complete understanding of the results of operations and trends affecting our business when viewed together with GAAP results, and that management and investors benefit from referring to this non-GAAP financial measure. Items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA are significant and necessary components to the operations of our business and, therefore, Adjusted EBITDA should be considered as a supplement to, and not as a substitute for or superior to, GAAP net income (loss). Other companies may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently and, therefore, our Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. A reconciliation of our Adjusted EBITDA to operating income (loss), which we believe to be the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented below:

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(In thousands)	Three months ended		Nine months	
	September 30,		ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating income (loss)	\$(10,508)	\$(16,054)	\$51,292	\$23,871
Stock-based compensation	3,364	2,074	10,616	5,974
Depreciation and amortization of acquired intangible assets	9,483	5,691	29,080	16,863
Acquisition-related costs	—	1,314	391	1,314
Adjusted EBITDA	\$2,339	\$(6,975)	\$91,379	\$48,022

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

The increase in Adjusted EBITDA primarily was due to an increase in segment operating income of \$11.6 million related to our Wealth Management segment, offset by a decrease in segment operating income of \$1.8 million related to our Tax Preparation segment. Also offsetting the increase in Adjusted EBITDA was a \$0.5 million increase in corporate operating expenses not allocated to the segments.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

The increase in Adjusted EBITDA primarily was due to increases in segment operating income of \$32.5 million and \$11.5 million related to our Wealth Management and Tax Preparation segments, respectively. Offsetting the increase in Adjusted EBITDA was a \$0.6 million increase in corporate operating expenses not allocated to the segments.

Non-GAAP net income (loss): We define non-GAAP net income (loss) differently for this report than we have defined it in the past, due to the impact of noncontrolling interests from the HD Vest acquisition that we began recognizing in the first quarter of 2016, the discontinued operations treatment of our Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses as determined in the fourth quarter of 2015, and acquisition-related costs in connection with the HD Vest and SimpleTax acquisitions that we would not have otherwise incurred as part of our business operations.

Acquisition-related costs are described further under Adjusted EBITDA above. For this report, we define non-GAAP net income (loss) as net income (loss) attributable to Blucora, Inc., determined in accordance with GAAP, excluding the effects of stock-based compensation, amortization of acquired intangible assets (including acquired technology), accretion of debt discount and accelerated accretion of debt discount on the Convertible Senior Notes, gain on Convertible Senior Notes repurchased, acquisition-related costs, discontinued operations, the impact of noncontrolling interests, and the related cash tax impact of those adjustments, and non-cash income taxes. We exclude the non-cash portion of income taxes because of our ability to offset a substantial portion of our cash tax liabilities by using deferred tax assets, which primarily consist of U.S. federal net operating losses. The majority of these net operating losses will expire, if unutilized, between 2020 and 2024.

We believe that non-GAAP net income (loss) and non-GAAP net income (loss) per share provide meaningful supplemental information to management, investors, and analysts regarding our performance and the valuation of our business by excluding items in the statement of operations that we do not consider part of our ongoing operations or have not been, or are not expected to be, settled in cash. Additionally, we believe that non-GAAP net income (loss) and non-GAAP net income (loss) per share are common measures used by investors and analysts to evaluate our performance and the valuation of our business. Non-GAAP net income (loss) should be evaluated in light of our financial results prepared in accordance with GAAP and should be considered as a supplement to, and not as a substitute for or superior to, GAAP net income (loss). Other companies may calculate non-GAAP net income differently, and, therefore, our non-GAAP net income may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. A reconciliation of our non-GAAP net income to net income attributable to Blucora, Inc., which we believe to be the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented below:

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(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Net income (loss) attributable to Blucora, Inc.	\$(54,119)	\$(10,611)	\$(45,897)	\$16,740
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	40,528	(1,597)	57,981	(7,122)
Stock-based compensation	3,364	2,074	10,616	5,974
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	8,346	5,106	25,694	15,202
Accretion of debt discount on Convertible Senior Notes	901	975	2,749	2,873
Accelerated accretion of debt discount on Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	1,628	—
Gain on Convertible Senior Notes repurchased	—	—	(7,724)	—
Acquisition-related costs	—	1,314	391	1,314
Impact of noncontrolling interests	167	—	426	—
Cash tax impact of adjustments to GAAP net income	(17)	(196)	244	(297)
Non-cash income tax (benefit) expense	(9,312)	(6,984)	6,460	4,970
Non-GAAP net income (loss)	\$(10,142)	\$(9,919)	\$52,568	\$39,654
Per diluted share:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Blucora, Inc.	\$(1.30)	\$(0.26)	\$(1.08)	\$0.40
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	0.97	(0.04)	1.37	(0.17)
Stock-based compensation	0.08	0.05	0.25	0.14
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	0.21	0.13	0.60	0.37
Accretion of debt discount on Convertible Senior Notes	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07
Accelerated accretion of debt discount on Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	0.04	—
Gain on Convertible Senior Notes repurchased	—	—	(0.18)	—
Acquisition-related costs	—	0.03	0.01	0.03
Impact of noncontrolling interests	0.00	—	0.01	—
Cash tax impact of adjustments to GAAP net income	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.01	(0.01)
Non-cash income tax (benefit) expense	(0.22)	(0.17)	0.15	0.12
Non-GAAP net income (loss)	\$(0.24)	\$(0.24)	\$1.24	\$0.95
Weighted average shares outstanding used in computing per diluted share amounts	41,635	40,950	42,329	41,911

Three months ended September 30, 2016 compared with three months ended September 30, 2015

The increase in non-GAAP net loss primarily was due to (i) a \$5.9 million increase in interest expense, amortization of debt issuance costs, and accretion of debt discounts, mainly related to the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility, which was entered into in December 2015, (ii) a \$2.2 million loss on debt extinguishment and modification expense, related to the prepayment of a portion of the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility in the third quarter of 2016, (iii) a \$0.6 million increase in depreciation expense, mainly related to depreciation expense on HD Vest fixed assets, (iv) a \$0.5 million increase in cash income tax expense, mainly related to the addition of HD Vest, and (v) a \$0.5 million increase in corporate operating expenses not allocated to the segments. Further contributing was a decrease in segment operating income of \$1.8 million related to our Tax Preparation segment, offset by an increase in segment operating income of \$11.6 million related to our Wealth Management segment.

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with nine months ended September 30, 2015

The increase in non-GAAP net income primarily was due to increases in segment operating income of \$32.5 million and \$11.5 million related to our Wealth Management and Tax Preparation segments, respectively. This was offset by (i) a \$20.0 million increase in interest expense, amortization of debt issuance costs, and accretion of debt discounts, mainly related to the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility, which was entered into in December 2015, (ii) a \$5.5 million loss on debt extinguishment and modification expense, mainly related to the prepayment of a portion of the TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility in 2016, (iii) a \$1.7 million increase in depreciation expense, mainly related to depreciation expense on HD Vest fixed assets, (iv) a \$1.7 million increase in cash income tax expense, mainly related

to the addition of HD Vest, (v) a \$0.9 million

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decrease in gain on third party bankruptcy settlement, and (vi) a \$0.6 million increase in corporate operating expenses not allocated to the segments.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Our principal source of liquidity is our cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments. As of September 30, 2016, we had cash and marketable investments of approximately \$75.7 million, consisting of cash and cash equivalents of \$71.2 million and available-for-sale investments of \$4.5 million. We generally invest our excess cash in high quality marketable investments. These investments generally include debt instruments issued by the U.S. federal government and its agencies, international governments, municipalities and publicly-held corporations, as well as commercial paper, insured time deposits with commercial banks, and money market funds invested in securities issued by agencies of the U.S., although specific holdings can vary from period to period depending upon our cash requirements. Our financial instrument investments held at September 30, 2016 had minimal default risk and short-term maturities.

We have financed our operations primarily from cash provided by operating activities. Accordingly, we believe that the cash generated from our operations and the cash and cash equivalents we have on hand will be sufficient to meet our operating, working capital, and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, the underlying levels of revenues and expenses that we project may not prove to be accurate. For further discussion of the risks to our business related to liquidity, see the Risk Factor "Existing cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and cash generated from operations may not be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for servicing debt, working capital, and capital expenditures" in Part II Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Use of Cash

We may use our cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments balance in the future on investment in our current businesses, for repayment of debt, for returning capital to shareholders, or for acquiring companies or assets that complement our Wealth Management and Tax Preparation businesses.

On October 14, 2015, we announced our Strategic Transformation, which refers to our transformation into a technology-enabled financial solutions company comprised of TaxAct and HD Vest, plans to divest our Search and Content and E-Commerce businesses, and plans to reduce corporate operating expenses. We also expect our capital allocation priority in the near-term to be to pay down debt, which includes using all of the net divestiture proceeds from the sales of the Search and Content business and the E-Commerce business to pay down the new TaxAct - HD Vest 2015 credit facility. See the "Strategic Transformation" subsection above for additional detail regarding the related use of cash.

On December 31, 2015, TaxAct and HD Vest entered into an agreement for the purposes of financing the HD Vest acquisition and providing future working capital flexibility for TaxAct and HD Vest. The credit facility consists of a \$25.0 million revolving credit loan and a \$400.0 million term loan for an aggregate \$425.0 million credit facility. The final maturity dates of the revolving credit loan and term loan are December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2022, respectively. The interest rates on the revolving credit loan and term loan are variable. The credit facility includes financial and operating covenants with respect to certain ratios, including a net leverage to EBITDA ratio, which are defined further in the agreement. We were in compliance with these covenants as of September 30, 2016. TaxAct and HD Vest initially borrowed \$400.0 million under the term loan and had repayment activity of \$105.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. For further detail, see "Note 7: Debt" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report.

On August 30, 2013, TaxAct entered into an agreement to refinance a 2012 credit facility on more favorable terms. TaxAct had repayment activity of \$51.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015. This credit facility was repaid in full in the second quarter of 2015 and subsequently closed.

On March 15, 2013, we issued \$201.25 million principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes (the "Notes") and received net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$194.8 million. There are no financial or operating covenants relating to the Notes. The Notes mature April 1, 2019, unless earlier purchased, redeemed, or converted in accordance with their terms. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we repurchased \$28.4 million of the Notes' principal

for cash of \$20.7 million. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.25% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears beginning on October 1, 2013. As of May 2013, we are permitted to settle any conversion obligation under the Notes in cash, shares of our common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election. We expect to have the liquidity to satisfy conversion of the Notes' principal for cash based upon cash on hand, net cash flows from operations, and cash available through the credit

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facility. We intend to satisfy any conversion premium by issuing shares of our common stock. For further detail, see "Note 7: Debt" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report. Our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program whereby we could purchase our common stock in open-market transactions. The repurchase period concluded in May 2016. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we purchased no shares. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we purchased 0.5 million shares at a total cost of approximately \$7.0 million and an average price of \$14.46 per share, exclusive of purchase and administrative costs. For further detail, see "Note 10: Stockholders' Equity" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report.

On July 2, 2015, TaxAct acquired SimpleTax for C\$2.4 million (with C\$ indicating Canadian dollars and amounting to approximately \$1.9 million based on the acquisition-date exchange rate) in cash and additional consideration of up to C\$4.6 million (\$3.7 million) that is contingent upon product availability and revenue performance over a three-year period.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Except for the debt repayments and repurchases (as disclosed in "Note 7: Debt" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report) and sublease income (related to the sublease agreement with InfoSpace as disclosed in "Note 4: Discontinued Operations" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report), there have been no material changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, outside of the ordinary course of our business, to the contractual obligations and commitments specified in "Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies" in Part II Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements other than operating leases.

Cash Flows

Our cash flows were comprised of the following:

(In thousands)	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$70,095	\$20,946
Net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations	2,225	15,488
Net cash used by financing activities from continuing operations	(103,202)	(28,002)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operations	(30,882)	8,432
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	46,589	912
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(15)	(6)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$15,692	\$9,338

Net cash from the operating activities of continuing operations: Net cash from the operating activities of continuing operations consists of income from continuing operations, offset by certain non-cash adjustments, and changes in our working capital.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$70.1 million and \$20.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The activity in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 included a \$46.8 million working capital contribution and approximately \$23.3 million of income from continuing operations (offset by non-cash adjustments). The working capital contribution continued to be driven by accrued expenses and the impact of excess tax benefits from stock-based activity primarily due to utilizing equity net operating loss carryforwards from prior years. In addition, we had placed into escrow \$20.0 million of additional consideration that was contingent upon HD Vest's 2015 earnings performance, and that amount was returned to us in the first quarter of 2016 since it was not achieved (see "Note 3: Business Combinations" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report for additional information). Lastly, the addition of HD Vest provided further working capital contribution during the period.

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The activity in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 included a \$37.3 million working capital contribution offset by approximately \$16.3 million of income from continuing operations and non-cash adjustments. The working capital contribution was driven by accrued expenses and the impact of excess tax benefits from stock-based activity and also was affected by decreases in prepaid expenses and other current assets due to the timing of TaxAct's spending on marketing campaigns for the tax season.

Net cash from the investing activities of continuing operations: Net cash from the investing activities of continuing operations primarily consists of cash outlays for business acquisitions, transactions (purchases of and proceeds from sales and maturities) related to our investments, and purchases of property and equipment. Our investing activities tend to fluctuate from period to period primarily based upon the level of acquisition activity.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$2.2 million and \$15.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The activity in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 consisted of net cash inflows on our available-for-sale investments of \$6.7 million offset by approximately \$2.6 million in purchases of property and equipment and payment of the \$1.8 million final working capital adjustment on the HD Vest acquisition. The activity in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 consisted of net cash inflows on our available-for-sale investments of \$18.1 million offset by approximately \$1.7 million for the acquisition of SimpleTax and \$0.9 million in purchases of property and equipment.

Net cash from the financing activities of continuing operations: Net cash from the financing activities of continuing operations primarily consists of transactions related to the issuance of debt and stock. Our financing activities tend to fluctuate from period to period based upon our financing needs due to the level of acquisition activity and market conditions that present favorable financing opportunities.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$103.2 million and \$28.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 primarily consisted of payments of \$105.0 million on the TaxAct - HD Vest credit facility, the \$20.7 million repurchase of the Notes, and \$1.4 million in tax payments from shares withheld for equity awards. These cash outflows were offset by approximately \$21.4 million in excess tax benefits from stock-based award activity primarily due to utilizing equity net operating loss carryforwards from prior years and \$2.5 million in combined proceeds from the issuance of common stock related to stock option exercises and the employee stock purchase plan.

The activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 primarily consisted of payments of \$51.9 million on the TaxAct credit facility (which was closed in 2015), stock repurchases of \$7.1 million, and \$1.2 million in tax payments from shares withheld for equity awards. These cash outflows were offset by approximately \$28.6 million in excess tax benefits from stock-based award activity primarily due to utilizing equity net operating loss carryforwards from prior years and \$3.6 million in combined proceeds from the issuance of common stock related to stock option exercises and the employee stock purchase plan.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and disclosure of contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Our critical accounting policies, estimates, and methodologies for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 were consistent with those in Part II Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, with the following update:

Wealth management revenue recognition: Wealth management revenue consists primarily of commission revenue, advisory revenue, asset-based revenue, and transaction and fee revenue. Revenue is recognized in the periods in which the related services are performed, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Payments received in advance of the performance of service are deferred and recognized as revenue when earned.

We consider the nature of our contractual arrangements in determining whether to recognize certain types of wealth management revenue, primarily commission revenue and advisory revenue, on the basis of the gross amount billed or net amount retained after payments are made to providers of certain services related to the product or service offering. The main factors that we use to determine whether to record revenue on a gross or net basis are whether:

•we are primarily responsible for the service to the financial advisor and their client;

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• we have discretion in establishing fees paid by the client and fees due to the third-party service provider; and
• we are involved in the determination of product or service specifications.

When client fees include a portion of charges that are paid to another party and we are primarily responsible for providing the service to the client, revenue is recognized on a gross basis in an amount equal to the fee paid by the client. The cost of revenue recognized is the amount due to the other party. In instances in which another party is primarily responsible for providing the service to the client, we recognize revenue based on the net amount that we retain. The portion of the fees that we collect from the client and remit to the other party are considered pass-through amounts and are not a component of revenue or cost of revenue.

Further details of wealth management revenue are as follows:

Commission revenue - Commissions represent amounts generated by HD Vest's financial advisors for their clients' purchases and sales of securities and various investment products. We generate two types of commissions: transaction-based sales commissions that occur at the point of sale, as well as trailing commissions for which we provide ongoing account support to clients of our financial advisors.

We record transaction-based sales commission revenue on a trade-date basis, which is when our performance obligations in generating the commissions have been substantially completed. Trailing commission revenue is based on a percentage of the current market value of clients' investment holdings in trail-eligible assets and recognized over the period during which services are performed. Since trailing commission revenue is generally paid in arrears, we estimate it based on a number of factors, including market levels and the amount of trailing commission revenues received in prior periods.

A substantial portion of commission revenue is ultimately paid to financial advisors. We record an estimate for transaction-based commissions payable based upon the payout rate of the financial advisor generating the accrued commission revenue. We record an estimate for trailing commissions payable based upon historical payout ratios. Such amounts are recorded as "Commissions and advisory fees payable" on the consolidated balance sheets and "Wealth management services cost of revenue" on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Advisory revenue - Advisory revenue includes fees charged to clients in advisory accounts where HD Vest is the RIA. These fees are based on the value of assets within these advisory accounts. A substantial portion of these advisory fees are paid to the related financial advisor and these payments are classified as "Wealth management services cost of revenue" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Asset-based revenue - Asset-based revenue primarily includes fees from financial product manufacturer sponsorship programs and cash sweep programs and are recognized ratably over the period in which services are provided.

Transaction and fee revenue - We charge fees for executing certain transactions in client accounts. Transaction-related charges are recognized on a trade-date basis. Other fees relate to services provided and other account charges as generally outlined in agreements with financial advisors, clients, and financial institutions. Such fees are recognized as services are performed or as earned, as applicable.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See "Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes to our market risk during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. For additional information, see Part II Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at providing reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and that such information is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. We acquired HD Vest on December 31, 2015. We are still assessing the internal controls of HD Vest but do not believe those controls have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See "Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Refer to Part I Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for a discussion of risk factors relating to the Company's business. The Company believes that there has been no material change in its risk factors as previously disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K other than as follows:

Final ERISA fiduciary regulations issued by the Department of Labor ("DOL") could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

In April 2016, the DOL issued final regulations changing the definition of who is a fiduciary under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and specifying how such fiduciaries must provide investment advice to account holders in ERISA plans, individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), and certain other types of accounts described in the Internal Revenue Code (collectively, "Covered Accounts"). Over the past several quarters, IRAs made up approximately half of HD Vest's assets under administration. The new DOL regulations focus on conflicts of interest related to investment recommendations made by financial advisors to clients holding Covered Accounts. The rules bring virtually all of the investment products and services HD Vest currently provides to IRA owners within the scope of ERISA. The rules, the applicability of which are phased in between April 10, 2017 and January 1, 2018, will require HD Vest to either: (1) subject such Covered Accounts to a level fee arrangement under which (a) the firm and affiliates receive a fee based on a fixed percentage of the value of assets in the account and (b) no ERISA prohibited transactions are otherwise implicated; or (2) comply with one of the DOL prohibited transaction exemptions that impose significant new and additional compliance and disclosure requirements, and restrict the manner in which HD Vest can earn revenue and pay its financial advisors.

The final regulations will impact how HD Vest designs investment products and services for Covered Accounts, how we receive fees, and how we compensate our advisors. The regulations will impact how we are able to recruit and retain financial advisors and will require us to change systems and implement new compliance programs and client disclosures. In addition, if HD Vest relies on the new Best Interest Contract prohibited transaction exemption, the firm will be required to adopt new "impartial conduct" policies and procedures and make contractual representations and warranties to clients that HD Vest will comply with such policies and procedures and abide by fiduciary standards. These requirements, coupled with ambiguity inherent in the new rules, will likely lead to increased regulatory scrutiny and litigation related to the provision of investment advice to IRA and ERISA investors. HD Vest's management team is devoting and expects to continue to devote substantial time and resources to assess the new rules, implement required policies and procedures, and develop and execute a business strategy

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in light of such rules, diminishing the firm's ability to focus on other initiatives. Depending on the scope of required changes, if HD Vest is not able to complete necessary modifications to its business practices and operational systems by the applicability date, its ability to process business for Covered Accounts will be negatively impacted. As a result, the new DOL rules and related litigation and regulatory scrutiny could materially and adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, investigations, claims, or other actions or proceedings by regulators or third-parties with respect to our compliance with these new regulations may also have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to hire, retain, and motivate highly qualified employees, including our key employees, we may not be able to successfully manage our businesses.

Our future success depends on our ability to identify, attract, hire, retain, and motivate highly skilled management, technical, sales and marketing, and corporate development personnel, including personnel with experience and expertise in the wealth management, tax preparation, and technology industries to support our new strategic focus. Qualified personnel with experience relevant to our businesses are scarce, and competition to recruit them is intense. If we fail to successfully hire and retain a sufficient number of highly qualified employees, we may have difficulties in supporting or expanding our businesses. Realignment of resources, reductions in workforce, or other operational decisions have created and could continue to create an unstable work environment and may have a negative effect on our ability to hire, retain, and motivate employees.

Our business and operations are substantially dependent on the performance of our key employees. Changes of management or key employees may disrupt operations, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial results or delay achievement of our business objectives. In addition, if we lose the services of one or more key employees and are unable to recruit and retain a suitable successor, we may not be able to successfully and timely manage our business or achieve our business objectives. There can be no assurance that any retention program we initiate will be successful at retaining employees, including key employees. As part of the relocation of our corporate headquarters to Irving, Texas, we expect to replace nearly all of our corporate employees, with the exception of our Chief Executive Officer and certain positions that will be eliminated as part of our restructure. We will engage in a search process to identify, evaluate and select new employees for each position moving to Texas, but there can be no assurance that we will fill every position in a timely manner or at all. In addition, while we have put an enhanced retention program in place to ensure the orderly transition of our key employees, there can be no assurance that the retention program will be successful at retaining our key employees through the move date. The loss of key employees before a suitable replacement is in place may disrupt operations, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial results.

We use stock options, restricted stock units, and other equity-based awards to recruit and retain senior level employees. With respect to those employees to whom we issue such equity-based awards, we face a significant challenge in retaining them if the value of equity-based awards in aggregate or individually is either not deemed by the employee to be substantial enough or deemed so substantial that the employee leaves after their equity-based awards vest. If our stock price does not increase significantly above the exercise prices of our options, we may need to issue new equity-based awards in order to motivate and retain our key employees. We may undertake or seek stockholder approval to undertake other equity-based programs to retain our employees, which may be viewed as dilutive to our stockholders or may increase our compensation costs. There can be no assurance that any such programs, if approved by stockholders, or any other incentive programs, would be successful in motivating and retaining our employees.

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

See "Note 10: Stockholders' Equity" of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1 of this report for additional information regarding the Company's stock repurchase program. There was no share repurchase activity during the third quarter of 2016.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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Item 5. Other Information

On October 27, 2016, the Company announced that it anticipates relocating its headquarters to the State of Texas during 2017. In connection with the anticipated relocation, on October 25, 2016, the Company entered into amendments to its employment agreements with each of Eric M. Emans and Mark A. Finkelstein, (each an "Amendment" and together, the "Amendments"). The material terms of the Amendments are as follows:

Eric M. Emans. Mr. Emans' Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated January 6, 2015, as amended, was further amended to clarify that, if during the calendar year 2017, the Company relocates its headquarters to the State of Texas or any other location that is more than 25 miles from Bellevue, Washington, and either (i) Mr. Emans' employment is terminated without cause, whether before or after the date of the relocation, or (ii) Mr. Emans does not relocate and terminates his employment with the Company on or after the relocation date, then, Mr. Emans will be entitled to the payment of certain severance benefits, accelerated vesting of outstanding equity awards, and the extension of the exercise period for all outstanding equity awards granted prior to October 25, 2016.

Mark A. Finkelstein. Mr. Finkelstein's Employment Agreement dated September 30, 2014, as amended, was further amended to clarify that, if during the calendar year 2017, the Company relocates its headquarters to the State of Texas or any other location that is more than 25 miles from Bellevue, Washington, and either (i) Mr. Finkelstein's employment is terminated without cause, whether before or after the date of the relocation, or (ii) Mr. Finkelstein does not relocate and terminates his employment with the Company on or after the relocation date, then, Mr. Finkelstein will be entitled to the payment of certain severance benefits, accelerated vesting of outstanding equity awards, and the extension of the exercise period for all outstanding equity awards granted prior to October 25, 2016.

The above descriptions are only a summary of the material terms of the Amendments, do not purport to be a complete description of the Amendments, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Amendment for Mr. Emans a copy of which is filed as Exhibit 10.4 and the Amendment for Mr. Finkelstein a copy of which is filed as Exhibit 10.5, each of which Amendment is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. Exhibits

See exhibits listed under the Index to Exhibits below.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BLUCORA, INC.

By: /s/ Eric M. Emans
Eric M. Emans
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: October 27, 2016

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Date of First Filing	Exhibit Number	Filed Herewith
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement among Blucora, Inc., InfoSpace LLC, InfoSpace Holdings LLC and OpenMail LLC dated July 1, 2016	8-K	July 5, 2016	2.1	
10.1 *	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement dated October 6, 2014, as amended January 22, 2016 between Blucora, Inc., InfoSpace LLC and Peter Mansour	8-K	July 5, 2016	10.1	
10.2 *	Transition, Separation and Release Agreement dated June 29, 2016 between JoAnn Kintzel, Blucora, Inc. and TaxAct, Inc.	8-K	July 1, 2016	10.1	
10.3 *	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated August 9, 2016, by and between Project Baseball Sub, Inc. and Roger Ochs.				X
10.4 *	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Blucora, Inc. and Eric M. Emans dated January 6, 2015, as amended.				X
10.5 *	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement by and between Blucora, Inc. and Mark A. Finkelstein dated September 30, 2014, as amended.				X
10.6 *	Amendment No. 1 to Blucora, Inc. 2016 Inducement Plan	S-8	October 14, 2016	99.1	
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
101	The following financial statements from the Company's 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2016, formatted in XBRL: (i) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements				X

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.