

As confidentially submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2017.

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

FORM 10

**GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES
PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Red Violet, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

82-2408531
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2650 North Military Trail, Suite 300
Boca Raton, Florida 33431
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(561) 757-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of each class to be so registered</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which each class is to be registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

None.

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

**INFORMATION REQUIRED IN REGISTRATION STATEMENT
CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET BETWEEN INFORMATION STATEMENT AND
ITEMS OF FORM 10**

Our information statement is filed as Exhibit 99.1 and is incorporated by reference into this Form 10. For your convenience, we provide below a cross-reference sheet identifying where the items required by Form 10 can be found in the information statement.

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Caption</u>	<u>Location in Information Statement</u>
Item 1.	Business	See "Summary," "Risk Factors," "The Spin-off," "Capitalization," "Business," "Properties," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Forward-Looking Statements," "Legal Proceedings," "Management," "Committees of the Board of Directors," "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions," "Where You Can Find More Information," "Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, "Index To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, and "Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements"
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	See "Risk Factors," "Forward-Looking Statements," "Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, "Index To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, and "Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements"
Item 2.	Financial Information	See "Summary," "Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"
Item 3.	Properties	See "Properties"
Item 4.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management	See "Beneficial Ownership of Securities"
Item 5.	Directors and Executive Officers	See "Management" and "Committees of the Board of Directors"
Item 6.	Executive Compensation	See "Management," "Executive Compensation," "Director Compensation" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions"
Item 7.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	See "Risk Factors," "Management," "Committees of the Board of Directors," and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions"
Item 8.	Legal Proceedings	See "Legal Proceedings"
Item 9.	Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	See "Summary," "Terms of the Spin-off," "Questions and Answers About the Spin-off," "Risk Factors," "The Spin-off," "Capitalization," "Beneficial Ownership of Securities" and "Description of Capital Stock"

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<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Caption</u>	<u>Location in Information Statement</u>
Item 10.	Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities	None
Item 11.	Description of Registrant's Securities to be Registered	See "Summary," "Terms of the Spin-off," "Questions and Answers About the Spin-off," "The Spin-off," and "Description of Capital Stock"
Item 12.	Indemnification of Directors and Officers	See "Management" and "Liability and Indemnification of Directors And Officers"
Item 13.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	See "Summary," "Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data," "Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, "Index To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, and "Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements"
Item 14.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	Not Applicable
Item 15.	Financial Statements and Exhibits	See "Index to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, "Index To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements" and the statements referenced therein, and "Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements"

(a) List of Financial Statements and Schedules

The following financial statements are included in the Information Statement and filed as part of this Registration Statement on Form 10:

Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements, Including Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements

(b) Exhibits

The following documents are filed as exhibits hereto unless otherwise indicated:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
2.1	Separation and Distribution Agreement by and between Cogint, Inc. and Red Violet, Inc., dated September 6, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Cogint, Inc. Form 8-K filed September 7, 2017).
2.2†	Business Combination Agreement by and among Cogint, Inc., and BlueFocus International Limited, dated September 6, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Cogint, Inc. Form 8-K filed September 7, 2017).

Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Red Violet, Inc.
3.2	Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Red Violet, Inc.
3.3	Bylaws of Red Violet, Inc.
3.4	Form of Amended and Restated Bylaws of Red Violet, Inc.
10.1	Form of Red Violet, Inc. 2018 Stock Incentive Plan.*
10.2	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement Pursuant to the Red Violet 2018 Stock Incentive Plan.*
10.3 ¥	Form of Employment Agreement by and between Red Violet, Inc. and Derek Dubner.*
10.4 ¥	Form of Employment Agreement by and between Red Violet, Inc. and Daniel MacLachlan.*
10.5 ¥	Form of Employment Agreement by and between Red Violet, Inc. and James Reilly.*
10.6	Tax Matters Agreement by and between Cogint, Inc. and Red Violet, Inc., dated September 6, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Cogint, Inc. Form 8-K filed September 7, 2017).
10.7	Employee Matters Agreement by and between Cogint, Inc. and Red Violet, Inc., dated September 6, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Cogint, Inc. Form 8-K filed September 7, 2017).
21	Subsidiaries of Red Violet, Inc.
99.1	Preliminary Information Statement of Red Violet, Inc. subject to completion, dated November 6, 2017.

† The agreement contains a brief list identifying all schedules and exhibits thereto. Such schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of the omitted schedules and exhibits to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

~~¥~~ To be filed by amendment to this Registration Statement on Form 10.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Red Violet, Inc.

By: _____

Name: Derek Dubner

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: _____, 2017

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
RED VIOLET, INC.**

I, the undersigned, for the purposes of incorporating and organizing a corporation under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, do execute this Certificate of Incorporation and do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST. The name of the corporation is Red Violet, Inc.

SECOND. The address of the corporation's registered office in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, New Castle County. The name of its registered agent at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

THIRD. The purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

FOURTH. The total number of shares of stock which the corporation shall have authority to issue is 5,000. All such shares are to be Common Stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, and are to be of one class.

FIFTH. The incorporator of the corporation is Michael Francis, Esq., whose mailing address is Akerman LLP, 350 East Las Olas Blvd., Suite 1600, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301.

SIXTH. Unless and except to the extent that the by-laws of the corporation shall so require, the election of directors of the corporation need not be by written ballot.

SEVENTH. In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by the laws of the State of Delaware, the Board of Directors of the corporation is expressly authorized to make, alter and repeal the by-laws of the corporation.

EIGHTH. A director of the corporation shall not be liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware as the same exists or may hereafter be amended. Any amendment, modification or repeal of the foregoing sentence shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the corporation hereunder in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such amendment, modification or repeal.

NINTH. The corporation reserves the right at any time, and from time to time, to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate of Incorporation, and other provisions authorized by the laws of the State of Delaware at the time in force may be added or inserted, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law; and all rights, preferences and privileges of any nature conferred upon stockholders, directors or any other persons by and pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation in its present form or as hereafter amended are granted subject to the rights reserved in this article.

TENTH. The corporation shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

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The undersigned incorporator hereby acknowledges that the foregoing certificate of incorporation is his act and deed on this 4th day of August, 2017.

/s/ Michael Francis

Michael Francis, Esq.,
Incorporator

**FORM OF
AMENDED AND RESTATED
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
RED VIOLET, INC.**

The present name of the corporation is Red Violet, Inc. The corporation was incorporated under the name “Red Violet, Inc.” by the filing of its original Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on August 4, 2017. This Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation, which restates and integrates and also further amends the provisions of the corporation’s Certificate of Incorporation, was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 242 and 245 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. The Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation is hereby amended, integrated and restated to read in its entirety as follows:

FIRST. The name of the corporation is Red Violet, Inc.

SECOND. The address of the corporation’s registered office in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, New Castle County. The name of its registered agent at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

THIRD. The purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

FOURTH.

(A) The total number of shares of all classes of stock which the corporation shall be authorized to issue is Two Hundred and Ten Million (210,000,000) shares, divided into Two Hundred Million (200,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (“**Common Stock**”), and Ten Million (10,000,000) shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share (“**Preferred Stock**”).

(B) The Board of Directors of the corporation (the “**Board of Directors**”) is hereby expressly authorized, by resolution or resolutions thereof, to provide, out of the unissued shares of Preferred Stock, for one or more series of Preferred Stock and, with respect to each such series, to fix the number of shares constituting such series and the designation of such series, the voting powers (if any) of the shares of such series, and the preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, of the shares of such series. The powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights of each series of Preferred Stock, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, if any, may differ from those of any and all other series at any time outstanding.

(C) Except as may otherwise be provided in this Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware establishing the terms of a series of Preferred Stock in accordance with Section B of this Article FOURTH) or by applicable law, each holder of Common Stock, as such, shall be entitled to one vote for each share of Common Stock held of record by such holder on all matters on which stockholders generally are entitled to vote; provided, however, that, except as otherwise required by law, holders of Common Stock, as such, shall not be entitled to vote on any amendment to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware establishing the terms of a series of Preferred Stock in accordance with Section B of this Article FOURTH) that relates solely to the terms of one or more outstanding series of Preferred Stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled,

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either separately or together with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware establishing the terms of a series of Preferred Stock in accordance with Section B of this Article FOURTH) or pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

(D) Subject to applicable law and the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, dividends may be declared and paid on the Common Stock at such times and in such amounts as the Board of Directors in its discretion shall determine.

(E) Upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the corporation, subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock, the holders of the Common Stock shall be entitled to receive the assets of the corporation available for distribution to its stockholders ratably in proportion to the number of shares held by them.

(F) Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock pursuant to the terms of this Certificate of Incorporation or any resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of such series of stock adopted by the Board of Directors, the number of authorized shares of Preferred Stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of the corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors irrespective of the provisions of Section 242(b)(2) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

FIFTH. Unless and except to the extent that the bylaws of the corporation shall so require, the election of directors of the corporation need not be by written ballot.

SIXTH.

(A) In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by the laws of the State of Delaware, the Board of Directors of the corporation is expressly authorized to make, alter and repeal the bylaws of the corporation.

(B) The number of directors constituting the whole Board of Directors shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors, provided that the Board of Directors shall not be composed of less than three, nor more than 15, directors.

(C) Vacancies and newly created directorships on the Board of Directors may be filled only by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director.

SEVENTH. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock and to the requirements of applicable law, special meetings of stockholders of the corporation for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time only by the chairman of the Board of Directors or the president of the corporation or at the written request of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors and may not be called by any other person, and any power of stockholders to call a special meeting is specifically denied.

EIGHTH. Except as authorized in advance by a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors or except as otherwise provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of Article FOURTH of this Certificate of Incorporation relating to the rights of holders of any series of Preferred Stock, any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders of the corporation must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, and the taking of any action by written consent of the stockholders in lieu of a meeting of the stockholders is specifically denied.

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NINTH. A director of the corporation shall not be liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware as the same exists or may hereafter be amended. Any amendment, modification or repeal of the foregoing sentence shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the corporation hereunder in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such amendment, modification or repeal.

TENTH. The corporation reserves the right at any time, and from time to time, to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate of Incorporation, and other provisions authorized by the laws of the State of Delaware at the time in force may be added or inserted, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law; and all rights, preferences and privileges of any nature conferred upon stockholders, directors or any other persons by and pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation in its present form or as hereafter amended are granted subject to the rights reserved in this article.

ELEVENTH. The corporation shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

[Signature on next page.]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Red Violet, Inc. has caused this Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to be executed by its duly authorized officer on this [●] day of [●], 2018.

RED VIOLET, INC.

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

BYLAWS
OF
RED VIOLET, INC.

ARTICLE I

Meetings of Stockholders

Section 1.1. Annual Meetings. If required by applicable law, an annual meeting of stockholders shall be held for the election of directors at such date, time and place, if any, either within or without the State of Delaware, as may be designated by resolution of the Board of Directors from time to time. Any other proper business may be transacted at the annual meeting. The corporation may postpone, reschedule or cancel any annual meeting of stockholders previously scheduled by the Board of Directors.

Section 1.2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of stockholders for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time by the Board of Directors, but such special meetings may not be called by any other person or persons. Business transacted at any special meeting of stockholders shall be limited to the purposes stated in the notice. The corporation may postpone, reschedule or cancel any special meeting of stockholders previously scheduled by the Board of Directors.

Section 1.3. Notice of Meetings. Whenever stockholders are required or permitted to take any action at a meeting, a notice of the meeting shall be given that shall state the place, if any, date and hour of the meeting, the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting, the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (if such date is different from the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting) and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Unless otherwise provided by law, the certificate of incorporation or these bylaws, the notice of any meeting shall be given not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be given when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, directed to the stockholder at such stockholder's address as it appears on the records of the corporation.

Section 1.4. Adjournments. Any meeting of stockholders, annual or special, may adjourn from time to time to reconvene at the same or some other place, and notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting the corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If after the adjournment a new record date for determination of stockholders entitled to vote is fixed for the adjourned meeting, the Board of Directors shall fix as the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of such adjourned meeting the same or an earlier date as that fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting, and shall give notice of the adjourned meeting to each stockholder of record as of the record date so fixed for notice of such adjourned meeting.

Section 1.5. Quorum. Except as otherwise provided by law, the certificate of incorporation or these bylaws, at each meeting of stockholders the presence in person or by proxy of the holders of a majority in voting power

of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote at the meeting shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum. In the absence of a quorum, the stockholders so present may, by a majority in voting power thereof, adjourn the meeting from time to time in the manner provided in Section 1.4 of these bylaws until a quorum shall attend. Shares of its own stock belonging to the corporation or to another corporation, if a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors of such other corporation is held, directly or indirectly, by the corporation, shall neither be entitled to vote nor be counted for quorum purposes; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not limit the right of the corporation or any subsidiary of the corporation to vote stock, including but not limited to its own stock, held by it in a fiduciary capacity.

Section 1.6. Organization. Meetings of stockholders shall be presided over by the Chairperson of the Board, if any, or in his or her absence by the Vice Chairperson of the Board, if any, or in his or her absence by the President, or in his or her absence by a Vice President, or in the absence of the foregoing persons by a chairperson designated by the Board of Directors, or in the absence of such designation by a chairperson chosen at the meeting. The Secretary shall act as secretary of the meeting, but in his or her absence the chairperson of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 1.7. Voting; Proxies. Except as otherwise provided by or pursuant to the provisions of the certificate of incorporation, each stockholder entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by such stockholder which has voting power upon the matter in question. Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders or to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. A proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that it is irrevocable and if, and only as long as, it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. A stockholder may revoke any proxy which is not irrevocable by attending the meeting and voting in person or by delivering to the Secretary of the corporation a revocation of the proxy or a new proxy bearing a later date. Voting at meetings of stockholders need not be by written ballot. At all meetings of stockholders for the election of directors at which a quorum is present a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect. All other elections and questions presented to the stockholders at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall, unless a different or minimum vote is required by the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws, the rules or regulations of any stock exchange applicable to the corporation, or any law or regulation applicable to the corporation or its securities, in which case such different or minimum vote shall be the applicable vote on the matter, be decided by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in voting power of the shares of stock of the corporation which are present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon.

Section 1.8. Fixing Date for Determination of Stockholders of Record.

(a) In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall, unless otherwise required by law, not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting. If the Board of Directors so fixes a date, such date shall also be the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting unless the Board of Directors determines, at the time it fixes such record date, that a later date on or before the date of the meeting shall be the date for making such determination. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that

the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting, and in such case shall also fix as the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of such adjourned meeting the same or an earlier date as that fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to vote in accordance herewith at the adjourned meeting.

(b) In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall not be more than sixty (60) days prior to such action. If no such record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

(c) Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation, in order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall not be more than ten (10) days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no record date for determining stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting is fixed by the Board of Directors, (i) when no prior action of the Board of Directors is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation in accordance with applicable law, and (ii) if prior action by the Board of Directors is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action.

Section 1.9. List of Stockholders Entitled to Vote. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger shall prepare and make, at least ten (10) days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (provided, however, if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote is less than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting, the list shall reflect the stockholders entitled to vote as of the tenth day before the meeting date), arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder for any purpose germane to the meeting at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting (i) on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provided that the information required to gain access to such list is provided with the notice of meeting or (ii) during ordinary business hours at the principal place of business of the corporation. If the meeting is to be held at a place, then a list of stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof and may be examined by any stockholder who is present. If the meeting is to be held solely by means of remote communication, then the list shall also be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access such list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting. Except as otherwise provided by law, the stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the list of stockholders required by this Section 1.9 or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

Section 1.10. Action By Written Consent of Stockholders. Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation, any action required or permitted to be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered to the corporation by delivery to its

registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which minutes of proceedings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall, to the extent required by law, be given to those stockholders who have not consented in writing and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for notice of such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take the action were delivered to the corporation.

Section 1.11. Inspectors of Election. The corporation may, and shall if required by law, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors of election, who may be employees of the corporation, to act at the meeting or any adjournment thereof and to make a written report thereof. The corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. In the event that no inspector so appointed or designated is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, the person presiding at the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath to execute faithfully the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspector or inspectors so appointed or designated shall (i) ascertain the number of shares of capital stock of the corporation outstanding and the voting power of each such share, (ii) determine the shares of capital stock of the corporation represented at the meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots, (iii) count all votes and ballots, (iv) determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors, and (v) certify their determination of the number of shares of capital stock of the corporation represented at the meeting and such inspectors' count of all votes and ballots. Such certification and report shall specify such other information as may be required by law. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots cast at any meeting of stockholders of the corporation, the inspectors may consider such information as is permitted by applicable law. No person who is a candidate for an office at an election may serve as an inspector at such election.

Section 1.12. Conduct of Meetings. The date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced at the meeting by the person presiding over the meeting. The Board of Directors may adopt by resolution such rules and regulations for the conduct of the meeting of stockholders as it shall deem appropriate. Except to the extent inconsistent with such rules and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors, the person presiding over any meeting of stockholders shall have the right and authority to convene and (for any or no reason) to recess and/or adjourn the meeting, to prescribe such rules, regulations and procedures and to do all such acts as, in the judgment of such presiding person, are appropriate for the proper conduct of the meeting. Such rules, regulations or procedures, whether adopted by the Board of Directors or prescribed by the presiding person of the meeting, may include, without limitation, the following: (i) the establishment of an agenda or order of business for the meeting; (ii) rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present; (iii) limitations on attendance at or participation in the meeting to stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, their duly authorized and constituted proxies or such other persons as the presiding person of the meeting shall determine; (iv) restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof; and (v) limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments by participants. The presiding person at any meeting of stockholders, in addition to making any other determinations that may be appropriate to the conduct of the meeting, shall, if the facts warrant, determine and declare to the meeting that a matter or business was not properly brought before the meeting and if such presiding person should so determine, such presiding person shall so declare to the meeting and any such matter or business not properly brought before the meeting shall not be transacted or considered. Unless and to the extent determined by the Board of Directors or the person presiding over the meeting, meetings of stockholders shall not be required to be held in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure.

ARTICLE II

Board of Directors

Section 2.1. Number; Qualifications. The Board of Directors shall consist of one or more members, the number thereof to be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors. Directors need not be stockholders.

Section 2.2. Election; Resignation; Vacancies. The Board of Directors shall initially consist of the persons named as directors in the certificate of incorporation or elected by the incorporator of the corporation, and each director so elected shall hold office until the first annual meeting of stockholders or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified. At the first annual meeting of stockholders and at each annual meeting thereafter, the stockholders shall elect directors each of whom shall hold office for a term of one year or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, subject to such director's earlier death, resignation, disqualification or removal. Any director may resign at any time upon notice to the corporation. Unless otherwise provided by law or the certificate of incorporation, any newly created directorship or any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors for any cause may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the Board of Directors, although such majority is less than a quorum, or by a plurality of the votes cast at a meeting of stockholders, and each director so elected shall hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the director whom he or she has replaced or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

Section 2.3. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at such places within or without the State of Delaware and at such times as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

Section 2.4. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time or place within or without the State of Delaware whenever called by the President, any Vice President, the Secretary, or by any member of the Board of Directors. Notice of a special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given by the person or persons calling the meeting at least twenty-four hours before the special meeting.

Section 2.5. Telephonic Meetings Permitted. Members of the Board of Directors, or any committee designated by the Board of Directors, may participate in a meeting thereof by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this by-law shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 2.6. Quorum; Vote Required for Action. At all meetings of the Board of Directors the directors entitled to cast a majority of the votes of the whole Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Except in cases in which the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws or applicable law otherwise provides, a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors.

Section 2.7. Organization. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be presided over by the Chairperson of the Board, if any, or in his or her absence by the Vice Chairperson of the Board, if any, or in his or her absence by the President, or in their absence by a chairperson chosen at the meeting. The Secretary shall act as secretary of the meeting, but in his or her absence the chairperson of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 2.8. Action by Unanimous Consent of Directors. Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation or these bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board of Directors or such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission and the writing or writings or electronic transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the board or committee in accordance with applicable law.

ARTICLE III

Committees

Section 3.1. Committees. The Board of Directors may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The Board of Directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of the committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he, she or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent permitted by law and to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

Section 3.2. Committee Rules. Unless the Board of Directors otherwise provides, each committee designated by the Board of Directors may make, alter and repeal rules for the conduct of its business. In the absence of such rules each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the Board of Directors conducts its business pursuant to Article II of these bylaws.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Section 4.1. Officers; Election; Qualifications; Term of Office; Resignation; Removal; Vacancies. The Board of Directors shall elect a President and Secretary, and it may, if it so determines, choose a Chairperson of the Board and a Vice Chairperson of the Board from among its members. The Board of Directors may also choose one or more Vice Presidents, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer and one or more Assistant Treasurers and such other officers as it shall from time to time deem necessary or desirable. Each such officer shall hold office until the first meeting of the Board of Directors after the annual meeting of stockholders next succeeding his or her election, and until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal. Any officer may resign at any time upon written notice to the corporation. The Board of Directors may remove any officer with or without cause at any time, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contractual rights of such officer, if any, with the corporation. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. Any vacancy occurring in any office of the corporation by death, resignation, removal or otherwise may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

Section 4.2. Powers and Duties of Officers. The officers of the corporation shall have such powers and duties in the management of the corporation as may be prescribed in a resolution by the Board of Directors and, to the extent not so provided, as generally pertain to their respective offices, subject to the control of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may require any officer, agent or employee to give security for the faithful performance of his or her duties.

Section 4.3. Appointing Attorneys and Agents; Voting Securities of Other Entities. Unless otherwise provided by resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, the Chairperson of the Board, the President or any Vice President may from time to time appoint an attorney or attorneys or agent or agents of the corporation, in the name and on behalf of the corporation, to cast the votes which the corporation may be entitled to cast as the holder of stock or other securities in any other corporation or other entity, any of whose stock or other securities may be held by the corporation, at meetings of the holders of the stock or other securities of such other corporation or other entity, or to consent in writing, in the name of the corporation as such holder, to any action by such other corporation or other entity, and may instruct the person or persons so appointed as to the manner of casting such votes or giving such consents, and may execute or cause to be executed in the name and on behalf of the corporation and under its corporate seal or otherwise, all such written proxies or other instruments as he or she may deem necessary or proper. Any of the rights set forth in this Section 4.3 which may be delegated to an attorney or agent may also be exercised directly by the Chairperson of the Board, the President or the Vice President.

ARTICLE V

Stock

Section 5.1. Certificates. The shares of the corporation shall be represented by certificates, provided that the Board of Directors may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of stock shall be uncertificated shares. Any such resolution shall not apply to shares represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered to the corporation. Every holder of stock represented by certificates shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by or in the name of the corporation by any two authorized officers of the corporation (it being understood that each of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the President, any Vice President, the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary

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and any Assistant Secretary shall be an authorized officer for such purpose), certifying the number of shares owned by such holder in the corporation. Any or all the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent, or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if such person were such officer, transfer agent, or registrar at the date of issue.

Section 5.2. Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Stock Certificates; Issuance of New Certificates. The corporation may issue a new certificate of stock in the place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or such owner's legal representative, to give the corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate.

ARTICLE VI

Indemnification and Advancement of Expenses

Section 6.1. Right to Indemnification. The corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended, any person (a "Covered Person") who was or is made or is threatened to be made a party or is otherwise involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a "proceeding"), by reason of the fact that he or she, or a person for whom he or she is the legal representative, is or was a director or officer of the corporation or, while a director or officer of the corporation, is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or nonprofit entity, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, against all liability and loss suffered and expenses (including attorneys' fees) reasonably incurred by such Covered Person. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, except as otherwise provided in Section 6.3, the corporation shall be required to indemnify a Covered Person in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) commenced by such Covered Person only if the commencement of such proceeding (or part thereof) by the Covered Person was authorized in the specific case by the Board of Directors of the corporation.

Section 6.2. Advancement of Expenses. The corporation shall to the fullest extent not prohibited by applicable law pay the expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by a Covered Person in defending any proceeding in advance of its final disposition, provided, however, that, to the extent required by law, such payment of expenses in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by the Covered Person to repay all amounts advanced if it should be ultimately determined that the Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified under this Article VI or otherwise.

Section 6.3. Claims. If a claim for indemnification under this Article VI (following the final disposition of such proceeding) is not paid in full within sixty days after the corporation has received a claim therefor by the Covered Person, or if a claim for any advancement of expenses under this Article VI is not paid in full within thirty days after the corporation has received a statement or statements requesting such amounts to be advanced, the Covered Person shall thereupon (but not before) be entitled to file suit to recover the unpaid amount of such claim. If successful in whole or in part, the Covered Person shall be entitled to be paid the expense of prosecuting such claim to the fullest extent permitted by law. In any such action, the corporation shall have the burden of proving that the Covered Person is not entitled to the requested indemnification or advancement of expenses under applicable law.

Section 6.4. Nonexclusivity of Rights. The rights conferred on any Covered Person by this Article VI shall not be exclusive of any other rights which such Covered Person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

Section 6.5. Other Sources. The corporation's obligation, if any, to indemnify or to advance expenses to any Covered Person who was or is serving at its request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or nonprofit entity shall be reduced by any amount such Covered Person may collect as indemnification or advancement of expenses from such other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or non-profit enterprise.

Section 6.6. Amendment or Repeal. Any right to indemnification or to advancement of expenses of any Covered Person arising hereunder shall not be eliminated or impaired by an amendment to or repeal of these

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bylaws after the occurrence of the act or omission that is the subject of the civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding for which indemnification or advancement of expenses is sought.

Section 6.7. Other Indemnification and Advancement of Expenses. This Article VI shall not limit the right of the corporation, to the extent and in the manner permitted by law, to indemnify and to advance expenses to persons other than Covered Persons when and as authorized by appropriate corporate action.

ARTICLE VII

Miscellaneous

Section 7.1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the corporation shall be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Section 7.2. Seal. The corporate seal shall have the name of the corporation inscribed thereon and shall be in such form as may be approved from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Section 7.3. Manner of Notice. Except as otherwise provided herein or permitted by applicable law, notices to directors and stockholders shall be in writing and delivered personally or mailed to the directors or stockholders at their addresses appearing on the books of the corporation. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders, and except as prohibited by applicable law, any notice to stockholders given by the corporation under any provision of applicable law, the certificate of incorporation, or these bylaws shall be effective if given by a single written notice to stockholders who share an address if consented to by the stockholders at that address to whom such notice is given. Any such consent shall be revocable by the stockholder by written notice to the corporation. Any stockholder who fails to object in writing to the corporation, within 60 days of having been given written notice by the corporation of its intention to send the single notice permitted under this Section 7.3, shall be deemed to have consented to receiving such single written notice. Notice to directors may be given by telecopier, telephone or other means of electronic transmission.

Section 7.4. Waiver of Notice of Meetings of Stockholders, Directors and Committees. Any waiver of notice, given by the person entitled to notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at nor the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the stockholders, directors, or members of a committee of directors need be specified in a waiver of notice.

Section 7.5. Form of Records. Any records maintained by the corporation in the regular course of its business, including its stock ledger, books of account, and minute books, may be kept on, or by means of, or be in the form of, any information storage device or method, provided that the records so kept can be converted into clearly legible paper form within a reasonable time.

Section 7.6. Amendment of Bylaws. These bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed, and new bylaws made, by the Board of Directors, but the stockholders may make additional bylaws and may alter and repeal any bylaws whether adopted by them or otherwise.

FORM OF
AMENDED AND RESTATED
BYLAWS
OF
RED VIOLET, INC.
(hereinafter called the "Corporation")

Adopted [●], 2018

ARTICLE ONE
OFFICES

1.01 Registered Office. The registered office of the Corporation shall be fixed in the certificate of incorporation.

1.02 Other Offices. The Corporation may also have an office or offices, and keep the books and records of the Corporation, except as may otherwise be required by law, at such other place or places, either within or without the State of Delaware, as the board of directors may from time to time determine or the business of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE TWO
MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

2.01 Annual Meetings. An annual meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting shall be held at such time and place, if any, either within or without the State of Delaware, as may be determined by the board of directors.

2.02 Special Meetings. The chairman of the board, the president, or a majority of the members of the board of directors by written request shall have the power to call a special meeting of stockholders at any time. Special meetings of stockholders may not be called by any other person.

2.03 Notice of Meetings. Whenever stockholders are required or permitted to take any action at a meeting, a notice of the meeting shall be given that shall state the place, if any, date and time of the meeting (and the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxyholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting), the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (if such date is different from the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting) and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Unless otherwise provided by law, the certificate of incorporation or these bylaws, the notice of any meeting shall be given not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting. Business transacted at any special meeting shall be limited to the purposes stated in the notice to stockholders.

2.04 List of Stockholders Entitled to Vote. The Corporation shall prepare and make, at least ten (10) days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (provided, however, if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting is less than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting, the list shall reflect the stockholders entitled to vote as of the tenth

day before the meeting date), arranged in alphabetical order and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder for any purpose germane to the meeting at least ten (10) days before the meeting (i) on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provided that the information required to gain access to such list is provided with the notice of meeting or (ii) during ordinary business hours at the principal place of business of the Corporation. If the meeting is to be held at a place, then a list of stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof and may be examined by any stockholder who is present. If the meeting is to be held solely by means of remote communication, then the list shall also be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access such list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting. Except as otherwise provided by law, the stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the list of stockholders required by this Section 2.04 or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

2.05 Fixing Date for Determination of Stockholders of Record.

(A) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the board of directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the board of directors, and which record date shall, unless otherwise required by law, not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting. If the board of directors so fixes a date, such date shall also be the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting unless the board of directors determines, at the time it fixes such record date, that a later date on or before the date of the meeting shall be the date for making such determination. If no record date is fixed by the board of directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the board of directors may fix a new record date for determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting, and in such case shall also fix as the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of such adjourned meeting the same or an earlier date as that fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to vote in accordance herewith at the adjourned meeting.

(B) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the board of directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall not be more than sixty (60) days prior to such action. If no such record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board of directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

(C) Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation, in order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the board of directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the board of directors, and which record date shall not be more than ten (10) days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the board of directors. If no record date for determining stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting is fixed by the board of directors, (i) when no prior action of the board of directors is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or

proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation in accordance with applicable law, and (ii) if prior action by the board of directors is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board of directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action.

2.06 Organization; Chairman and Secretary. The first mentioned of the following officers who is present at a meeting of stockholders shall be chosen as chairman to preside over the meeting: president, chairman of the board, or a vice-president. If no such officer is present at the meeting, a chairman of the meeting shall be chosen by the holders of a majority in voting power of the stock entitled to vote thereat, present in person or by proxy. The secretary, or in his or her absence, an assistant secretary, or in the absence of the secretary and all assistant secretaries, a person whom the chairman of the meeting shall appoint, shall act as secretary of the meeting and keep a record of the proceedings thereof.

2.07 Inspector of Election. The Corporation may, and shall if required by law, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors of election, who may (unless otherwise required by applicable law) be employees of the Corporation, to act at the meeting or any adjournment thereof and to make a written report thereof. The Corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. In the event that no inspector so appointed or designated is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, the chairman of the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath to execute faithfully the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspector or inspectors so appointed or designated shall (i) ascertain the number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation outstanding and the voting power of each such share, (ii) determine the shares of capital stock of the Corporation represented at the meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots, (iii) count all votes and ballots, (iv) determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors, and (v) certify their determination of the number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation represented at the meeting and such inspectors' count of all votes and ballots. Such certification and report shall specify such other information as may be required by law. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots cast at any meeting of stockholders of the Corporation, the inspectors may consider such information as is permitted by applicable law. No person who is a candidate for an office at an election may serve as an inspector at such election.

2.08 Conduct of Meetings. The date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced at the meeting by the person presiding over the meeting. The board of directors may adopt by resolution such rules and regulations for the conduct of the meeting of stockholders as it shall deem appropriate. Except to the extent inconsistent with such rules and regulations as adopted by the board of directors, the chairman of the meeting shall have the right and authority to convene the meeting, to prescribe such rules, regulations and procedures and to do all such acts as, in the judgment of such presiding person, are appropriate for the proper conduct of the meeting. Such rules, regulations or procedures, whether adopted by the board of directors or prescribed by the chairman of the meeting, may include, without limitation, the following: (i) the establishment of an agenda or order of business for the meeting; (ii) rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present; (iii) limitations on attendance at or participation in the meeting to stockholders of record of the Corporation, their duly authorized and constituted proxies or such other persons as the presiding person of the meeting shall determine; (iv) restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof; and (v) limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments by participants. The chairman of the meeting, in addition to making any other determinations that may be appropriate to the conduct of the meeting, shall, if the facts warrant, determine and declare to the meeting that a matter or business was not properly brought before the meeting and if the chairman should so determine, shall so declare to the meeting and any such matter or business not properly brought before the meeting shall not be transacted or considered.

2.09 Quorum. A quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of stockholders shall be at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting, present in person or represented by proxy. If a quorum is present at the opening of any meeting of stockholders, the stockholder or stockholders present or represented may proceed with the business of the meeting notwithstanding that a quorum is not present throughout the meeting. If a quorum is not present at the time appointed for the meeting or within a reasonable time thereafter as the stockholders may determine, the stockholders present or represented may, by majority vote, adjourn the meeting to a fixed time and place but may not transact any other business.

2.10 Proxies. Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date. A proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that it is irrevocable and if, and only as long as, it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. A stockholder may revoke any proxy which is not irrevocable by attending the meeting and voting in person or by delivering to the secretary of the Corporation a revocation of the proxy or a new proxy bearing a later date.

2.11 Right to Vote; Voting. Except as otherwise provided by the certificate of incorporation or applicable law, each stockholder entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by such stockholder which has voting power upon the matter in question. At any meeting of stockholders for the election of directors at which a quorum is present, a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect. All other elections and questions presented to the stockholders at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall, unless otherwise provided by the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws, the rules or regulations of any stock exchange applicable to the Corporation, or applicable law or pursuant to any regulation applicable to the Corporation or its securities, be decided by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in voting power of the shares of stock of the Corporation which are present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon. Voting at meetings of stockholders need not be by written ballot.

2.12 Adjournment. Any meeting of stockholders, annual or special, may adjourn from time to time to reconvene at the same or some other place, and notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time and place, if any, thereof (and the means of remote communication, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting) are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting, the Corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If after the adjournment a new record date for stockholders entitled to vote is fixed for the adjourned meeting, the board of directors shall fix a new record date for notice of such adjourned meeting, and shall give notice of the adjourned meeting to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such adjourned meeting as of the record date for notice of such adjourned meeting.

2.13 Notice of Stockholder Business and Nominations.

(A) Annual Meetings of Stockholders.

(1) Nominations of persons for election to the board of directors of the Corporation and the proposal of other business to be considered by the stockholders may be made at an annual meeting of stockholders only (a) pursuant to the Corporation's notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto), (b) by or at the direction of the board of directors or any committee thereof or (c) by any stockholder of the Corporation who was a stockholder of record of the Corporation at the time the notice provided for in this Section 2.13 is delivered to the secretary of the Corporation, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 2.13.

(2) For any nominations or other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder pursuant to clause (c) of paragraph (A)(1) of this Section 2.13, the stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the secretary of the Corporation and any such proposed business (other than the nominations of persons for election to the board of directors) must constitute a proper matter for stockholder action. To be timely, a stockholder's notice shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the ninetieth (90th) day, nor earlier than the close of business on the one hundred twentieth (120th) day, before the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting. However, in the event the date of the annual meeting is more than thirty (30) days before or more than seventy (70) days after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the one hundred twentieth (120th) day before such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the ninetieth (90th) day before such annual meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by the Corporation). In no event shall the public announcement of an adjournment or postponement of an annual meeting commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a stockholder's notice as described above. Such stockholder's notice shall set forth: (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (i) all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors in an election contest, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to and in accordance with Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**") and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and (ii) such person's written consent to being named in the Corporation's proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected; (b) as to any other business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting, a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the text of the proposal or business (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration and in the event that such business includes a proposal to amend the bylaws of the Corporation, the language of the proposed amendment), the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any material interest in such business of such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made; and (c) as to the stockholder giving the notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made (i) the name and address of such stockholder, as they appear on the Corporation's books, and of such beneficial owner, (ii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially and of record by such stockholder and such beneficial owner, (iii) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding with respect to the nomination or proposal between or among such stockholder and/or such beneficial owner, any of their respective affiliates or associates, and any others acting in concert with any of the foregoing, including, in the case of a nomination, the nominee, (iv) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including any derivative or short positions, profit interests, options, warrants, convertible securities, stock appreciation or similar rights, hedging transactions, and borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into as of the date of the stockholder's notice by, or on behalf of, such stockholder and such beneficial owners, whether or not such instrument or right shall be subject to settlement in underlying shares of capital stock of the Corporation, the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss to, manage risk or benefit of share price changes for, or increase or decrease the voting power of, such stockholder or such beneficial owner, with respect to securities of the Corporation, (v) a representation that the stockholder is a holder of record of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such business or nomination, (vi) a representation whether the stockholder or the beneficial owner, if any, intends or is part of a group which intends (a) to deliver a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of at least the percentage of the Corporation's outstanding capital stock required to approve or adopt the proposal or elect the nominee and/or (b) otherwise to solicit proxies or votes from stockholders in support of such proposal or nomination, and (vii) any other information relating to such stockholder and beneficial owner, if any, required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of

proxies for, as applicable, the proposal and/or for the election of directors in an election contest pursuant to and in accordance with Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. The foregoing notice requirements of this paragraph (A) of this Section 2.13 shall be deemed satisfied by a stockholder with respect to business or a nomination if the stockholder has notified the Corporation of his, her or its intention to present a proposal or make a nomination at an annual meeting in compliance with applicable rules and regulations promulgated under the Exchange Act and such stockholder's proposal or nomination has been included in a proxy statement that has been prepared by the Corporation to solicit proxies for such annual meeting. The Corporation may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as the Corporation may reasonably require to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a director of the Corporation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the second sentence of paragraph (A)(2) of this Section 2.13 to the contrary, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the board of directors of the Corporation at the annual meeting is increased effective after the time period for which nominations would otherwise be due under paragraph (A)(2) of this Section 2.13 and there is no public announcement by the Corporation naming the nominees for the additional directorships at least one hundred (100) days before the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, a stockholder's notice required by this Section 2.13 shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for the additional directorships, if it shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by the Corporation.

(B) Special Meetings of Stockholders. Only such business shall be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting pursuant to the Corporation's notice of meeting.

(C) General.

(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided in any applicable rule or regulation promulgated under the Exchange Act, only such persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.13 shall be eligible to be elected at a meeting of stockholders of the Corporation to serve as directors and only such business shall be conducted at a meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.13. Except as otherwise provided by law, the chairman of the meeting shall have the power and duty (a) to determine whether a nomination or any business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made or proposed, as the case may be, in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.13 (including whether the stockholder or beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made solicited (or is part of a group which solicited) or did not so solicit, as the case may be, proxies or votes in support of such stockholder's nominee or proposal in compliance with such stockholder's representation as required by clause (A)(2)(c)(vi) of this Section 2.13) and (b) if any proposed nomination or business was not made or proposed in compliance with this Section 2.13, to declare that such nomination shall be disregarded or that such proposed business shall not be transacted. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 2.13, unless otherwise required by law, if the stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) does not appear at the meeting of stockholders of the Corporation to present a nomination or proposed business, such nomination shall be disregarded and such proposed business shall not be transacted, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the Corporation. For purposes of this Section 2.13, to be considered a qualified representative of the stockholder, a person must be a duly authorized officer, manager or partner of such stockholder or must be authorized by a writing executed by such stockholder or an electronic transmission delivered by such stockholder to act for such stockholder as proxy at the meeting of stockholders and such person must produce such writing or electronic transmission, or a reliable reproduction of the writing or electronic transmission, at the meeting of stockholders.

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(2) For purposes of this Section 2.13, “public announcement” shall include disclosure in a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Service, Associated Press or other national news service or in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 2.13, a stockholder shall also comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to the matters set forth in this Section 2.13; provided however, that any references in these bylaws to the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are not intended to and shall not limit any requirements applicable to nominations or proposals as to any other business to be considered pursuant to this Section 2.13, and compliance with paragraph (A)(1)(c) of this Section 2.13 shall be the exclusive means for a stockholder to make nominations or submit other business (other than, as provided in the penultimate sentence of paragraph (A)(2) hereof, business or nominations brought properly under and in compliance with Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act, as such Rules may be amended from time to time). Nothing in this Section 2.13 shall be deemed to affect any rights (a) of stockholders to request inclusion of proposals or nominations in the Corporation’s proxy statement pursuant to applicable rules and regulations promulgated under the Exchange Act or (b) of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect directors pursuant to any applicable provisions of the certificate of incorporation.

ARTICLE THREE DIRECTORS

3.01 Board of Directors; Number. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the board of directors. Unless otherwise provided by the certificate of incorporation, the number of directors constituting the whole board of directors shall be determined from time to time by the board of directors.

3.02 Qualification. No person shall be qualified for election as a director if he is less than 18 years of age; if he is of unsound mind and has been so found by a court of the State of Delaware or any other court of competent jurisdiction; if he is not a natural person; or if he, at the time of the proposed election, has the status of a bankrupt. A director need not be a stockholder.

3.03 Election and Term. The election of directors shall take place at each annual meeting of stockholders. Each director shall hold office until his successor is duly elected and qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

3.04 Removal of Directors. Subject to the certificate of incorporation and applicable law, any director may be removed from office, with or without cause, by the stockholders, and the vacancy created by such removal may be filled only by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director.

3.05 Vacancies. Subject to the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws and applicable law, vacancies in the board of directors may be filled only by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or a sole remaining director, and each director so elected shall hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the director whom he or she has replaced or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified.

3.06 Place of Meetings. Meetings of the board of directors may be held at any place within or outside Delaware.

3.07 Calling of Meetings. Meetings of the board of directors shall be held from time to time at such time and at such place, if any, as determined by the board of directors, the chairman of the board, the president or the secretary, or upon the request in writing of any two directors.

3.08 Notice of Meeting. Notice of the time and place of each meeting of the board of directors shall be given to each director in accordance with Section 8.01 of these bylaws not less than 24 hours before the time when the meeting is to be held. A notice of a meeting of directors need not specify the purpose of or the business to be transacted at the meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) provided a quorum of directors is present, each newly elected board of directors may without notice hold its first meeting immediately following the meeting of stockholders at which such board of directors is elected and (ii) the board of directors may appoint a day or days in any month or months for regular meetings of the board of directors at a place and hour to be named and, so long as a copy of any resolution of the board of directors fixing the place and time of such regular meetings shall be sent to each director promptly after being passed, no other notice shall be required for any such regular meeting.

3.09 Quorum; Vote Required for Action. The quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the board of directors shall be a majority of the total number of directors or such greater number or proportion of directors as the board of directors may from time to time determine. Unless otherwise provided by the certificate of incorporation or applicable law, a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors.

3.10 Meeting by Telephone. Directors may participate in a meeting of the board of directors (or a committee thereof) by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

3.11 Action by Unanimous Consent of Directors. Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation or these bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the board of directors, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if all members of the board of directors or such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission and the writing or writings or electronic transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the board of directors or committee in accordance with applicable law.

3.12 Chairman. The chairman of any meeting of the board of directors shall be the first mentioned of such of the following officers as have been appointed and who is a director and is present at the meeting: chairman of the board or president (if a director). If either of the foregoing is not present, the directors present at the meeting shall choose one director who is present at such meeting to act as chairman of the meeting.

3.13 Conflict of Interest. A director who is a party to, or who is a director or officer of or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the Corporation shall disclose to the Corporation the nature and extent of his interest at the time and in the manner provided by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

3.14 Remuneration and Expenses. The directors shall be paid such remuneration for their services as the board of directors may from time to time determine. The directors shall also be entitled to be reimbursed for travelling and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending meetings of the board of directors or any committee thereof. Nothing herein contained shall preclude any director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving remuneration therefor.

ARTICLE FOUR
COMMITTEES

4.01 Committees of the Board. The board of directors may appoint among its ranks one or more committees of the board of directors, however designated, and delegate to any such committee the full power of the board of directors, to the fullest extent permitted by law. The board of directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of the committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he, she or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the board of directors to act at the meeting in place of any absent or disqualified member.

4.02 Transaction of Business. Unless the board of directors otherwise provides, each committee designated by the board of directors may make, alter and repeal rules for the conduct of its business, provided that no committee shall fix its quorum at less than a majority of the members. In the absence of such rules, each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the board of directors conducts its business pursuant to Article Three of these bylaws.

4.03 Audit Committee. The board of directors shall select annually from among its ranks an audit committee to be composed of not fewer than three directors none of whom shall be officers or employees of the Corporation or any of its affiliates. The audit committee shall have the powers and duties provided by resolution of the board of directors.

ARTICLE FIVE
OFFICERS

5.01 Appointment. The board of directors may from time to time appoint a president, one or more vice-presidents (to which title may be added words indicating seniority or function), a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as the board of directors may determine, including one or more assistants to any of the officers so appointed. One person may hold more than one office. The board of directors may specify the duties of and, in accordance with these bylaws and subject to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, delegate to such officers powers to manage the business and affairs of the Corporation. Subject to Section 5.02, an officer may but need not be a director.

5.02 Chairman of the Board. The board of directors may from time to time appoint a chairman of the board who shall be a director. If appointed, the board of directors may assign to the chairman of the board any of the powers and duties that are by any provisions of these bylaws assigned to the president; and the chairman of the board shall have such other powers and duties as the board of directors may specify.

5.03 President. The president shall be the chief executive officer and, subject to the authority of the board of directors, shall have general supervision of the business of the Corporation; and the president shall have such other powers and duties as the board of directors may specify.

5.04 Secretary. Unless otherwise determined by the board of directors, the secretary shall be the secretary of all meetings of the board of directors, stockholders and committees of the board of directors that the secretary attends. The secretary shall enter or cause to be entered in records kept for that purpose minutes of all proceedings at meetings of the board of directors, stockholders and committees of the board of directors, whether or not the secretary attends such meetings; the secretary shall give or cause to be given, as and when instructed, all notices to stockholders, directors, officers, auditors and members of committees of the board of directors; the

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secretary shall be the custodian of the stamp or mechanical device generally used for affixing the corporate seal of the Corporation and of all books, records and instruments belonging to the Corporation, except when some other officer or agent has been appointed for that purpose; and the secretary shall have such other powers and duties as otherwise may be specified.

5.05 Treasurer. The treasurer shall keep proper accounting records in compliance with applicable law and any regulation or rules applicable to the Corporation or its securities, including any regulation or rules of the stock exchange upon which the securities of the Corporation are listed and shall be responsible for the deposit of money, the safekeeping of securities and the disbursement of the funds of the Corporation; the treasurer shall render to the board of directors whenever required an account of all his transactions as treasurer and of the financial position of the Corporation; and the treasurer shall have such other powers and duties as otherwise may be specified.

5.06 Powers and Duties of Officers. The powers and duties of all officers shall be such as the terms of their engagement call for or as the board of directors or (except for those whose powers and duties are to be specified only by the board of directors) the president may specify. The board of directors and (except as aforesaid) the president may, from time to time and subject to the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, vary, add to or limit the powers and duties of any officer. Any of the powers and duties of an officer to whom an assistant has been appointed may be exercised and performed by such assistant, unless the board of directors or the president otherwise directs.

5.07 Removal; Term of Office. The board of directors, in its discretion, may remove any officer of the Corporation. Each officer appointed by the board of directors shall hold office until his successor is appointed or until his earlier resignation or removal.

5.08 Conflict of Interest. An officer shall disclose his interest in any material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the Corporation.

ARTICLE SIX INDEMNIFICATION AND ADVANCEMENT

6.01 Right to Indemnification. The Corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended, any person (a “**Covered Person**”) who was or is made or is threatened to be made a party or is otherwise involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a “**Proceeding**”), by reason of the fact that he or she, or a person for whom he or she is the legal representative, is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or, while a director or officer of the Corporation, is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or nonprofit entity, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, against all liability and loss suffered and expenses (including attorneys’ fees) reasonably incurred by such Covered Person. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, except as otherwise provided in Section 6.03, the Corporation shall be required to indemnify a Covered Person in connection with a Proceeding (or part thereof) commenced by such Covered Person only if the commencement of such Proceeding (or part thereof) by the Covered Person was authorized in the specific case by the board of directors.

6.02 Prepayment of Expenses. The Corporation shall to the fullest extent not prohibited by applicable law pay the expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by a Covered Person in defending any Proceeding in advance of its final disposition, provided, however, that, to the extent required by law, such payment of expenses

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in advance of the final disposition of the Proceeding shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by the Covered Person to repay all amounts advanced if it should be ultimately determined that the Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified under this Article Six or otherwise.

6.03 Claims. If a claim for indemnification (following the final disposition of such Proceeding) or advancement of expenses under this Article Six is not paid in full within thirty days after a written claim therefor by the Covered Person has been received by the Corporation, the Covered Person may file suit to recover the unpaid amount of such claim and, if successful in whole or in part, shall be entitled to be paid the expense of prosecuting such claim to the fullest extent permitted by law. In any such action the Corporation shall have the burden of proving that the Covered Person is not entitled to the requested indemnification or advancement of expenses under applicable law.

6.04 Nonexclusivity of Rights. The rights conferred on any Covered Person by this Article Six shall not be exclusive of any other rights which such Covered Person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

6.05 Other Sources. The Corporation's obligation, if any, to indemnify or to advance expenses to any Covered Person who was or is serving at its request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or nonprofit entity shall be reduced by any amount such Covered Person may collect as indemnification or advancement of expenses from such other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or non-profit enterprise.

6.06 Amendment or Repeal. Any right to indemnification or to advancement of expenses of any Covered Person arising hereunder shall not be eliminated or impaired by an amendment to or repeal of these bylaws after the occurrence of the act or omission that is the subject of the civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding for which indemnification or advancement of expenses is sought.

6.07 Other Indemnification and Advancement of Expenses. This Article Six shall not limit the right of the Corporation, to the extent and in the manner permitted by law, to indemnify and to advance expenses to persons other than Covered Persons when and as authorized by appropriate corporate action.

ARTICLE SEVEN STOCK CERTIFICATES

7.01 Certificates; Uncertificated Stock. The shares of the Corporation shall be represented by certificates, provided that the board of directors may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of stock shall be uncertificated shares. Any such resolution shall not apply to shares represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered to the Corporation. Every holder of stock represented by certificates shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by or in the name of the Corporation by the chairman of the board, if any, or the president or a vice president, and by the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, or the secretary or an assistant secretary, of the Corporation certifying the number of shares owned by such holder in the Corporation. Any of or all the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent, or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if such person were such officer, transfer agent, or registrar at the date of issue.

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7.02 Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Stock Certificates; Issuance of New Certificates. The Corporation may issue a new certificate of stock in the place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or such owner's legal representative, to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate.

7.03 Transfers of Stock. Transfers of shares of stock of the Corporation shall be made only on the books of the Corporation upon authorization by the registered holder thereof or by such holder's attorney thereunto authorized by a power of attorney duly executed and filed with the secretary or a transfer agent for such stock, and if such shares are represented by a certificate, upon surrender of the certificate or certificates for such shares properly endorsed or accompanied by a duly executed stock transfer power and the payment of any taxes thereon; provided, however, that the Corporation shall be entitled to recognize and enforce any lawful restriction on transfer.

7.04 Addresses of Stockholders. Each stockholder shall designate to the secretary an address at which notices of meetings and all other corporate notices may be served or mailed to such stockholder and, if any stockholder shall fail to so designate such an address, corporate notices may be served upon such stockholder by mail directed to the mailing address, if any, as the same appears in the stock ledger of the Corporation or at the last known mailing address of such stockholder.

7.05 Registered Stockholders. The Corporation shall be entitled to recognize the exclusive right of a person registered on its books as the owner of shares to receive dividends, and to vote as such owner, and shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such share or shares on the part of any other person, whether or not it shall have express or other notice thereof, except as otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE EIGHT NOTICES

8.01 Method of Giving Notices. Any notice to be given pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, the certificate of incorporation, these bylaws or otherwise to a stockholder or director may be provided in person, in writing or by electronic transmission. A notice so delivered shall be deemed to have been received when it is delivered personally and a notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been received when it is deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid and directed to the stockholder or director at such person's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Any notice to stockholders given by electronic transmission shall be effective if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder to whom the notice is given and shall be deemed given: (i) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (ii) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (iii) if by a posting on an electronic network, together with separate notice to the stockholder of such specific posting, upon the later of such posting and the giving of such separate notice; and (iv) if by another form of electronic transmission, when directed to the stockholder. For purposes of these bylaws, "electronic transmission" means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process.

8.02 Notice to Joint Stockholders. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any notice may be addressed to all such joint holders, but notice addressed to one of such persons shall be sufficient notice to all of them.

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8.03 Waiver of Notice. Any waiver of notice, given by the person entitled to notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at nor the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the stockholders, directors, or members of a committee of directors need be specified in a waiver of notice.

ARTICLE NINE
MISCELLANEOUS

9.01 Corporate Seal. The corporate seal shall have the name of the Corporation inscribed thereon and shall be in such form as may be approved from time to time by the board of directors.

9.02 Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall end on such day in each year as determined from time to time by the board of directors.

9.03 Forum Selection. Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought against or on behalf of the Corporation, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a duty owed by any current or former director, officer, other employee or stockholder of the Corporation to the Corporation or the Corporation's stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, (iv) any action as to which the Delaware General Corporation Law confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware, or (v) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine, shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware (or, only if the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware declines to accept jurisdiction over a particular matter, any state or federal court located within the State of Delaware). Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this Section 9.03.

9.04 Power to Amend. The power to adopt, amend and repeal the Bylaws shall be as provided in the certificate of incorporation.

**FORM OF
RED VIOLET, INC. 2018 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN**

1. ESTABLISHMENT, EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM

Red Violet, Inc., a Delaware corporation, hereby establishes the Red Violet, Inc. 2018 Stock Incentive Plan. The Effective Date of the Plan shall be the later of: (i) the date the Plan was approved by the Board, and (ii) the date the Plan was approved by stockholders of Red Violet in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware. Unless earlier terminated pursuant to Section 14(k) hereof, the Plan shall terminate on the tenth anniversary of the Effective Date. Capitalized terms used herein are defined in Annex A attached hereto.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Plan is to enable Red Violet to attract, retain, reward and motivate Eligible Individuals by providing them with an opportunity to acquire or increase a proprietary interest in Red Violet and to incentivize them to expend maximum effort for the growth and success of the Company, so as to strengthen the mutuality of the interests between the Eligible Individuals and the stockholders of Red Violet.

3. ELIGIBILITY

Awards may be granted under the Plan to any Eligible Individual, as determined by the Committee from time to time, on the basis of their importance to the business of the Company, pursuant to the terms of the Plan.

4. ADMINISTRATION

(a) Committee. The Plan shall be administered by the Committee, which shall have the full power and authority to take all actions, and to make all determinations not inconsistent with the specific terms and provisions of the Plan and deemed by the Committee to be necessary or appropriate to the administration of the Plan, any Award granted or any Award Agreement entered into hereunder. The Committee may correct any defect or supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan or in any Award Agreement in the manner and to the extent it shall deem expedient to carry the Plan into effect as it may determine in its sole discretion. The decisions by the Committee shall be final, conclusive and binding with respect to the interpretation and administration of the Plan, any Award or any Award Agreement entered into under the Plan.

(b) Delegation to Officers or Employees. The Committee may designate officers or employees of the Company to assist the Committee in the administration of the Plan. The Committee may delegate authority to officers or employees of the Company to grant Awards and execute Award Agreements or other documents on behalf of the Committee in connection with the administration of the Plan, subject to whatever limitations or restrictions the Committee may impose and in accordance with applicable law.

(c) Designation of Advisors. The Committee may designate professional advisors to assist the Committee in the administration of the Plan. The Committee may employ such legal counsel, consultants, and agents as it may deem desirable for the administration of the Plan and may rely upon any advice and any computation received from any such counsel, consultant, or agent. The Company shall pay all expenses and costs incurred by the Committee for the engagement of any such counsel, consultant, or agent.

(d) Participants Outside the U.S. In order to conform with the provisions of local laws and regulations of foreign countries that may affect the Awards or the Participants, the Committee shall have the sole discretion to (i) modify the terms and conditions of the Awards granted under the Plan to Eligible Individuals located outside the United States; (ii) establish subplans with such modifications as may be necessary or advisable under the circumstances present by local laws and regulations; and (iii) take any action that it deems advisable to comply with or otherwise reflect any necessary governmental regulatory procedures, or to obtain any exemptions or approvals necessary with respect to the Plan or any subplan established hereunder.

(e) Liability and Indemnification. No Covered Individual shall be liable for any action or determination made in good faith with respect to the Plan, any Award granted hereunder or any Award Agreement entered into hereunder. The Company shall, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law and the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of Red Violet, indemnify and hold harmless each Covered Individual against any cost or expense (including reasonable attorney fees reasonably acceptable to the Company) or liability (including any amount paid in settlement of a claim with the approval of the Company), and amounts advanced to such Covered Individual necessary to pay the foregoing at the earliest time and to the fullest extent permitted, arising out of any act or omission to act in connection with the Plan, any Award granted hereunder or any Award Agreement entered into hereunder. Such indemnification shall be in addition to any rights of indemnification such individuals may have under other agreements, applicable law or under the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws of Red Violet. Notwithstanding anything else herein, this indemnification will not apply to the actions or determinations made by a Covered Individual with regard to Awards granted to such Covered Individual under the Plan or arising out of such Covered Individual's own fraud or bad faith.

5. SHARES OF COMMON STOCK SUBJECT TO PLAN

(a) Shares Available for Awards. The Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to Awards granted under the Plan shall be treasury shares or authorized but unissued shares of the Common Stock. The total number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to Awards granted under the Plan shall be [●] shares.

(b) Certain Limitations on Specific Types of Awards. The granting of Awards under this Plan shall be subject to the following limitations:

(i) With respect to the shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to this Section, a maximum of [●] of such shares may be subject to grants of Incentive Stock Options;

(ii) With respect to the shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to this Section, a maximum of [●] such shares may be issued in connection with Awards, other than Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights, that are settled in Common Stock;

(iii) With respect to the shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to this Section, a maximum of [●] of such shares may be subject to grants of Options or Stock Appreciation Rights to any one Eligible Individual during any one fiscal year;

(iv) With respect to the shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to this Section, a maximum of [●] of such shares may be subject to grants of Performance Shares, Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units and Awards of Common Stock to any one Eligible Individual during any one fiscal year; and

(v) The maximum value at Grant Date of grants of Performance Units that may be granted to any one Eligible Individual during any one fiscal year shall be \$[●].

(c) Reduction of Shares Available for Awards. Upon the granting of an Award, the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance under this Section for the granting of further Awards shall be reduced as follows:

(i) In connection with the granting of an Option or Stock Appreciation Right, the number of shares of Common Stock shall be reduced by the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the Option or Stock Appreciation Right;

(ii) In connection with the granting of an Award that is settled in Common Stock, other than the granting of an Option or Stock Appreciation Right, the number of shares of Common Stock shall be reduced by the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the Award; and

(iii) Awards settled in cash or property other than Common Stock shall not count against the total number of shares of Common Stock available to be granted pursuant to the Plan.

(d) Cancelled, Forfeited, or Surrendered Awards. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan, if any award under this Plan is cancelled, forfeited or terminated for any reason prior to exercise, delivery or becoming vested in full, the shares of Common Stock that were subject to such Award shall, to the extent cancelled, forfeited or terminated, immediately become available for future Awards granted under this Plan; provided, however, that any shares of Common Stock subject to an Award that is cancelled, forfeited or terminated in order to pay the exercise price of a stock option, purchase price or any taxes or tax withholdings on an award shall not be available for future Awards granted under this Plan.

(e) Recapitalization. If the outstanding shares of Common Stock are increased or decreased or changed into or exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or other securities by reason of any recapitalization, reclassification, reorganization, stock split, reverse split, combination of shares, exchange of shares, stock dividend or other distribution payable in capital stock of Red Violet or other increase or decrease in such shares effected without receipt of consideration by Red Violet occurring after the Effective Date, an appropriate and proportionate adjustment shall be made by the Committee to: (i) the aggregate number and kind of shares of Common Stock available under the Plan (including, but not limited to, the limits of the number of shares of Common Stock described in Section 5(b)), (ii) the calculation of the reduction of shares of Common Stock available under the Plan, (iii) the number and kind of shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to outstanding Awards granted under the Plan and/or (iv) the Exercise Price of outstanding Options or Stock Appreciation Rights granted under the Plan. No fractional shares of Common Stock or units of other securities shall be issued pursuant to any such adjustment under this Section 5(e), and any fractions resulting from any such adjustment shall be eliminated in each case by rounding downward to the nearest whole share or unit. Any adjustments made under this Section 5(e) with respect to any Incentive Stock Options must be made in accordance with Code Section 424.

6. OPTIONS

(a) Grant of Options. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, the Committee may grant to such Eligible Individuals as the Committee may determine, Options to purchase such number of shares of Common Stock and on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion. Each grant of an Option shall satisfy the requirements set forth in this Section.

(b) Type of Options. Each Option granted under the Plan may be designated by the Committee, in its sole discretion, as either (i) an Incentive Stock Option, or (ii) a Non-Qualified Stock Option. Options designated as Incentive Stock Options that fail to continue to meet the requirements of Code Section 422 shall be re-designated as Non-Qualified Stock Options automatically on the date of such failure to continue to meet such requirements without further action by the Committee. In the absence of any designation, Options granted under the Plan will be deemed to be Non-Qualified Stock Options.

(c) Exercise Price. Subject to the limitations set forth in the Plan relating to Incentive Stock Options, the Exercise Price of an Option shall be fixed by the Committee and stated in the respective Award Agreement, provided that the Exercise Price of the shares of Common Stock subject to such Option may not be less than Fair Market Value of such Common Stock on the Grant Date, or if greater, the par value of the Common Stock.

(d) Limitation on Repricing. Unless such action is approved by Red Violet's stockholders in accordance with applicable law: (i) no outstanding Option granted under the Plan may be amended to provide an Exercise Price that is lower than the then-current Exercise Price of such outstanding Option (other than adjustments to the Exercise Price pursuant to Sections 5(e) and 11); (ii) the Committee may not cancel any outstanding Option and grant in substitution therefore new Awards under the Plan covering the same or a different number of shares of Common Stock and having an Exercise Price lower than the then-current Exercise

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Price of the cancelled Option (other than adjustments to the Exercise Price pursuant to Sections 5(e) and 11); and (iii) the Committee may not authorize the repurchase of an outstanding Option that has an Exercise Price that is higher than the then-current fair market value of the Common Stock (other than adjustments to the Exercise Price pursuant to Sections 5(e) and 11).

(e) Limitation on Option Period. Subject to the limitations set forth in the Plan relating to Incentive Stock Options, Options granted under the Plan and all rights to purchase Common Stock thereunder shall terminate no later than the tenth anniversary of the Grant Date of such Options, or on such earlier date as may be stated in the Award Agreement relating to such Option. In the case of Options expiring prior to the tenth anniversary of the Grant Date, the Committee may in its discretion, at any time prior to the expiration or termination of said Options, extend the term of any such Options for such additional period as it may determine, but in no event beyond the tenth anniversary of the Grant Date thereof.

(f) Limitations on Incentive Stock Options. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Plan, the following provisions shall apply with respect to Incentive Stock Options granted pursuant to the Plan.

(i) Limitation on Grants. Incentive Stock Options may only be granted to Section 424 Employees. The aggregate Fair Market Value (determined at the time such Incentive Stock Option is granted) of the shares of Common Stock for which any individual may have Incentive Stock Options that first become vested and exercisable in any calendar year (under all incentive stock option plans of the Company) shall not exceed \$100,000. Options granted to such individual in excess of the \$100,000 limitation, and any Options issued subsequently that first become vested and exercisable in the same calendar year, shall automatically be treated as Non-Qualified Stock Options.

(ii) Minimum Exercise Price. In no event may the Exercise Price of a share of Common Stock subject an Incentive Stock Option be less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of such share of Common Stock on the Grant Date.

(iii) Ten Percent Stockholder. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan to the contrary, in the case of Incentive Stock Options granted to a Section 424 Employee who, at the time the Option is granted, owns (after application of the rules set forth in Code Section 424(d)) stock possessing more than ten percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of Red Violet, such Incentive Stock Options (i) must have an Exercise Price per share of Common Stock that is at least 110% of the Fair Market Value as of the Grant Date of a share of Common Stock, and (ii) must not be exercisable after the fifth anniversary of the Grant Date.

(g) Vesting Schedule and Conditions. No Options may be exercised prior to the satisfaction of the conditions and vesting schedule provided for in the Plan and in the Award Agreement relating thereto.

(h) Exercise. When the conditions to the exercise of an Option have been satisfied, the Participant may exercise the Option only in accordance with the following provisions. The Participant shall deliver to Red Violet a written notice stating that the Participant is exercising the Option and specifying the number of shares of Common Stock that are to be purchased pursuant to the Option, and such notice shall be accompanied by payment in full of the Exercise Price of the shares for which the Option is being exercised, by one or more of the methods provided for in the Plan. An attempt to exercise any Option granted hereunder other than as set forth in the Plan shall be invalid and of no force and effect.

(i) Payment. Payment of the Exercise Price for the shares of Common Stock purchased pursuant to the exercise of an Option shall be made by one of the following methods:

(i) by cash, certified or cashier's check, bank draft or money order;

(ii) through the delivery to Red Violet of shares of Common Stock that have been previously owned by the Participant for the requisite period necessary to avoid a charge to Red Violet's earnings for financial reporting purposes; such shares shall be valued, for purposes of determining the extent to which the Exercise Price has been paid thereby, at their Fair Market Value on the date of exercise; without limiting the foregoing, the Committee may require the Participant to furnish an opinion of counsel acceptable to the Committee to the effect that such delivery would not result in Red Violet incurring any liability under Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act; or

(iii) by any other method that the Committee, in its sole and absolute discretion and to the extent permitted by applicable law, may permit, including, but not limited to through a "cashless exercise sale and remittance procedure" pursuant to which the Participant shall concurrently provide irrevocable instructions (1) to a brokerage firm approved by the Committee to effect the immediate sale of the purchased shares and remit to Red Violet, out of the sale proceeds available on the settlement date, sufficient funds to cover the aggregate Exercise Price payable for the purchased shares plus all applicable federal, state and local income, employment, excise, foreign and other taxes required to be withheld by the Company by reason of such exercise and (2) to Red Violet to deliver the certificates for the purchased shares directly to such brokerage firm in order to complete the sale.

(j) Termination of Employment. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, upon the termination of the employment or other service of a Participant with Company for any reason, all of the Participant's outstanding Options (whether vested or unvested) shall be subject to the rules of this paragraph. Upon such termination, the Participant's unvested Options shall expire. Notwithstanding anything in this Plan to the contrary, the Committee may provide, in its sole and absolute discretion, that following the termination of employment or other service of a Participant with the Company for any reason (i) any unvested Options held by the Participant shall vest in whole or in part, at any time subsequent to such termination of employment or other service, and/or (ii) a Participant or the Participant's estate, devisee or heir at law (whichever is applicable), may exercise an Option, in whole or in part, at any time subsequent to such termination of employment or other service and prior to the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, temporary absence from employment or other service because of illness, vacation, approved leaves of absence or military service shall not constitute a termination of employment or other service.

(i) Termination for Reason Other Than Cause, Disability or Death. If a Participant's termination of employment or other service is for any reason other than death, Disability, Cause or a voluntary termination within ninety (90) days after occurrence of an event that would be grounds for termination of employment or other service by the Company for Cause, any Option held by such Participant may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at termination, by the Participant at any time within a period not to exceed ninety (90) days from the date of such termination, but in no event after the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service.

(ii) Disability. If a Participant's termination of employment or other service with the Company is by reason of a Disability of such Participant, any Option held by such Participant may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at termination, by the Participant at any time within a period not to exceed one (1) year after such termination, but in no event after the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service; provided, however, that if the Participant dies within such period, any vested Option held by such Participant upon death shall be exercisable by the Participant's estate, devisee or heir at law (whichever is applicable) for a period not to exceed one (1) year after the Participant's death, but in no event after the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service.

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(iii) Death. If a Participant dies while in the employment or other service of the Company, any Option held by such Participant may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at termination, by the Participant's estate or the devisee named in the Participant's valid last will and testament or the Participant's heir at law who inherits the Option, at any time within a period not to exceed one (1) year after the date of such Participant's death, but in no event after the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service.

(iv) Termination for Cause. In the event the termination is for Cause or is a voluntary termination within ninety (90) days after occurrence of an event that would be grounds for termination of employment or other service by the Company for Cause (without regard to any notice or cure period requirement), any Option held by the Participant at the time of such termination shall be deemed to have terminated and expired upon the date of such termination.

7. STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

(a) Grant of Stock Appreciation Rights. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, the Committee may grant to such Eligible Individuals as the Committee may determine, Stock Appreciation Rights, in such amounts and on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion. Each grant of a Stock Appreciation Right shall satisfy the requirements as set forth in this Section.

(b) Terms and Conditions of Stock Appreciation Rights. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, the terms and conditions (including, without limitation, the limitations on the Exercise Price, exercise period, repricing and termination) of the Stock Appreciation Right shall be substantially identical (to the extent possible taking into account the differences related to the character of the Stock Appreciation Right) to the terms and conditions that would have been applicable under Section 6 above were the grant of the Stock Appreciation Rights a grant of an Option.

(c) Exercise of Stock Appreciation Rights. Stock Appreciation Rights shall be exercised by a Participant only by written notice delivered to Red Violet, specifying the number of shares of Common Stock with respect to which the Stock Appreciation Right is being exercised.

(d) Payment of Stock Appreciation Right. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, upon exercise of a Stock Appreciation Right, the Participant or Participant's estate, devisee or heir at law (whichever is applicable) shall be entitled to receive payment, in cash, in shares of Common Stock, or in a combination thereof, as determined by the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion. The amount of such payment shall be determined by multiplying the excess, if any, of the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock on the date of exercise over the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock on the Grant Date, by the number of shares of Common Stock with respect to which the Stock Appreciation Rights are then being exercised. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may limit in any manner the amount payable with respect to a Stock Appreciation Right by including such limitation in the Award Agreement.

8. RESTRICTED STOCK AND RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS

(a) Grant of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, the Committee may grant to such Eligible Individuals as the Committee may determine, Restricted Stock or Restricted Stock Units, in such amounts and on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion. Each grant of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units shall satisfy the requirements as set forth in this Section.

(b) Restrictions. The Committee shall impose such restrictions on any Restricted Stock or Restricted Stock Unit granted pursuant to the Plan as it may deem advisable including, without limitation, time-based

vesting restrictions or the attainment of Performance Goals. The determination with respect to achievement of Performance Goals shall be made pursuant to Section 9 hereof.

(c) Certificates and Certificate Legend. With respect to a grant of Restricted Stock, the Company may issue a certificate evidencing such Restricted Stock to the Participant or issue and hold such shares of Restricted Stock for the benefit of the Participant until the applicable restrictions expire. The Company may legend the certificate representing Restricted Stock to give appropriate notice of such restrictions. In addition to any such legends, each certificate representing shares of Restricted Stock granted pursuant to the Plan shall bear the following legend:

“Shares of stock represented by this certificate are subject to certain terms, conditions, and restrictions on transfer as set forth in Red Violet, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (the “Plan”), and in an agreement entered into by and between the registered owner of such shares and Red Violet, Inc. (the “Company”), dated _____, 20____ (the “Award Agreement”). A copy of the Plan and the Award Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company.”

(d) Removal of Restrictions. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, shares of Restricted Stock shall become freely transferable by the Participant upon the lapse of the applicable restrictions. Once the shares of Restricted Stock are released from the restrictions, the Participant shall be entitled to have the legend required by paragraph (c) above removed from the share certificate evidencing such Restricted Stock and the Company shall pay or distribute to the Participant all dividends and distributions held in escrow by the Company with respect to such Restricted Stock, if any.

(e) Stockholder Rights. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, until the expiration of all applicable restrictions, (i) the Restricted Stock shall be treated as outstanding, (ii) the Participant holding shares of Restricted Stock may exercise full voting rights with respect to such shares, and (iii) the Participant holding shares of Restricted Stock shall be entitled to receive all dividends and other distributions paid with respect to such shares while they are so held. If any such dividends or distributions are paid in shares of Common Stock, such shares shall be subject to the same restrictions on transferability and forfeitability as the shares of Restricted Stock with respect to which they were paid. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, at the discretion of the Committee, all such dividends and distributions may be held in escrow by the Company (subject to the same restrictions on forfeitability) until all restrictions on the respective Restricted Stock have lapsed. Holders of the Restricted Stock Units shall not have any of the rights of a stockholder, including the right to vote or receive dividends and other distributions, until Common Stock shall have been issued in the Participant’s name pursuant to the Restricted Stock Units; provided, however the Committee, in its sole and absolute discretion, may provide for Dividend Equivalents on vested Restricted Stock Units.

(f) Termination of Service. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, if a Participant’s employment or other service with the Company terminates for any reason, all unvested shares of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units held by the Participant and any dividends or distributions held in escrow by the Company with respect to Restricted Stock shall be forfeited immediately and returned to the Company. Notwithstanding this paragraph, to the extent applicable, all grants of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units that vest solely upon the attainment of Performance Goals shall be treated pursuant to the terms and conditions that would have been applicable under Section 9 as if such grants were Awards of Performance Shares. Notwithstanding anything in this Plan to the contrary, the Committee may provide, in its sole and absolute discretion, that following the termination of employment or other service of a Participant with the Company for any reason, any unvested shares of Restricted Stock or Restricted Stock Units held by the Participant that vest solely upon a future service requirement shall vest in whole or in part, at any time subsequent to such termination of employment or other service.

(g) Payment of Common Stock with respect to Restricted Stock Units. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, unless otherwise provided in the Award agreement, Common Stock will be issued with respect to Restricted Stock Units no later than March 15 of the year immediately following the year in which the Restricted Stock Units are first no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture as such term is defined in Section 409A of the Code and the regulations issued thereunder (“RSU Payment Date”). In the event that Participant has elected to defer the receipt of Common Stock pursuant to an Award Agreement beyond the RSU Payment Date, then the Common Stock will be issued at the time specified in the Award Agreement or related deferral election form. In addition, unless otherwise provided in the Award Agreement, if the receipt of Common Stock is deferred past the RSU Payment Date, Dividend Equivalents on the Common Stock covered by Restricted Stock Units shall be deferred until the RSU Payment Date.

9. PERFORMANCE SHARES AND PERFORMANCE UNITS

(a) Grant of Performance Shares and Performance Units. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, the Committee may grant to such Eligible Individuals as the Committee may determine, Performance Shares and Performance Units, in such amounts and on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion. Each grant of a Performance Share or a Performance Unit shall satisfy the requirements as set forth in this Section.

(b) Performance Goals. Performance Goals will be based on one or more of the following criteria, as determined by the Committee in its absolute and sole discretion: (i) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a specified increase in, Red Violet’s enterprise value or value creation targets; (ii) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a percentage increase in, Red Violet’s after-tax or pre-tax profits including, without limitation, that attributable to Red Violet’s continuing and/or other operations; (iii) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a specified increase relating to, Red Violet’s operational cash flow or working capital, or a component thereof; (iv) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a specified decrease relating to, Red Violet’s operational costs, or a component thereof; (v) the attainment of a certain level of reduction of, or other specified objectives with regard to limiting the level of increase in all or a portion of bank debt or other of Red Violet’s long-term or short-term public or private debt or other similar financial obligations of Red Violet, that may be calculated net of cash balances and/or other offsets and adjustments as may be established by the Committee; (vi) the attainment of a specified percentage increase in earnings per share or earnings per share from Red Violet’s continuing operations; (vii) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a specified percentage increase in, Red Violet’s net sales, revenues, net income or earnings before income tax or other exclusions; (viii) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a specified increase in, Red Violet’s return on capital employed or return on invested capital; (ix) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a percentage increase in, Red Violet’s after-tax or pre-tax return on stockholder equity; (x) the attainment of certain target levels in the fair market value of Red Violet’s Common Stock; (xi) the growth in the value of an investment in the Common Stock assuming the reinvestment of dividends; and/or (xii) the attainment of certain target levels of, or a specified increase in, EBITDA (earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization). In addition, Performance Goals may be based upon the attainment by a subsidiary, division or other operational unit of Red Violet of specified levels of performance under one or more of the measures described above. Further, the Performance Goals may be based upon the attainment by Red Violet (or a subsidiary, division, facility or other operational unit of Red Violet) of specified levels of performance under one or more of the foregoing measures relative to the performance of other corporations. To the extent permitted under Code Section 162(m) of the Code (including, without limitation, compliance with any requirements for stockholder approval), the Committee may, in its sole and absolute discretion: (i) designate additional business criteria upon which the Performance Goals may be based; (ii) modify, amend or adjust the business criteria described herein; or (iii) incorporate in the Performance Goals provisions regarding changes in accounting methods, corporate transactions (including, without limitation, dispositions or acquisitions) and similar events or circumstances. Performance Goals may include a threshold

level of performance below which no Award will be earned, levels of performance at which an Award will become partially earned and a level at which an Award will be fully earned.

(c) Terms and Conditions of Performance Shares and Performance Units. The applicable Award Agreement shall set forth (i) the number of Performance Shares or the dollar value of Performance Units granted to the Participant; (ii) the Performance Period and Performance Goals with respect to each such Award; (iii) the threshold, target and maximum shares of Common Stock or dollar values of each Performance Share or Performance Unit and corresponding Performance Goals; and (iv) any other terms and conditions as the Committee determines in its sole and absolute discretion. The Committee shall establish, in its sole and absolute discretion, the Performance Goals for the applicable Performance Period for each Performance Share or Performance Unit granted hereunder. Performance Goals for different Participants and for different grants of Performance Shares and Performance Units need not be identical. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, a holder of Performance Units or Performance Shares is not entitled to the rights of a holder of Common Stock.

(d) Determination and Payment of Performance Units or Performance Shares Earned. Following the end of a Performance Period, the Committee shall determine the extent to which Performance Shares or Performance Units have been earned on the basis of the Company's actual performance in relation to the established Performance Goals as set forth in the applicable Award Agreement and shall certify these results in writing. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, the Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion whether payment with respect to the Performance Share or Performance Unit shall be made in cash, in shares of Common Stock, or in a combination thereof.

(e) Termination of Employment. Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, if a Participant's employment or other service with the Company terminates for any reason, all of the Participant's outstanding Performance Shares and Performance Units shall be subject to the rules of this Section.

(i) Termination for Reason Other Than Death or Disability. If a Participant's employment or other service with the Company terminates prior to the expiration of a Performance Period with respect to any Performance Units or Performance Shares held by such Participant for any reason other than death or Disability, the outstanding Performance Units or Performance Shares held by such Participant for which the Performance Period has not yet expired shall terminate upon such termination of employment or other service with the Company and the Participant shall have no further rights pursuant to such Performance Units or Performance Shares.

(ii) Termination of Employment for Death or Disability. If a Participant's employment or other service with the Company terminates by reason of the Participant's death or Disability prior to the end of a Performance Period, the Participant, or the Participant's estate, devisee or heir at law (whichever is applicable) shall be entitled to a payment of the Participant's outstanding Performance Units and Performance Shares, pursuant to the terms of the Plan and the Participant's Award Agreement; provided, however, that the Participant shall be deemed to have earned only that proportion (to the nearest whole unit or share) of the Performance Units or Performance Shares granted to the Participant under such Award as the number of full months of the Performance Period which have elapsed since the first day of the Performance Period for which the Award was granted to the end of the month in which the Participant's termination of employment or other service, bears to the total number of months in the Performance Period, subject to the attainment of the Performance Goals associated with the Award as certified by the Committee. The remaining Performance Units or Performance Shares and any rights with respect thereto shall be canceled and forfeited.

10. OTHER AWARDS

Awards of shares of Common Stock, phantom stock and other Awards that are valued in whole or in part by reference to, or otherwise based on, Common Stock, may also be made, from time to time, to Eligible Individuals as may be selected by the Committee. Such Common Stock may be issued in satisfaction of Awards granted under any other plan sponsored by the Company or compensation payable to an Eligible Individual. In addition, such Awards may be made alone or in addition to or in connection with any other Award granted hereunder. The Committee may determine the terms and conditions of any such Award. Each such Award shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement between the Eligible Individual and the Company that shall specify the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the Award, any consideration therefore, any vesting or performance requirements, and such other terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion.

11. CHANGE IN CONTROL

Upon the occurrence of a Change in Control, the Committee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, provide on a case by case basis that (i) all Awards shall terminate, provided that Participants shall have the right, immediately prior to the occurrence of such Change in Control and during such reasonable period as the Committee in its sole discretion shall determine and designate, to exercise any Award, (ii) all Awards shall terminate, provided that Participants shall be entitled to a cash payment equal to the Change in Control Price with respect to shares subject to the vested portion of the Award net of the Exercise Price thereof, if applicable, (iii) in connection with a liquidation or dissolution of Red Violet, the Awards, to the extent vested, shall convert into the right to receive liquidation proceeds net of the Exercise Price (if applicable), (iv) accelerate the vesting of Awards and (v) any combination of the foregoing. In the event that the Committee does not terminate or convert an Award upon a Change in Control of Red Violet, then the Award shall be assumed, or substantially equivalent Awards shall be substituted, by the acquiring, or succeeding corporation (or an affiliate thereof).

12. CHANGE IN STATUS OF PARENT OR SUBSIDIARY

Unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement or otherwise determined by the Committee, in the event that an entity or business unit that was previously a part of the Company is no longer a part of the Company, as determined by the Committee in its sole discretion, the Committee may, in its sole and absolute discretion: (i) provide on a case by case basis that some or all outstanding Awards held by a Participant employed by or performing service for such entity or business unit may become immediately exercisable or vested, without regard to any limitation imposed pursuant to this Plan; (ii) provide on a case by case basis that some or all outstanding Awards held by a Participant employed by or performing service for such entity or business unit may remain outstanding, may continue to vest, and/or may remain exercisable for a period not exceeding one (1) year, subject to the terms of the Award Agreement and this Plan; and/or (iii) treat the employment or other services of a Participant performing services for such entity or business unit as terminated, if such Participant is not employed by Red Violet or any entity that is a part of the Company, immediately after such event.

13. REQUIREMENTS OF LAW

(a) Violations of Law. The Company shall not be required to make any payments, sell or issue any shares of Common Stock under any Award if the sale or issuance of such shares would constitute a violation by the individual exercising the Award, the Participant or the Company of any provisions of any law or regulation of any governmental authority, including without limitation any provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and any other federal or state securities laws or regulations. Any determination in this connection by the Committee shall be final, binding, and conclusive. The Company shall not be obligated to take any affirmative action in order to cause the exercise of an Award, the issuance of shares pursuant thereto or the grant of an Award to comply with any law or regulation of any governmental authority.

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(b) Registration. At the time of any exercise or receipt of any Award, the Company may, if it shall determine it necessary or desirable for any reason, require the Participant (or Participant's heirs, legatees or legal representative, as the case may be), as a condition to the exercise or grant thereof, to deliver to the Company a written representation of present intention to hold the shares for their own account as an investment and not with a view to, or for sale in connection with, the distribution of such shares, except in compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws with respect thereto. In the event such representation is required to be delivered, an appropriate legend may be placed upon each certificate delivered to the Participant (or Participant's heirs, legatees or legal representative, as the case may be) upon the Participant's exercise of part or all of the Award or receipt of an Award and a stop transfer order may be placed with the transfer agent. Each Award shall also be subject to the requirement that, if at any time the Company determines, in its discretion, that the listing, registration or qualification of the shares subject to the Award upon any securities exchange or under any state or federal law, or the consent or approval of any governmental regulatory body, is necessary or desirable as a condition of or in connection with, the issuance or purchase of the shares thereunder, the Award may not be exercised in whole or in part and the restrictions on an Award may not be removed unless such listing, registration, qualification, consent or approval shall have been effected or obtained free of any conditions not acceptable to the Company in its sole discretion. The Participant shall provide the Company with any certificates, representations and information that the Company requests and shall otherwise cooperate with the Company in obtaining any listing, registration, qualification, consent or approval that the Company deems necessary or appropriate. The Company shall not be obligated to take any affirmative action in order to cause the exercisability or vesting of an Award, to cause the exercise of an Award or the issuance of shares pursuant thereto, or to cause the grant of Award to comply with any law or regulation of any governmental authority.

(c) Withholding. The Committee may make such provisions and take such steps as it may deem necessary or appropriate for the withholding of any taxes that the Company is required by any law or regulation of any governmental authority, whether federal, state or local, domestic or foreign, to withhold in connection with the grant or exercise of an Award, or the removal of restrictions on an Award including, but not limited to: (i) the withholding of delivery of shares of Common Stock until the holder reimburses the Company for the amount the Company is required to withhold with respect to such taxes; (ii) the canceling of any number of shares of Common Stock issuable in an amount sufficient to reimburse the Company for the amount it is required to so withhold; (iii) withholding the amount due from any such person's wages or compensation due to such person; or (iv) requiring the Participant to pay the Company cash in the amount the Company is required to withhold with respect to such taxes.

(d) Governing Law. The Plan shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of Delaware.

14. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Award Agreements. All Awards granted pursuant to the Plan shall be evidenced by an Award Agreement. Each Award Agreement shall specify the terms and conditions of the Award granted and shall contain any additional provisions as the Committee shall deem appropriate, in its sole and absolute discretion (including, to the extent that the Committee deems appropriate, provisions relating to confidentiality, non-competition, non-solicitation and similar matters). The terms of each Award Agreement need not be identical for Eligible Individuals provided that each Award Agreement shall comply with the terms of the Plan.

(b) Purchase Price. To the extent the purchase price of any Award granted hereunder is less than par value of a share of Common Stock and such purchase price is not permitted by applicable law, the per share purchase price shall be deemed to be equal to the par value of a share of Common Stock.

(c) Dividends and Dividend Equivalents. Except as set forth in the Plan, an Award Agreement or provided by the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion, a Participant shall not be entitled to receive, currently or on a deferred basis, cash or stock dividends, Dividend Equivalents, or cash payments in amounts equivalent to cash or stock dividends on shares of Common Stock covered by an Award. The Committee in its absolute and sole discretion may credit a Participant's Award with Dividend Equivalents with respect to any Awards. To the extent that dividends and distributions relating to an Award are held in escrow by the Company, or Dividend Equivalents are credited to an Award, a Participant shall not be entitled to any interest on any such amounts. The Committee may not grant Dividend Equivalents to an Award subject to performance-based vesting to the extent that the grant of such Dividend Equivalents would limit the Company's deduction of the compensation payable under such Award for federal tax purposes pursuant to Code Section 162(m).

(d) Deferral of Awards. The Committee may from time to time establish procedures pursuant to which a Participant may elect to defer, until a time or times later than the vesting of an Award, receipt of all or a portion of the shares of Common Stock or cash subject to such Award and to receive Common Stock or cash at such later time or times, all on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine. The Committee shall not permit the deferral of an Award unless counsel for Red Violet determines that such action will not result in adverse tax consequences to a Participant under Section 409A of the Code. If any such deferrals are permitted, then notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a Participant who elects to defer receipt of Common Stock shall not have any rights as a stockholder with respect to deferred shares of Common Stock unless and until shares of Common Stock are actually delivered to the Participant with respect thereto, except to the extent otherwise determined by the Committee.

(e) Prospective Employees. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, any Award granted to a Prospective Employee shall not become vested prior to the date the Prospective Employee first becomes an employee of the Company.

(f) Stockholder Rights. Except as expressly provided in the Plan or an Award Agreement, a Participant shall not have any of the rights of a stockholder with respect to Common Stock subject to the Awards prior to satisfaction of all conditions relating to the issuance of such Common Stock, and no adjustment shall be made for dividends, distributions or other rights of any kind for which the record date is prior to the date on which all such conditions have been satisfied.

(g) Transferability of Awards. A Participant may not Transfer an Award other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Awards may be exercised during the Participant's lifetime only by the Participant. No Award shall be liable for or subject to the debts, contracts, or liabilities of any Participant, nor shall any Award be subject to legal process or attachment for or against such person. Any purported Transfer of an Award in contravention of the provisions of the Plan shall have no force or effect and shall be null and void, and the purported transferee of such Award shall not acquire any rights with respect to such Award. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Committee may in its sole and absolute discretion permit the Transfer of an Award to a Participant's "family member" as such term is defined in the Form S-8 Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, under such terms and conditions as specified by the Committee. In such case, such Award shall be exercisable only by the transferee approved of by the Committee. To the extent that the Committee permits the Transfer of an Incentive Stock Option to a "family member", so that such Option fails to continue to satisfy the requirements of an incentive stock option under the Code such Option shall automatically be re-designated as a Non-Qualified Stock Option.

(h) Buyout and Settlement Provisions. Except as prohibited in Section 6(d) of the Plan, the Committee may at any time on behalf of Red Violet offer to buy out any Awards previously granted based on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine which shall be communicated to the Participants at the time such offer is made.

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(i) Use of Proceeds. The proceeds received by Red Violet from the sale of Common Stock pursuant to Awards granted under the Plan shall constitute general funds of Red Violet.

(j) Modification or Substitution of an Award. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, the Committee may modify outstanding Awards, provided that, except as expressly provided in the Plan, no modification of an Award shall adversely affect any rights or obligations of the Participant under the applicable Award Agreement without the Participant's consent. Nothing in the Plan shall limit the right of the Company to pay compensation of any kind outside the terms of the Plan.

(k) Amendment and Termination of Plan. The Board may, at any time and from time to time, amend, suspend or terminate the Plan as to any shares of Common Stock as to which Awards have not been granted; *provided, however*, that the approval of the stockholders of Red Violet in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of Red Violet shall be required for any amendment: (i) that changes the class of individuals eligible to receive Awards under the Plan; (ii) that increases the maximum number of shares of Common Stock in the aggregate that may be subject to Awards that are granted under the Plan (except as permitted under Section 5 or Section 11 hereof); (iii) the approval of which is necessary to comply with federal or state law (including without limitation Section 162(m) of the Code and Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act) or with the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which the Common Stock may be listed or traded; or (iv) that proposed to eliminate a requirement provided herein that the stockholders of Red Violet must approve an action to be undertaken under the Plan. Except as expressly provided in the Plan, no amendment, suspension or termination of the Plan shall, without the consent of the holder of an Award, alter or impair rights or obligations under any Award theretofore granted under the Plan. Awards granted prior to the termination of the Plan may extend beyond the date the Plan is terminated and shall continue subject to the terms of the Plan as in effect on the date the Plan is terminated.

(l) Section 409A and 162(m) of the Code. With respect to Awards subject to Section 409A or 162(m) of the Code, this Plan is intended to comply with the requirements of such Sections, and the provisions hereof shall be interpreted in a manner that satisfies the requirements of such Sections and the related regulations, and the Plan shall be operated accordingly. If any provision of this Plan or any term or condition of any Award would otherwise frustrate or conflict with this intent, the provision, term or condition will be interpreted and deemed amended so as to avoid this conflict.

(m) Notification of 83(b) Election. If in connection with the grant of any Award, any Participant makes an election permitted under Code Section 83(b), such Participant must notify Red Violet in writing of such election within ten (10) days of filing such election with the Internal Revenue Service.

(n) Disclaimer of Rights. No provision in the Plan, any Award granted hereunder, or any Award Agreement entered into pursuant to the Plan shall be construed to confer upon any individual the right to remain in the employ of or other service with the Company or to interfere in any way with the right and authority of the Company either to increase or decrease the compensation of any individual, including any holder of an Award, at any time, or to terminate any employment or other relationship between any individual and the Company. The grant of an Award pursuant to the Plan shall not affect or limit in any way the right or power of the Company to make adjustments, reclassifications, reorganizations or changes of its capital or business structure or to merge, consolidate, dissolve or liquidate, or to sell or transfer all or any part of its business or assets.

(o) Unfunded Status of Plan. The Plan is intended to constitute an "unfunded" plan for incentive and deferred compensation. With respect to any payments as to which a Participant has a fixed and vested interest but which are not yet made to such Participant by the Company, nothing contained herein shall give any such Participant any rights that are greater than those of a general creditor of the Company.

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(p) Nonexclusivity of Plan. The adoption of the Plan shall not be construed as creating any limitations upon the right and authority of the Board to adopt such other incentive compensation arrangements (which arrangements may be applicable either generally to a class or classes of individuals or specifically to a particular individual or individuals) as the Board in its sole and absolute discretion determines desirable.

(q) Other Benefits. No Award payment under the Plan shall be deemed compensation for purposes of computing benefits under any retirement plan of the Company or any agreement between a Participant and the Company, nor affect any benefits under any other benefit plan of the Company now or subsequently in effect under which benefits are based upon a Participant's level of compensation.

(r) Headings. The section headings in the Plan are for convenience only; they form no part of this Agreement and shall not affect its interpretation.

(s) Pronouns. The use of any gender in the Plan shall be deemed to include all genders, and the use of the singular shall be deemed to include the plural and vice versa, wherever it appears appropriate from the context.

(t) Successors and Assigns. The Plan shall be binding on all successors of the Company and all successors and permitted assigns of a Participant, including, but not limited to, a Participant's estate, devisee, or heir at law.

(u) Severability. If any provision of the Plan or any Award Agreement shall be determined to be illegal or unenforceable by any court of law in any jurisdiction, the remaining provisions hereof and thereof shall be severable and enforceable in accordance with their terms, and all provisions shall remain enforceable in any other jurisdiction.

(v) Notices. Any communication or notice required or permitted to be given under the Plan shall be in writing, and mailed by registered or certified mail or delivered by hand, to Red Violet, to its principal place of business, Attention: [Person(s)], and if to the holder of an Award, to the address as appearing on the records of the Company.

ANNEX A

DEFINITIONS

“Award” means any Common Stock, Option, Performance Share, Performance Unit, Restricted Stock, Stock Appreciation Right, Restricted Stock Unit or any other award granted pursuant to the Plan.

“Award Agreement” means a written agreement entered into by Red Violet and a Participant setting forth the terms and conditions of the grant of an Award to such Participant.

“Board” means the board of directors of Red Violet.

“Cause” means, with respect to a termination of employment or other service with the Company, a termination of employment or other service due to a Participant’s dishonesty, fraud, or willful misconduct; *provided, however*, that if the Participant and the Company have entered into an employment agreement or consulting agreement that defines the term Cause, the term Cause shall be defined in accordance with such agreement with respect to any Award granted to the Participant on or after the effective date of the respective employment or consulting agreement. The Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion whether Cause exists for purposes of the Plan.

“Change in Control” means: (i) any Person (other than Red Violet, any trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under any employee benefit plan of Red Violet, or any company owned, directly or indirectly, by stockholders of Red Violet in substantially the same proportions as their ownership of Red Violet Common Stock) becomes the “beneficial owner” (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of securities of Red Violet representing more than fifty percent (50%) or more of the value of Red Violet’s then outstanding securities (the “Majority Owner”); provided, however, that no Change in Control shall occur under this paragraph (i) unless a person who was not a Majority Owner at some time after the Effective Date becomes a Majority Owner after the Effective Date; (ii) a merger, consolidation, reorganization, or other business combination of Red Violet with any other entity, other than a merger or consolidation that would result in the securities of Red Violet outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity) more than fifty percent (50%) by value of the securities of Red Violet or such surviving entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation; or (iii) the consummation of the sale or disposition by Red Violet of all or substantially all of its assets other than (x) the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company to a Person or Persons who beneficially own, directly or indirectly, at least fifty percent (50%) or more of the securities of Red Violet by value at the time of the sale or (y) pursuant to a spin-off type transaction, directly or indirectly, of such assets to the stockholders of the Red Violet.

However, to the extent that Section 409A of the Code would cause an adverse tax consequence to a Participant using the above definition, the term “Change in Control” shall have the meaning ascribed to the phrase “Change in the Ownership or Effective Control of a Corporation or in the Ownership of a Substantial Portion of the Assets of a Corporation” under Treasury Department Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(5), as revised from time to time in either subsequent regulations or other guidance, and in the event that such regulations are withdrawn or such phrase (or a substantially similar phrase) ceases to be defined, as determined by the Committee.

“Change in Control Price” means the price per share of Common Stock paid in any transaction related to a Change in Control of Red Violet.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Committee” means a committee or sub-committee of the Board consisting of two or more members of the Board, none of whom shall be an officer or other salaried employee of the Company, and each of whom shall

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qualify in all respects as a “non-employee director” as defined in Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act, and as an “outside director” for purposes of Code Section 162(m). If no Committee exists, the functions of the Committee will be exercised by the Board; *provided, however*, that a Committee shall be created prior to the grant of Awards to a Covered Employee and that grants of Awards to a Covered Employee shall be made only by such Committee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to the grant of Awards to non-employee directors, the Committee shall be the Board.

“Common Stock” means the common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of Red Violet or any other security into which such common stock shall be changed as contemplated by the adjustment provisions of Section 5 of the Plan.

“Company” means Red Violet, the subsidiaries of Red Violet and all other entities whose financial statements are required to be consolidated with the financial statements of Red Violet pursuant to United States generally accepted accounting principles, and any other entity determined to be an affiliate of Red Violet as determined by the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion.

“Covered Employee” means “covered employee” as defined in Code Section 162(m)(3).

“Covered Individual” means any current or former member of the Committee, any current or former officer or director of the Company, or, if so determined by the Committee in its sole discretion, any individual designated pursuant to Section 4(c).

“Disability” means a “permanent and total disability” within the meaning of Code Section 22(e)(3); *provided, however*, that if a Participant and the Company have entered into an employment or consulting agreement that defines the term Disability for purposes of such agreement, Disability shall be defined pursuant to the definition in such agreement with respect to any Award granted to the Participant on or after the effective date of the respective employment or consulting agreement. The Committee shall determine in its sole and absolute discretion whether a Disability exists for purposes of the Plan.

“Dividend Equivalents” means an amount equal to the cash dividends paid by the Company upon one share of Common Stock subject to an Award granted to a Participant under the Plan.

“Eligible Individual” means any employee, consultant, officer, director (employee or non-employee director) or independent contractor of the Company, any Prospective Employee to whom Awards are granted in connection with an offer of future employment with the Company, or any employee, consultant, officer, director (employee or non-employee director) or independent contractor of Cogint, Inc. prior to the spin-off of the Company.

“Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“Exercise Price” means the purchase price per share of each share of Common Stock subject to an Award.

“Fair Market Value” means, unless otherwise required by the Code, as of any date, the last sales price reported for the Common Stock on the day immediately prior to such date (i) as reported by the national securities exchange in the United States on which it is then traded, or (ii) if not traded on any such national securities exchange, as quoted on an automated quotation system sponsored by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or if the Common Stock shall not have been reported or quoted on such date, on the first day prior thereto on which the Common Stock was reported or quoted; *provided, however*, that the Committee may modify the definition of Fair Market Value to reflect any changes in the trading practices of any exchange or automated system sponsored by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. on which the Common Stock is listed or traded. If the Common Stock is not readily traded on a national securities exchange or any system sponsored by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., the Fair Market Value shall be determined in good faith by the Committee.

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“Grant Date” means, unless otherwise provided by applicable law, the date on which the Committee approves the grant of an Award or such later date as is specified by the Committee and set forth in the applicable Award Agreement.

“Red Violet” means Red Violet, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

“Incentive Stock Option” means an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Code Section 422.

“Non-Qualified Stock Option” means an Option that is not an Incentive Stock Option.

“Option” means an option to purchase Common Stock granted pursuant to Sections 6 of the Plan.

“Participant” means any Eligible Individual who holds an Award under the Plan and any of such individual’s successors or permitted assigns.

“Performance Goals” means the specified performance goals that have been established by the Committee in connection with an Award.

“Performance Period” means the period during which Performance Goals must be achieved in connection with an Award granted under the Plan.

“Performance Share” means a right to receive a fixed number of shares of Common Stock, or the cash equivalent, which is contingent on the achievement of certain Performance Goals during a Performance Period.

“Performance Unit” means a right to receive a designated dollar value, or shares of Common Stock of the equivalent value, which is contingent on the achievement of Performance Goals during a Performance Period.

“Person” shall mean any person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture or other entity or any group (as such term is defined for purposes of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), other than a Parent or subsidiary of the Company.

“Plan” means this Red Violet, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan.

“Prospective Employee” means any individual who has committed to become an employee or independent contractor of the Company within sixty (60) days from the date an Award is granted to such individual.

“Restricted Stock” means Common Stock subject to certain restrictions, as determined by the Committee, and granted pursuant to Section 8 hereunder.

“Restricted Stock Unit” means a right, granted under this Plan, to receive Common Stock upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, or if later, at the end of a specified deferral period following the satisfaction of such conditions.

“Section 424 Employee” means an employee of Red Violet or any “subsidiary corporation” or “parent corporation” as such terms are defined in and in accordance with Code Section 424. The term “Section 424 Employee” also includes employees of a corporation issuing or assuming any Options in a transaction to which Code Section 424(a) applies.

“Stock Appreciation Right” means the right to receive all or some portion of the increase in value of a fixed number of shares of Common Stock granted pursuant to Section 7 hereunder.

“Transfer” means, as a noun, any direct or indirect, voluntary or involuntary, exchange, sale, bequeath, pledge, mortgage, hypothecation, encumbrance, distribution, transfer, gift, assignment or other disposition or attempted disposition of, and, as a verb, directly or indirectly, voluntarily or involuntarily, to exchange, sell, bequeath, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, encumber, distribute, transfer, give, assign or in any other manner whatsoever dispose or attempt to dispose of.

**FORM OF
RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO THE
RED VIOLET, INC. 2018 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN**

THIS AGREEMENT made as of the [•]day of [•], [•], between Red Violet, Inc., a Delaware corporation, (“Company”), and the individual whose name and signature appears on the signature page attached hereto (“Participant”). Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in the Red Violet, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (as amended to date, the “Plan”). This Agreement shall be effective as of the date hereof (“Effective Date”).

1. Award.

(a) **Shares.** Pursuant to the Plan, the Company hereby grants to the Participant the right to receive the number of shares of the Company’s Common Stock set forth opposite Participant’s name on the signature page hereto upon the satisfaction of certain conditions (the “Restricted Stock Units”). Shares of the Company’s Common Stock shall be issued only upon vesting of the Restricted Stock Units and only upon the satisfaction of the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the Plan (such shares shall be referred to hereafter as the “Award Stock”).

(b) **Plan Incorporated.** Participant acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan, and agrees that this Award of Restricted Stock Units shall be subject to all of the terms and conditions set forth in the Plan, including future amendments thereto, if any, pursuant to the terms thereof, which Plan is incorporated herein by reference as a part of this Agreement.

2. Restricted Stock Units. Participant hereby accepts the Restricted Stock Units when issued and agrees as follows:

(a) **Vesting.** No Award Stock shall be issued pursuant to the unvested Restricted Stock Units. Except as otherwise provided for in the Plan and this Agreement, the Restricted Stock Units shall vest upon the satisfaction of the time-based vesting requirements set forth below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Total Percentage Vested</i>
[•]	[•]
[•]	[•]
[•]	[•]

There shall be no proportionate or partial vesting in the periods between the vesting dates and all vesting shall occur only on the aforementioned vesting dates.

(b) **Termination of Employment or Other Service; Change in Control.**

(i) **General.** Except as otherwise provided for below, if Participant’s employment or other service with the Company terminates, all Restricted Stock Units unvested at the time of termination shall expire and be forfeited immediately and returned to the Company.

(ii) **Death.** In the event that the Participant dies while in the employment or other service of the Company, all Restricted Stock Units which have not vested on the date of death shall immediately vest.]

(iii) **Disability.** In the event that the Participant’s employment or other service with the Company is terminated by reason of Disability, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, provide that all Restricted Stock Units which have not vested at the time of such termination shall immediately vest.]

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(iv) [Change in Control. In the event of a Change in Control all Restricted Stock Units which have not vested on the date of such Change in Control shall immediately vest.]

(c) Transferability. The Restricted Stock Units may not be sold, assigned, pledged, exchanged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred, encumbered or disposed of unless the Plan so provides.

(d) Distribution. Unless otherwise provided in the Restricted Stock Unit Deferral Election Form attached hereto as Appendix A, the Company shall deliver a certificate evidencing shares of Award Stock to the Participant or direct its transfer agent to register such shares in book entry form within thirty (30) days following the satisfaction of the time-based vesting requirements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Restricted Stock Units vest due to: (i) a Change in Control, the certificate evidencing shares of Award Stock shall be delivered immediately upon the Change in Control, and (ii) a termination of employment due to death or Disability the certificate evidencing shares of Award Stock shall be delivered within thirty (30) days following such termination of employment. For the Restricted Stock Unit Deferral Election Form to be effective, it must be received by the Company on the Effective Date, or to the extent that none of the Restricted Stock Units vest within 12 months of the Effective Date, no later than 30 days following the Effective Date.

3. Withholding. To the extent that this Award or the delivery of any Award Stock causes the Participant to be subject to any tax withholding obligations, the Participant shall meet such obligations as provided for in the Plan.

4. Status as a Shareholder. Unless otherwise provided in the Plan, Participant shall have no rights of a shareholder with respect to the Restricted Stock Units until Award Stock is issued to him or her pursuant to Section 2 above.

5. Committee's Powers. No provision contained in this Agreement shall in any way terminate, modify or alter, or be construed or interpreted as terminating, modifying or altering any of the powers, rights or authority vested in the Committee or, to the extent delegated, in its delegate pursuant to the terms of the Plan or resolutions adopted in furtherance of the Plan, including, without limitation, the right to make certain determinations and elections with respect to the Restricted Stock Units.

6. Binding Effect. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of any successors to the Company and all persons lawfully claiming under Participant.

7. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of Delaware.

8. Miscellaneous

(a) Provisions of Plan and Other Agreements Control. This Agreement is subject to all the terms, conditions and provisions of the Plan, including, without limitation, the amendment provisions thereof, and to such rules, regulations and interpretations relating to the Plan as may be adopted by the Board and as may be in effect from time to time. The Plan is incorporated herein by reference. If and to the extent that this Agreement conflicts or is inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions of the Plan, the Plan shall control, and this Agreement shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

(b) No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement shall not confer any rights or remedies upon any person other than the parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

(c) Section 409A Compliance. It is intended that all compensation payable pursuant to this Agreement are exempt from or, alternatively, comply with Section 409A (and any legally binding guidance promulgated under Section 409A, including, without limitation, the Final Treasury Regulations), and this Agreement will be interpreted, administered and operated accordingly. In the event that any provision of this Agreement is inconsistent with Section 409A or such guidance, then the applicable provisions of Section 409A shall supersede

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such inconsistent provision. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event will any of Company, its parent, its or their respective subsidiaries, affiliates, or officers, directors, employees, or agents have any liability for failure of the form of this Agreement to be exempt from or comply with Section 409A and none of the foregoing guarantees that the form of this Agreement is exempt from or complies with Code Section 409A. For all purposes under Section 409A, Executive's right to receive any payments pursuant to this Agreement shall be treated as a right to receive a separate and distinct payment, and any payments to be made in installments shall be deemed to be a series of separate payments. Whenever a payment under this Agreement specifies a payment period with reference to a number of days, the actual date of payment within the specified period shall be within the sole discretion of Company. A "termination of employment" under this Agreement shall mean a "separation from service" under Section 409A. Notwithstanding any provisions of the Agreement to the contrary, to the extent the that Section 409A would cause an adverse tax consequence to the Participant, a Change in Control shall not be deemed to occur for purposes of this Agreement unless the Change in Control meets the definition ascribed to the phrase "Change in the Ownership or Effective Control of a Corporation or in the Ownership of a Substantial Portion of the Assets of a Corporation" under Treasury Department Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(5), as revised from time to time in either subsequent regulations or other guidance.

(d) Entire Agreement; Amendments. This Agreement (including the documents and exhibits referred to herein) and the Plan constitutes the entire agreement among the parties and supersedes any prior understandings, agreements, or representations by or among the parties, written or oral, that may have related in any way to the subject matter hereof. This Agreement may not be amended, supplemented, or modified in whole or in part except by an instrument in writing signed by the party or parties against whom enforcement of any such amendment, supplement, or modification is sought.

(e) Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original and all of which together will constitute one and the same instrument.

[Signature pages follow]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be duly executed by an officer thereunto duly authorized, and the Participant has executed this Agreement, all as of the date first above written.

RED VIOLET, INC.

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

PARTICIPANT

Name: [Participant Name]

Number of Restricted Stock Units: [Number]

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**APPENDIX A:
Red Violet, INC. STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN
RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT
DEFERRAL ELECTION FORM¹**

FOR THIS DEFERRAL ELECTION TO BE EFFECTIVE, IT MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE, OR TO THE EXTENT THAT NONE OF THE RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS VEST WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE, NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING THE EFFECTIVE DATE.

A. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

Name: [Participant Name]
Address: [Participant Address]

B. DEFERRAL ELECTION

For each share of Common Stock to be issued to me pursuant to the Restricted Stock Unit Agreement effective (insert the Effective Date), I hereby irrevocably elect to defer the receipt of such Common Stock as set forth below.

C. STOCK ISSUANCE DATE

As Restricted Stock Units vest under your Award, the Company will issue you shares of Common Stock with respect to such vested Restricted Stock Units following the satisfaction of such vesting requirements, in accordance with Section 2(d) of the Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, unless you timely elect to receive the shares at a different time. If you elect a different date, Common Stock will generally be issued to you on such date but only to the extent your Restricted Stock Units are vested and additional shares of Common Stock (if any) will be issued to you when any remaining Restricted Stock Units vest.

I hereby elect to receive my shares of Common Stock on the earlier of (check all that apply):

1. _____, 20____; (enter date)
2. [my death;]
3. [my Disability (as defined in Code Section 409A);]
4. [a Change in Control (as defined in the Plan); and/or]
5. my "separation from service" (as defined in Code Section 409A) with the Company.

To the extent you are a "specified employee" for purposes of Code Section 409A and to the extent Code Section 409A is applicable to deferral of receipt of Common Stock pursuant to this Deferral Election Form (the "Form"), notwithstanding any contrary provision which exists in the Plan or the Agreement, your distribution will be delayed for a period of 6 months as required by Code Section 409A.

This Form is subject to all the terms, conditions and provisions of the Plan and the Agreement including, without limitation, the amendment provisions thereof. The Plan and the Agreement are incorporated herein by reference. If and to the extent that this Form conflicts or is inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions of the Plan or the Agreement, the Plan and the Agreement shall control, and this Form shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

SIGNATURE:

[Participant Name]

____/____/____

Date

¹ Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in the Red Violet, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (as amended to date, the "Plan").

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR
Red Violet, INC. STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN
DEFERRAL ELECTION FORM**

This Form is to be used to defer receipt of shares of Common Stock that are issuable under the Plan in connection with Restricted Stock Units. The following instructions provide more information about the Form.

A. PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

Please complete all items.

B. DEFERRAL ELECTION

Please identify the Restricted Stock Units subject to this Form.

C. STOCK ISSUANCE DATE

You may elect the timing of the issuance of your Common Stock to be issued pursuant to the Restricted Stock Units by checking the first box and inserting a specific date in the future that you want such Common Stock issued to you. If you make such an election, you shall be issued Common Stock with respect to any Restricted Stock Units that are vested on the date you elect and shall receive any remaining shares of Common Stock with respect to any other Restricted Stock Units when they vest. Notwithstanding the date you elect to receive your shares of Common Stock, you may choose by checking the corresponding boxes to receive shares of Common Stock corresponding to any vested Restricted Stock Units earlier if and upon occurrence of any of the following events to the extent selected: (1) your death; (2) your Disability; (3) a Change in Control; or (4) a separation from service. If you make no election, the Company will issue you shares of Common Stock with respect to Restricted Stock Units following the satisfaction of such vesting requirements, in accordance with Section 2(d) of the Restricted Stock Unit Agreement.

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Exhibit 21

Subsidiaries of Red Violet, Inc.

<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>State of Organization</u>
IDI Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Interactive Data, LLC	Georgia
Cogint Technologies, LLC	Delaware
IDI Verified, LLC	Delaware
Forewarn, LLC	Delaware

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EXHIBIT 99.1

PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED NOVEMBER 6, 2017

INFORMATION STATEMENT


COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$0.001 PER SHARE

Red Violet, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Red Violet,” “we,” “us,” “our,” and similar terms), is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cogint, Inc., also a Delaware corporation (“Cogint”). Cogint plans to spin-off Red Violet by distributing 100% of Red Violet’s common stock pro rata to holders of Cogint’s common stock and warrants (the “Spin-off”). As a holder of Cogint common stock, you will receive one share of Red Violet common stock for each [●] shares of Cogint common stock you hold at the close of business on [●], 2018, the record date for the Spin-off (the “Record Date”). Certain outstanding Cogint warrants will participate in the Spin-off pro rata, in accordance with the terms of such warrants or otherwise as discussed in this information statement. We are sending this information statement to describe the Spin-off to Cogint stockholders who will also be our stockholders after the Spin-off. We expect the Spin-off to occur in [●] (the “Spin-off Date”). Immediately after the Spin-off is completed, Cogint will not own any shares of Red Violet common stock and Red Violet will be an independent public company.

Upon completion of the Spin-off, Cogint will complete a transaction with BlueFocus International Limited, a private company limited by shares registered in Hong Kong (“BlueFocus,” and the contemplated transaction, the “Transaction”) in accordance with the terms of a Business Combination Agreement (the “Transaction Agreement”), dated as of September 6, 2017, between Cogint and BlueFocus, pursuant to which, among other things:

- (1) BlueFocus will contribute to Cogint all of the equity interests of (a) Vision 7 International Inc., a Canadian company (“Vision 7”), (b) We Are Very Social Limited, a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales (“WAVS”), (c) Indigo Social, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Indigo”), and (d) any entity that BlueFocus acquires from the date of the Transaction Agreement to the closing of the Transaction that is a “Permitted Acquisition,” as such term is defined in the Transaction Agreement (each, an “Acquisition Entity” and, together with Vision 7, WAVS, and Indigo, the “Contributed Entities”);
- (2) BlueFocus will contribute to Cogint (a) \$100 million in cash (the “Cash Contribution”), the proceeds of which Cogint will use to (i) repay, if outstanding, a promissory note (the “Red Violet Note”) issued by Cogint to capitalize Red Violet in an amount of up to \$20 million, (ii) pay off certain transaction-related expenses, and (iii) pay the balance to Cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders as of the Record Date as a cash dividend or dividend equivalent expected to be in the range of \$0.95 to \$1.10 per share (the “Cash Dividend”) and (b) in cash, any net working capital shortfall of the Contributed Entities when compared to such entities’ normalized net working capital (the “Working Capital Shortfall,” and together with the Cash Contribution, the “Cash Consideration”);
- (3) In exchange for the Contributed Entities and the Cash Consideration, BlueFocus will receive a number of shares of common stock of Cogint representing 63.0% of the fully diluted, issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Cogint at the closing of the Transaction; and
- (4) BlueFocus will repay, assume, or refinance Cogint’s indebtedness, other than the Red Violet Note, as of the closing of the Transaction.

Completion of the Spin-off is a condition to the completion of the Transaction. However, the Spin-off will not occur unless all other conditions to the Transaction set forth in the Transaction Agreement have been satisfied or waived.

Currently there is no trading market for our common stock. We have filed an application to list our common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market (“Nasdaq”). Assuming our common stock is approved for listing, we expect a limited “when issued” trading market for Red Violet common stock to develop on or shortly before the Record Date under the symbol “[●].” Beginning on [●], 2018 the first trading day after completion of the Spin-off and the Transaction, Red Violet, Inc. will begin trading “regular way” under the symbol “RDVT.”

Following the Spin-off, Red Violet will be an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, and, as such, is allowed to provide in this information statement more limited disclosures than an issuer that would not so qualify. In addition, for so long as Red Violet remains an emerging growth company, it may take advantage, for a period of time, of certain exceptions from the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010.

A STOCKHOLDER VOTE IS NOT REQUIRED FOR THE SPIN-OFF TO OCCUR. COGINT IS NOT ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY, AND YOU SHOULD NOT SEND A PROXY. Furthermore, to receive the shares of Red Violet common stock to which you are entitled, you do not need to pay any cash or other consideration to Cogint or to us and you do not need to surrender any shares of Cogint common stock you own.

AS YOU REVIEW THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE MATTERS DESCRIBED IN “[RISK FACTORS](#)” BEGINNING ON PAGE 12.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES, OR DETERMINED IF THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITIES.

**The date of this information statement is [●].
Cogint first mailed this document to its stockholders on [●].**

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Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this document, but does not contain all the details concerning the Spin-off or Red Violet, including information that may be important to you. To better understand the Spin-off and Red Violet, Inc., you should carefully review this entire document.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this document:

- The terms “Red Violet,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the risk management business of cogint for periods before the Spin-off. For periods after the Spin-off, these terms refer to Red Violet and its subsidiaries.
- The term “cogint” refers to cogint and its subsidiaries. Before the Spin-off, this term includes both the risk management business and cogint’s digital marketing business. For periods after the Spin-off, this term refers only to the digital marketing business.

Red Violet, Inc.

Red Violet is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of cogint. Red Violet is a software and services company specializing in big data analysis, providing cloud-based, mission-critical information solutions to enterprises in a variety of industries. Red Violet’s mission is to transform data into intelligence utilizing our proprietary technology platform to solve complex problems for our clients. Harnessing the power of data fusion and powerful analytics, we transform data into intelligence, in a fast and efficient manner, so our clients can spend their time on what matters most, running their organizations with confidence. Through our intelligent platform, CORE™, we uncover the relevance of disparate data points utilizing our analytical capabilities to provide real-time and insightful views of people, businesses, assets and their interrelationships. We empower clients across markets and industries to better execute all aspects of their business, from managing risk, identifying fraud and abuse, and ensuring legislative compliance, to debt recovery.

From cogint’s acquisition of the risk management business in September 2014 through December 2016, the majority of our operations were dedicated to the early stage development of our business model, including the development of our proprietary, cloud-based technology platform, CORE, and the buildout of our initial-phase suite of products, powered by CORE, to serve a variety of industries within risk management. Beginning January 2017, with our technology platform production ready and hardened, our initial suite of products released into the marketplace, and a multi-year product roadmap defined, we transformed from a development organization to a sales-driven organization with sales increasing from a \$5.7 million annual run-rate for the month ended December 31, 2016, to a \$9.9 million annual run-rate for the month ended September 30, 2017.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, on a consolidated basis, the operations of our risk management business generated revenue of \$3.6 million, and an operating loss of \$15.0 million. For the year ended December 31, 2016, on a consolidated basis, the operations of our risk management business generated revenue of approximately \$4.6 million, and an operating loss of \$16.9 million.

Spin-off

During the third quarter of 2017, cogint announced its intention to separate the risk management business from the digital marketing business. This separation will be accomplished through a Spin-off in which cogint will contribute its risk management business to Red Violet and then distribute its entire interest in Red Violet to cogint’s stockholders and certain warrant holders. Subject to cogint and Red Violet receiving all necessary approvals to complete the Spin-off and the Transaction, among other conditions, we expect the Spin-off to occur in [●]. Red Violet and cogint have entered into agreements providing for the separation of the businesses and

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governing various ongoing arrangements between the companies upon completion of the Spin-off, including cogint's agreement to issue the Red Violet Note as a capital contribution for up to \$20.0 million if requested by Red Violet. As a holder of cogint common stock, you will receive one share of Red Violet common stock for each [●] shares of cogint common stock you hold at the close of business on [●], 2018, the record date for the Spin-off. cogint warrants outstanding as of the Record Date will participate in the Spin-off pro rata with the cogint common stock, in accordance with their respective terms. Immediately after the Spin-off is completed, cogint will not own any shares of Red Violet common stock and Red Violet will be an independent public company.

The Spin-off is governed by a Separation and Distribution Agreement (the "Separation Agreement"), a Tax Matters Agreement, and an Employee Matters Agreement, each dated September 6, 2017, and each between cogint and Red Violet (collectively, the "Spin-off Documents"), which provide the terms and conditions of the separation of the two businesses and for the Spin-off, which include Red Violet's right to request the Red Violet Note. Red Violet will be led by cogint's current management team, including Derek Dubner, co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of cogint, serving as Chief Executive Officer of Red Violet and Michael Brauser, co-founder and Chairman of the Board of cogint, serving as Chairman of the Board of Red Violet.

BlueFocus Transaction

Upon completion of the Spin-off, cogint will complete the Transaction in accordance with the Transaction Agreement, pursuant to which, among other things:

- (1) BlueFocus will contribute to cogint all of the equity interests of (a) Vision 7, (b) WAVS, (c) Indigo, and (d) each Acquisition Entity;
- (2) BlueFocus will contribute to cogint (a) the Cash Contribution, the proceeds of which cogint will use to (i) repay, if outstanding, the Red Violet Note, (ii) pay off certain transaction-related expenses, and (iii) pay the Cash Dividend and (b) in cash, the Working Capital Shortfall;
- (3) In exchange for the Contributed Entities and the Cash Consideration, BlueFocus will receive a number of shares of common stock of cogint representing 63.0% of the fully diluted, issued and outstanding shares of common stock of cogint at the closing of the Transaction; and
- (4) BlueFocus will repay, assume, or refinance cogint's indebtedness, other than the Red Violet Note, as of the closing of the Transaction.

Completion of the Spin-off is a condition to the completion of the Transaction, both of which are intended to occur on the same day. However, the Spin-off will not occur unless all other conditions to the Transaction set forth in the Transaction Agreement have been satisfied or waived. cogint intends to file an Information Statement on Schedule 14C (the "14C Information Statement") describing the Transaction in greater detail. We intend to include the 14C Information Statement as an annex to this information statement when we mail it to cogint's stockholders.

Emerging Growth Company Status of Red Violet

Following the Spin-off, Red Violet will be an "emerging growth company" as defined in the JOBS Act. As such, Red Violet will be eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that apply to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the requirements to hold a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Red Violet has not made a decision whether to take advantage of any or all of these exemptions. If

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Red Violet does take advantage of some or all of these exemptions, some investors may find Red Violet's common stock less attractive. The result may be a less active trading market for Red Violet's common stock and its stock price may be more volatile.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company may take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), for complying with new or revised accounting standards, meaning that Red Violet, as an emerging growth company, can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. Red Violet has elected to take advantage of this extended transition period. Our financial statements may therefore not be comparable to those of companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that our decision not to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable.

Red Violet may remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of the first fiscal year in which its annual gross revenues exceed \$1 billion, (b) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of its common equity securities pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), (c) the date it becomes a "large accelerated filer" as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of its common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter, and (d) the date on which Red Violet has issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the preceding three-year period.

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TERMS OF THE SPIN-OFF

The Spin-off will separate cogint’s risk management business from its digital marketing business, resulting in two independent public companies: Red Violet and cogint. The following is a brief summary of the terms of the Spin-off.

Distributing Company	Cogint, Inc. After the Spin-off, cogint will not own any shares of Red Violet common stock.
Spin-off Company	Red Violet, Inc. After the Spin-off, Red Violet will be an independent public company.
Record Date	Close of business on [●], 2018.
Spin-off Date	On or about [●], 2018.
Distribution Ratio	On the Spin-off Date, cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders will receive one share of Red Violet common stock for every [●] shares of cogint common stock held (or into which such cogint warrant is exercisable for) as of the close of business on the Record Date.
Treatment of Restricted Stock Units	Before the Record Date, cogint accelerated the vesting of all outstanding restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and delivered all shares of common stock underlying such RSUs so that such shares will participate in the Spin-off pro rata.
Treatment of Options	Before the Record Date, cogint vested all outstanding stock options. Any options not exercised before the Record Date were terminated on the Record Date, except for options issued under cogint’s 2015 Stock Equity Plan (“2015 Plan”), which will terminate immediately before the closing of the Transaction. Options outstanding but unexercised on the Record Date will not be equitably adjusted in respect of the Spin-off, the Cash Dividend, or otherwise. Shares issued pursuant to any option exercised before the Record Date will participate in the Spin-off pro rata.
Treatment of Restricted Stock	Before the Record Date, cogint vested all outstanding shares of restricted stock, so that such shares will participate in the Spin-off pro rata.
Treatment of Warrants	Holders of warrants to purchase cogint common stock will participate in the Spin-off pro rata, in accordance with the terms of their warrants.
Listing and Trading of Red Violet Common Stock	We have applied to list our common stock on Nasdaq under the symbol “RDVT.” We expect a limited “when issued” trading for our

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common stock (identified by the letter “v” next to the listing) will develop on or about the Record Date for the Spin-off and continue through the Spin-off Date. “When issued” trades will be settled only if the Spin-off is completed and our common stock is issued. We expect “regular way” trading in our common stock will begin on the first trading day after the Spin-off Date.

Listing and Trading of cogint Common Stock

cogint common stock will continue to trade “regular way,” reflecting the combined value of cogint and Red Violet (as well as the Cash Dividend, if declared) until the Spin-off Date. cogint common stock will trade carrying due-bills representing Red Violet common stock (and separately, due-bills representing the Cash Dividend) beginning two days before the Record Date and continuing through the Spin-off Date. Due-bills will be redeemed for Red Violet common stock after the completion of the Spin-off.

Securities to Be Distributed

In aggregate, approximately [●] million shares of Red Violet common stock will be distributed in the Spin-off.

Distribution Agent

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

Distribution Mechanics

Before the Spin-off Date, cogint will deliver all of the outstanding shares of Red Violet common stock to the distribution agent for distribution to cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders. Upon and following the consummation of the Spin-off, cogint, with the assistance of the distribution agent, will electronically issue shares of Red Violet common stock to the stockholders of cogint and certain of its warrant holders by way of direct registration in book-entry form. The distribution agent will mail each cogint stockholder and certain warrant holders a book-entry account statement that reflects such cogint stockholder’s or warrant holder’s shares of Red Violet common stock.

Fractional Shares

cogint will not distribute any fractional shares of Red Violet common stock to its stockholders or certain warrant holders. Instead, the distribution agent will aggregate fractional shares into whole shares, sell the whole shares in the open market at prevailing market prices and distribute the aggregate net cash proceeds of the sales pro rata to each holder who otherwise would have been entitled to receive a fractional share in the distribution. Recipients of cash in lieu of fractional shares will not be entitled to any interest on the amounts of payment made in lieu of fractional shares. The receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares generally will be taxable to the recipient stockholders as described in “U.S. Federal Income Tax Aspects of the Spin-off,” included elsewhere in this information statement.

Tax Consequences of the Spin-off

Each cogint stockholder or warrant holder’s receipt of shares of Red Violet common stock in the Spin-off (including any fractional shares

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sold on such recipient's behalf) will generally be a taxable dividend to the extent of such holder's ratable share of cogint's current and accumulated earnings and profits, with the excess treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of such holder's tax basis in its shares of cogint's common stock and then as capital gain. For a more detailed discussion see "U.S. Federal Income Tax Aspects of the Spin-off," included elsewhere in this information statement.

Holders should consult their tax advisors about the particular consequences of the distribution to them, including the application of state, local and foreign tax laws.

Separation Agreement and Other Spin-off Documents

Red Violet has entered into the Separation Agreement with cogint, which sets forth the terms and conditions of the Spin-off. Red Violet has also entered into the Tax Matter Agreement and the Employee Matters Agreement with cogint to facilitate the separation of the risk management business from the digital marketing business and the operation of Red Violet and cogint as independent public companies. Additionally, if requested by Red Violet, cogint has agreed to issue the Red Violet Note.

Conditions to the Spin-off

The Spin-off will occur only if, among other things:

- all conditions to the completion of the Transaction set out in the Transaction Agreement shall have been satisfied or waived, other than the completion of the Spin-off;
- our common stock shall have been registered under the Exchange Act and shall not be subject to any stop orders, and the information statement shall have been mailed to the cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders;
- our common stock shall have been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Stock Market;
- no injunction by any court or other tribunal of competent jurisdiction shall have been entered and shall continue to be in effect and no law shall have been adopted or be effective preventing completion of the Spin-off;
- cogint and Red Violet shall have prepared and mailed to the cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders such information about Red Violet, the digital marketing business, the Spin-off and other matters as appropriate and required by law; and
- cogint and Red Violet shall have received any necessary permits and authorizations under the securities or "blue sky" laws of the United States and comparable laws of any other applicable jurisdiction and all such permits and authorizations shall be in effect.

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BlueFocus Transaction

Upon completion of the Spin-off, cogint will complete the Transaction, pursuant to which, among other things:

- BlueFocus will contribute to cogint all of the equity interests of (a) Vision 7, (b) WAVS, (c) Indigo, and (d) each Acquisition Entity;
- BlueFocus will contribute to cogint (a) the Cash Contribution, the proceeds of which cogint will use to (i) repay, if outstanding, the Red Violet Note, (ii) pay off certain transaction-related expenses, and (iii) pay the Cash Dividend and (b) in cash, the Working Capital Shortfall;
- In exchange for the Contributed Entities and the Cash Consideration, BlueFocus will receive a number of shares of common stock of cogint representing 63.0% of the fully diluted, issued and outstanding shares of common stock of cogint at the closing of the Transaction; and
- BlueFocus will repay, assume, or refinance cogint's indebtedness, other than the Red Violet Note, as of the closing of the Transaction.

Completion of the Spin-off is a condition precedent to the completion of the Transaction, both of which are intended to occur on the same day. However, the Spin-off will not occur unless all other conditions to the Transaction set forth in the Transaction Agreement have been satisfied or waived.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock and the Distribution

Our business is subject to both general and specific risks and uncertainties relating to our business and our being a stand-alone, publicly traded company. Our business is also subject to risks relating to the Spin-off. You should read carefully "Risk Factors," beginning on page 10 of this information statement.

Red Violet Dividend Policy

After the Spin-off, we intend to retain all earnings for the foreseeable future for use in the operation of our business. Consequently, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE SPIN-OFF

Q: *Why is cogint separating its businesses?*

A: cogint's board of directors has determined the separation of its risk management business from its digital marketing business is in the best interests of its stockholders. cogint's board of directors believes the risk management business and the digital marketing businesses have distinct financial and operating characteristics and that separating the businesses will, among other things:

- allow the two independent company's management teams to adopt strategies and pursue objectives appropriate to their respective needs to focus more exclusively on improving each company's operations, thereby maximizing stockholder value over the long term for each of cogint and Red Violet;
- simplify the management and organizational structures of each company, allowing each company to optimize capital deployment and investment strategies necessary to advance their respective compelling innovation roadmaps, and provide each company's management team with direct incentives and accountability to their respective investors and other stakeholders;
- bring greater clarity to the marketplace as to each company's core competencies, allowing each company to compete more effectively within their respective markets;
- provide current cogint stockholders with equity investments in two separate, publicly traded companies; and
- enable investors to better evaluate the financial performance, strategies, and other characteristics of each business and company, which will permit investors to make investment decisions based on each company's individual performance and potential, and enhance the likelihood the market will value each company appropriately. In addition, each company will be able to focus its investor relations efforts on cultivating a distinct identity.

Q *What will the Spin-off accomplish?*

A: The Spin-off will separate cogint's risk management business from its digital marketing business and thereby transform cogint into two independent companies, each focused on its own core business:

- cogint – a world-class global marketing services company powered by creative, digital and performance marketing capabilities. Leveraging millions of real-time survey interactions with consumers every day, coupled with leading agency brands offering best-in-class services spanning branding and creative, cogint enables advertisers to more effectively target and acquire their most valuable customers, with precision, at a massive scale; and
- Red Violet – a software and services company specializing in big data analysis, providing cloud-based, mission-critical information solutions to enterprises in a variety of industries. Red Violet's mission is to transform data into intelligence utilizing our proprietary technology platform to solve complex problems for our clients. Harnessing the power of data fusion and powerful analytics, Red Violet transforms data into intelligence, in a fast and efficient manner, so its clients can spend their time on what matters most, running their organizations with confidence. Through Red Violet's intelligent platform, CORE, Red Violet uncovers the relevance of disparate data points utilizing its analytical capabilities to provide real-time and insightful views of people, businesses, assets and their interrelationships. Red Violet empowers clients across markets and industries to better execute all aspects of their business, from managing risk, identifying fraud and abuse, and ensuring legislative compliance, to debt recovery.

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Q: *What do stockholders need to do to participate in the Spin-off?*

A: Nothing. To effect the Spin-off, cogint has declared, in accordance with applicable law, and will distribute to each of its stockholders a dividend of one share of Red Violet common stock for every [●] shares of cogint common stock held as of the close of business on the Record Date. No proxy or vote is necessary. cogint expects the Spin-off to occur in [●]. The Spin-off will not change the number of shares of cogint common stock outstanding or the number of shares cogint's stockholders own. Immediately after the Spin-off, cogint's stockholders as of the Record Date will continue to own their respective proportionate interest in cogint's digital marketing and risk management businesses, but such stockholders will own their interests through ownership of stock in two independent public companies, cogint and Red Violet.

Q: *What is the record date for the distribution of shares of Red Violet common stock in the Spin-off?*

A: cogint's board of directors has established [●], 2018 as the Record Date to determine the stockholders and warrant holders entitled to receive shares of Red Violet common stock in the distribution.

Q: *When will the distribution of shares of Red Violet common stock occur?*

A: We expect cogint will effect the Spin-off and distribute the shares of Red Violet common stock on [●], 2018.

Q: *Will cogint retain any ownership interest in Red Violet after the Spin-off?*

A: No. After the Spin-off, cogint will not own any shares of Red Violet common stock and Red Violet will not own any shares of cogint common stock. Certain officers and directors of each company may own shares of the other company.

Q: *Are there risks to owning Red Violet common stock?*

A: Yes. Red Violet's business is subject to risks relating to its operations and financial conditions. In addition, Red Violet's separation from cogint presents risks relating to Red Violet as an independent public company as well as risks relating to the nature of the Spin-off transaction itself. These risks are described in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 10 and in the disclosure throughout this information statement.

Q: *What are the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the distribution of shares of Red Violet common stock to cogint stockholders?*

A: The receipt by you of shares of Red Violet common stock in the Spin-off (including any fractional shares sold on your behalf) will generally be a taxable dividend to the extent of your ratable share of cogint's current and accumulated earnings and profits, with the excess treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your tax basis in shares of cogint's common stock and then as capital gain. For a more detailed discussion see "U.S. Federal Income Tax Aspects of the Spin-off," included elsewhere in this information statement.

You should consult your tax advisor about the particular consequences of the distribution to you, including the application of state, local and foreign tax laws.

Q: *How will I determine the tax basis I will have in the Red Violet shares I receive in the Spin-off?*

A: Your tax basis in the shares of Red Violet common stock received generally will equal the fair market value of such shares on the distribution date. For a more detailed discussion see "U.S. Federal Income Tax Aspects of the Spin-off," included elsewhere in this information statement.

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Q: *Where can cogint stockholders get more information about the Spin-off?*

A: You may direct questions to Cogint, Inc., 2650 North Military Trail, Suite 300, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, Attention: Investor Relations, telephone number: (561) 757-4000, or you may contact the distribution agent for the Spin-off, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust, 1 State Street, 30th Floor, New York, New York 10004, telephone number: (212) 509-4000.

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SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

We provide below summary historical and pro forma financial data of Red Violet for the periods indicated. The pro forma statements of operations and balance sheet data give effect to the transactions and events described in “Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements.” You should read the summary consolidated and combined historical and pro forma financial data in conjunction with our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this information statement, “Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” The summary historical and pro forma financial data is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial position that would have resulted had the Spin-off occurred during the periods presented.

(In thousands, except share data)	Six Months Ended June 30,			Year Ended December 31,		
	Pro Forma 2017	2017	2016	Pro Forma 2016	2016	2015
Statements of Operations:						
Revenue	\$ 3,565	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,057	\$ 4,585	\$ 4,585	\$ 4,003
Loss before income taxes	\$ (17,492)	\$ (15,026)	\$ (5,855)	\$ (19,912)	\$ (16,901)	\$ (10,501)
Net loss	\$ (17,492)	\$ (15,026)	\$ (5,817)	\$ (19,874)	\$ (16,863)	\$ (10,643)
Pro forma basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.87)			\$ (0.99)		
Pro forma weighted average outstanding shares—						
Basic and diluted	20,000,000			20,000,000		

(In thousands)	June 30,		December 31,	
	Pro Forma 2017	2017	2016	2015
Balance sheets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,174	\$ 174	\$ 226	\$ —
Intangible assets, net	\$ 12,845	\$ 12,845	\$ 9,482	\$ 4,147
Total assets	\$ 42,357	\$ 22,357	\$ 18,708	\$ 12,937
Total shareholders’ equity	\$ 31,509	\$ 11,509	\$ 15,217	\$ 11,914

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2016	2015
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾				
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (4,078)	\$ (3,956)	\$ (7,910)	\$ (6,006)

(1) See “Use and Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” set forth in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations,” for a discussion of our use of adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation to net loss, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure.

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RISK FACTORS

This information statement and the Form 10 of which it forms a part contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”), Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements contain information about our expectations, beliefs or intentions regarding our business, financial condition, results of operations, strategies or prospects. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that these statements do not relate strictly to historical or current matters. Rather, forward-looking statements relate to anticipated or expected events, activities, trends or results as of the date they are made. Because forward-looking statements relate to matters that have not yet occurred, these statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Many factors could cause our actual activities or results to differ materially from the activities and results anticipated in forward-looking statements. These factors include the following:

Risks Relating to the Separation of Red Violet from cogint

We may be unable to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve from our separation from cogint.

As a new, publicly traded company, we believe our business will benefit from allowing our management to design and implement strategies based primarily on the characteristics of our operating business, allowing us to focus our time and financial resources wholly on our own operations and implement and maintain a capital structure designed to meet our own specific needs. We may not be able to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve as a new operating company or such benefits may be delayed or may not occur at all.

We may need additional capital in the future; however, such capital may not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, when or as we require additional funding. If we issue additional shares of our common stock or other securities that may be convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, our common stock, our existing stockholders would experience further dilution.

We may need additional capital in the future, however if that need arises, we cannot be certain additional capital will be available to us on acceptable terms when required, or at all. Disruptions in the global equity and credit markets may limit our ability to access capital. To the extent that we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our shareholders would experience dilution, which may be significant and could cause the market price of our common stock to decline significantly. Any debt financing, if available, may restrict our operations. If we are unable to raise additional capital when required or on acceptable terms, we may have to significantly delay, scale back or discontinue certain operations. Any of these events could significantly harm our business and prospects and could cause our stock price to decline.

Our historical and pro forma financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a publicly traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical and pro forma financial statements we have included in this information statement may not reflect what our business, financial position or results of operations would have been had we been a publicly traded company during the periods presented or what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future when we are a stand-alone company. For additional information about our past financial performance and the basis of presentation of our financial statements, please see “Summary Historical And Pro Forma Financial Data,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this information statement.

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Our and cogint's inability to obtain all material authorizations, consents, approvals and clearances of third parties including U.S. federal, state and local governmental agencies ("Third-Party Approvals") in connection with the Spin-off and the Transaction may have a material adverse effect on our and cogint's ability to complete the Spin-off and the Transaction.

Completion of the Spin-off is a condition to completion of the Transaction, however the Spin-off will not take place unless all other conditions to the Transaction have been satisfied or waived. There are numerous Third-Party Approvals that Red Violet and cogint must obtain in connection with the Spin-off and the Transaction. In some cases, these approvals must be obtained before the Spin-off and the Transaction can be completed. Although Red Violet and cogint have commenced the process of seeking the necessary Third-Party Approvals required in connection with the transactions, the companies currently do not have all the necessary Third-Party Approvals. There is no assurance that Red Violet and cogint will be able to obtain these Third-Party Approvals.

The Spin-off could give rise to disputes or other unfavorable effects, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Disputes with third parties could arise out of the distribution, and we could experience unfavorable reactions to the distribution from employees, investors, or other interested parties. These disputes and reactions of third parties could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations. In addition, following the Spin-off, disputes between us and cogint could arise in connection with any of the Separation Agreement, the Tax Matters Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement or other agreements between the parties.

Under the Separation Agreement, cogint will have to indemnify us for certain liabilities. However, there can be no assurance that these indemnities will be sufficient to insure us against the full amount of such liabilities, or that cogint's ability to satisfy its indemnification obligation will not be impaired in the future.

Under the Separation Agreement, cogint will agree to indemnify us for certain liabilities. However, third parties could seek to hold us responsible for any of the liabilities that cogint will agree to retain, and there can be no assurance that cogint will be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations. Even if we ultimately succeed in recovering from cogint any amounts for which we are held liable, we may be temporarily required to bear these losses while seeking recovery from cogint.

Our potential indemnification obligations pursuant to the Separation Agreement could materially adversely affect us.

Under the Separation Agreement we have an obligation to indemnify cogint for liabilities associated with our business, cogint's assets and liabilities being transferred to us or our subsidiaries in connection with the Spin-off, and any breach of our obligations under the Separation Agreement and the other agreements associated with the Spin-off. Although no such liabilities are currently anticipated, if we have to indemnify cogint for unanticipated liabilities, the cost of such indemnification obligations may have a material and adverse effect on our financial performance.

A court could deem the Spin-off to be a fraudulent conveyance and void the transaction or impose substantial liabilities upon us.

If the transaction is challenged by a third party, a court could deem the distribution by cogint of our common stock or certain internal restructuring transactions undertaken by us in connection with the Spin-off to

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be a fraudulent conveyance or transfer. Fraudulent conveyances or transfers are defined to include transfers made or obligations incurred with the actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud current or future creditors or transfers made or obligations incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value when the debtor was insolvent, or that rendered the debtor insolvent, inadequately capitalized or unable to pay its debts as they become due. In such circumstances, a court could void the transactions or impose substantial liabilities upon us, which could adversely affect our financial condition and our results of operations. Among other things, the court could require our stockholders to return to us some or all of the shares of our common stock issued in the Spin-off or require us to fund liabilities of other companies involved in the restructuring transactions for the benefit of creditors.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We have a history of losses and negative cash flow from operations which makes our future results uncertain.

Since inception, we have incurred operating losses and negative cash flow from operations. We need to generate greater revenue from the sale of our products and services if we are to achieve and sustain profitability. If we are unable to generate greater revenue, we may not be able to achieve profitability or generate positive cash flow from operations in the future.

Our products and services are highly technical and if they contain undetected errors, our business could be adversely affected and we may have to defend lawsuits or pay damages in connection with any alleged or actual failure of our products and services.

Our products and services are highly technical and complex. Our products and services have contained and may contain one or more undetected errors, defects or security vulnerabilities. Some errors in our products and services may only be discovered after a product or service has been used by end customers. Any errors or security vulnerabilities discovered in our products after commercial release could result in loss of revenues or delay in revenue recognition, or loss of customers, any of which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. In addition, we could face claims for product liability or breach of personally identifiable information. Defending a lawsuit, regardless of its merit, is costly and may divert management's attention. In addition, if our business liability insurance coverage is inadequate or future coverage is unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, our financial condition could be harmed.

Because our networks and information technology systems are critical to our success, if unauthorized persons access or hack into our systems or our systems otherwise cease to function properly, our operations could be adversely affected and we could lose revenues, proprietary information or personal data, all of which could materially adversely affect our business.

As our business is conducted largely online, it is dependent on our networks being accessible and secure. If an actual or perceived breach of network security occurs, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to our network security controls, the market perception of the effectiveness of our network security could be harmed resulting in loss of current and potential end user customers, data suppliers, or cause us to lose potential value-added resellers. Our business is largely dependent on our customer-facing websites and our websites may be inaccessible because of service interruptions or subject to hacking or computer attacks. Because the techniques used by computer hackers to access or sabotage networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques. If an actual or perceived breach were to occur, we cannot assure you that we would not lose revenue or not sustain operating losses as a result.

We also rely heavily on large information technology databases and the ability to provide services using that information. A party who is able to breach the security measures on our networks could misappropriate either our

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proprietary information or the personal information of consumers that we collect, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions to our operations. Hacking of computer data systems is a growing problem throughout the United States. If we grow and obtain more visibility, we may be more vulnerable to hacking. Moreover, the increased use of mobile devices also increases the risk of intentional and unintentional theft or disclosure of data including personally identifiable information. We may be unable to anticipate all of these vulnerabilities and implement adequate preventative measures and, in some cases, we may not be able to immediately detect a security incident. Any security incident may also result in a misappropriation of our proprietary information or that of our users, clients, and third-party publishers, which could result in legal and financial liability, as well as harm to our reputation.

We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against such threats or to alleviate problems caused by breaches in security. Additionally, any server interruptions, break-downs or system failures, including failures which may be attributable to events within our control, could increase our future operating costs and cause us to lose business. We maintain insurance policies covering losses relating to our network systems or other assets. However, these policies may not cover the entire cost of a claim. Any future disruptions in our information technology systems, whether caused by hacking or otherwise, may have a material adverse effect on our future results.

Privacy concerns relating to our data collection practices and any perceived or actual unauthorized disclosure of personally identifiable information, whether through breach of our network by an unauthorized party, employee theft, misuse, or error could harm our reputation, impair our ability to attract website visitors and to attract and retain clients, result in a loss of confidence in the security of our products and services, or subject us to claims or litigation arising from damages suffered by consumers, and thereby harm our business and results of operations. In addition, we could incur significant costs for which our insurance policies may not adequately cover and cause us to expend significant resources in protecting against security breaches and complying with the multitude of state, federal and foreign laws regarding data privacy and data breach notification obligations.

We must adequately protect our intellectual property in order to prevent loss of valuable proprietary information.

We rely primarily upon a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as other intellectual property laws, and confidentiality procedures and contractual agreements, such as non-disclosure agreements, to protect our proprietary technology and intellectual property. However, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or reverse-engineer aspects of our products or services or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products or services is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. If the protection of our intellectual property proves to be inadequate or unenforceable, others may be able to use our proprietary developments without compensation to us, resulting in potential cost advantages to our competitors.

Some of our systems and technologies are not covered by any copyright, patent or patent application. Additionally, we cannot guarantee that: (i) our intellectual property rights will provide us with a competitive advantage; (ii) our ability to assert our intellectual property rights against potential competitors or to settle current or future disputes will be effective; (iii) our intellectual property rights will be enforced in jurisdictions where competition may be intense or where legal protection may be weak; (iv) any of the patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret or other intellectual property rights that we presently employ in our business will not lapse or be invalidated, circumvented, challenged, or abandoned; (v) competitors will not design around our protected systems and technology; or (vi) we will not lose the ability to assert our intellectual property rights against others.

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Policing unauthorized use of our proprietary rights can be difficult and costly. Litigation, while it may be necessary to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention and could adversely affect our business, even if we are successful on the merits. In addition, others may independently discover trade secrets and proprietary information, and in such cases we could not assert any trade secret rights against such parties.

We depend, in part, on strategic alliances, joint ventures and acquisitions to grow our business. If we are unable to make strategic acquisitions and develop and maintain these strategic alliances and joint ventures, our growth may be adversely affected.

An important focus of our business is to identify business partners who can enhance our services, enable us to develop solutions that differentiate us from our competitors, drive users to our websites and monetize our data. We have entered into several alliance agreements or license agreements with respect to certain of our datasets and services and may enter into similar agreements in the future. These arrangements may require us to restrict our use of certain of our technologies or datasets among certain customer industries, restrict content on our websites or grant licenses on terms that ultimately may prove to be unfavorable to us, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Relationships with our alliance agreement partners may include risks due to incomplete information regarding the marketplace and commercial strategies of our partners, and our alliance agreements or other licensing agreements may be the subject of contractual disputes. If we or our alliance agreements' partners are not successful in maintaining or commercializing the alliance agreements' services, such commercial failure could adversely affect our business.

If we consummate any future acquisitions, we will be subject to the risks inherent in identifying, acquiring and operating a newly acquired business.

We may, in the future, acquire additional businesses, which we believe could complement or expand our current business or offer growth opportunities. We may experience difficulties in identifying potential acquisition candidates that complement our current business at appropriate prices, or at all. We cannot assure you that our acquisition strategy will be successful. We may spend significant management time and resources in analyzing and negotiating acquisitions or investments that are not consummated. Furthermore, the ongoing process of integrating an acquired business is distracting, time consuming, expensive, and requires continuous optimization and allocation of resources. Additionally, if we use stock as consideration, this would dilute our existing shareholders and if we use cash, this would reduce our liquidity and impact our financial flexibility. We may seek debt financing for particular acquisitions, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We face the risks associated with the business acquisition strategy, including:

- the potential disruption of our existing businesses, including the diversion of management attention and the redeployment of resources;
- entering new markets or industries in which we have limited prior experience;
- our failure in due diligence to identify key issues specific to the businesses we seek to acquire or the industries or other environments in which they operate, or, failure to protect against contingent liabilities arising from those issues;
- unforeseen, hidden or fraudulent liabilities;
- our difficulties in integrating, aligning and coordinating organizations which will likely be geographically separated and may involve diverse business operations and corporate cultures;
- our difficulties in integrating and retaining key management, sales, research and development, production and other personnel;

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- the potential loss of key employees, customers or distribution partners of the acquired businesses;
- our difficulties in incorporating the acquired business into our organization;
- the potential loss of customers, distributors or suppliers;
- our difficulties in integrating or expanding information technology systems and other business processes to accommodate the acquired business;
- the risks associated with integrating financial reporting and internal control systems, including the risk that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses may be identified in acquired entities;
- the potential for future impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets if the acquired business does not perform as expected;
- the inability to obtain necessary government approvals for the acquisition, if any; and
- our successfully operating the acquired business.

If we cannot overcome these challenges, we may not realize actual benefits from past and future acquisitions, which will impair our overall business results. If we complete an investment or acquisition, we may not realize the anticipated benefits from the transaction.

Our business is subject to various governmental regulations, laws and orders, compliance with which may cause us to incur significant expenses or reduce the availability or effectiveness of our solutions, and the failure to comply with which could subject us to civil or criminal penalties or other liabilities.

Our businesses are subject to regulation under the Driver's Privacy Protection Act (18 U.S.C. §§ 2721- 2725) ("DPPA"), the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 6801- 6809) ("GLBA"), and various other federal, state and local laws and regulations. These laws and regulations, which generally are designed to protect the privacy of the public and to prevent the misuse of personal information are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. We have already incurred significant expenses in our attempt to ensure compliance with these laws.

These U.S. federal and state laws and regulations, which can be enforced by government entities or, in some cases, private parties, are constantly evolving and can be subject to significant change. Keeping our business in compliance with or bringing our business into compliance with new laws may be costly, and may affect our revenue and/or harm our financial results. In addition, the application, interpretation, and enforcement of these laws and regulations are often uncertain, particularly in the new and rapidly evolving industry in which we operate, and may be interpreted and applied inconsistently from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and inconsistently with our current policies and practices. In addition, new laws or regulations or changes in enforcement of existing laws or regulations applicable to our clients could affect the activities or strategies of such clients and, therefore, lead to reductions in their level of business with us.

The following legal and regulatory developments could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations:

- amendment, enactment or interpretation of laws and regulations that restrict the access and use of personal information and reduce the availability or effectiveness of our solutions or the supply of data available;
- changes in cultural and consumer attitudes in favor of further restrictions on information collection and sharing, which may lead to regulations that prevent full utilization of our solutions;

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- failure of data suppliers or customers to comply with laws or regulations, where mutual compliance is required;
- failure of our solutions to comply with current laws and regulations; and
- failure of our solutions to adapt to changes in the regulatory environment in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

Changes in applicable legislation or regulations that restrict or dictate how we collect, maintain, combine and disseminate information could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In the future, we may be subject to significant additional expense to ensure continued compliance with applicable laws and regulations and to investigate, defend or remedy actual or alleged violations.

The outcome of litigation, inquiries, investigations, examinations or other legal proceedings in which we are involved, in which we may become involved, or in which our customers or competitors are involved could subject us to significant monetary damages or restrictions on our ability to do business.

Legal proceedings arise frequently as part of the normal course of our business. These may include individual consumer cases, class action lawsuits and inquiries, investigations, examinations, regulatory proceedings or other actions brought by federal (e.g., the FTC) or state (e.g., state attorneys general) authorities. The scope and outcome of these proceedings is often difficult to assess or quantify. Plaintiffs in lawsuits may seek recovery of large amounts and the cost to defend such litigation may be significant. There may also be adverse publicity and uncertainty associated with investigations, litigation and orders (whether pertaining to us, our customers or our competitors) that could decrease customer acceptance of our services or result in material discovery expenses. In addition, a court-ordered injunction or an administrative cease-and-desist order or settlement may require us to modify our business practices or may prohibit conduct that would otherwise be legal and in which our competitors may engage. Many of the technical and complex statutes to which we are subject, including state and federal financial privacy requirements, may provide for civil and criminal penalties and may permit consumers to maintain individual or class action lawsuits against us and obtain statutorily prescribed damages. Additionally, our customers might face similar proceedings, actions or inquiries which could affect their business and, in turn, our ability to do business with those customers. For additional information regarding legal proceedings, please see Note 11(c) to the “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements” and Note 7(b) to the “Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.”

While we do not believe that the outcome of any pending or threatened legal proceeding, investigation, examination or supervisory activity will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, such events are inherently uncertain and adverse outcomes could result in significant monetary damages, penalties or injunctive relief against us. Furthermore, we review legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance, including ASC 450, when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We establish accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and we disclose the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, we evaluate, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. We do not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

Our relationships with key customers may be materially diminished or terminated.

We have established relationships with a number of customers, many of whom could unilaterally terminate their relationship with us or materially reduce the amount of business they conduct with us at any time. Market

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competition, customer requirements, customer financial condition and customer consolidation through mergers or acquisitions also could adversely affect our ability to continue or expand these relationships. There is no guarantee that we will be able to retain or renew existing agreements, maintain relationships with any of our customers on acceptable terms or at all or collect amounts owed to us from insolvent customers. The loss of one or more of our major customers could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we lose the services of key personnel, it could adversely affect our business.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain key personnel. Our future also depends on the continued services of Michael Brauser, our Chairman, Derek Dubner, our Chief Executive Officer, Daniel MacLachlan, our Chief Financial Officer and other key employees in all areas of our organization, each of whom is important to the management of certain aspects of our business and operations and the development of our strategic direction, and each of whom may be difficult to replace. The loss of the services of these key individuals and the process to replace these individuals would involve significant time and expense and could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives.

If we fail to respond to rapid technological changes in the big data and analytics sector, we may lose customers and/or our products and/or services may become obsolete.

The big data and analytics sector is characterized by rapidly changing technology, frequent product introductions, and continued evolution of new industry standards. As a result, our success depends upon our ability to develop and introduce in a timely manner new products and services and enhancements to existing products and services that meet changing customer requirements and evolving industry standards. The development of technologically advanced product solutions is a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation, rapid response and accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. We cannot assure you that it will be able to identify, develop, manufacture, market or support new or enhanced products and services successfully in a timely manner. Further, we or our competitors may introduce new products or services or product enhancements that shorten the life cycle of existing products or services or cause existing products or services to become obsolete.

Our revenues are concentrated in the U.S. market across a broad range of industries. When these industries or the broader financial markets experience a downturn, demand for our services and revenues may be adversely affected.

Our customers, and therefore our business and revenue, sometimes depend on favorable macroeconomic conditions and are impacted by the availability of credit, the level and volatility of interest rates, inflation, employment levels, consumer confidence and housing demand. In addition, a significant amount of our revenue is concentrated among certain industries. Our customer base suffers when financial markets experience volatility, illiquidity and disruption, which has occurred in the past and which could reoccur. Such market developments, and the potential for increased and continuing disruptions going forward, present considerable risks to our business and operations. Changes in the economy have resulted, and may continue to result, in fluctuations in volumes, pricing and operating margins for our services. For example, the banking and financial market downturn that began to affect U.S. businesses in 2008 caused a greater focus on expense reduction by customers of businesses similar to ours. If businesses in these industries experience economic hardship, we cannot assure you that we will be able to generate future revenue growth. These types of disruptions could lead to a decline in the volumes of services we provide our customers and could negatively impact our revenue and results of operations.

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We could lose our access to data sources which could prevent us from providing our services.

Our services and products depend extensively upon continued access to and receipt of data from external sources, including data received from strategic partners and various government and public records repositories. In some cases, we compete with our data providers. Our data providers could stop providing data, provide untimely data or increase the costs for their data for a variety of reasons, including a perception that our systems are insecure as a result of a data security breach, budgetary constraints, a desire to generate additional revenue or for regulatory or competitive reasons. We could also become subject to increased legislative, regulatory or judicial restrictions or mandates on the collection, disclosure or use of such data, in particular if such data is not collected by our providers in a way that allows us to legally use the data. If we were to lose access to this external data or if our access or use were restricted or were to become less economical or desirable, our ability to provide services could be negatively impacted, which would adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot provide assurance that we will be successful in maintaining our relationships with these external data source providers or that we will be able to continue to obtain data from them on acceptable terms or at all. Furthermore, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to obtain data from alternative sources if our current sources become unavailable.

We face intense competition from both start-up and established companies that may have significant advantages over us and our products.

The market for our products and services is intensely competitive. There are numerous companies competing with us in various segments of the big data and analytics sector, and their products and services may have advantages over our products and services in areas such as conformity to existing and emerging industry standards, performance, price, ease of use, scalability, reliability, flexibility, product features and technical support.

Our principal competitors in the big data and analytics sector include Palantir, RELX Group (LexisNexis), TransUnion, and Thomson Reuters. Current and potential competitors may have one or more of the following significant advantages:

- greater financial, technical and marketing resources;
- better name recognition;
- more comprehensive solutions;
- better or more extensive cooperative relationships; and
- larger customer base.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully with our existing or new competitors. Some of our competitors may have, in relation to us, one or more of the following: longer operating histories, longer-standing relationships with end-user customers and greater customer service, public relations and other resources. As a result, these competitors may be able to more quickly develop or adapt to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services. Additionally, it is likely that new competitors or alliances among existing competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share.

There may be further consolidation in our end-customer markets, which may adversely affect our revenues.

There has been, and we expect there will continue to be, merger, acquisition and consolidation activity in our customer markets. If our customers merge with, or are acquired by, other entities that are not our customers,

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or that use fewer of our services, our revenue may be adversely impacted. In addition, industry consolidation could affect the base of recurring transaction-based revenue if consolidated customers combine their operations under one contract, since many of our contracts provide for volume discounts. In addition, our existing customers might leave certain geographic markets, which would no longer require them to purchase certain products from us and, consequently, we would generate less revenue than we currently expect.

To the extent the availability of free or relatively inexpensive consumer and/or business information increases, the demand for some of our services may decrease.

Public and commercial sources of free or relatively inexpensive consumer and business information have become increasingly available and this trend is expected to continue. Public and commercial sources of free or relatively inexpensive consumer and/or business information may reduce demand for our services. To the extent that our customers choose not to obtain services from us and instead rely on information obtained at little or no cost from these public and commercial sources, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

If our newer products do not achieve market acceptance, revenue growth may suffer.

Our products have been in the market place for a limited period of time and may have longer sales cycles than competitive products. Accordingly, we may not achieve the meaningful revenue growth needed to sustain operations. We cannot provide any assurances that sales of our newer products will continue to grow or generate sufficient revenues to sustain our business. If we are unable to recognize revenues due to longer sales cycles or other problems, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have not yet received broad market acceptance for our newer products. We cannot assure you that our present or future products will achieve market acceptance on a sustained basis. In order to achieve market acceptance and achieve future revenue growth, we must introduce complementary products, incorporate new technologies into existing product lines and design, and develop and successfully commercialize higher performance products in a timely manner. We cannot assure you that we will be able to offer new or complementary products that gain market acceptance quickly enough to avoid decreased revenues during current or future product introductions or transitions.

Our products and services can have long sales and implementation cycles, which may result in substantial expenses before realizing any associated revenues.

The sale and implementation of our products and services to large companies and government entities typically involves a lengthy education process and a significant technical evaluation and commitment of capital and other resources. This process is also subject to the risk of delays associated with customers' internal budgeting and other procedures for approving capital expenditures, and testing and accepting new technologies that affect key operations. As a result, sales and implementation cycles for our products and services can be lengthy, and we may expend significant time and resources before we receive any revenues from a customer or potential customer. Our quarterly and annual operating results could be adversely affected if orders forecast for a specific customer and for a particular period are not realized.

Consolidation in the big data and analytics sector may limit market acceptance of our products and services.

Several of our competitors have acquired companies with complementary technologies in the past. We expect consolidation in the industries we serve to continue in the future. These acquisitions may permit our competitors to accelerate the development and commercialization of broader product lines and more

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comprehensive solutions than we currently offer. Acquisitions of vendors or other companies that with whom we have a strategic relationship by our competitors may limit our access to commercially significant technologies. Further, business combinations are creating companies with larger market shares, customer bases, sales forces, product offerings and technology and marketing expertise, which may make it more difficult for us to compete.

We may incur substantial expenses defending against claims of infringement.

There are numerous patents held by many companies relating to the design and manufacture of data and analytics solutions. Third parties may claim that our products and/or services infringe on their intellectual property rights. Any claim, with or without merit, could consume management's time, result in costly litigation, cause delays in sales or implementation of products or services or require entry into royalty or licensing agreements. In this respect, patent and other intellectual property litigation is becoming increasingly more expensive in terms of legal fees, expert fees and other expenses. Royalty and licensing agreements, if required and available, may be on terms unacceptable to us or detrimental to our business. Moreover, a successful claim of product infringement against us or our failure or inability to license the infringed or similar technology on commercially reasonable terms could seriously harm our business.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

No market for our common stock currently exists and an active trading market may not develop or be sustained after the distribution.

There is currently no public market for our common stock. We have applied to list our common stock on Nasdaq. We anticipate that before the distribution date, trading of shares of our common stock will begin on a "when issued" basis and that trading will continue up to and including the distribution date. However, an active trading market for our common stock may not develop as a result of the distribution or may not be sustained in the future. The lack of an active market may make it more difficult for you to sell our shares and could lead to our share price being depressed or volatile. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling our common stock, motivate our employees and sales representatives through equity incentive awards, and acquire other companies, products or technologies by using our common stock as consideration.

The price of our common stock, once publicly traded, may be volatile and the value of an investment in our common stock may decline.

We cannot predict the prices at which our common stock may trade after the distribution. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate widely, depending on many factors, some of which may be beyond our control, including:

- additions or departures of key personnel;
- changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory approvals;
- changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;
- any major change in our board or management;
- general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of our markets; and
- political instability, natural disasters, war and/or events of terrorism.

In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of publicly traded companies. Broad market and

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industry factors may seriously affect the market price of companies' stock, including ours, regardless of actual operating performance. These fluctuations may be even more pronounced in the trading market for our stock. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Future issuances of shares of our common stock in connection with acquisitions or pursuant to our stock incentive plans could have a dilutive effect on your investment.

Future acquisitions may involve the issuance of our common stock as payment, in part or in full, for the business or assets acquired. The benefits derived by us from an acquisition might not exceed the dilutive effect of the acquisition. Pursuant to the potential plans, our board of directors may grant stock options, RSUs, or other equity awards to our directors and employees. When these awards vest or are exercised, the issuance of shares of common stock underlying these awards may have a dilutive effect on our common stock.

The concentration of our stock ownership may limit individual stockholder ability to influence corporate matters.

Our officers and directors will own approximately [●]% of our common stock. As a result, these stockholders may be in a position to exert significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and determination of significant corporate actions. The interests of these stockholders may not always coincide with the interests of other stockholders, and these stockholders may act in a manner that advances their interests and not necessarily those of other stockholders, and might affect the prevailing market price for our securities.

We are an "emerging growth company," and we cannot be certain if the reduced reporting requirements available to emerging growth companies will make our shares of common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. We cannot predict if investors will find our shares of common stock to be less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our shares of common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our shares of common stock and our share price may be more volatile.

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THE SPIN-OFF

Reasons for the Spin-off

cogint's board of directors has determined the separation of its risk management business from its digital marketing business is in the best interests of its stockholders. cogint's board of directors believes the risk management and digital marketing businesses have distinct financial and operating characteristics and that separating the businesses will, among other things:

- allow the two independent company's management teams to adopt strategies and pursue objectives appropriate to their respective needs to focus more exclusively on improving each company's operations, thereby maximizing stockholder value over the long term for each of cogint and Red Violet;
- simplify the management and organizational structures of each company, allowing each company to optimize capital deployment and investment strategies necessary to advance their respective compelling innovation roadmaps, and provide each company's management team with direct incentives and accountability to their respective investors and other stakeholders;
- bring greater clarity to the market place as to each company's core competencies, allowing each to compete more effectively within their respective markets;
- provide current cogint stockholders with equity investments in two separate, publicly traded companies; and
- enable investors to better evaluate the financial performance, strategies, and other characteristics of each business and company, which will permit investors to make investment decisions based on each company's own performance and potential, and enhance the likelihood that the market will value each company appropriately. In addition, each company will be able to focus its public relations efforts on cultivating a distinct identity.

Mechanics of the Spin-off

cogint will accomplish the Spin-off by distributing 100% of the shares of Red Violet's common stock to cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders. On [●], 2018, the cogint board of directors formally declared the dividend necessary to effect the Spin-off. Each cogint stockholder as of the close of business on [●], 2018, which is the Record Date for the Spin-off, will participate in the Spin-off. On the Spin-off Date, those cogint stockholders will each receive one share of Red Violet common stock for every [●] shares of cogint common stock they hold as of the Record Date. Currently outstanding cogint warrants will participate in the Spin-off pro rata with the cogint common stock, in accordance with their respective terms. We expect the Spin-off will take place on or about [●], 2018, although completion of the Spin-off is contingent upon the satisfaction of conditions described in the Separation Agreement discussed further below.

Before the Record Date, cogint accelerated the vesting of all outstanding RSUs and delivered all shares of common stock underlying such RSUs so that such shares will participate in the Spin-off pro rata.

Before the Record Date, cogint vested all outstanding stock options. Any options not exercised before the Record Date were terminated on the Record Date, except for options issued under cogint's 2015 Stock Equity Plan ("2015 Plan"), which will terminate immediately before the closing of the Transaction. Options outstanding but unexercised on the Record Date will not be equitably adjusted in respect of the Spin-off, the Cash Dividend, or otherwise. Shares issued pursuant to any option exercised before the Record Date will participate in the Spin-off pro rata.

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Before the Record Date, cogint vested all outstanding shares of restricted stock, so that such shares will participate in the Spin-off pro rata.

Before the Spin-off Date, cogint will deliver all of the outstanding shares of Red Violet common stock to the distribution agent for distribution to cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders. Upon and following the consummation of the Spin-off, cogint, with the assistance of the distribution agent, will electronically issue shares of Red Violet common stock to the stockholders of cogint and certain of its warrant holders by way of direct registration in book-entry form. The distribution agent will mail each cogint stockholder and certain warrant holders a book-entry account statement that reflects such cogint stockholder's or warrant holder's shares of Red Violet common stock. cogint will not distribute any fractional shares of our common stock. The distribution agent will aggregate all fractional shares, sell them on behalf of cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fractional interest in our common stock and distribute the net cash proceeds to the Red Violet stockholders. This cash received in lieu of fractional shares may be taxable to you.

No cogint stockholder or warrant holder will be required to pay cash or other consideration for the shares of Red Violet common stock they will receive in the Spin-off, or be required to surrender or exchange shares of cogint common stock to receive Red Violet common stock.

Relationship Between Red Violet and cogint

The relationship between Red Violet and cogint will be governed by the Spin-off Documents and other agreements we will enter into in connection with the Spin-off. We describe the material provisions of each of these agreements below. You may also refer to the actual agreements, copies of which are filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement on Form 10 (the "Form 10") of which this information statement forms a part. These agreements are intended to facilitate the separation of cogint's risk management business from its digital marketing business and the operation of cogint and Red Violet as separate companies after the Spin-off.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Separation Agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the Separation Agreement, dated as of September 6, 2017, by and between cogint and Red Violet, which is attached as an exhibit to the Form 10 and incorporated by reference in this document. Stockholders of cogint are urged to read the Separation Agreement in its entirety. This description of the Separation Agreement has been included to provide cogint stockholders with information regarding its material terms. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Separation Agreement and not by this summary or any other information included in this information statement.

Separation Agreement

The Separation Agreement generally provides for the separation of the risk management business from the digital marketing business. Among other things, the Separation Agreement provides for the transfer of certain entities, assets and liabilities of cogint and its subsidiaries to Red Violet pursuant to an internal restructuring, in order to separate the risk management business from the digital marketing business, and sets forth when and how such transfers will occur (the "Separation"). The Separation Agreement also sets forth how the Spin-off will be completed and other obligations of the parties prior to, upon and following the completion of the Spin-off. Certain matters addressed by the Separation Agreement are described below.

Separation of the Risk Management Business

The Separation Agreement incorporates a step plan, which provides for the transfer of entities, assets and liabilities at the effective time of the Separation on the Spin-off Date, pursuant to which (i) cogint will contribute

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to Red Violet all of the outstanding equity interests of the entities that will become Red Violet subsidiaries (the “Red Violet Subsidiaries”), (ii) cogint will contribute to Red Violet the “Net Cogint Cash”, as such term is defined in the Separation Agreement, which includes all cash held by Cogint that can be distributed to Red Violet without restriction less the difference, if any, between the digital marketing business’ normalized net working capital and the digital marketing business’ net working capital as of the Spin-off Date, (iii) cogint will transfer certain assets to Red Violet and Red Violet will assume certain liabilities of cogint, as further described below, (iv) all necessary actions will be taken to file with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Red Violet, attached as an exhibit to the Form 10, and all necessary actions will be taken to adopt the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Red Violet, attached as an exhibit to the Form 10, and (v) if previously requested in writing by Red Violet, cogint will issue the Red Violet Note.

The assets to be transferred or owned by Red Violet upon the Separation include:

- all assets identified on a specified schedule which the parties have agreed are being included in the transfer of the risk management business to Red Violet as part of the Separation, including the “Net Cogint Cash”, all rights to the COGINT name, trademarks and service marks as set forth in a trademark assignment agreement to be entered into at the Separation (the “Trademark Assignment”), the books and records of cogint or any of its subsidiaries exclusively relating to the risk management business and certain employment and consulting agreements;
- all interests of the Red Violet Subsidiaries;
- all assets reflected as assets of Red Violet or any other entity that will become a Red Violet Subsidiary;
- all assets listed as assets of Red Violet on the pro forma consolidated balance sheet of Red Violet and any assets acquired by or for Red Violet after the date of such balance sheet that, had they been acquired on or before such date, would have been reflected in such balance sheet;
- if issued, the Red Violet Note; and
- all assets that are owned, in whole or in part, by Red Violet or any Red Violet Subsidiary immediately prior to the Separation.

The Separation Agreement provides that the assets to be transferred to Red Violet will not in any event include any assets retained by cogint under the Separation Agreement, including all assets relating to any of cogint’s benefit plans (except to the extent expressly transferred under the Employee Matters Agreement), or any assets expressly governed by the Tax Matters Agreement (see “Relationship Between Red Violet and cogint—Tax Matters Agreement”).

The liabilities that are to be assumed by Red Violet or the Red Violet Subsidiaries include:

- all liabilities that are identified on a specified schedule which the parties have agreed are being included in the transfer of the risk management business to Red Violet as part of the Separation, including the liabilities arising from the employment and consulting agreements being transferred and the ownership of the COGINT trademark, all Company Transaction Expenses (as defined in the Transaction Agreement) not taken into account in the calculation of the Cash Dividend, any indemnification obligations to any person that was an officer or director of cogint or its subsidiaries prior to the Separation to the extent not covered by cogint’s insurance, liabilities of cogint and its subsidiaries conducted prior to the effective time of the Separation (other than those related to the digital marketing business), liabilities arising from the use or calculation of the “Spin-off Ratio,” as such term is defined in the Separation Agreement, and any liabilities associated with the assertion of any rights by any existing or former holder of warrants or other derivative securities of cogint;

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- all liabilities primarily arising from or relating to the risk management business;
- all liabilities reflected as liabilities of Red Violet or any Red Violet Subsidiary in the pro forma consolidated balance sheet of Red Violet and any liabilities accrued after the date of such balance sheet that, had they been accrued on or before such date, would have been reflected in such balance sheet; and
- all liabilities expressly assumed by or otherwise transferred to Red Violet or any Red Violet Subsidiary under the Employee Matters Agreement (see “Relationship Between Red Violet and cogint—Employee Matters Agreement”).

Transfer of the Risk Management Business

The Separation Agreement requires cogint, on the one hand, and Red Violet, on the other hand, to deliver (or cause to be delivered) certain documents to the other party to effect the transfer of the risk management business to Red Violet. On the effective date of the Separation, cogint or its subsidiaries are required to deliver the following documents to Red Violet:

- an executed counterpart to each of the instruments, assignments, documents or agreements to be executed on the effective date of the Separation in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement (together with the Employee Matters Agreement and Tax Matters Agreement, the “Ancillary Agreements”);
- the Red Violet Note, if applicable;
- all necessary transfer documents relating to the assets to be transferred to Red Violet and the liabilities to be assumed by Red Violet; and
- resignations of each of the individuals who serve as an officer or director of Red Violet or any of its subsidiaries in their capacity as such and the resignations of any other person who will be an officer or employee of cogint or its subsidiaries after the effective time of the Separation and that are directors or officers of Red Violet or any Red Violet Subsidiary, to the extent previously requested by Red Violet.

On the effective date of the Separation, Red Violet or its subsidiaries are required to deliver the following documents to cogint:

- an executed counterpart to each of the instruments, assignments, documents or agreements to be executed on the effective date of the Separation in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement;
- all necessary transfer documents relating to the assets to be transferred to Red Violet and the liabilities to be assumed by Red Violet; and
- resignations of each of the individuals who serve as an officer or director of cogint or any of its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and any Red Violet Subsidiary) in their capacity as such and the resignations of any other person who will be an officer or employee of Red Violet or any Red Violet Subsidiary after the effective time of the Separation and that are directors or officers of cogint or its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and any Red Violet Subsidiary), to the extent previously requested by cogint.

Consents and Delayed Transfers

The Separation Agreement provides that cogint and Red Violet will use their respective reasonable best efforts to obtain promptly any required third-party consents or governmental approvals required in connection

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with the Separation or the Spin-off, provided that neither party will be required to make any payments or assume any liabilities or offer or grant any financial accommodation or other benefit with respect to any existing agreements with third parties not required to be paid under the terms of an existing agreement. The transfer of any specific asset to Red Violet on the one hand, or cogint, on the other hand, in connection with the Separation will automatically be deferred until the completion of the transfer of the asset or liability, as applicable, can take place in accordance with any required consents or governmental approvals. The obligations of the parties to obtain such consents and approvals will generally terminate on the one-year anniversary of the Spin-off.

Notwithstanding the inability to transfer an asset or liability as a result of a third-party consent or required governmental approval prior to the Spin-off, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions to the completion of the Spin-off, the Spin-off will nevertheless take place, and cogint and Red Violet, as applicable, will be required to hold the applicable asset or liability in trust and use reasonable best efforts to establish arrangements pursuant to which cogint or Red Violet, as applicable, will obtain all benefits and burdens associated with the asset or liability as if it had been transferred.

Intercompany Arrangements

Except for certain agreements such as the Separation Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements relating to the Transaction as well as agreements with third parties or non-wholly-owned subsidiaries or governing confidentiality agreements with employees, all contracts between Red Violet or any of its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and any Red Violet Subsidiary), on the one hand, and cogint or any of its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and any Red Violet Subsidiary), on the other hand, will be terminated and all parties to such agreements will be released from all liabilities thereunder. Except for liabilities for payment and/or reimbursement for costs and other fees and charges relating to goods or services provided by cogint or any its subsidiaries to Red Violet or any Red Violet Subsidiary, or vice versa, prior to the Separation in the ordinary course of business, Red Violet and cogint will settle all intercompany accounts at the effective time of the Separation, except as provided in the Separation Agreement or the Ancillary Agreements relating to the Transactions, and any schedules thereto.

No Representations or Warranties

Under the Separation Agreement, neither cogint nor any of its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and any Red Violet Subsidiary) makes any representations or warranties, express or implied, as to the condition or the value of any asset or liability or of the risk management business, the existence of any security interest on any asset, the absence of defenses from counterclaims, or any implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose or title. Under the Separation Agreement, Red Violet will take the assets and liabilities allocated to it “as is, where is,” and bear the economic and legal risks relating to conveyance of, title to or the transfer of those assets and liabilities. Similarly, neither Red Violet nor any Red Violet Subsidiary makes any representations or warranties, express or implied, under the Separation Agreement with respect to any assets or liabilities transferred by cogint or its subsidiaries, and cogint takes all assets and liabilities allocated to it “as is, where is” and will bear the economic and legal risks relating to conveyance of, title to or the transfer of those assets and liabilities.

Spin-off

In the Spin-off, each holder of shares of cogint common stock as of the Record Date (each, a “Record Holder”) will receive, for each share of cogint common stock, a number of shares of Red Violet common stock equal to the total number of outstanding shares of Red Violet common stock held by cogint at such time, divided by the sum of (i) the total number of shares of cogint common stock outstanding and held by the Record Holders on the Record Date plus (ii) the total number of shares of cogint common stock underlying cogint’s warrants, RSUs and certain other cogint securities that by their terms are entitled to participate in the distribution.

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cogint will not distribute any fractional shares of Red Violet common stock to the Record Holders. Instead, the distribution agent will aggregate fractional shares into whole shares, sell the whole shares in the open market at prevailing market prices and distribute the aggregate net cash proceeds of the sales pro rata to each holder who otherwise would have been entitled to receive a fractional share in the distribution. Recipients of cash in lieu of fractional shares will not be entitled to any interest on the amounts of payment made in lieu of fractional shares.

All outstanding equity compensation grants of cogint common stock will be treated for purposes of the Spin-off as set forth in the Employee Matters Agreement. All other securities of cogint will be treated for purposes of the Spin-off in accordance with their respective terms.

Actions Before the Spin-off

Red Violet and cogint will cooperate to prepare all documents and make all filings required for the Spin-off. cogint will be permitted to reasonably direct and control the efforts of the parties in connection with the Spin-off and Red Violet will use reasonable best efforts to take all actions reasonably requested by cogint to facilitate the Spin-off, including, among other things, cooperating in the preparation and filing of any registration statement required under the Exchange Act.

Before the Spin-off, cogint and Red Violet will prepare and mail to the Record Holders information regarding Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries and their respective businesses, among other things, as cogint reasonably determines and as may be required by law. Red Violet shall also file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") any documentation necessary to effectuate the Spin-off and use its reasonable best efforts to obtain all necessary approvals from the SEC and under other securities or "blue sky" laws of the United States.

Before the Spin-off, cogint is required to cause Red Violet and its subsidiaries to operate substantially in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices.

Conditions to the Spin-off

The obligation of cogint to complete the Spin-off is conditioned upon the fulfillment at or prior to the Spin-off of the following conditions:

- the parties to the Transaction Agreement having irrevocably confirmed that all conditions to each Party's obligations to effect the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Agreement have been satisfied or waived (other than the completion of the Spin-off and the conditions that by their terms are to be satisfied at the effective time of the Spin-off, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of such conditions), and that the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Agreement will be completed immediately following the Spin-off on the Spin-off Date;
- the registration statement for Red Violet having been declared effective by the SEC and not being subject to further comment, stop order or proceeding, and the information statement having been mailed to all holders of shares of cogint common stock as of the Record Date;
- the shares of Common Stock of Red Violet having been accepted for listing on a national stock exchange;
- the absence of any injunction or adoption of any law preventing the completion of the Spin-off;
- cogint and Red Violet having prepared and mailed such information concerning Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries and each of their respective business, operations and management, the Spin-off and such other matters as cogint shall reasonably determine and as may be required by law;

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- cogint and Red Violet having received any necessary permits and authorizations under the securities or “blue sky” laws of the United States and comparable laws of any other applicable jurisdiction and all such permits and authorizations being in effect; and
- the Stockholders’ Agreement, dated December 8, 2015, by and among IDI, Inc., Frost Gamma Investments Trust, Michael Brauser, Marlin Capital Investments, LLC, Derek Dubner, James Reilly, Ryan Schulke, Matthew Conlin, Sean Cullen and Matthew Knocz having been terminated.

Mutual Releases and Indemnification

cogint and Red Violet (on behalf of themselves and their respective affiliates) will release each other, each other’s respective subsidiaries and specified related parties from any and all liabilities arising out of or related to any events or events occurring (or failing to occur) or conditions existing (or alleged to have exist), arising at or before the Spin-off, whether such events, circumstances or actions are known or unknown as of the time of the Spin-off and will not bring, or permit to be brought, any legal proceeding against the other party or its released parties. The Separation Agreement provides that this mutual release will not impair each party’s right to enforce the Separation Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement and certain other rights, including, among other things, any right to indemnification or advancement of expenses under the organizational documents of any party or pursuant to directors and officers insurance, accrued and unpaid compensation or expense reimbursement of any employee, terms of existing employment agreement or arrangement, or any rights of a stockholder of cogint in its capacity as such.

Further, under the Separation Agreement, Red Violet and its subsidiaries will indemnify cogint and its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, employees and agents, on a joint and several basis, for any liabilities resulting from, relating to or arising out of the risk management business, any asset or liability allocated to Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries under the Separation Agreement, any breach by Red Violet or the Red Violet Subsidiaries of any agreement or obligation under the Separation Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, and the enforcement of any such right to indemnification. cogint and its subsidiaries will indemnify Red Violet and its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, employees and agents, on a joint and several basis, for any and all liabilities resulting from, relating to or arising out of the digital marketing business, any asset or liability allocated to cogint and its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and any Red Violet Subsidiary) under the Separation Agreement, any breach by cogint and its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries) of any agreement or obligation under the Separation Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, and the enforcement of any such right to indemnification. The Separation Agreement addresses other matters associated with the indemnification granted by each party under the agreement, including adjustments to indemnification payments for insurance proceeds, the procedure to defend third-party claims and the right to contribution by the indemnified party in the event the indemnification provided under the Separation Agreement is not legally available.

Additional Covenants

The Separation Agreement addresses additional obligations of cogint and Red Violet relating to, among others, omitted services, release of guarantees or indemnity, access to and exchange of information, record retention, provision of financial information, ownership of information, cooperation in the conduct of certain claims, the privileged nature of information, insurance, waivers of conflicts of interest for counsel, confidentiality of information and non-solicitation and non-competition. Certain of these obligations and covenants are described below.

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Omitted Services

If within ninety (90) days from the Separation Red Violet identifies to cogint any services that were provided by cogint to the risk management business before the Spin-off and that are reasonably necessary to operate the risk management business in the matter conducted on the date of the Separation, the parties will promptly negotiate in good faith the terms for the provision of such service by cogint and its duration.

Release of Guarantees or Indemnity

Red Violet will use its reasonable best efforts to ensure that cogint or any of its subsidiaries is released from the corporate guarantees set forth in a schedule following the date of the Separation or provide indemnification thereof.

Further Actions

Except as otherwise provided in the Separation Agreement, each of cogint and Red Violet has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to take all appropriate actions and to cooperate and do all things necessary, proper or advisable under the Separation Agreement and applicable law to consummate as soon as practicable the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement.

Access to Information

Each of cogint and Red Violet have agreed to use its reasonable efforts to retain all information in accordance with its applicable record retention policies and not to destroy any information to which another party may have a right before the end of the applicable record retention period. Each of cogint and Red Violet agree to use its reasonable best efforts to provide the other with information that is not related to an adversarial action between the parties that the other party may need in connection with disclosure, reporting or filing requirements with a governmental authority, for use in certain proceedings or in accordance with legal requirements, and to comply with obligations under any of the Separation Agreement, the Ancillary Agreements and certain other agreements as described in the Separation Agreement.

Insurance

From and after the Spin-off, Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries will cease to be insured by cogint's insurance policies or by any of its self-insured or captive programs, except with respect to insurance policies providing coverage on an occurrence basis or as otherwise agreed by the parties. The Separation Agreement obligates Red Violet to arrange for its own insurance policies with respect to Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries following the Spin-off, and Red Violet has agreed not to seek to benefit from any of cogint's insurance policies, other than any right, claim or interest that existed before the Separation. cogint is not permitted to amend any of its insurance policies in a manner that would eliminate, reduce or limit coverage for any occurrence based coverage that was available to Red Violet prior to the Spin-off with respect to occurrences prior to the Spin-off. With respect to occurrence-based claims arising from events before the Spin-off, cogint will control the claims procedure.

Confidentiality

Cogint and Red Violet, on their behalf and on behalf of their respective subsidiaries, affiliates and certain representatives, are bound by a confidentiality obligation with respect to certain confidential information of the other party, and, among other things, may not divulge such information, must use the certain degree of care with

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respect to such information as it uses for such party's own confidential information, and in the event disclosure is required by law, must notify the other party and assist such party in preserving the confidential treatment of such information.

Mutual Non-Solicitation

For a period of 3 years after the Spin-off Date, neither cogint nor Red Violet may, or cause its respective affiliates to, solicit for employment any current officer, director or non-administrative employee of the other party or its subsidiaries or knowingly induce such person to cease to be employed or provide services to Red Violet or cogint or their respective subsidiaries, as the case may be. This prohibition is subject to certain exceptions, including general solicitations to the public, engagement of individuals who have been terminated by the applicable entity, or engagement of individuals who resigned from the applicable entity at least six months prior to any solicitation or inducement.

Red Violet Non-Competition

For a period of 5 years after the Spin-off Date, neither Red Violet nor its subsidiaries may, directly or indirectly, conduct any business that is engaged in the same or substantially the same business of providing performance-based digital advertising and marketing services and solutions on behalf of advertisers, publishers, and advertising agencies, as conducted by cogint and its subsidiaries as of the Spin-off Date (a "Competing Business") or engage in or have an interest in any entity that conducts a Competing Business in any country in which cogint and its subsidiaries conducted business at any time in the 12 months preceding the Separation. This restriction is subject to certain exceptions, including the acquisition of an entity who engages in a Competing Business but the revenues derived from such Competing Business constitute less than 10% of the revenues of the acquired entity, and the holding of less than 3% of any class of securities in any entity traded in a national or international securities exchange that engages in a Competing Business.

Termination

The Separation Agreement will terminate without further action at any time upon the termination of the Transaction Agreement. In the event of such a termination, neither party will have any further liability to the other party.

Tax Matters Agreement

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Tax Matters Agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of September 6, 2017, by and between cogint and Red Violet, which is attached as an exhibit to the Form 10 and incorporated by reference in this document. Stockholders of cogint are urged to read the Tax Matters Agreement in its entirety. This description of the Tax Matters Agreement has been included to provide cogint stockholders with information regarding its material terms. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Tax Matters Agreement and not by this summary or any other information included in this information statement.

The Tax Matters Agreement generally sets out the respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations of cogint and Red Violet with respect to taxes (including taxes arising in the ordinary course of business and taxes incurred as a result of the Spin-off), tax attributes, tax returns, tax contests and certain other related tax matters.

The Tax Matters Agreement allocates responsibility for the preparation and filing of certain tax returns (and the payment of taxes reflected thereon), including cogint's consolidated federal income tax return, tax returns

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associated with both the digital marketing business and the risk management business, and tax returns associated with either the digital marketing business or the risk management business, and provides for certain reimbursements by the parties.

Under the Tax Matters Agreement, cogint will generally be liable for its own taxes and taxes of all of its subsidiaries (other than Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries, the taxes for which Red Violet shall be liable) for all tax periods (or portion thereof) ending on the date of the Separation. Red Violet, however, will be responsible for its taxes and for taxes of the Red Violet Subsidiaries, for taxes attributable to the risk management business, and for taxes of cogint arising as a result of the Spin-off and certain related transactions (including any taxes resulting from an election under section 336(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") in connection with the Spin-off) (taking into account the availability of net operating losses to offset taxable income from the Spin-off and such related transactions). Red Violet will bear liability for any transfer taxes incurred in the Spin-off and certain related transactions.

Each of cogint and Red Violet will indemnify each other against any taxes allocated to such party under the Tax Matters Agreement or arising from any breach of its covenants thereunder, and related out-of-pocket costs and expenses.

Employee Matters Agreement

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Employee Matters Agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the Employee Matters Agreement, dated as of September 6, 2017, by and between cogint and Red Violet, which is attached as an exhibit to the Form 10 and incorporated by reference in this document. Stockholders of cogint are urged to read the Employee Matters Agreement in its entirety. This description of the Employee Matters Agreement has been included to provide cogint stockholders with information regarding its material terms. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Employee Matters Agreement and not by this summary or any other information included in this information statement.

The Employee Matters Agreement generally sets out the respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations of cogint and Red Violet with respect to the transfer of certain employees engaged in the risk management business and related matters including benefit plans, terms of employment, equity awards, retirement plans and other employment-related matters.

General Allocation of Liabilities

Under the Employee Matters Agreement, Red Violet will assume or retain responsibility as employer of certain employees whose duties primarily relate to the risk management business as well as all obligations and liabilities with respect to (i) the employment or retention of Red Violet employees, including liabilities for any employment claims of current or former Red Violet employees, (ii) the Red Violet benefit plans, (iii) all employment related or individual compensatory agreements between any current or former employee of cogint or any of its affiliates that is not exclusively related to the digital marketing business, and (iv) any other liabilities expressly assigned to Red Violet under the Employee Matters Agreement.

Service Crediting

Upon the Spin-off, Red Violet employees will cease to participate in any cogint employee benefit plans, and will instead be entitled to participate in employee benefit plans established or maintained by Red Violet. Red Violet employees will be entitled to credit for prior service to the extent afforded under any cogint plans for purposes of eligibility to participate and vesting, except to the extent such credit would result in the duplication of benefits for the same period of service.

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Retirement Plans

Prior to the Spin-off, Red Violet will establish or maintain for the benefit of Red Violet employees a 401(k) plan that is a participant-directed individual account plan. As soon as practicable following the Spin-off, the 401(k) account balances of the Red Violet employees under the cogint 401(k) plan will be transferred directly to the new Red Violet 401(k) plan.

Health and Welfare Benefits

Red Violet will establish or designate welfare benefit plans and administer a group welfare benefits plan, in which Red Violet employees will participate immediately following the Spin-off. Red Violet will ensure that such employees will be immediately eligible to commence participation in such plans without regard to any eligibility period, pre-existing condition, waiting period, or certain other restrictions.

cogint Equity Compensation Plans and Awards

In connection with the Transaction and the Spin-off all outstanding equity compensation grants of cogint common stock will be treated as follows:

- The outstanding cogint RSUs shall fully vest and the underlying cogint common stock shall be issued to the holders of RSUs immediately prior to the Record Date. These newly issued shares of common stock will entitle the holders thereof to participate in the Cash Dividend and receive Red Violet common stock in the Spin-off.
- All cogint options shall fully vest and may be exercised for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to the Record Date at which point all outstanding cogint options not exercised prior to the Record Date shall immediately terminate, except for any options issued under the 2015 Plan, which shall terminate immediately prior to closing.
- All shares of restricted stock issued pursuant to Section 6.26(a) of the Company Disclosure Letter to the Transaction Agreement and the 2015 Plan shall fully vest immediately prior to the Record Date, entitling the holders of such shares to participate in the Cash Dividend and receive Red Violet common stock in the Spin-off in respect of such shares.

Trading of Red Violet and cogint Common Stock

Currently, there is no trading market for our common stock. We have applied to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Stock Market, and we expect that our common stock will trade on Nasdaq under the symbol "RDVT." We expect that "when issued" trading in our common stock (identified with the letter "v" next to the listing) will develop on or about the record date for the Spin-off and continue through the Spin-off date. "When issued" trading means that shares are traded before the stock certificates are actually available or issued. None of these trades, however, will settle until after the completion of the Spin-off. We expect that "regular way" trading in our common stock will begin on the first business day following the completion of the Spin-off. If the Spin-off does not occur, all "when issued" trading will be canceled.

Before the Spin-off, cogint common stock will continue to trade on a regular basis reflecting the combined value of cogint and Red Violet (as well as the Cash Dividend, if declared). Nasdaq will require that shares of cogint common stock that are sold or purchased during the period beginning two days before the Record Date and continuing through the Spin-off Date be accompanied by due-bills representing Red Violet common stock. Due-bills will be redeemed for Red Violet common stock after the completion of the Spin-off.

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Shares of our common stock received by cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders in connection with the Spin-off will be freely transferable, except for shares received by persons who may be deemed to be our “affiliates” under the Securities Act. Persons who are our affiliates will be permitted to sell their shares of our common stock only pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, Rule 144 of the Securities Act or another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Holders

Currently, Red Violet is a wholly-owned subsidiary of cogint and as such it only has one stockholder. Upon completion of the Spin-off, there will be approximately [●] record holders of [●] shares of Red Violet’s common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

After the Spin-off, we intend to retain all earnings for the foreseeable future for use in the operation of the business. Consequently, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future.

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U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX ASPECTS OF THE SPIN-OFF

General

The following is a summary description of the material U.S. federal income tax aspects of the Spin-off. This summary is not intended as a complete description of all of the tax consequences of the Spin-off and does not discuss tax consequences under the laws of state, local or foreign governments or any other jurisdiction. Moreover, the tax treatment of a stockholder may vary, depending upon his, her or its particular situation. In this regard, special rules not discussed in this summary may apply to some of our stockholders. In addition, this summary applies only to shares which are held as capital assets. The following discussion may not be applicable to a stockholder who acquired his, her or its shares by exercising stock options or otherwise as compensation.

The following discussion is based on currently existing provisions of the Code, existing, proposed and temporary treasury regulations promulgated under the Code and current administrative rulings and court decisions. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which may or may not be retroactive, and any of these changes could affect the validity of the following discussion.

Each stockholder is urged to consult his, her or its own tax advisor as to the particular tax consequences to him, her or it of the Spin-off described herein, including the applicability and effect of any state, local or foreign tax laws, and the possible effects of changes in applicable tax laws.

Tax Consequences of the Spin-off

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the distribution by cogint of the shares of Red Violet common stock will not be eligible for treatment as a tax-free distribution. Accordingly, each holder of cogint common stock who receives shares of Red Violet common stock in the Spin-off generally will be treated as if such stockholder received a taxable distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of Red Violet common stock received (including any fractional share deemed to be received by and sold on behalf of the stockholder), which will result in: (a) a dividend to the extent of such stockholder's ratable share of cogint's current and accumulated earnings and profits; then (b) a reduction in such stockholder's basis in cogint's common stock (but not below zero) to the extent the amount received exceeds the amount referenced in clause (a); and then (c) gain from the sale or exchange of cogint common stock to the extent the amount received exceeds the sum of the amounts referenced in clauses (a) and (b). Each stockholder's basis in his, her or its Red Violet common stock will be equal to the fair market value of such stock at the time of the Spin-off. A stockholder's holding period for such shares will begin the day after the Spin-off date.

A corporate level U.S. federal income tax will be payable by the consolidated group of which cogint is the common parent if gain realized in the Spin-off exceeds any net operating losses that may be available to offset such gain. The tax would be based upon the gain, if any, computed as the difference between the fair market value of the Red Violet common stock and cogint's adjusted basis in such stock or, if an election under Section 336(e) of the Code is made, as the difference between the fair market value of Red Violet assets and Red Violet's tax basis in its assets.

cogint's earnings and profits generally will be increased by any gain cogint recognizes as a result of the contribution of assets to Red Violet and the subsequent Spin-off. cogint will not be able to advise stockholders of the amount of its earnings and profits until after the end of the tax year in which the Spin-off occurs.

In addition, cogint or other applicable withholding agents may be required or permitted to withhold at the applicable rate on all or a portion of the Spin-off distribution (including cash paid in lieu of fractional shares)

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payable to non-U.S. stockholders, and any such withholding would be satisfied by cogint or the other applicable withholding agent either withholding and selling a portion of our shares of common stock otherwise distributable to non-U.S. stockholders, or withholding such amount from any cash distribution otherwise payable to such non-U.S. stockholders. Any shares or cash so withheld shall be treated as if they were paid to such non-U.S. stockholders.

Although cogint will be ascribing a value to shares of Red Violet common stock it distributes for tax purposes, this valuation is not binding on the IRS or any other tax authority. These taxing authorities could ascribe a higher valuation to such shares, particularly if such shares trade at prices significantly above the value ascribed to them by cogint in the period following the distribution. Such a higher valuation may cause a larger reduction in the tax basis of a stockholder's shares of cogint common stock or may cause a stockholder to recognize additional dividend or capital gain income.

Back-up Withholding Requirements

United States information reporting requirements and backup withholding may apply with respect to dividends paid on, and proceeds from the taxable sale, exchange or other disposition of, Red Violet common stock unless the stockholder: (a) is a corporation or non-U.S. holder or comes within certain other exempt categories, and, when required, demonstrates these facts (including by providing any applicable IRS form); or (b) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A stockholder who does not supply us with his, her or its correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against the stockholder's U.S. federal income tax liability. Stockholders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such an exemption. If information reporting requirements apply to a stockholder, the amount of dividends paid with respect to the stockholder's shares will be reported annually to the IRS and to the stockholder.

Stockholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences of the Spin-off to them.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table presents, as of June 30, 2017, (1) our capitalization and (2) our capitalization as adjusted to give effect to the transactions and events described in “Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements.” You should read this table in conjunction with our “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements” and “Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements” included elsewhere in this document.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2017	
	Historical	Pro Forma
Shareholders' equity:		
Investment by Cogint, Inc.	\$ 11,509	\$ —
Preferred stock	—	—
Common stock	—	200
Additional paid-in capital	—	31,309
Total shareholders' equity and capitalization	\$ 11,509	\$ 31,509

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BUSINESS

You should read the following business description in conjunction with Red Violet's consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this information statement. For additional information regarding our business, please see "The Spin-off" elsewhere in this information statement.

Company Overview

Red Violet is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated in 2017. We are a software and services company specializing in big data analysis, providing cloud-based, mission-critical information solutions to enterprises in a variety of industries. Red Violet's mission is to transform data into intelligence utilizing our proprietary technology platform to solve complex problems for our clients. Harnessing the power of data fusion and powerful analytics, we transform data into intelligence, in a fast and efficient manner, so that our clients can spend their time on what matters most, running their organizations with confidence. Through our intelligent platform, CORE, we uncover the relevance of disparate data points, utilizing our analytical capabilities to provide real-time insightful views of people, businesses, assets and their interrelationships. We empower clients across markets and industries to better execute all aspects of their business, from managing risk, identifying fraud and abuse, and ensuring legislative compliance, to debt recovery.

We provide unique and compelling solutions essential to the daily workflow of organizations within both the public and private sectors. Our cloud-based data fusion platform, combined with our massive database consisting of public-record, proprietary and publicly-available data, as well as a unique repository of self-reported information on millions of consumers, enables the delivery of differentiated products and solutions used for a variety of essential functions throughout the customer life cycle. These essential functions include customer identification, authentication, investigation and validation. We operate in one reportable segment, information services.

Leveraging leading-edge technology, proprietary algorithms, and massive datasets, and through intuitive and powerful analytical applications, we provide solutions to organizations within the risk management industry. CORE is our next generation data fusion platform, which powers our flagship product idiCORE™, providing mission-critical information about individuals, businesses and assets to a variety of markets and industries. Through machine learning and advanced analytics, we use the power of data fusion to ingest and analyze data at a massive scale. The derived information from the data fusion process ultimately serves to generate unique solutions for banking and financial services companies, insurance companies, healthcare companies, law enforcement and government, the collection industry, law firms, retail, telecommunications companies, corporate security and investigative firms.

Built in a secure payment card industry (PCI) compliant environment, our cloud-based next generation technology delivers greater than four 9s of service uptime. By leveraging our proprietary infrastructure design within the cloud, we currently operate in six datacenters spread geographically across the U.S. and are able to dynamically and seamlessly scale as needed. Using our intelligent framework, and leveraging a microservices architecture where appropriate, we reduce operational cost and complexity, thus delivering superior performance at greatly reduced costs compared to traditional datacenter architectures. Since the release of our CORE platform in May 2016, we have added billions of data records and continue to add over a billion records per month on average. Our average query response time for a comprehensive profile is less than 250 milliseconds versus competitive platforms that measure comprehensive profile response times in seconds.

From cogint's acquisition of the risk management business in September 2014 through December 2016, the majority of our operations were dedicated to the early stage development of our business model, including the

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development of our proprietary, cloud-based technology platform, CORE, and the buildout of our initial-phase suite of products, powered by CORE, to serve a variety of industries within risk management. Beginning January 2017, with our technology platform production ready and hardened, our initial suite of products released into the marketplace, and a multi-year product roadmap defined, we transformed from a development organization to a sales-driven organization with sales increasing from a \$5.7 million annual run-rate for the month ended December 31, 2016, to a \$9.9 million annual run-rate for the month ended September 30, 2017.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we had revenue of \$3.6 million and \$2.1 million, gross profit of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, a net loss of \$15.0 million and \$5.8 million, and adjusted EBITDA of negative \$4.1 million and negative \$4.0 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had revenue of \$4.6 million and \$4.0 million, gross profit of \$0.3 million and \$1.4 million, a net loss of \$16.9 million and \$10.6 million, and adjusted EBITDA of negative \$7.9 million and negative \$6.0 million, respectively.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure equal to net loss, the most directly comparable financial measure based on US GAAP, adding back income tax, depreciation and amortization, share-based payments, and other adjustments, as noted in the tables included in “Use and Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations.”

Our Markets

The target market for our products and solutions today consists primarily of businesses within the risk management industry.

International Data Corporation, a global provider of market intelligence and advisory services, estimates, in an October 2016 study, that worldwide business analytics services and software spending is expected to be \$203.0 billion in the year 2020, representing a CAGR of 11.7% from 2016—2020. The big data and analytics sector continues to grow at an accelerated pace due to the proliferation of data generated by technological advancements and changing consumer behavior. Continued, rapid adoption and use of smartphones and other mobile devices, social media and online purchasing channels, and the necessity of organizations to sort through this sea of data to glean actionable intelligence to support their daily operations, serve as key drivers of the sector’s growth.

Risk management and fraud analytics has become increasingly important not only in the banking and financial services sectors but across multiple other industries and use cases. According to the market research company MarketsAndMarkets, the North American risk analytics software market was projected to be \$8.6 billion in 2016. Data fusion analytics and the information derived therefrom is now the primary service product for risk management associated with key purchasers such as banking and financial services companies, insurance companies, healthcare companies, law enforcement and government, collection agencies, law firms, retail, telecommunications companies and private investigative firms. Primary use cases include, but are not limited to, obtaining information on consumers, businesses and assets (and their interrelationships) to facilitate the location of individuals and assets, identity verification, and to support criminal, legal, financial, insurance, and corporate investigations, due diligence and the assessment of counterparty risk.

Companies in all industries are inundated with data sourced from a growing number of digital mediums including e-commerce, mobile and social media, which provide new information on a daily basis. Companies struggle to parse through the data available to them to make decisions in real-time that improve scale and efficiency while helping them achieve and exceed their strategic goals. Our platform, solutions, and analytical

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capabilities directly address these issues in an industry-agnostic manner to solve complex problems in a robust and growing marketplace.

Key Challenges Facing our Customers

We believe our products and solutions address the challenges that the industry faces today, which include:

Actionable Big Data Insights Through A Single Platform—As the velocity and volume of data continues to grow exponentially, enterprises have become overwhelmed with data and their inability to glean intelligence from such data to derive successful business decisions in real-time. Customers demand full-suite, turn-key solutions that are agile, flexible, and available on-demand in order to gain the speed, scale and insight necessary to drive their business models. As the breadth and depth of data increases, providers will need to deploy new technologies that enable both the ingestion of data at massive scale in real-time, irrespective of structure or form, and the analytics components necessary to function across multiple channels. The continued digitization of human interactions, and the corresponding availability of the data resulting therefrom, is driving demand for data capture, management and analysis software. As a result, customers are looking for flexible and efficient solutions to fuse disparate sets of not only transactional data but also demographic, ethnographic and behavioral data as well, in order to provide insights that are truly actionable.

Cost and Performance Pressures—As our customers face constant cost pressures, they need to continually improve the value they receive from their information solutions. Whether it is right-party contact, managing risk, skip tracing or regulatory compliance, customers are increasingly more sophisticated, requiring enhanced performance that provides fast, accurate, and cost-effective solutions to satisfy their business objectives. Improving performance can mean delivering the right data at the right time, or providing the most intuitive information as rapidly as possible to capitalize on opportunities or reduce risk. Superior data fusion with unique data sources delivers customers an advantage as they cope with these pressures.

Difficult Delivery of Solutions for Complex Problems and Data Analytics at Scale—The larger and more complex a data repository, the more difficult it is to provide sustained levels of performance and insight. The highly-fragmented nature of data across multiple mediums, proliferation of data and lack of robust technology limits the ability to aggregate actionable information into a comprehensive view. There is an inherent need for information solutions that allow businesses to leverage data that provides actionable intelligence to support debt recovery, fraud detection and prevention, investigations, due diligence, identity verification, and legislative compliance in a more efficient manner.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe our leading-edge technology platform, massive database of holistic views of consumers, and dynamic and intuitive solutions deliver differentiated capabilities to our customers. Our solutions enable our customers to make more informed inquiries regarding their problems and better decisions to solve their most complex problems. We believe the following competitive strengths will continue to deliver an unrivaled value proposition that further drives our differentiation:

Transformative and Innovative Technology Platform—Through the power of our platform, CORE, we offer a comprehensive suite of information solutions. Our cloud-based, data and industry agnostic platform, CORE, allows us to assimilate, structure, and fuse billions of disparate records to create comprehensive views of individuals and to present these views in real-time via analytical applications. We believe our platform's speed, power, and scalability are key differentiators in the marketplace.

Massive Database of Holistic Views of Consumers—Data is the lifeblood of our technology platform. We leverage our CORE platform to build massive proprietary datasets and apply analytics in real-time to provide

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actionable insights. Our data is compiled from a myriad of online and offline sources, both structured and unstructured, including public record, publicly-available, proprietary, and self-reported data. Public record data includes personally identifiable information, as well as property, identity, bankruptcy, lien, judgment, automotive, phone and other information aggregated from companies specializing in data aggregation, public record repositories, and publicly-available sources. Proprietary data includes data internally generated by proprietary algorithms and analytic processes as well as data which is compiled through media properties, including valuable self-reported consumer information collected through voluntary surveys, promotions and contests. Through next-generation technology and proprietary algorithms, we efficiently ingest these datasets, structure them into common form, and utilize the process of data fusion to connect or fuse the data so as to create an actionable, real-time view of the data for various use cases, delivering greater intelligence to our customers and enhancing their decision-making capabilities across all markets and industries.

Our Platforms and Solutions

Leveraging leading-edge technology, proprietary algorithms, and massive datasets, and through intuitive and powerful analytical applications, we provide industry-agnostic analytical solutions for businesses within the risk management industry. These businesses use our services to perform due diligence, collect debt, verify consumer identities, investigate fraud and abuse, mitigate risk, and locate assets, among other things. Our core capabilities and technology platform allow us to serve multiple industries and solve a broad range of business issues.

CORE—our advanced analytical platform, provides cloud-based, mission-critical solutions to a variety of markets and industries. Our primary investigative solution, **idiCORE**, provides instant, comprehensive views of individuals, businesses, assets and their interrelationships to multiple industries, including law enforcement, government, financial services, insurance, and corporate risk for purposes such as identity verification, risk assessment, fraud detection, and compliance.

Our Sales, Distribution and Marketing

Inside Sales—Our inside sales team cultivates relationships, and ultimately closes business, with their end-user markets. These professionals are relationship-based sellers with experience in identifying clients' needs and clearly explaining and defining products that provide solutions to those needs.

Strategic Sales—While the majority of our direct sales efforts are supported through professional inside sales staff, major accounts within certain industries require a more personal, face-to-face sales approach. We continue to expand this team to meet the demand of the markets.

Distributors, Resellers, and Strategic Partners—In conjunction with direct-to-client sales efforts, we engage value-added distributors, resellers, and strategic partners that have a significant foothold in many of the industries that we have not historically served, as well as to further penetrate those industries that we do serve. This allows us to rapidly penetrate these markets while also significantly reducing overhead associated with direct sales and support efforts.

Marketing—We have implemented several methods to market our products, including participation in trade shows and seminars, advertising, public relations, distribution of sales literature and product specifications and ongoing communication with prospective clients, distributors, resellers, strategic partners and our installed base of current clients.

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Our Strategy

We are committed to developing unique technology and using our analytical capabilities to deliver solutions that transform the way organizations view data. We are advancing our business through the following strategic approach:

- **The Risk Management Industry**—providing actionable intelligence in support of such use cases as the verification and authentication of consumer identities, due diligence, prevention of fraud and abuse, legislative compliance, and debt collection.
- **Custom Analytics**—enabling the public and private sectors to leverage our advanced data fusion platform and analytical applications to obtain insight essential to decision-making processes throughout each client organization.

We will remain focused on building the business organically and will continue to devote resources to the following to ensure that we are well positioned within the industry.

Continuous Advancement of Our Technology and Data to Cross-sell and Up-sell—We strongly believe that our ability to continually innovate and invest resources into our technology and data is a key foundation to our success. In addition to improving our predictive software and underlying technology platform, we also aim to provide new solutions from our data repository in an effort to offer the greatest value to our clients. We believe this allocation of resources will augment our value proposition for both existing and prospective clients. As we invest in our technology platform and data assets, we will always do so with a view towards providing solutions that deliver scalability, functionality and interoperability. Our technology platform operates at significant scale and is programmed to functionally deliver reliable and accurate information through our machine learning algorithms whose performance accelerates with each new item of data about a user, creating a perpetual series of network effects. As a result of our ability to process transactional data, self-reported data, and other proprietary datasets at massive scale, we are focused on creating a dynamic platform that maximizes interoperability and continues to drive growth opportunities within our installed customer base.

Selective Acquisitions—In addition to organic growth, we may, in the future, make acquisitions of businesses or technologies that advance our objectives and that enhance shareholder value. We are focused on identifying complementary technologies and businesses that advance our strategic approach. While we maintain our long-term strategy of increasing revenue, gaining market share and enhancing shareholder value through internal development and organic growth, we will continually seek to identify and pursue acquisition opportunities that fit within our strategy.

Our Competition

Competition in the big data and analytics sector centers on innovation, product stability, pricing and customer service. The market for our products and services is highly competitive and is subject to constant change. We compete on the basis of differentiated solutions, analytical capabilities, integration with our clients' technology, client relationships, service stability, innovation and price. We believe we are well-positioned to effectively compete on all fronts.

Our competitors vary widely in size and nature of the products and services they offer. There are a large number of competitors who offer competing products and services in specialized areas, such as fraud prevention, risk management and decisioning solutions. We believe our next-generation data fusion technology, analytical capabilities, robust database, and intelligent design of our cloud-based infrastructure will allow us to differentiate ourselves from our competition in flexibility, capability, service and price.

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Some of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, sales and marketing resources, better name recognition and a larger customer base. Even if we introduce advanced products that meet evolving customer requirements in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that our new products will gain market acceptance.

Certain companies in the big data and analytics sector have expanded their product lines or technologies in recent years as a result of acquisitions. Further, more companies have developed products which conform to existing and emerging industry standards and have sought to compete on the basis of price. We anticipate increased competition from large data and analytics vendors. Increased competition in the big data and analytics sector could result in significant price competition, reduced profit margins or loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future with current or new competitors.

Concentration of Customers

We have established relationships with a number of customers, many of whom could unilaterally terminate their relationship with us or materially reduce the amount of business they conduct with us at any time. Market competition, customer requirements, customer financial condition and customer consolidation through mergers or acquisitions also could adversely affect our ability to continue or expand these relationships. There is no guarantee that we will be able to retain or renew existing agreements, maintain relationships with any of our customers on acceptable terms or at all or collect amounts owed to us from insolvent customers. The loss of one or more of our major customers could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of total revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2015, Red Violet recognized revenue from one major customer, accounting for 12% of the total consolidated and combined revenue.

As of December 31, 2016, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's accounts receivable, while as of December 31, 2015, three customers accounted for 12%, 11% and 10%, respectively, of Red Violet's accounts receivable.

Concentration of Suppliers

One data supplier accounted for 28% of the total cost of revenues during the year ended December 31, 2016. Two data suppliers accounted for 31% and 23% of the total cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2016, one data supplier accounted for 85% of Red Violet's total trade accounts payable, while as of December 31, 2015, the same data supplier accounted for 48% of the Red Violet's total trade accounts payable.

Our Intellectual Property

Our success and ability to compete in the market is highly dependent upon our proprietary technology. We rely primarily upon a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as other intellectual property laws, and confidentiality procedures and contractual agreements, such as non-disclosure agreements, to protect our proprietary technology. We have also entered into various agreements with our suppliers, resellers and certain clients to limit the disclosure of, and access to, sensitive proprietary information. There can be no assurance that the steps taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of such technology or that our competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology.

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We use data acquired through licensing rights from approximately 20 providers. The loss of any one of these providers could have an immediate near-term impact on our financial position, results of operations, and liquidity.

Regulatory Matters

Our business is subject to various federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations, including, without limitation, DPPA and GLBA. A change in any one of a number of the laws, rules, or regulations applicable to our business or the enactment of new or amended legislation or industry regulations pertaining to consumer or private sector privacy issues could have a material adverse impact on information services. Legislation or industry regulations regarding consumer or private sector privacy issues could place restrictions upon the collection, sharing and use of information that is currently legally available, which could materially increase our cost of collecting and maintaining some data. These types of legislation or industry regulations could also prohibit us from collecting or disseminating certain types of data, which could adversely affect our ability to meet our clients' requirements and our profitability and cash flow targets

Seasonality

Our results are subject to seasonal fluctuation. Historically, certain products experience seasonal pressure during the fourth quarter.

Our Employees

At the time of the Spin-off, we expect we will employ [●] full time and [●] part time employees. None of our employees are represented by a labor organization, and none are party to any collective bargaining agreement. We have not experienced any work stoppages and consider our relations with our employees to be good. Competition in the recruiting of personnel in the big data and analytics sector is intense. We believe that our future success will depend in part on our continued ability to hire, motivate and retain qualified sales and marketing, executive and administrative and technical personnel. To date, we have not experienced significant difficulties in attracting or retaining qualified employees.

PROPERTIES

Red Violet's headquarters are located at 2650 North Military Trail, Suite 300, Boca Raton, Florida 33431, where it leases 25,315 rentable square feet of office space in accordance with a 91-month lease entered into in December 2014, and the subsequent first amendment, effective in January 2017, to the lease agreement.

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

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our consolidated and combined financial statements and related notes included in this information statement. This information statement contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the PSLRA, Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, about our expectations, beliefs, or intentions regarding our business, financial condition, results of operations, strategies, or prospects. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that these statements do not relate strictly to historical or current matters. Rather, forward-looking statements relate to anticipated or expected events, activities, trends, or results as of the date they are made. Because forward-looking statements relate to matters that have not yet occurred, these statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Many factors could cause our actual activities or results to differ materially from the activities and results anticipated in forward-looking statements. These factors include those contained in the section titled "Risk Factors" of this information statement. We do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law. We intend that all forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbor provisions of the PSLRA. These forward-looking statements are only predictions and reflect our views as of the date they are made with respect to future events and financial performance.

The historical and pro forma financial statements we have included in this information statement may not reflect what our business, financial position or results of operations would have been had we been a publicly traded company during the periods presented or what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future when we are a stand-alone company. For additional information about our past financial performance and the basis of presentation of our financial statements, please see "Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements" and our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this information statement. For additional information about the Spin-off, please see "The Spin-off" elsewhere in this information statement.

Overview

After the Spin-off, Red Violet will own the Red Violet Subsidiaries, which currently operate Cogint's risk management business. These entities will be IDI Holdings, LLC ("IDI Holdings") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Interactive Data, LLC ("Interactive Data") as well as Cogint Technologies, LLC ("Cogint Technologies"), IDI Verified, LLC ("IDI Verified") and Forewarn, LLC ("Forewarn").

Red Violet is a software and services company specializing in big data analysis, providing cloud-based, mission-critical information solutions to enterprises in a variety of industries. Red Violet's mission is to transform data into intelligence utilizing our proprietary technology platform to solve complex problems for our clients. Harnessing the power of data fusion and powerful analytics, we transform data into intelligence, in a fast and efficient manner, so our clients can spend their time on what matters most, running their organizations with confidence. Through our intelligent platform, CORE™, we uncover the relevance of disparate data points utilizing our analytical capabilities to provide real-time and insightful views of people, businesses, assets and their interrelationships. We empower clients across markets and industries to better execute all aspects of their business, from managing risk, identifying fraud and abuse, and ensuring legislative compliance, to debt recovery.

We provide unique and compelling solutions essential to the daily workflow of organizations within both the public and private sectors. Our cloud-based data fusion platform, combined with our massive database consisting of public-record, proprietary and publicly-available data, as well as a unique repository of self-reported information on millions of consumers, enables the delivery of differentiated products and solutions used

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for a variety of essential functions throughout the customer life cycle. These essential functions include customer identification and authentication, and investigation and validation.

Leveraging leading-edge technology, proprietary algorithms, and massive datasets, and through intuitive and powerful analytical applications, we provide solutions to organizations within the risk management industry. CORE is our next generation data fusion platform, providing mission-critical information about individuals, businesses and assets to a variety of markets and industries. Through machine learning and advanced analytics, we use the power of data fusion to ingest and analyze data at a massive scale. The derived information from the data fusion process ultimately serves to generate unique solutions for banking and financial services companies, insurance companies, healthcare companies, law enforcement and government, the collection industry, law firms, retail, telecommunications companies, corporate security and investigative firms.

Built in a secure payment card industry (PCI) compliant environment, our cloud-based next generation technology delivers greater than four 9s of service uptime. By leveraging our proprietary infrastructure design within the cloud, we currently operate in six datacenters spread geographically across the U.S. and are able to dynamically and seamlessly scale as needed. Using our intelligent framework, and leveraging a microservices architecture where appropriate, we reduce operational cost and complexity, thus delivering superior performance at greatly reduced costs compared to traditional datacenter architectures. Since the release of our CORE platform in May 2016, we have added billions of data records and continue to add over a billion records per month on average. Our average query response time for a comprehensive profile is less than 250 milliseconds versus competitive platforms that measure comprehensive profile response times in seconds.

From cogint's acquisition of the risk management business in September 2014 through December 2016, the majority of our operations were dedicated to the early stage development of our business model, including the development of our proprietary, cloud-based technology platform, CORE, and the buildout of our initial-phase suite of products, powered by CORE, to serve a variety of industries within risk management. Beginning January 2017, with our technology platform production ready and hardened, our initial suite of products released into the marketplace, and a multi-year product roadmap defined, we transformed from a development organization to a sales-driven organization with sales increasing from a \$5.7 million annual run-rate for the month ended December 31, 2016, to a \$9.9 million annual run-rate for the month ended September 30, 2017.

In order for Red Violet to continue to develop new products, grow its existing business and expand into additional markets, we must generate and sustain sufficient operating profits and cash flow in future periods. This will require us to generate additional sales from current products and new products currently under development. We are building out our sales organization to drive current products and to introduce new products into the market place. We will incur increased compensation expenses for our sales and marketing, executive and administrative, and infrastructure related persons as we increase headcount in the next 12 months.

Industry Trends and Uncertainties

Operating results are affected by the following factors that impact the big data and analytics sector in the United States:

- The macroeconomic conditions, including the availability of affordable credit and capital, interest rates, inflation, employment levels and consumer confidence, influences our revenues. Macroeconomic conditions also have a direct impact on overall technology, marketing and advertising expenditures in the U.S. As marketing budgets are often more discretionary in nature, they are easier to reduce in the short term as compared to other corporate expenses. Future widespread economic slowdowns in any of the industries or markets our clients serve could reduce the technology and marketing expenditures of our clients and prospective customers.

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- Our revenue is also significantly influenced by industry trends, including the demand for business analytics services in the industries we serve. Companies are increasingly relying on business analytics and big-data technologies to help process data in a cost-efficient manner. As customers have gained the ability to rapidly aggregate data generated by their own activities, they are increasingly expecting access to real-time data and analytics from their service providers as well as solutions that fully integrate into their workflows. The increasing number and complexity of regulations centered around data and provision of information services makes operations for businesses in the big data and analytic sector more challenging.
- The enactment of new or amended legislation or industry regulations pertaining to consumer or private sector privacy issues could have a material adverse impact on information services. Legislation or industry regulations regarding consumer or private sector privacy issues could place restrictions upon the collection, sharing and use of information that is currently legally available, which could materially increase our cost of collecting and maintaining some data. These types of legislation or industry regulations could also prohibit us from collecting or disseminating certain types of data, which could adversely affect our ability to meet our clients' requirements and our profitability and cash flow targets.

Company Specific Trends and Uncertainties

Our operating results are also directly affected by company-specific factors, including the following:

- Some of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, sales and marketing resources, better name recognition and a larger customer base. Even if we introduce advanced products that meet evolving customer requirements in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that our new products will gain market acceptance.
- Certain companies in the big data and analytics sector have expanded their product lines or technologies in recent years as a result of acquisitions. Further, more companies have developed products which conform to existing and emerging industry standards and have sought to compete on the basis of price. We anticipate increased competition from large data and analytics vendors. Increased competition in the big data and analytics sector could result in significant price competition, reduced profit margins or loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future with current or new competitors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon Red Violet's consolidated and combined financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires Red Violet to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, Red Violet evaluates its estimates, including those related to the allowance for doubtful receivables, useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets, deferred tax valuation allowance, and recoverability of the carrying amounts of goodwill and intangible assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies govern our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated and combined financial statements.

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Revenue Recognition

We generally recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or a service has been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

Revenue is generally recognized on (a) a transactional basis determined by the customers' usage, (b) a monthly fee or (c) a combination of both. Revenues pursuant to contracts containing a monthly fee are recognized ratably over the contract period, which is generally one year. Revenues pursuant to transactions determined by the customers' usage are recognized when the transaction is complete.

Customer payments received in excess of the amount of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue in the consolidated and combined balance sheets, and are recognized as revenue when the services are rendered. All deferred revenue is expected to be realized in the next twelve months.

Red Violet sells its products or provides services to customers with normal payment terms due upon receipt. Rarely does Red Violet extend payment terms beyond their normal terms.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

Red Violet maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. Management determines whether an allowance needs to be provided for an amount due from a customer depending on the aging of the individual balances receivable, recent payment history, contractual terms and other qualitative factors such as status of business relationship with the customer. Historically, Red Violet's estimates for doubtful accounts have not differed materially from actual results.

Income Taxes

The subsidiaries included in the consolidation and combination are limited liability companies. The Red Violet Subsidiaries are currently consolidated with cogint for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, for purposes of these financial statements, the income tax provisions were prepared assuming the entities filed separate tax returns.

Red Violet applies ASC 740-10 for recording the provision for income taxes. ASC 740-10 requires the use of the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed based upon the difference between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rate applicable when the related asset or liability is expected to be realized or settled. Deferred income tax expenses or benefits are based on the changes in the asset or liability each period. If available evidence suggests that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is required to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Red Violet applies ASC 740, "Income Taxes." ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions. This interpretation requires that an entity recognizes in the consolidated and combined financial statements the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. Red Violet's accounting policy is to accrue interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if and when required, as interest expense and a component of other expenses, respectively, in the consolidated and combined statements of operations.

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Goodwill

In accordance with ASC 350, “*Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*,” goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, by assessing qualitative factors or performing a quantitative analysis in determining whether it is more likely than not that its fair value exceeds the carrying value.

On October 1, 2016 and 2015, we performed a quantitative Step One assessment. A quantitative Step One assessment involved determining the fair value of the reporting unit using market participant assumptions. If we believe that the carrying value of the reporting unit with goodwill exceeds its estimated fair value, we will perform a quantitative Step Two assessment. Step Two compares the carrying value of the reporting unit to the fair value of all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit (including any unrecognized intangibles) as if the reporting unit was acquired in a business combination. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit’s goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. The results of our Step One assessment on October 1, 2016 and 2015 proved that the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeded the carrying value, and therefore a Step Two assessment was not performed. We concluded that goodwill was not impaired as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

For purposes of reviewing impairment and the recoverability of goodwill, we must make various assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors in determining the fair values of the reporting unit.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their respective useful lives and, along with other long-lived assets, are evaluated for impairment periodically whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their related carrying amounts may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 360-10-15, “*Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.” In evaluating long-lived assets for recoverability, including finite-lived intangibles and property and equipment, Red Violet uses its best estimate of future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and eventual disposition in accordance with ASC 360-10-15. To the extent that estimated future undiscounted cash inflows attributable to the asset, less estimated future undiscounted cash outflows, are less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the difference between the carrying value of such asset and its fair value. Assets to be disposed of and for which there is a committed plan of disposal, whether through sale or abandonment, are reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell.

Asset recoverability is an area involving management judgment, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the undiscounted future cash flows. In calculating the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters such as revenue growth rates, gross margin percentages and terminal growth rates. In September 2016, Red Violet wrote off the remaining balance of the intellectual property purchased in cogint’s acquisition of the digital marketing business and capitalized litigation costs of \$4.1 million, as a result of an unfavorable ruling in relation to a litigation matter. For additional information relating to this litigation matter, please see Note 11(c) to the “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements” and Note 7(b) to the “Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.”

Share-based Compensation

Red Violet’s share-based compensation expenses represent the allocated expenses from cogint in connection with share-based awards granted to employees of Red Violet by cogint. We measure share-based compensation

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expenses based on the estimated fair value of the awards on the date of grant, net of estimated forfeitures, and recognize them as compensation expenses over the service period for such awards expected to vest. Therefore, we only recognize compensation cost for those awards expected to vest over the service period of the award.

The fair value of RSUs is determined based on the number of shares granted and the quoted price of cogint’s common stock and fair value of share options is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model. We estimate the volatility of cogint’s shares on the date of grant utilizing the historical volatility of cogint’s publicly-traded shares. We estimate the risk-free interest rate based on rates in effect for United States government bonds with terms similar to the expected terms of the stock options, at the time of grant. We estimate the expected terms by taking into account the contractual terms and historical exercise patterns. The estimated number of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment, and to the extent actual results or updated estimates differ from our current estimates, such amount will be recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period estimates are revised. Changes in our estimates and assumptions may cause us to realize material changes in share-based compensation expenses in the future.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

See Note 2, “Summary of significant accounting policies—(s) *Recently issued accounting standards,*” to the “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements” and Note 1, “Summary of significant accounting policies—(b) *Recently issued accounting standards,*” to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.”

Use and Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Management evaluates the financial performance of our business on a variety of key indicators, including adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure equal to net loss, the most directly comparable financial measure based on US GAAP, adding back income tax, depreciation and amortization, share-based payments, non-recurring litigation costs, write-off of intangible assets, and other adjustments, as noted in the tables below.

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2017	2016
Net loss	\$ (16,863)	\$ (10,643)	\$ (15,026)	\$ (5,817)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(38)	142	—	(38)
Depreciation and amortization	607	215	436	224
Share-based payments	1,847	2,611	1,683	961
Non-recurring litigation costs	2,482	1,483	8,829	714
Write-off of intangible assets	4,055	—	—	—
Acquisition-related costs	—	186	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (7,910)	\$ (6,006)	\$ (4,078)	\$ (3,956)

We present adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our operating performance because we believe it provides useful information to our investors as it eliminates the impact of certain items that we do not consider indicative of our cash operations and ongoing operating performance. In addition, we use it as an integral part of our internal reporting to measure the performance of our business, evaluate the performance of our senior management and measure the operating strength of our business.

Adjusted EBITDA is a measure frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in their evaluation of the operating performance of companies similar to ours and is an indicator of the

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operational strength of our business. Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the uneven effect of considerable amounts of non-cash depreciation and amortization, the non-cash effect of share-based payments, and the impact of non-recurring items.

Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a performance measure that should be regarded as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, either operating income or net income as indicators of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. The way we measure adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies, and may not be identical to corresponding measures used in our various agreements.

Results of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015

Revenue. Total revenue increased \$0.6 million or 15% to \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was driven by growth resulting from our initial release of our CORE solution, in a limited capacity, in May 2016.

Gross profit. Gross profit margin was 6% and 36% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue is impacted by several factors, including changes in transactional-based data costs, timing and entry into flat-fee data licensing agreements, the mix of those data costs, changes in channels of distribution, sales volume, pricing strategies, and fluctuations in sales of integrated third-party products. As we continued to develop our baseline data repository in anticipation of completing the development of our full suite of risk management products, we incurred an increase in the cost of revenues relative to our current sales due to these additional data costs during development periods. As the construct of our data costs is a flat-fee, unlimited usage model, we expect that our gross profit margin will continue to increase as a percentage of sales over the coming years as we increase our revenue.

Historically, at scale, the business model will trend with average gross margins between 70% and 85%.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$0.5 million or 24% to \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was mainly the result of increased headcount as we continue to invest in the expansion of our sales organization. Sales and marketing expenses consist of salaries and benefits, advertising and marketing, traveling expenses, and share-based compensation expenses, incurred by our sales team. Included in sales and marketing expenses was non-cash share-based compensation expenses of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$0.2 million or 3% to \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$9.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was mainly the result of higher professional fees, especially non-recurring litigation costs. The amounts consisted mainly of non-cash share-based payments of \$1.7 million and \$2.4 million, professional fees of \$4.1 million and \$3.2 million, and employee salaries and benefits of \$1.8 million and \$1.9 million, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$0.4 million or 182% to \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2016 was mainly due to the amortization of intangible assets resulting from the launch of software developed for internal use in the second quarter of 2016.

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Write-off of intangible assets. The write-off of intangible assets of \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 represented the write-off of the remaining balance of Purchased IP, as defined in Note 5 to the “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements,” and capitalized litigation costs as a result of an unfavorable ruling in relation to the Purchased IP litigation. There was no write-off of intangible assets recognized for the year ended December 31, 2015. For additional information relating to the Purchased IP litigation, please see Note 11(c) to the “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.”

Loss before income taxes. We had a loss before income taxes of \$16.9 million and \$10.5 million, including non-cash share-based payments of \$1.8 million and \$2.6 million, depreciation and amortization of \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, and write-off of long-lived assets of \$4.1 million and \$0, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in loss before income tax was primarily due to the one-time write-off of intangible assets of \$4.1 million resulting from the unfavorable ruling in relation to the Purchased IP litigation.

Income taxes. Income tax benefit of \$0 million and income tax expense of \$0.1 million was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. A full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets was recognized for years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. See Note 8, “Income Taxes,” included in “Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements,” for details.

Net loss. A net loss of \$16.9 million and \$10.6 million was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, as a result of the foregoing.

Six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to six months ended June 30, 2016

Revenue. Total revenue increased \$1.5 million or 73% to \$3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, from \$2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This increase was driven by strong growth resulting from the continued staged release of our product suite, following our transformation from a development organization to a sales-driven organization beginning January 2017. During this time frame our monthly sales increased from a \$5.7 million annual run-rate for the month ended December 31, 2016, to a \$9.9 million annual run-rate for the month ended September 30, 2017.

Gross profit. Gross profit margin was 9% and 21% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue is impacted by several factors, including changes in transactional-based data costs, timing and entry into flat-fee data licensing agreements, the mix of those data costs, changes in channels of distribution, sales volume, pricing strategies, and fluctuations in sales of integrated third-party products. As we continued to develop our baseline data repository in anticipation of completing the development of our full suite of risk management products, we incurred an increase in the cost of revenues relative to our current sales due to these additional data costs. As the construct of our data costs is a flat-fee, unlimited usage model, we expect that our gross profit margin will increase as a percentage of sales over the coming years as we increase our revenue.

Historically, at scale, the business model will trend with average gross margins between 70% and 85%.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$0.5 million or 30% to \$2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, from \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase was mainly the result of increased headcount as we continue to invest in the expansion of our sales organization. Sales and marketing expenses consist of salaries and benefits, advertising and marketing, traveling expenses, and share-based compensation expenses, incurred by our sales team. Included in sales and marketing expenses was non-cash share-based compensation expenses of \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$8.4 million or 185% to \$12.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, from \$4.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase was mainly the result of increased non-recurring litigation costs, non-cash share-based payments, and employee salaries and benefits. For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the amounts consisted mainly of non-recurring litigation costs of \$8.8 million and \$0.7 million, including one-time accrual in connection with the TRADS Litigation Settlement, as defined in Note 7(b) to the “Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements” of this information statement, of \$7.0 million and \$0, non-cash share-based payments of \$1.5 million and \$0.9 million, other professional fees of \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million, and employee salaries and benefits of \$1.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. Red Violet expects a significant reduction in litigation costs going forward, as a result of the TRADS Litigation Settlement.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$0.2 million or 95% to \$0.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, from \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase was mainly due to the amortization of intangible assets resulting from the launch of software developed for internal use in the second quarter of 2016.

Loss before income taxes. For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we had a loss before income taxes of \$15.0 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, which was mainly due to non-recurring litigation costs of \$8.8 million and \$0.7 million, including a one-time accrual in connection with the TRADS Litigation Settlement of \$7.0 million and \$0, non-cash share-based payments of \$1.7 million and \$1.0 million, and depreciation and amortization of \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Income taxes. Income tax benefit of \$0 was recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. A full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets was recognized for such periods, and a full valuation allowance is expected for the remainder of 2017. See Note 4, “Income Taxes,” included in “Notes to Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements,” for details.

Net loss. A net loss of \$15.0 million was recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$5.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, as a result of the foregoing.

Effect of Inflation

The rates of inflation experienced in recent years have had no material impact on our financial statements. We attempt to recover increased costs by increasing prices for our services, to the extent permitted by contracts and competition.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flows used in operating activities. For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, net cash used in operating activities was \$0.6 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, net cash used in operating activities was \$6.7 million and \$8.2 million, respectively. These were mainly the results of the operating loss, after the adjustments of non-cash items, for the corresponding periods.

Cash flows used in investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$3.6 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, which was mainly due to capitalized costs included in intangible assets of \$3.3 million and \$5.5 million, for the corresponding periods, respectively. Net cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$9.3 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, which was mainly due to an aggregate of \$9.0 million and \$3.1 million, in relation with software developed for internal use and capitalized litigation costs, for the corresponding periods, respectively.

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Cash flows provided by financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$4.2 million and \$8.8 million, respectively, and net cash provided by financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$16.2 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, which were mainly the results of capital contributed by Cogint, Inc. during the corresponding periods.

As of June 30, 2017, Red Violet had material commitments under non-cancellable data licensing agreements of \$24.4 million, as further disclosed in the contractual obligations table below. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, Red Violet funded its operations using available cash and capital contributed by Cogint, Inc.

Red Violet reported net loss of \$15.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$5.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Red Violet reported net loss of \$16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. As of June 30, 2017, Red Violet had a total member's capital balance of \$11.5 million.

As of June 30, 2017, Red Violet had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$0.2 million. Historically, Red Violet has funded its operations via intercompany transfers from cogint on an as needed basis. Based on projections of growth in revenue and operating results in the coming year, the continued support of cogint until the Spin-off occurs, and the cash and cash equivalents Red Violet will receive upon the Spin-off, Red Violet believes that it will have sufficient cash resources to finance its operations and expected capital expenditures for the next twelve months. Subject to revenue growth, Red Violet may have to continue to raise capital through the issuance of additional equity and/or debt, which, if Red Violet is able to obtain, could have the effect of diluting stockholders. Any equity or debt financings, if available at all, may be on terms which are not favorable to Red Violet. If Red Violet's operations do not generate positive cash flow in the upcoming year, or if it is not able to obtain additional equity or debt financing on terms and conditions acceptable to it, if at all, it may be unable to implement its business plan, or even continue its operations.

Contractual Obligations

As of June 30, 2017, Red Violet has the following future contractual obligations:

(In thousands)	Remainder of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and thereafter	Total
Lease agreements	\$ 371	\$ 698	\$ 688	\$ 706	\$ 725	\$ 2,055	\$ 5,243
Data license agreements	2,046	4,735	5,570	5,935	4,775	1,302	24,363
Litigation settlement	3,500	3,500	—	—	—	—	7,000
Total	<u>\$ 5,917</u>	<u>\$8,933</u>	<u>\$6,258</u>	<u>\$6,641</u>	<u>\$5,500</u>	<u>\$ 3,357</u>	<u>\$36,606</u>

The lease agreements represent future minimum rental payments under non-cancellable operating leases having initial or remaining lease terms of more than one year. The data license agreements of \$24.4 million represent material data acquisition commitments under non-cancellable data licensing agreements. Litigation settlement represents payments, over the course of one year, in connection with the TRADS Litigation Settlement.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any outstanding off-balance sheet guarantees, interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency forward contracts. In addition, we do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts. In our ongoing business, we do not enter into transactions involving, or otherwise form relationships with, unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships that are established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This information statement contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the PSLRA, Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements contain information about our expectations, beliefs or intentions regarding our product development and commercialization efforts, business, financial condition, results of operations, strategies or prospects. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that these statements do not relate strictly to historical or current matters. Rather, forward-looking statements relate to anticipated or expected events, activities, trends or results as of the date they are made. Because forward-looking statements relate to matters that have not yet occurred, these statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Many factors could cause our actual activities or results to differ materially from the activities and results anticipated in forward-looking statements. These factors include the following:

- We may be unable to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve from our separation from cogint.
- We may need additional capital in the future; however, such capital may not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, when or as we require additional funding. If we issue additional shares of our common stock or other securities that may be convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, our common stock, our existing stockholders would experience further dilution.
- Our historical and pro forma financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a publicly traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.
- Our and cogint’s inability to obtain all material Third-Party Approvals in connection with the Spin-off and the Transaction may have a material adverse effect on our and cogint’s ability to complete the Spin-off and the Transaction.
- The Spin-off could give rise to disputes or other unfavorable effects, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.
- Under the Separation Agreement, cogint will have to indemnify us for certain liabilities. However, there can be no assurance that these indemnities will be sufficient to insure us against the full amount of such liabilities, or that cogint’s ability to satisfy its indemnification obligation will not be impaired in the future.
- Our potential indemnification obligations pursuant to the Separation Agreement could materially adversely affect us.
- A court could deem the Spin-off to be a fraudulent conveyance and void the transaction or impose substantial liabilities upon us.
- We have a history of losses and negative cash flow from operations which makes our future results uncertain.
- Our products and services are highly technical and if they contain undetected errors, our business could be adversely affected and we may have to defend lawsuits or pay damages in connection with any alleged or actual failure of our products and services.
- Because our networks and information technology systems are critical to our success, if unauthorized persons hack into our systems or our systems otherwise cease to function properly, our operations could be adversely affected and we could lose revenues, proprietary information or personal data, all of which could materially adversely affect our business.

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- We must adequately protect our intellectual property in order to prevent loss of valuable proprietary information.
- We depend, in part, on strategic alliances, joint ventures and acquisitions to grow our business. If we are unable to make strategic acquisitions and develop and maintain these strategic alliances and joint ventures, our growth may be adversely affected.
- If we consummate any future acquisitions, we will be subject to the risks inherent in identifying, acquiring and operating a newly acquired business.
- Our business is subject to various governmental regulations, laws and orders, compliance with which may cause us to incur significant expenses or reduce the availability or effectiveness of our solutions, and the failure to comply with which could subject us to civil or criminal penalties or other liabilities.
- The outcome of litigation, inquiries, investigations, examinations or other legal proceedings in which we are involved, in which we may become involved, or in which our customers or competitors are involved could subject us to significant monetary damages or restrictions on our ability to do business.
- Our relationships with key customers may be materially diminished or terminated.
- If we lose the services of key personnel, it could adversely affect our business.
- If we fail to respond to rapid technological changes in the big data and analytics sector, we may lose customers and/or our products and/or services may become obsolete.
- Our revenues are concentrated in the U.S. market across a broad range of industries. When these industries or the broader financial markets experience a downturn, demand for our services and revenues may be adversely affected.
- We could lose our access to data sources which could prevent us from providing our services.
- We face intense competition from both start-up and established companies that may have significant advantages over us and our products.
- There may be further consolidation in our end-customer markets, which may adversely affect our revenues.
- To the extent the availability of free or relatively inexpensive consumer and/or business information increases, the demand for some of our services may decrease.
- If our newer products do not achieve market acceptance, revenue growth may suffer.
- Our products and services can have long sales and implementation cycles, which may result in substantial expenses before realizing any associated revenues.
- Consolidation in the big data and analytics sector may limit market acceptance of our products and services.
- We may incur substantial expenses defending against claims of infringement.
- If we fail to continually enhance and adapt our products and services to keep pace with rapidly changing technologies and industry standards, we may not remain competitive and could lose clients.
- Damage to our reputation could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- No market for our common stock currently exists and an active trading market may not develop or be sustained after the distribution.
- The price of our common stock, once publicly traded, may be volatile and the value of an investment in our common stock may decline.

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- Future issuances of shares of our common stock in connection with acquisitions or pursuant to our stock incentive plan could have a dilutive effect on your investment.
- The concentration of our stock ownership may limit individual stockholder ability to influence corporate matters.
- We are an “emerging growth company,” and we cannot be certain if the reduced reporting requirements available to emerging growth companies will make our shares of common stock less attractive to investors.

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QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a smaller reporting company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, we are not required to include information otherwise required by this Item.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We may be involved in litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the ultimate resolution of any such matters will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, the results of such matters cannot be predicted with certainty and we cannot assure you that the ultimate resolution of any legal or administrative proceeding or dispute will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. For additional information regarding legal proceedings, please see Note 11(c) to the “Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements” and Note 7(b) to the “Unaudited Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.”

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MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

Before the Spin-off, cogint will appoint our initial directors and executive officers. Our initial directors will serve until our first annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the Spin-off. Directors will be elected annually.

Our management team has a track record of strong performance and significant expertise in the markets we serve. We have built the leading companies in our industry, creating significant shareholder value. We continue to attract and retain experienced management talent for our business. Our team has deep knowledge of the big data and analytics sector, and expertise across the various industries that we serve. Our team has overseen the expansion of our proprietary technology platform, while managing ongoing initiatives and the strategic acquisition of synergistic businesses and technologies. As a result, we are well positioned to continue successfully driving growth both organically and through acquisitions. Upon completion of the Spin-off, our directors and executive officers will be:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Directors:	
Michael Brauser	Chairman of the Board
Dr. Phillip Frost	Director
Derek Dubner	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Peter Benz	Director
Donald Mathis	Director
Steven Rubin	Director
Robert Swayman	Director
Executive officers:	
Derek Dubner	Chief Executive Officer and Director
James Reilly	President
Daniel MacLachlan	Chief Financial Officer
Harry Jordan	Chief Operating Officer
Jeff Dell	Chief Information Officer

Mr. Michael Brauser, 61, has served as a director of cogint and its Chairman from June 2015 until completion of the Spin-off. Since 2003, Mr. Brauser has been the manager of, and an investor with, Marlin Capital Partners, LLC, a private investment company. From 1999 to 2002, he served as president and chief executive officer of Naviant, Inc. (eDirect, Inc.), an internet marketing company. He also was a founder of Seisint, Inc. (eData.com, Inc.), which was founded in 1998. Mr. Brauser served as co-chairman of the board of directors of InterCLICK (now a part of Yahoo Inc.), from August 2007 to December 2011. Mr. Brauser also served as co-chairman of the board of directors of ChromaDex Corp., an innovative natural products company, from October 2011 to February 2015. The cogint Board believes that Mr. Brauser's experience as a director on various public company boards of directors and as a manager of an investment company brings extensive business and management expertise to the Board.

Dr. Phillip Frost, 80, has served as Vice Chairman of the Board of cogint since December 2015. Since March 2007, Dr. Frost has served as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of OPKO Health, Inc. ("OPKO"), a multi-national biopharmaceutical and diagnostics company. Dr. Frost has served as chairman of the board of directors of Ladenburg Thalmann Financial Services Inc. ("Ladenburg Thalmann"), an investment banking, asset management, and securities brokerage firm, since July 2006. He also served as a member of the

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board of directors of Ladenburg Thalmann from May 2001 until July 2002 and again from March 2004 until June 2006. Since October 2008, Dr. Frost has served as a director of Castle Brands Inc., a developer and marketer of premium brand spirits. Dr. Frost has also served as a director of Cocrystal Pharma, Inc., a publicly traded biotechnology company developing new treatments for viral diseases since January 2014, and of Sevion Therapeutics, Inc., a clinical stage company which discovers and develops next-generation biologics for the treatment of cancer and immunological diseases since May 2014. He also serves as a member of the Florida Council of 100 and as a trustee for each of the University of Miami, the Miami Jewish Home for the Aged and the Mount Sinai Medical Center. From 1972 to 1990, Dr. Frost was the chairman of the Department of Dermatology at Mt. Sinai Medical Center of Greater Miami, Miami Beach, Florida. Dr. Frost served as a director of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., a pharmaceutical company, from January 2006 until February 2015, and also served as chairman of the board of directors of Teva from March 2010 until December 2014 and served as vice chairman of the board of directors from January 2006 when Teva acquired IVAX Corporation (“IVAX”) until March 2010. Dr. Frost was chairman of the board of directors of Key Pharmaceuticals, Inc. from 1972 until its acquisition by Schering Plough Corporation in 1986 and served as chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of IVAX from 1987 to January 2006. Dr. Frost previously served as a director of Northrop Grumman Corp., Continucare Corp. (until its merger with Metropolitan Health Networks, Inc.), PROLOR Biotech, Inc. (until it was acquired by OPKO) and TransEnterix, Inc., and as governor and co-vice-chairman of the American Stock Exchange (now NYSE MKT). The cogint Board believes that Dr. Frost’s pertinent experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills include financial literacy and expertise, executive-level managerial experience, and the knowledge and experience he has attained through his service as a director and officer of publicly-traded corporations.

Mr. Derek Dubner, 46, presently serves as the Chief Executive Officer of cogint, and as a member of the cogint Board since March 2015, as well as Chief Executive Officer of Interactive Data, a cogint subsidiary. Mr. Dubner served as our Co-Chief Executive Officer from March 2015 until March 2016, when he was appointed cogint’s Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Dubner has over 15 years of experience in the data fusion industry. Mr. Dubner has served as the Chief Executive Officer of cogint subsidiary The Best One, Inc. (“TBO”, now known as the IDI Holdings, LLC), a holding company engaged in the acquisition of operating businesses and the acquisition and development of technology assets across various industries, and its subsidiary, Interactive Data, since October 2014. Prior to TBO, Mr. Dubner served as General Counsel of TransUnion Risk and Alternative Data Solutions, Inc. (“TRADS”) from December 2013 to June 2014. Mr. Dubner served as General Counsel and Secretary of TLO, LLC (“TLO”), an information solutions provider, from inception in 2009 through December 2013. The cogint Board believes Mr. Dubner’s experience as Chief Executive Officer of cogint provides valuable business, industry, and management advice to the Board.

Mr. Peter Benz, 57, has served as a director of cogint since March 2015. Mr. Benz is the Chief Executive Officer of Viking Asset Management, LLC, an asset and investment management company which he founded in 2001. Since June 2016, Mr. Benz has served as a director of Lilis Energy Inc., an onshore oil and natural gas exploration and production company. From January 2012 until its merger with Lilis Energy Inc. in June 2016, Mr. Benz served as a director of Brushy Resources, Inc. (formerly known as Starboard Resources, Inc.), an onshore oil and natural gas exploration and production company, and became its Chairman on November 24, 2015. Mr. Benz has also served as a director of Usell.com, a technology based online market place, since October 2014 and as a director and Chairman of the Board of Optex Systems, Inc., a manufacturer of optical systems for the defense industry since November 2014. The cogint Board believes Mr. Benz’s knowledge and experience in developing companies and capital markets strengthen the Board’s collective qualifications, skills, and experience.

Mr. Donald Mathis, 51, has served as director of cogint since December 2015. Mr. Mathis is currently the general manager of Growth at Comcast NBCUniversal, where he is responsible for establishing new ventures and

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initiatives that broaden the company's offerings. Mr. Mathis is also Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Echelon AI ("Echelon"), a NY-based privately held Artificial Intelligence start-up focused on business process automation, predictive data analytics and nextgen digital and cyber security. Mr. Mathis joined Echelon in April 2017. He is also an Operating Partner with Periscope Equity, a Chicago-based growth private equity fund, which he joined in January 2017. In addition, Mr. Mathis has served as a Senior Adviser and Director since April 2016 of the initiative for Digital Counterterrorism (iDCT), a public-private consortium and non-governmental organization focused on countering violent extremism and terrorist recruitment in the digital domain. Mr. Mathis has served since 2013 on the Board of Advisers of Omniangle Technologies, a privately held company involved in business intelligence and information security. Previously, Mr. Mathis served as the Chief Executive Officer of privately held Kinetic Social from October 2011 through April 2016. Mr. Mathis was a co-founder of Kinetic Social, a SaaS and managed service social data and technology company acquired by Blue Chip Venture Company. From 2007 to 2011, Mr. Mathis served as Executive Chairman and Director of Online Intelligence, a privately held digital security firm specializing in brand protection and traffic integrity services. Mr. Mathis was on the audit and compensation committees of Online Intelligence until its acquisition by FAS Labs, Inc. in May 2010, and remained Executive Chairman until November 2011. Mr. Mathis has an MBA from the Harvard Business School and is a Commander in the U.S. Navy (currently inactive reserve). The cogint Board believes Mr. Mathis' knowledge and experience as Chairman and CEO of an artificial intelligence company with a specialty in predictive data analytics, his experience running a social data and technology SaaS and managed services company, as well as his experience in business intelligence, general management, financial management and information security, and his military service, strengthen the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.

Mr. Steven Rubin, 57, has served as a director of cogint since October 2009. Mr. Rubin has served as the Executive Vice President of OPKO since May 2007 and a director of OPKO since February 2007. Mr. Rubin currently serves on the board of directors of ChromaDex Corp., an innovator of proprietary health, wellness and nutritional ingredients that creates science-based solutions for dietary supplement, food and beverage, skin care, sports nutrition, and pharmaceutical products, since March 2017, VBI Vaccines, Inc., formerly SciVac Therapeutics, Inc., a commercial-stage biopharmaceutical which develops, produces and markets biological products for human healthcare in Israel, since October 2012, Kidville, Inc., which operates large, upscale facilities, catering to newborns through five-year-old children and their families and offers a wide range of developmental classes for newborns to five-year-olds, since August 2008, Non-Invasive Monitoring Systems, Inc., a medical device company, since 2008, Cocrystal Pharma, Inc., formerly Biozone Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a publicly traded biotechnology company developing new treatments for viral diseases, since January 2014, Sevion Therapeutics, Inc., a clinical stage company which discovers and develops next-generation biologics for the treatment of cancer and immunological diseases, since May 2014, Castle Brands, Inc., a developer and marketer of premium brand spirits, since January 2009, and Neovasc, Inc., a company developing and marketing medical specialty vascular devices, since 2008. Mr. Rubin previously served as a director of Dreams, Inc., a vertically integrated sports licensing and products company, from 2006 to 2012, Safestitch Medical, Inc. from September 2007 until its merger with TransEnterix, Inc. in September 2013, Tiger X Medical, Inc. from September 2008 until its merger with BioCardia, Inc. in October 2016, and PROLOR Biotech, Inc., from February 2008 until its acquisition by OPKO in August 2013. Mr. Rubin served as the Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of IVAX from August 2001 until September 2006. Mr. Rubin served as the Secretary of Ideation from June 2007 to October 2009. The cogint Board believes Mr. Rubin's legal experience, managerial experience, and the knowledge and insight he has attained through his service as a director and officer of several publicly-traded corporations provides valuable business leadership, and management advice to the Board.

Mr. Robert Swayman, 63, has served as a director of cogint since June 2015. From 1998 to 2014, Mr. Swayman served as President and Chief Executive Officer of National Alarm Systems, Inc., a company he founded in 1998, prior to its sale in January 2014. From January 2014 through February 2015, Mr. Swayman

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served as General Manager of ASG Security, which acquired National Alarm Systems. Mr. Swayman served as a director of Vapor Corp., a U.S.-based distributor and retailer of vaporizers, e-liquids and electronic cigarettes, from March 4, 2015 to April 17, 2015, and as an employee of Vapor Corp. since April 17, 2015 providing financial and business advice. Mr. Swayman is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a B.S. degree in accounting from the State University of New York at Buffalo. The cogint Board believes Mr. Swayman's experience as President and Chief Executive Officer of National Alarm Systems, Inc., from 1998 to 2014, as well as his experience as a Certified Public Accountant provides valuable business, leadership, and management advice to the Board.

Mr. James Reilly, 43, has served as President of cogint since July 1, 2017, and previously from June 2015 until June 30, 2016 and as President and Chief Operating Officer of two of cogint's subsidiaries, IDI Holdings, LLC and Interactive Data from October 2014 until June 30, 2016. From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, Mr. Reilly was enjoined from providing services for cogint or its subsidiaries. Previously, Mr. Reilly served as Vice President of Sales at TransUnion Risk and Alternative Data Solutions, Inc. From August 2010 through its acquisition of substantially all of the assets by TransUnion Risk and Alternative Data Solutions, Inc. in December 2013, Mr. Reilly served as Senior Vice President of TLO, LLC.

Mr. Daniel MacLachlan, 38, has served as the Chief Financial Officer of cogint since March 2016 and brings over a decade of experience as the chief financial officer of data-driven technology companies. Mr. MacLachlan served as an Independent Director, Audit and Compensation Committee Chairman for Vapor Corp., a U.S.-based distributor and retailer of vaporizers, e-liquids and electronic cigarettes, from April 2015 through April 2016. From October 2014 until early February 2015, Mr. MacLachlan served as the Chief Financial Officer of TBO. Prior to TBO, Mr. MacLachlan served in the roles of Director of Finance and Chief Financial Officer for TRADS, after it acquired substantially all of the assets of TLO, through a 363 sale process in December 2013. Mr. MacLachlan was the Chief Financial Officer of TLO since its inception in 2009. From 2005 to 2009, Mr. MacLachlan served as the Chief Financial Officer of JARI Research Corporation ("JARI"), a partnership with the Mayo Clinic advancing proprietary cancer therapeutic technology using targeted radioactive therapy. Prior to JARI, Mr. MacLachlan served as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) specializing in the criminal investigation of public corruption and civil rights violations.

Mr. Harry Jordan, 51, has served as the Chief Operating Officer of cogint since August 2016. Mr. Jordan served as consultant for GOOD2GO, a consumer services company from January 2016 through June 2016. From September 2015 through December 2015, Mr. Jordan served as an independent consultant and the Acting Chief Operating Officer of MDLIVE, a leading telehealth provider. From June 2015 through October 2015, Mr. Jordan served as an independent consultant to Health Business Group (HBG), a leading boutique strategy consulting firm focused on the health care industry. From January 2015 through May 2015, Mr. Jordan served as a private investor. From January 2013 through December 2014, Mr. Jordan served as Senior Vice President, Health Care for Reed Elsevier's LexisNexis Risk Solutions, a leading provider in the data fusion industry. Mr. Jordan served in a number of positions of increasing responsibility at Lexis Nexis from April 2004 through January 2013.

Mr. Jeff Dell, 45, has served as the Chief Information Officer of cogint since September 2016 and served as the Interim Chief Information Officer of cogint from June 2016 through September 2016. From July 2015 through May 2016, Mr. Dell served as the VP Information Security of cogint. From June 2012 to June 2015, Mr. Dell served as Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Endurance Tracker, Inc., a sports-based data analytics solution. From August 2009 to May 2012, Mr. Dell served as Lead Architect at Tripwire, Inc. From October 2008 to August 2009, Mr. Dell served as Chief Information Security Officer of TLO. From September 2003 to August 2009, Mr. Dell served as Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Activeworx, Inc., a leading information security data analytics company. From January 2001 to August 2003, Mr. Dell served as Chief Information Security Officer of Seisint, Inc., a leading provider in the data fusion industry.

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Director Independence

As required by the listing standards of Nasdaq, a majority of the members of the Board must qualify as “independent,” as affirmatively determined by the Board. Following the Spin-off, we expect that our Board will affirmatively determine that each of the following directors is an independent director within the meaning of the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable law: Messrs. Benz, Mathis, Rubin, and Swayman. We expect that that all members of our Audit, Corporate Governance and Nominating, and Compensation Committees will be independent directors, as defined by the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable law.

We do not expect there to be a family relationship between any of the individuals who are expected to serve as members of our Board and as our executive officers following the Spin-off.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Tables

The following table presents information with respect to certain persons we expect to serve as executive officers after the Spin-off. In this document, we refer to these executive officers as the “Named Executive Officers.” We are presenting executive compensation based on each Named Executive Officer’s previous service with cogint. We believe the compensation received by the Named Executive Officers while employees of cogint substantially reflects the compensation they will receive in connection with their anticipated executive responsibilities for Red Violet, however, on subsequent review by our Board and Compensation Committee we may revise the compensation of our executive officers.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the compensation for each of the Named Executive Officers for the last two completed fiscal years.

<u>Name and Principal Position</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation</u>	<u>Stock Awards (1)</u>	<u>Option Awards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Derek Dubner (2)	2016	\$294,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 294,500
Chief Executive Officer	2015	\$180,834(2)	\$ 250,000(5)	\$6,302,500(2)	\$ —	\$6,733,334
Daniel MacLachlan (3)	2016	\$171,667	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 171,667
Chief Financial Officer						
James Reilly (4)	2016	\$132,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 132,000
President and Chief Operating Officer	2015	\$180,834(4)	\$ 100,000(6)	\$5,977,500(4)	\$ —	\$6,258,334

- (1) This column reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of stock awards granted in 2015 and 2016 computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. In determining the grant date fair value for restricted stock units, cogint used the closing price of the its common stock on the grant date.
- (2) Mr. Dubner began service as cogint’s Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director on March 21, 2015, upon the completion of cogint’s acquisition of TBO (the “TBO Merger”). Mr. Dubner’s current annual salary is \$325,000. The salary disclosed for 2015 reflects Mr. Dubner’s service from March 21, 2015 through December 31, 2015. Mr. Dubner was granted 175,000 RSUs on April 29, 2015 at a fair value of \$6.50 per share, and 500,000 RSUs on November 16, 2015 at a fair value of \$10.33 per share.
- (3) Mr. MacLachlan began service as cogint’s Chief Financial Officer on March 29, 2016. Mr. MacLachlan’s current annual salary is \$226,269. The salary disclosed in the table reflects Mr. MacLachlan’s service from March 29, 2016 through December 31, 2016.
- (4) Mr. Reilly began service as cogint’s President and Chief Operating Officer on March 21, 2015, and served until June 30, 2016. The salary disclosed for 2015 reflects Mr. Reilly’s service from March 21, 2015 through December 31, 2015, and from January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. Mr. Reilly was granted 125,000 RSUs on April 29, 2015 at a fair value of \$6.50 per share, and 500,000 RSUs on November 16, 2015 at a fair value of \$10.33 per share.
- (5) Cash bonus of \$100,000 paid to Mr. Dubner on consummation of the TBO Merger and cash bonus of \$150,000 paid to Mr. Dubner upon completing a \$10.0 million financing after the TBO Merger.
- (6) Cash bonus of \$100,000 paid to Mr. Reilly on consummation of the TBO Merger.

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Employment Agreements

Derek Dubner, Daniel MacLachlan and James Reilly

On the Spin-off Date, we expect Red Violet will enter into employment agreements with each of Messrs. Dubner, MacLachlan and Reilly in connection with their service as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and President of Red Violet, respectively, with substantially the same terms as their current employment agreements with cogint or its subsidiaries, subject to review and approval of Red Violet's Compensation Committee (the "Employment Agreements"). The Employment Agreements of each of Messrs. Dubner, MacLachlan and Reilly will have an initial term ending on April 30, 2020. Thereafter, each agreement will automatically renew for successive one-year terms unless either party provides the other party written notice of termination at least one hundred and twenty (120) days before the expiration of the applicable one-year term or unless terminated earlier pursuant to the terms of the employment agreements. Mr. Dubner will receive an annual salary of \$325,000. Mr. MacLachlan will receive an annual salary of \$226,269. Mr. Reilly will receive an annual salary of \$264,000. Messrs. Dubner, MacLachlan and Reilly will be eligible to receive grants of equity under the Red Violet 2018 Stock Incentive Plan, subject to the Compensation Committee's sole discretion. Additionally, Messrs. Dubner, MacLachlan and Reilly will be eligible to participate in Red Violet's existing and future benefit plans, policies or arrangements maintained by Red Violet and made available to employees generally and for the benefit of executives.

Red Violet may terminate the Employment Agreements and each of Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's and Mr. Reilly's employment at any time during the term for cause. Also, Red Violet may terminate the Employment Agreements and each of Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's and Mr. Reilly's employment without cause.

Each of Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan and Mr. Reilly may terminate his employment and the respective employment agreement for "Good Reason," as such term is defined in each employment agreement.

Each of Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan and Mr. Reilly may also terminate his employment and the respective employment agreement for any reason or for no reason at all; provided, however, that such employee provides Red Violet with at least sixty (60) days prior written notice.

Each of Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's and Mr. Reilly's employment and the respective employment agreement will automatically terminate upon Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's or Mr. Reilly's death, as applicable. Red Violet may terminate the Employment Agreements and each of Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's and Mr. Reilly's employment with Red Violet immediately upon a determination of disability, as applicable.

Upon termination of the applicable employment agreement due to Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's or Mr. Reilly's death or disability, Red Violet shall pay, in the case of death, to the applicable employee's estate such employee's base salary accrued through the date of the employee's death and in the case of disability, to the applicable employee such employee's base salary accrued through the date of determination of the employee's disability, as applicable.

In the event Mr. Dubner's, Mr. MacLachlan's or Mr. Reilly's employment is terminated by Red Violet for cause, Red Violet shall pay to the applicable employee such employee's base salary and benefits accrued through the date of such employee's termination.

In the event Red Violet terminates the Employment Agreements of Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan or Mr. Reilly without cause or any successor of Red Violet refuses to accept assignment of the Employment Agreements, or if Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan or Mr. Reilly terminates his respective employment agreement and employment with Red Violet for Good Reason, Red Violet shall pay to such employee the greater of (x) his

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base salary for the remainder of the term and (y) two (2) years of his base salary, in each case in accordance with Red Violet's payroll practices in effect from time to time, provided, however, the applicable employee is not in violation of the Confidentiality, Nondisclosure, Noncompetition, Nonsolicitation and Nondisparagement Agreement expected to be entered into in connection with the applicable employment agreement.

In the event Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan or Mr. Reilly terminates his respective employment agreement and employment with Red Violet for any reason (other than Good Reason) during the term of his applicable employment agreement, Red Violet shall pay to Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan or Mr. Reilly, as applicable, such employee's base salary through the date of such employee's termination.

Pursuant to the individual employment agreements or individual equity award agreements, all equity awards granted to Mr. Dubner, Mr. MacLachlan and Mr. Reilly shall vest immediately upon: (i) a "Change of Control," as such term is defined in the applicable employment agreement, (ii) a termination of such employee's employment by Red Violet without cause, (iii) a termination of employment by such employee for Good Reason or (iv) such employee's death or disability.

Red Violet 2018 Stock Incentive Plan

Overview

The Board of cogint and cogint, as the sole stockholder of Red Violet, have approved the Red Violet 2018 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which upon completion of the Spin-off, Red Violet may issue up to [●] shares of its common stock. Red Violet's primary purpose of the Plan is to attract, retain, reward, and motivate certain individuals by providing them with an opportunity to acquire or increase a proprietary interest in Red Violet's and to incentivize them to expend maximum effort for Red Violet's growth and success, so as to strengthen the mutuality of the interests between such individuals and the stockholders of Red Violet. As of the date of this information statement, no awards have been issued under the Plan.

The following discussion summarizes the material terms of the Plan. This discussion is not intended to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Plan, which is included as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this information statement forms a part.

Administration

The Plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Red Violet Board (for purpose of this description of the Plan, the "Committee"). If no Committee exists, the independent Board members of Red Violet will exercise the functions of the Committee.

All grants under the Plan will be evidenced by an award agreement that will incorporate the terms and conditions of the Plan as the Committee deems necessary or appropriate.

Coverage Eligibility and Annual Grant Limits

The Plan provides for the issuance of awards (each, a "Red Violet Award") consisting of stock options ("Red Violet Options"), stock appreciation rights ("Red Violet SARs"), restricted stock ("Red Violet Restricted Stock"), restricted stock units ("Red Violet RSUs"), performance shares ("Red Violet Performance Shares"), and performance units ("Red Violet Performance Units"). Incentive stock options ("Red Violet ISOs") may be granted under the Plan only to our employees. Our employees, consultants, directors, independent contractors, and certain prospective employees who have committed to become an employee are eligible to receive all other types of awards under the Plan (each an "Eligible Individual").

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The granting of Awards under the Plan shall be subject to the following limitations: (i) a maximum of [●] shares of common stock may be subject to grants of Red Violet ISOs; (ii) a maximum of [●] shares may be issued in connection with Red Violet Awards, other than Red Violet Options and Red Violet SARs, that are settled in common stock; (iii) a maximum of [●] of shares may be subject to grants of Red Violet Options or Red Violet SARs to any one Eligible Individual during any one fiscal year; (iv) a maximum of [●] of such shares may be subject to grants of Red Violet Performance Shares, Red Violet Restricted Stock, Red Violet RSUs, and Red Violet Awards of common stock to any one Eligible Individual during any one fiscal year; and (v) the maximum value on the date of grant of Red Violet Performance Units which may be granted to any one Eligible Individual during any one fiscal year shall be \$1,000,000.

Shares Reserved for Issuance Under the Plan

Subject to adjustment as described below and under the section titled “Change in Control,” the number of shares of Red Violet common stock available for issuance under the Plan will be [●] shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any Red Violet Award is cancelled, forfeited or terminated for any reason prior to exercise, delivery or becoming vested in full, the shares of Red Violet common stock that were subject to such Red Violet Award shall become available for future Red Violet Awards granted under the Plan; provided, however, that any shares of common stock subject to a Red Violet Award that are cancelled to pay the exercise price of a stock option, purchase price or any taxes or tax withholdings on a Red Violet Award will not be available for future Red Violet Awards granted under this Plan.

If the outstanding shares of common stock of Red Violet are increased or decreased or changed into or exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or other securities by reason of any recapitalization, reclassification, reorganization, stock split, reverse split, combination of shares, exchange of shares, stock dividend or other distribution payable in capital stock of Red Violet or other increase or decrease in such shares effected without receipt of consideration by Red Violet, an appropriate and proportionate adjustment shall be made by the Committee to: (i) the aggregate number and kind of shares of common stock available under the Plan, (ii) the calculation of the reduction of shares of common stock available under the Plan, (iii) the number and kind of shares of common stock issuable pursuant to outstanding Red Violet Awards granted under the Plan and/or (iv) the exercise price of outstanding Red Violet Options or Red Violet SARs granted under the Plan. No fractional shares of common stock or units of other securities shall be issued pursuant to any such adjustment, and any fractions resulting from any such adjustment shall be eliminated in each case by rounding downward to the nearest whole share or unit. Any adjustments made to any Red Violet ISO shall be made in accordance with Section 424 of the Code.

Change in Control

Upon the occurrence of a Change in Control (as defined in the Plan), the Committee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, provide on a case by case basis that (i) all Awards shall terminate, provided that participants shall have the right, immediately prior to the occurrence of such Change in Control and during such reasonable period as the Committee in its sole discretion shall determine and designate, to exercise any Red Violet Award, (ii) all Red Violet Awards shall terminate, provided that participants shall be entitled to a cash payment equal to the price per share of common stock paid in the Change in Control transaction, with respect to shares subject to the vested portion of the Red Violet Award, net of the exercise price thereof, if applicable, (iii) in connection with a liquidation or dissolution of Red Violet, the Red Violet Awards, to the extent vested, shall convert into the right to receive liquidation proceeds net of the exercise price (if applicable), (iv) accelerate the vesting of Red Violet Awards and (v) any combination of the foregoing. In the event that the Committee does not terminate or convert a Red Violet Award upon a Change in Control of Red Violet, then the Red Violet Award shall be assumed, or substantially equivalent Red Violet Awards shall be substituted, by the acquiring, or succeeding corporation (or an affiliate thereof).

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Consistent with cogint's current policy with respect to compensation of its directors, non-employee directors who join Red Violet's board of directors (the "Red Violet Board") will be granted [●] Red Violet RSUs, which will vest in three equal annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. Additionally, each Audit Committee member will be granted an additional [●] Red Violet RSUs, all of which will vest on the one year anniversary of the grant date, and the Chairman of the Audit Committee will be granted an additional [●] Red Violet RSUs, all of which will vest on the one-year anniversary of the grant date. The foregoing Red Violet RSUs will be granted upon appointment of such non-employee director to the Red Violet Board or the Audit Committee, or as the Chairman of the Audit Committee, as the case may be, and upon any re-election of such non-employee director. Additional equity awards may be granted to directors at the direction of the Compensation Committee based on an individual director's contributions to Red Violet.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In connection with the Spin-off, the Red Violet Board will establish the following committees: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.

Audit Committee

We will have a separately-designated Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee are expected to be Peter Benz (Chairman), Donald Mathis, and Robert Swayman. We expect that Messrs. Benz, Mathis, and Swayman will be deemed independent within the meaning of the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable law. We also expect that Mr. Benz will be deemed an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. The Audit Committee will be responsible and authorized to oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the company, the integrity of the financial reports and other financial information and the audits of the company's financial statements. The Audit Committee will also review the qualifications, independence and performance, and approve the terms of engagement, of the company's independent registered public accounting firm, and oversee the company's internal audit function.

In connection with the Spin-off, the Red Violet Board will adopt a written charter for the Audit Committee which the Audit Committee will review and reassess for adequacy on an annual basis. A copy of the Audit Committee's charter will be available on our website at redviolet.com.

Compensation Committee

We will have a separately-designated Compensation Committee. The members of the Compensation Committee are expected to be Steven Rubin (Chairman), Peter Benz, and Donald Mathis. We expect Messrs. Rubin, Benz and Mathis will be deemed independent within the meaning of the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable law. The Compensation Committee will be responsible for reviewing and approving the compensation of the Company's executive officers and for advising the Board with respect to the compensation of the members of the Board or any committee thereof.

In connection with the Spin-off, the Red Violet Board will adopt a written charter for the Compensation Committee which the Compensation Committee will review and reassess for adequacy on an annual basis. A copy of the Compensation Committee's charter will be available on our website at redviolet.com.

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Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

We will have a separately-designated Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. The members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are expected to be Robert Swayman, Steven Rubin and Peter Benz. We expect Messrs. Swayman, Rubin, and Benz will be deemed independent within the meaning of the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable law. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will be responsible to (i) identify individuals qualified to become Board members; (ii) select, or recommend to the Board, director nominees for each election of directors; (iii) develop and recommend to the Board criteria for selecting qualified director candidates; (iv) consider committee member qualifications, appointment and removal; (v) recommend a code of ethics applicable to the company; and (vi) provide oversight in the evaluation of the Board and each committee.

In connection with the Spin-off, the Red Violet Board will adopt a written charter for the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee which the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will review and reassess for adequacy on an annual basis. A copy of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee's charter will be available on our website at redviolet.com.

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BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the expected beneficial ownership of Red Violet common stock at Spin-off Date by (i) all directors, (ii) all named executive officers, (iii) all executive officers and directors as a group, and (iv) each person expected to beneficially own in excess of 5% of our outstanding common stock. Unless noted otherwise, the corporate address of each person listed below is 2650 North Military Trail, Suite 300, Boca Raton, Florida 33431.

We do not know of any other beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock other than as shown below. Unless otherwise indicated below, each stockholder has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned.

Named Executive Officers, Directors and Nominees	Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Stock Beneficially Owned (1)
Michael Brauser	[●](2)	[●]%
Derek Dubner	[●]	*
Jeff Dell	[●]	*
James Reilly	[●]	*
Dr. Phillip Frost	[●]	[●]%
Steven D. Rubin	[●]	*
Donald Mathis	[●]	*
Robert Swayman	[●](3)	*
Peter Benz	[●]	*
Daniel MacLachlan	[●](4)	*
Harry Jordan	[●](5)	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)	[●]	[●]%
5% Holders	[●]	
Frost Gamma Investment Trust	[●](6)	[●]%
Ryan Schulke	[●](7)	[●]%
Matthew Conlin	[●](8)	[●]%

* The person will beneficially own less than 1% of Red Violet’s outstanding common shares as of the Spin-off Date.

- (1) Based on [●] shares of common stock expected to be distributed and outstanding at the Spin-off Date.
- (2) Mr. Brauser’s shares include (i) [●] shares held by Marlin Capital Partners, LLC, of which Mr. Brauser is a manager, (ii) [●] shares held by Grander Holdings, Inc. 401K, of which Mr. Brauser is the trustee, (iii) [●] shares held by Birchtree Capital, LLC, of which Mr. Brauser is the manager, (iv) [●] shares held by Mr. Brauser directly and (v) [●] shares held directly through BSIG, LLC of which Mr. Brauser owns a 50% interest. Mr. Brauser disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares except to the extent of any pecuniary interest he may have.
- (3) Mr. Swayman’s shares include [●] shares held through BSIG, LLC of which Mr. Swayman owns a 50% interest. Mr. Swayman disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by BSIG, LLC except to the extent of any pecuniary interest he may have.
- (4) Mr. MacLachlan’s shares include [●] shares held in an IRA.
- (5) Mr. Jordan’s shares include (i) [●] shares held in a revocable trust for the benefit of Mr. Jordan, of which Mr. Jordan is the trustee, and (ii) [●] shares held in a revocable trust for the benefit of Mr. Jordan’s spouse, of which Mr. Jordan’s spouse is the trustee.
- (6) Frost Gamma will beneficially own [●] shares. Dr. Frost is the trustee of Frost Gamma. Frost Gamma L.P. is the sole and exclusive beneficiary of Frost Gamma. Dr. Frost is one of two limited partners of Frost Gamma

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L.P. The general partner of Frost Gamma L.P. is Frost Gamma, Inc., and the sole shareholder of Frost Gamma, Inc. is Frost-Nevada Corporation. Dr. Frost is also the sole shareholder of Frost-Nevada Corporation. Frost Gamma's address is 4400 Biscayne Blvd., Suite 1500, Miami, Florida 33137.

- (7) Mr. Schulke's shares include (i) [●] shares held directly and (ii) [●] shares held by RSMC Partners, LLC, of which Mr. Schulke is a member. Mr. Schulke disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by RSMC Partners, LLC except to the extent of any pecuniary interest he may have. Mr. Schulke's address is [●].
- (8) Mr. Conlin's shares include (i) [●] shares held directly, (ii) [●] shares held by Conlin Family Foundation Trust in which Mr. Conlin serves as co-trustee, (iii) [●] shares held by RSMC Partners, LLC, of which Mr. Conlin is a member and (iv) [●] shares held by the Matthew Conlin 2017 Grantor Retained Annuity Trust in which Mr. Conlin serves as trustee. Mr. Conlin disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by RSMC Partners, LLC except to the extent of any pecuniary interest he may have. Mr. Conlin's address is [●].

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Red Violet will have a separately-designated Audit Committee, which will review and approve transactions in which Red Violet is to be a participant, where the amount involved exceeded or will exceed \$120,000 annually and any of its directors, executive officers or their immediate family members had or will have a direct or indirect material interest. The Red Violet Board will adopt a written policy stating that the Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing and, if appropriate, approving or ratifying any related party transactions. The related party transaction will not be approved unless at a minimum it is for the company's benefit and is upon terms no less favorable to the company than if the related party transaction was with an unrelated third party. From incorporation to the date of this information statement, Red Violet has not entered into any related party transactions required to be disclosed under Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following is a summary of Red Violet's capital stock. All references herein to "certificate of incorporation" and "bylaws" are to Red Violet's "amended and restated certificate of incorporation" and "amended and restated bylaws," both of which are filed as exhibits to the Form 10. These summaries and descriptions do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to these documents, which you should read for a complete description of Red Violet's capital stock.

Authorized Capital Stock

Following the Spin-off, Red Violet will be authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

Common Stock

Red Violet will be authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. The holders of common stock will be entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors, except for amendments to the certificate of incorporation relating solely to the terms of a series of preferred stock. Additionally, all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders will require the affirmative vote of the stockholders holding a majority of the shares. There will be no cumulative voting in the election of directors. In the event of Red Violet's liquidation or dissolution, holders of common stock will be entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities and the liquidation preferences of any outstanding shares of preferred stock. Holders of common stock will have no preemptive rights and will have no right to convert their common stock into any other securities and there will be no redemption provisions applicable to the common stock.

The holders of common stock will be entitled to any dividends that may be declared by the Red Violet Board out of funds legally available for payment of dividends subject to the prior rights of holders of preferred stock and any contractual restrictions Red Violet has against the payment of dividends on common stock. Red Violet has not paid dividends on its common stock since inception and it does not plan to pay dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

At the effective time of the Spin-off, Red Violet expects to have [●] shares of common stock outstanding.

Preferred Stock

Red Violet will be authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Red Violet Board. As of the Record Date, Red Violet had no shares of any class of preferred stock outstanding.

Issuance of "blank check" preferred stock

Red Violet's certificate of incorporation will authorize the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Red Violet Board. The Red Violet Board will be empowered, without shareholder approval, to issue a series of preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights which could dilute the interest of, or impair the voting power of, its common stockholders. The issuance of a series of preferred stock could be used as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control. For example, it would be possible for the Red Violet Board to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to effect a change in control of Red Violet.

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Red Violet's bylaws will also allow the Red Violet Board to fix the number of directors, however, the certificate of incorporation requires that the Red Violet Board be composed of a least three and no more than 15 directors. Red Violet's stockholders will not have cumulative voting in the election of directors.

Anti-takeover Provisions

In general, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporations Law (the "DGCL") prohibits a Delaware corporation with a class of voting stock listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by 2000 or more stockholders from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested shareholder" for a three-year period following the time that this shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A "business combination" includes, among other things, a merger, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder. An "interested shareholder" is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or did own within three years prior to the determination of interested shareholder status, 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock. Under Section 203, a business combination between a corporation and an interested shareholder is prohibited unless it satisfies one of the following conditions:

- before the shareholder became interested, the board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the interested shareholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting stock owned by the interested stockholder), shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers, and employee stock plans, in some instances; or
- at or after the time the shareholder became interested, the business combination was approved by the board of directors of the corporation and authorized at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested shareholder.

The DGCL permits a corporation to opt out of, or choose not to be governed by, its anti-takeover statute by expressly stating so in its original certificate of incorporation (or subsequent amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders). Red Violet's certificate of incorporation contains a provision expressly opting out of the application of Section 203 of the DGCL; therefore the anti-takeover statute does not apply to Red Violet.

Special Shareholder Meetings and Action by Written Consent

Under Red Violet's bylaws, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, its President and a majority of the members of the Board of Directors may each call a special meeting of stockholders. The bylaws do not permit meetings of stockholders to be called by any other person. Red Violet's certificate of incorporation specifically prohibits action by its stockholders by written consent without a meeting of the stockholders unless authorized in advance by a resolution adopted by the Red Violet Board or otherwise provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of the certificate of incorporation relating to the rights of holders of any series of preferred stock.

Any aspect of the foregoing, alone or together, could delay or prevent unsolicited takeovers and changes in control or changes in Red Violet's management.

Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Continental Stock and Transfer Company will be the distribution agent for the Spin-off and will be the transfer agent and registrar for our common stock following the Spin-off. Their contact information is: 17 Battery Place, New York, NY 10004, phone number (212) 845-3249, www.continentalstock.com.

Trading Market

Currently there is no trading market for our common stock. We have filed an application to list our common stock on Nasdaq. Assuming our common stock is approved for listing, we expect a limited “when issued” trading market for Red Violet common stock to develop on or shortly before the Record Date under the symbol “[●].” Beginning on [●], 2018, the first trading day after completion of the Spin-off and the Transaction, Red Violet, Inc. will begin trading “regular way” under the symbol “RDVT.”

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LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 145(a) of the DGCL, which Red Violet is subject to, provides that a corporation may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by the person in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if the person acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the person's conduct was unlawful. Section 145(b) of the DGCL provides that a corporation may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by the person in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if the person acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the Court of Chancery or the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the Court of Chancery or such other court shall deem proper. To the extent that a present or former director or officer of a corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in subsections (a) and (b) of Section 145 of the DGCL, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, such person shall be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection therewith.

Under Article 6 of the bylaws, expenses (including attorneys' fees) reasonably incurred by a director or officer of Red Violet or, if while serving as director or officer of Red Violet, was serving at the request of Red Violet as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, enterprise or nonprofit entity in defending any civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, will be paid by Red Violet in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding to the fullest extent not prohibited by applicable law, and, if required by law, upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that such person is not entitled to be indemnified by Red Violet as authorized in the bylaws. The indemnification and advancement of expenses provided by, or granted pursuant to, Section 145 of the DGCL and Article 6 of the bylaws are not exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled under any statute, provision of the certificate of incorporation, the bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

Section 145 of the DGCL also permits a corporation to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against such person and incurred by such person in any such capacity, or arising out of such person's status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability under Section 145 of the DGCL.

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Additionally, Article 9 of the certificate of incorporation provides that a director of Red Violet will not be liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the DGCL.

Red Violet will carry directors and officers liability coverages designed to insure its officers and directors and those of its subsidiaries against certain liabilities incurred by them in the performance of their duties, and also providing for reimbursement in certain cases to Red Violet and its subsidiaries for sums paid to directors and officers as indemnification for similar liability. Red Violet will enter into Indemnification Agreements with its executive officers and directors providing for advancement of expenses and indemnification to the fullest extent permissible under DGCL.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, Red Violet has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

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DELIVERY OF INFORMATION STATEMENT

Red Violet, Inc.
Investor Relations
2650 North Military Trail
Suite 300
Boca Raton, Florida 33431
(561) 757-4000

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed a registration statement on Form 10 with the SEC with respect to the shares of our common stock that cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders will receive in the distribution. This information statement is a part of that registration statement and, as allowed by SEC rules, does not include all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. For additional information relating to our company and the distribution, reference is made to the registration statement and the exhibits to the registration statement. Statements contained in this information statement as to the contents of any contract or document referred to are not necessarily complete and in each instance, if the contract or document is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, we refer you to the copy of the contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. Each such statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the applicable document.

After the distribution, we will file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. We intend to furnish our stockholders with annual reports containing consolidated financial statements audited by an independent registered public accounting firm. The registration statement is, and any of these future filings with the SEC will be, available to the public over the Internet on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may read and copy any filed document at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference rooms.

We will maintain an Internet site at redviolet.com. Our website and the information contained on that site, or connected to that site, are not incorporated into this information statement or the Form 10.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the matters described in this information statement other than those contained in this information statement or in the documents incorporated by reference in this information statement and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or cogint. Neither the delivery of this information statement nor consummation of the Spin-off contemplated hereby shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs or those of cogint since the date of this information statement, or that the information in this information statement is correct as of any time after its date.

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Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors

IDI Holdings, LLC, Cogint Technologies, LLC and IDI Verified, LLC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated and combined balance sheets of IDI Holdings, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Interactive Data, LLC (a Georgia limited liability company), as well as Cogint Technologies, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company), and IDI Verified, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company) (collectively the “Company”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated and combined statements of operations, changes in member’s capital, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated and combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IDI Holdings, LLC and its wholly owned subsidiary, Interactive Data, LLC, as well as Cogint Technologies, LLC, and IDI Verified, LLC as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

November 6, 2017

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 226	\$ —
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$111 and \$109 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	694	518
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	781	830
Total current assets	1,701	1,348
Property and equipment, net	848	824
Intangible assets, net	9,482	4,147
Goodwill	5,227	5,227
Other non-current assets	1,450	1,391
Total assets	\$ 18,708	\$ 12,937
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S CAPITAL:		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 921	\$ 228
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,490	673
Deferred revenue	80	122
Total current liabilities	3,491	1,023
Total member's capital	15,217	11,914
Total liabilities and member's capital	\$ 18,708	\$ 12,937

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ 4,585	\$ 4,003
Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	4,306	2,556
Gross profit	279	1,447
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing expenses	2,795	2,262
General and administrative expenses	9,723	9,471
Depreciation and amortization	607	215
Write-off of intangible assets	4,055	—
Total operating expenses	17,180	11,948
Loss before income taxes	(16,901)	(10,501)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(38)	142
Net loss	\$ (16,863)	\$ (10,643)

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S CAPITAL
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Total member's capital</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2014	\$ 12,107
Contribution by Cogint, Inc., including allocation of expenses	7,476
Share-based payments	2,974
Net loss	(10,643)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	\$ 11,914
Contribution by Cogint, Inc., including allocation of expenses	17,568
Share-based payments	2,598
Net loss	(16,863)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	\$ 15,217

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (16,863)	\$ (10,643)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	607	215
Share-based payments	1,847	2,611
Write-off of intangible assets	4,055	—
Provision for bad debts	23	4
Deferred income tax	—	265
Allocation of expenses from Cogint, Inc.	1,355	959
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(199)	(227)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	49	(133)
Other non-current assets	(59)	(1,353)
Trade accounts payable	693	142
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,817	(35)
Deferred revenue	(42)	(42)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(6,717)</u>	<u>(8,237)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(240)	(661)
Purchase of intangible assets	—	(250)
Capitalized costs included in intangible assets	(9,030)	(3,065)
Deposits as collateral	—	(300)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(9,270)</u>	<u>(4,276)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital contributed by Cogint, Inc.	16,213	6,517
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,213	6,517
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 226	\$ (5,996)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	5,996
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 226	\$ —
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest	\$ —	\$ —
Cash refund for income taxes	\$ —	\$ 123
Share-based compensation expenses capitalized in intangible assets	\$ 751	\$ 363

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands)

1. Principal activities and organization

(a) Principal activities

Red Violet, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Red Violet,” “we,” “us,” “our,” and similar terms), is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cogint, Inc., also a Delaware corporation (“*cogint*”). *cogint* plans to spin-off Red Violet by distributing 100% of Red Violet’s common stock pro rata to holders of *cogint*’s common stock and certain warrants, in accordance with the terms of such warrants (the “Spin-off”). After the Spin-off, Red Violet will own the *cogint* subsidiaries which currently operate *cogint*’s risk management business (the “Red Violet Subsidiaries”), including IDI Holdings, LLC (“IDI Holdings”) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Interactive Data, LLC (“Interactive Data”) as well as Cogint Technologies, LLC (“Cogint Technologies”), IDI Verified, LLC (“IDI Verified”), and Forewarn, LLC (“Forewarn”). All financial information and disclosures of Red Violet included in these financial statements refer to the historical financial information of Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries.

Red Violet is a software and services company specializing in big data analysis, providing cloud-based mission-critical information solutions to enterprises in a variety of industries. Our mission is to transform data into intelligence utilizing our proprietary technology platform to solve complex problems for our clients. Harnessing the power of data fusion and powerful analytics, we transform data into intelligence, in a fast and efficient manner, so that our clients can spend their time on what matters most, running their organizations with confidence. Through our intelligent platform, CORE™, we uncover the relevance of disparate data points to deliver end-to-end, ROI-driven results for our customers. Our analytical capabilities enable us to build comprehensive datasets in real-time and provide insightful views of people, businesses, assets and their interrelationships. We empower clients across markets and industries to better execute all aspects of their business, from managing risk, identifying fraud and abuse, and ensuring legislative compliance to debt recovery.

We provide unique and compelling solutions essential to the daily workflow of organizations within both the public and private sectors. Our cloud-based data fusion platform, combined with our massive database consisting of public-record, proprietary and publicly-available data, as well as a unique repository of self-reported information on millions of consumers, enables the delivery of differentiated products and solutions used for a variety of essential functions throughout the customer life cycle. These essential functions include customer identification and authentication, and investigation and validation.

(b) Organization

cogint

cogint, a Delaware corporation and our sole member, is a data and analytics company providing risk management and digital marketing solutions to enterprises in a variety of industries. *cogint*’s common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market (“Nasdaq”) under the symbol “COGT”.

IDI Holdings

IDI Holdings, formerly known as The Best One, Inc. (“TBO”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of *cogint*, is a holding company incorporated on September 22, 2014 in the State of Florida, which was formed to engage in the acquisition of operating businesses and the acquisition and development of valuable and proprietary technology

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assets across various industries. On October 2, 2014, TBO acquired 100% of the membership interests of Interactive Data, a Georgia limited liability company and Interactive Data became a wholly-owned subsidiary of TBO (“Interactive Data Acquisition”). TBO accounted for the acquisition as a forward merger with TBO as both the legal and accounting acquirer. It was concluded that Interactive Data was not the predecessor accounting entity. Interactive Data is an information solutions provider, historically delivering data products and services to the Accounts Receivable Management (“ARM”) industry for location and identity verification, legislative compliance and debt recovery. Today, Interactive Data delivers information solutions across the entirety of the risk management industry.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation and liquidity

The accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements of Red Violet have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“US GAAP”).

Red Violet reported a net loss of \$16,863 and \$10,643 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Net cash used in operating activities was \$6,717 and \$8,237 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, Red Violet had a total member’s capital of \$15,217. All losses have been funded by cogint.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Red Violet had available cash of \$226 and \$0, respectively. Based on projections of growth in revenue and operating results in the coming year, continued funding from cogint, and the cash and cash equivalents upon the Spin-off, Red Violet believes that it will have sufficient cash resources to finance its operations and expected capital expenditures for the next twelve months.

Principles of consolidation and combination

The consolidated and combined financial statements include the financial statements of Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries, including IDI Holdings, Interactive Data, Cogint Technologies, IDI Verified and Forewarn. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation and combination.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated and combined financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires Red Violet’s management to make estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated and combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the allowance for doubtful accounts, useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets, recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets, income tax provision, and the assessment of contingent liabilities. These estimates are often based on complex judgments and assumptions that management believes to be reasonable but are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use.

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Red Violet's cash and bank deposits were held in major financial institutions located in the United States, which management believes have high credit ratings. The cash and bank deposits held in the United States, denominated in USD, amounted to \$226 and \$0 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Financial instruments and related items, which potentially subject Red Violet to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash investments. Red Violet places its temporary cash instruments with well-known financial institutions within the United States, and, at times, may maintain balances in United States banks in excess of the \$250 thousand dollar US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit. Red Violet monitors the credit ratings of the financial institutions to mitigate this risk.

(d) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are due from customers and are generally unsecured, which consist of amounts earned but not yet collected. None of Red Violet's accounts receivable bear interest.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is management's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in Red Violet's existing accounts receivable. Management determines the allowance based on reviews of customer-specific facts and economic conditions. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. Red Violet does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers. The amount of the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$111 and \$109 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs, and minor renewals are charged to expense in the period incurred. Betterments and additions are capitalized. Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or lease terms that are reasonably assured. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Computer and network equipment	5-7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	7 years

When items of property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, loss/income is charged or credited for the difference between the net book value and proceeds received thereon.

(f) Business combination

Red Violet records acquisitions pursuant to ASC 805, "Business Combinations." We allocate the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions especially with respect to intangible assets. Significant estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows from acquired intangible assets, useful lives and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates. During the measurement period, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to earnings.

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(g) Intangible assets other than goodwill

Red Violet's intangible assets are initially recorded at the capitalized actual costs incurred, their acquisition cost, or fair value if acquired as part of a business combination, and amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives, which are the periods over which the assets are expected to contribute directly or indirectly to the future cash flows of Red Violet. Red Violet's intangible assets represent purchased intellectual property and capitalized litigation costs, and software developed for internal use, including those resulting from the acquisition. Intangible assets have estimated useful lives of 10 years.

In accordance with ASC 350-40, "Software—internal use software," Red Violet capitalizes eligible costs, including salaries and staff benefits, share-based compensation expenses, traveling expenses incurred by relevant employees, and other relevant costs of developing internal-use software that are incurred in the application development stage when developing or obtaining software for internal use. Red Violet begins the amortization of those costs when the products become commercially viable.

(h) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the purchase price and the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired when accounted for by the purchase method of accounting. As of December 31, 2016, the goodwill balance relates to the October 2, 2014 acquisition of Interactive Data by IDI Holdings.

In accordance with ASC 350, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other," goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, by assessing qualitative factors or performing a quantitative analysis in determining whether it is more likely than not that its fair value exceeds the carrying value.

On October 1, 2016 and 2015, we performed a quantitative Step One assessment. A quantitative Step One assessment involved determining the fair value using market participant assumptions. If we believe that the carrying value of a reporting unit with goodwill exceeds its estimated fair value, we will perform a quantitative Step Two assessment. Step Two compares the carrying value of the reporting unit to the fair value of all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit (including any unrecognized intangibles) as if the reporting unit was acquired in a business combination. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. The results of our Step One assessment proved that the estimated fair value of Red Violet exceeded its carrying value, and therefore a Step Two assessment was not performed. We concluded that goodwill was not impaired as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

For purposes of reviewing impairment and the recoverability of goodwill, we must make various assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors in determining the fair values.

(i) Impairment of long-lived assets

Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their respective useful lives and, along with other long-lived assets, are evaluated for impairment periodically whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their related carrying amounts may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 360-10-15, "Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." In evaluating long-lived assets for recoverability, including finite-lived intangibles and property and equipment, Red Violet uses its best estimate of future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and eventual disposition in accordance with ASC 360-10-15. To the extent that estimated future undiscounted cash inflows attributable to the asset, less estimated future undiscounted cash outflows, are less

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than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the difference between the carrying value of such asset and its fair value. Assets to be disposed of and for which there is a committed plan of disposal, whether through sale or abandonment, are reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Red Violet evaluated its long-lived assets for recoverability and determined no impairment was necessary.

Asset recoverability is an area involving management judgment, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the undiscounted future cash flows. In calculating the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters such as revenue growth rates, gross margin percentages and terminal growth rates. We concluded there was no impairment on our long-lived assets as of December 31, 2015. In September 2016, Red Violet wrote off the remaining balance of Purchased IP, as defined in Note 5, "Intangible assets, net," and capitalized litigation costs of \$4,055, as a result of an unfavorable ruling in relation to a litigation matter.

(j) Fair value of financial instruments

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

These tiers include:

- Level 1—defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2—defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3—defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

The fair value of Red Violet's cash and cash equivalents, and receivables and payables approximate their carrying amount because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

(k) Revenue recognition

Red Violet generally recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or a service has been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

Revenue is generally recognized on (a) a transactional basis determined by the customers' usage, (b) a monthly fee or (c) a combination of both. Revenues pursuant to contracts containing a monthly fee are recognized ratably over the contract period, which is generally 1 year. Revenues pursuant to transactions determined by the customers' usage are recognized when the transaction is complete.

Customer payments received in excess of the amount of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue in the consolidated and combined balance sheets, and are recognized as revenue when the services are rendered. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, deferred revenue totaled \$80 and \$122, respectively, all of which is expected to be realized in the following year.

(l) Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)

Our cost of revenues primarily include data acquisition costs and other cost of revenues. Data acquisition costs consist primarily of the cost to acquire data either on a transactional basis or through flat-fee data licensing agreements, including unlimited usage agreements. Other cost of revenues includes expenses related to third-party infrastructure fees.

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(m) Advertising and promotion costs

Advertising and promotion costs are charged to operations as incurred. Advertising and promotion costs, included in sales and marketing expenses amounted to \$145 and \$182 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(n) Share-based payments

Red Violet's share-based compensation expenses represented the allocated expenses from cogint in connection with share-based awards granted to employees of Red Violet by cogint. We account for share-based payments to employees in accordance with ASC 718, "*Compensation—Stock Compensation*." Under ASC 718, Red Violet measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award and generally recognizes the costs on a straight-line basis over the period the employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, which generally is the vesting period. For awards with performance conditions, we begin recording share-based compensation expenses when achieving the performance criteria is probable.

The estimated number of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment, and to the extent actual results or updated estimates differ from our current estimates, such amount will be recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period estimates are revised. Changes in our estimates and assumptions may cause us to realize material changes in share-based compensation expenses in the future. We consider many factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including employee level, economic conditions, time remaining to vest, and historical forfeiture experience.

We account for share-based payments to non-employees in accordance with ASC 505-50, "*Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees*." Under ASC 505-50, share-based payment transactions with nonemployees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. In the event that the fair value of the equity instruments issued in a share-based payment transaction with nonemployees is more reliably measurable than the fair value of the consideration received, the transaction shall be measured based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued by Red Violet.

(o) Income taxes

The Red Violet Subsidiaries are all limited liability companies. The Red Violet Subsidiaries are currently consolidated with cogint for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, for purposes of these financial statements, the income tax provisions were prepared assuming the entities filed separate tax returns.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates or laws is recognized in income in the period that the change in tax rates or laws is enacted. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Red Violet applies ASC 740, "*Income Taxes*." ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions. This interpretation requires that an entity recognizes in the consolidated and combined financial statements the impact

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of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. Red Violet's accounting policy is to accrue interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if and when required, as interest expense and a component of other expenses, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations.

(p) Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, Red Violet is subject to loss contingencies that cover a wide range of matters. An estimated loss from a loss contingency such as a legal proceeding or claim is accrued if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In determining whether a loss should be accrued, Red Violet evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss.

(q) Segment reporting

Red Violet has only one operating segment, as defined by ASC 280, "Segment Reporting."

(r) Significant concentrations and risks

Concentration of credit risk

Assets that potentially subject Red Violet to significant concentration of credit risk primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, all of Red Violet's cash and cash equivalents were deposited in financial institutions located in the United States, which management believes are of high credit quality. Accounts receivable are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. The risk with respect to accounts receivable is mitigated by credit evaluations Red Violet performs on its customers and its ongoing monitoring process of outstanding balances.

Concentration of customers

During the year ended December 31, 2016, there was no individual customer that accounted for more than 10% of the total revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2015, Red Violet recognized revenue from one major customer, accounting for 12% of the total consolidated and combined revenue.

As of December 31, 2016, there was no individual customer that accounted for more than 10% of Red Violet's accounts receivable, while as of December 31, 2015, three customers accounted for 12%, 11% and 10% of Red Violet's accounts receivable.

Concentration of suppliers

One data supplier accounted for 28% of the total cost of revenues during the year ended December 31, 2016. Two data suppliers accounted for 31% and 23% of the total cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015.

As of December 31, 2016, one data supplier accounted for 85% of Red Violet's total trade accounts payable, while as of December 31, 2015, the same data supplier accounted for 48% of Red Violet's total trade accounts payable.

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(s) Recently issued accounting standards

In May 2014, Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09 (“ASU 2014-09”), “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*.” The standard’s core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*,” which delays the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year. FASB also agreed to allow entities to choose to adopt the standard as of the original effective date. In March 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*” (“ASU 2016-08”), which clarifies the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The guidance includes indicators to assist an entity in evaluating whether it controls the good or the service before it is transferred to the customer. The new revenue recognition standard will be effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods therein, that is, the first quarter of 2018. The new standard also permits two methods of adoption: retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (full retrospective method), or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application (the modified retrospective method). We currently do not plan to early adopt ASU 2014-09, and we anticipate adopting the standard using the modified retrospective method. We plan to have our preliminary assessment on the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated and combined financial statements and related disclosures in the fourth quarter of 2017.

In August 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15 (“ASU 2014-15”), “*Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*,” which provides guidance on management’s responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016 with early adoption permitted. We adopted ASU 2014-15 for the year ended December 31, 2016, and it does not have a material impact on our consolidated and combined financial statements.

In September 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16 (“ASU 2015-16”), “*Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments*,” which replaces the requirement that an acquirer in a business combination account for measurement period adjustments retrospectively with a requirement that an acquirer recognize adjustments to the provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. ASU 2015-16 requires that the acquirer record, in the same period’s financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The guidance is to be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date of the guidance, with earlier application permitted for financial statement that have not been issued. We adopted ASU 2015-16 during the year ended December 31, 2016.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02 (“ASU 2016-02”), “*Leases (Topic 842)*,” which generally requires companies to recognize operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets on the balance sheet. This guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2019 on a modified retrospective basis and early adoption is permitted. We are still evaluating the effect that this guidance will have on our consolidated and combined financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09 (“ASU 2016-09”), “*Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvement to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*,” which simplifies the accounting for share-

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based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, an option to recognize gross share-based compensation expense with actual forfeitures recognized as they occur, as well as certain classifications on the statement of cash flows. This guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2017, and early adoption is permitted. We do not plan to early adopt ASU 2016-09 and we do not expect that it will have a material impact on our consolidated and combined financial statements.

In August 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15 (“ASU 2016-15”), “*Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*,” which provides guidance for certain cash flow issues, including contingent consideration payments made after a business combination and debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs etc. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. We will evaluate the impact of ASU 2016-15 on our condensed consolidated and combined financial statements in 2017.

3. Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable, net consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	\$ 805	\$ 627
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(111)	(109)
Total accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 694</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>

The movement of allowance for doubtful accounts is shown below:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$ 109	\$ 105
Charges to expenses	23	4
Write-offs	(21)	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>

Provision for bad debts of \$23 and \$4 was provided for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

4. Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment, net consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Computer and network equipment	\$ 697	\$ 500
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	483	439
Leasehold improvements	34	35
Total cost of property and equipment	1,214	974
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(366)	(150)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 848</u>	<u>\$ 824</u>

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Depreciation of property and equipment of \$216 and \$138 was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

5. Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets other than goodwill consist of the following:

(In thousands)	Amortization period	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Gross amount:			
Purchased IP and capitalized litigation costs	10 years	\$ —	\$ 1,659
Software developed for internal use	10 years	9,905	2,574
		<u>9,905</u>	<u>4,233</u>
Accumulated amortization:			
Purchased IP and capitalized litigation costs		—	(34)
Software developed for internal use		(423)	(52)
		<u>(423)</u>	<u>(86)</u>
Net intangible assets:			
Purchased IP and capitalized litigation costs		—	1,625
Software developed for internal use		9,482	2,522
		<u>\$ 9,482</u>	<u>\$ 4,147</u>

The amount associated with Purchased IP and capitalized litigation costs is mainly related to the intellectual property purchased by Red Violet's subsidiary, TBO, from Ole Poulsen ("Purchased IP") pursuant to the Intellectual Property Purchase Agreement dated October 14, 2014 and related legal and other costs incurred and paid in defending Red Violet's claims to the Purchased IP against TransUnion Risk and Alternative Data Solutions, Inc. ("TRADS"). In 2016, Red Violet wrote off the remaining balance of Purchased IP and capitalized litigation costs of \$4,055, which is reflected in the operating expenses as write-off of intangible assets in the consolidated and combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of an unfavorable ruling in relation to the litigation. See Note 11, "Commitment and contingencies," for additional information regarding the litigation involving the Purchased IP.

The gross amount associated with software developed for internal use mainly represents capitalized costs of internally developed software.

Amortization expenses of \$391 and \$77 were included in depreciation and amortization expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, intangible assets of \$3,683, included in the gross amounts of software developed for internal use, have not started amortization, as they have not yet been put into use.

Red Violet capitalized \$9,781 and \$3,428 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, with \$7,331 and \$2,233 related to internally developed software, and \$2,450 and \$1,195 related to purchased intellectual property litigation costs, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2016, estimated amortization expenses related to Red Violet's intangible assets for 2017 through 2022 and thereafter are as follows:

(In thousands) Year	December 31, 2016
2017	\$ 816
2018	1,001
2019	1,001
2020	990
2021	986
2022 and thereafter	4,688
Total	<u>\$ 9,482</u>

6. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the balance of goodwill of \$5,227 was as a result of the acquisition of Interactive Data effective on October 2, 2014.

In accordance with ASC 350, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other," goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, by assessing qualitative factors or performing a quantitative analysis in determining whether it is more likely than not that its fair value exceeds the carrying value. We performed our annual goodwill impairment test on October 1, 2016 and 2015 which resulted in no impairment of goodwill.

As of December 31, 2016, there are no events or changes in circumstances to indicate that goodwill is impaired.

7. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Employees compensation expenses	\$ 716	\$ 33
Professional fees payable	1,553	420
Deferred rent	113	95
Miscellaneous expenses payable	108	125
Total	<u>\$ 2,490</u>	<u>\$ 673</u>

8. Income taxes

The Red Violet Subsidiaries are all limited liability companies. The Red Violet Subsidiaries are currently consolidated with cogint for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, for purposes of these financial statements, the income tax provisions were prepared assuming the entities filed separate tax returns.

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Red Violet is subject to federal and state income taxes in the United States. The income tax (benefit) expense on loss before income taxes consisted of the following:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Current		
Federal	\$ (38)	\$ (123)
State	—	—
	<u>(38)</u>	<u>(123)</u>
Deferred		
Federal	(5,542)	(3,524)
State	(398)	(220)
Valuation allowance	5,940	4,009
	<u>—</u>	<u>265</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>

Red Violet's effective income tax benefit differed from the statutory federal income tax rate of 34.0% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The difference was mainly the result of the valuation allowance applied against Red Violet's deferred tax assets and state income taxes. A reconciliation was shown as follows:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016		2015	
Tax on loss before income taxes	\$ (5,746)	34.0%	\$ (3,571)	34.0%
Effect of state taxes (net of federal tax benefit)	(371)	2.2%	(220)	2.1%
Others	139	-0.8%	(76)	0.7%
Valuation allowance	5,940	-35.1%	4,009	-38.2%
Income tax (benefit) expense	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>0.3%</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>-1.4%</u>

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 9,807	\$ 3,108
Share-based compensation	452	943
Accounts receivable	40	39
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	41	79
	<u>10,340</u>	<u>4,169</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(9,949)</u>	<u>(4,009)</u>
	391	160
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	205	(75)
Property and equipment	157	177
Internal Revenue Code Sec. 481 adjustment	29	58
	<u>391</u>	<u>160</u>
Net deferred income tax	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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As of December 31, 2016, Red Violet had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of \$27,313 and \$15,321, respectively, which begin to expire in 2034. Red Violet's net operating losses may be subject to annual Section 382 limitations due to ownership changes that could impact the future realization. As a result of certain realization requirements of ASC 718, "*Compensation—Stock Compensation*," the table of deferred tax assets and liabilities shown above does not include certain deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 that arose directly from tax deductions related to equity compensation that are greater than the compensation recognized for financial reporting. Equity will be increased by \$112 if and when such deferred tax assets are ultimately realized or upon adoption of ASU 2016-09 as of January 1, 2017. Red Violet uses ASC 740 ordering when determining when excess tax benefits have been realized.

ASC 740 requires a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if, based on the weight of the evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. On a periodic basis, management evaluates and determines the amount of valuation allowance required and adjusts such valuation allowance accordingly. Primarily due to cumulative pre-tax losses in 2014, 2015, and 2016, management determined a valuation allowance of \$5,940 and \$4,009 was recognized in income taxes during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Red Violet assesses its income tax positions and records tax benefits for all years subject to examination based upon its evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. For those tax positions where it is more-likely-than-not that a tax benefit will be sustained, Red Violet has recorded the largest amount of tax benefit with a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where it is not more-likely-than-not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit has been recognized in Red Violet's financial statements.

Red Violet continually evaluates expiring statutes of limitations, audits, proposed settlements, changes in tax law and new authoritative rulings. All of Red Violet's income tax filings since inception remain open for tax examinations.

Red Violet does not have any unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

9. Share-based payments

Share-based payments of \$2,598 and \$2,974 in relation with the share-based awards granted by cogint to company employees were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The fair value of the RSUs was estimated using the market value of cogint's common stock on the date of grant, which was equivalent to the closing price of the common stock on the grant date.

As of December 31, 2016, unrecognized share-based compensation expenses associated with the granted RSUs amounted to \$7,177, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.6 years or immediately upon a change of control.

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The share-based compensation expenses were allocated to the following accounts in the consolidated and combined financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 161	\$ 165
General and administrative expenses	1,686	2,446
	1,847	2,611
Capitalized in intangible assets	751	363
Total	<u>\$ 2,598</u>	<u>\$ 2,974</u>

10. Related party transactions

Contribution by cogint, recorded in member's capital, represent cash funding provided or the portion of certain expenses allocated by cogint to Red Violet. Red Violet recorded expenses of \$1,355 and \$959 as a result of the allocation of expenses from cogint. These expenses may not be reflective of the expenses that would have been recorded had Red Violet not been a subsidiary of cogint.

11. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Operating lease commitments

Red Violet recorded rental expenses of \$544 and \$330 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, future minimum rental payments under non-cancellable operating leases having initial or remaining lease terms of more than one year are as follows:

(In thousands) Year	December 31, 2016
2017	\$ 377
2018	431
2019	415
2020	427
2021	440
2022 and thereafter	1,163
Total	<u>\$ 3,253</u>

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(b) Capital commitment

Red Violet incurred data costs of \$3,200 and \$924 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, under certain non-cancellable data licensing agreements. As of December 31, 2016, material capital commitments under non-cancellable data licensing agreements were \$16,728, shown as follows:

(In thousands) Year	December 31, 2016
2017	\$ 4,155
2018	4,298
2019	4,105
2020	3,270
2021	900
Total	<u>\$ 16,728</u>

(c) Contingency

On July 22, 2017, Red Violet entered into a settlement agreement with TransUnion and TRADS, settling all litigation with TransUnion and TRADS, as described below. Company subsidiary, IDI Holdings, will pay \$7,000 to TRADS over the course of one year to settle all these matters (the "TRADS Litigation Settlement"). The terms of the settlement agreement are confidential. The Company determined that an accrual of \$7,000, included in general and administrative expenses, was required in the second quarter of 2017.

Following the TRADS Litigation Settlement, the Company is not currently a party to any legal proceeding, investigation or claim which, in the opinion of the management, is likely to have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Legal fees associated with such legal proceedings, are expensed as incurred. We review legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance, including ASC 450, when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We establish accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and we disclose the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, we evaluate, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. We do not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

On October 27, 2014, TRADS filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment against Interactive Data, among other parties, in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of Florida (the "Bankruptcy Court"), regarding a dispute over ownership of certain intellectual property to which both TRADS and Company subsidiary TBO have asserted competing ownership claims. TBO asserted that it purchased this intellectual property from Ole Poulsen ("Poulsen"), the Company's Chief Science Officer ("Purchased IP"). TRADS has since dropped Interactive Data as a party, and added TBO and Ole Poulsen. On June 10, 2015, over TRADS' objections, the Bankruptcy Court granted TBO's motion to expand the scope of discovery to include, among other things, whether TRADS is a good faith purchaser of any of the Purchased IP, free of any fraud or misconduct by or on behalf of TRADS, and whether there was a fraud on the Bankruptcy Court by TRADS. On February 22, 2016, TBO and Mr. Poulsen filed a motion for summary judgment seeking judgment in their favor on all claims based upon, among other things, TRADS having committed a fraud on the Bankruptcy Court. On April 20, 2016, the Bankruptcy Court denied the motion for summary judgment. Trial took place on May 16 and 17, 2016 and June 15, 22-24 and 27, 2016. The parties submitted post-trial memoranda to the Bankruptcy Court on July 12, 2016.

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On August 18, 2016, the Bankruptcy Court entered a trial order (“Trial Order”) and final judgment (the “Final Judgment”) in favor of TRADS finding the Purchased IP is owned by TRADS, and ordering the Company, TBO and Poulsen to turn over all copies of the Purchased IP in their possession. The Bankruptcy Court also ordered the Company and TBO to pay TRADS’ attorneys’ fees and costs, in an amount to be determined at a later time by the Bankruptcy Court.

On October 7, 2016, TRADS filed a motion seeking its attorneys’ fees and costs. A preliminary hearing was initially set on this motion for October 18, 2016, and then continued until November 15, 2016. On November 15, 2016, the Bankruptcy Court again continued the motion to December 20, 2016 and again continued to February 15, 2017, and again continued to April 4, 2017. On April 4, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court held a pretrial hearing on TRADS’ motion for attorneys’ fees and costs, and on April 11, 2017, entered a Pretrial Scheduling Order setting the trial on the attorneys’ fees and costs on August 14-16, 2017. On April 19, 2017, TBO filed a motion for partial summary judgment on various threshold legal issues relating to TRADS’ request for attorneys’ fees and costs. On April 26, 2017, TRADS filed its response to the motion for partial summary judgment. TBO filed its reply on the motion on May 3, 2017. On May 18, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order granting in part and denying in part TBO’s motion for summary judgment on various threshold legal issues.

The Company, TBO and Poulsen have appealed the Bankruptcy Court’s ruling to the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida (the “District Court”), and on October 11, 2016, filed a motion for stay of the Final Judgment pending appeal in the District Court. By stipulation of the parties, TRADS agreed not to enforce the turnover of the Purchased IP until at least October 27, 2016, while the stay motion was briefed. On October 25, 2016, the Company, TBO and Poulsen filed an emergency motion for an interim stay of the Final Judgment until the stay motion filed October 11, 2016 could be resolved. The District Court granted the interim stay and on November 8, 2016 held a hearing on whether to keep the stay in effect while the appeal is pending. On December 14, 2016, the District Court denied TBO and Poulsen’s motion for stay of the Final Judgment pending appeal, however, the judge stayed the effectiveness of that order for seven days to allow TBO to appeal the stay ruling to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. The order further provided that the effectiveness of the order would be further delayed until the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruled on a request for stay. In December 2016, the Company, TBO and Poulsen filed notices of appeal to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals seeking review of the District Court’s orders denying their motions for stay pending appeal. TRADS moved to dismiss the appeal of the stay ruling to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals for lack of jurisdiction. On February 28, 2017, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that while it did not have jurisdiction over the appeals, before the District Court finally adjudicated the appeals, it had inherent power to consider the stay motions. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied the stay motions but ruled that the Company “has established that it has strong likelihood of succeeding in its argument that the judgment incorrectly identifies it as The Best One, Inc.’s legal successor entity...” TBO and Poulsen have complied with the orders, with Poulsen turning over the Purchased IP to TRADS. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals returned the case to the District Court until completion of the appeal before that court.

As a result of the Trial Order and Final Judgment, during 2016, the Company wrote off \$4,055 of intangible assets for both the Purchased IP and capitalized legal costs incurred and paid in defending the claims.

On October 23, 2014, TRADS filed a Complaint and Motion for Temporary Injunction, in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit Court in and for Palm Beach County, Florida (the “Circuit Court”), against James Reilly, then President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company, seeking relief for alleged violation of a noncompetition agreement. On February 5, 2015, after the presentation of TRADS’ case, the Circuit Court denied TRADS’ motion for a temporary injunction to prohibit Mr. Reilly from continuing employment with TBO. TRADS appealed that order, and on December 2, 2015, the Fourth District Court of Appeal reversed the order denying the temporary injunction and remanded for Mr. Reilly to present his case opposing the preliminary injunction. The evidentiary

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hearing on TRADS' motion took place on May 4 and 5, 2016. On July 1, 2016, a temporary injunction was entered against Mr. Reilly. On July 15, 2016, Mr. Reilly filed a notice of appeal, appealing the trial court's injunction order to the Fourth District Court of Appeal. On October 3, 2016, Mr. Reilly filed an answer, affirmative defenses, and counterclaim asserting claims against TRADS for fraudulent and negligent misrepresentation. TRADS responded to the counterclaim on November 16, 2016 by filing a motion to dismiss. On October 5, 2016, the Fourth District Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court's injunction order. On February 17, 2017, the Circuit Court heard TRADS' motion to dismiss, granted the motion without prejudice, and gave leave to Mr. Reilly to amend his answer, affirmative defenses, and counterclaim alleging TRADS' fraudulent and negligent misrepresentation. On February 28, 2017, Mr. Reilly filed a motion to amend the temporary injunction. That motion was heard by the Circuit Court on March 9, 2017. On March 23, 2017, the Circuit Court entered an order granting the motion to modify, and reduced the duration of the temporary injunction from two years to one year. As a result, the temporary injunction expired at midnight on June 30, 2017. Mr. Reilly filed his amended answer, affirmative defenses and counterclaim on March 6, 2017. TRADS responded to the amended counterclaim by filing a motion to dismiss on March 21, 2017.

On July 28, 2015, TRADS filed a Complaint and Motion for Preliminary Injunction in the District Court against Surya Challa, former Vice President of Technology of TBO, seeking relief for an alleged violation of a noncompetition agreement. The hearing on TRADS' Motion for Preliminary Injunction was held on February 19, 2016. On March 23, 2016, the District Court denied TRADS' motion for preliminary injunction. On April 22, 2016, TRADS filed a notice of appeal seeking review of the trial court's order denying the motion for preliminary injunction. On September 23, 2016, the District Court judge entered an order staying the case pending appeal. On December 16, 2016, Mr. Challa filed a motion to dismiss the appeal as moot because he is no longer employed by the Company. On January 12, 2017, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion affirming the district court's order denying TRADS' motion for preliminary injunction. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals also denied Mr. Challa's motion to dismiss the appeal as moot. On March 31, 2017, the parties attended a court-ordered settlement conference during which a settlement was reached between the parties. The case was dismissed with prejudice on April 5, 2017.

On August 10, 2016, the Company filed a lawsuit against TransUnion and related parties, in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, alleging tortious interference with its prospective business relationship with Datamyx, LLC ("Datamyx"). The complaint was amended on October 18, 2016. The Company alleges that it was in negotiations to acquire Datamyx, and a definitive transaction was imminent, when TransUnion interfered with the proposed Datamyx acquisition solely as an act of malice in order to damage the Company. As a result of the interference, Datamyx abruptly terminated negotiations with the Company and was ultimately acquired by another suitor.

On March 16, 2017, Cogint, Inc. ("Cogint") was served with a complaint filed by TRADS in the District Court alleging trademark infringement and unfair competition relating to reference to TRADS' product in marketing materials. Cogint filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on April 6, 2017. On April 20, 2017, TRADS filed an amended complaint adding Interactive Data as a party. The amended complaint alleges trademark infringement and unfair competition against both Cogint and Interactive Data, and also alleges claims of vicarious liability for trademark infringement and unfair competition against Cogint. On May 4, 2017, Cogint and Interactive Data responded to the amended complaint by filing an answer and affirmative defenses.

On March 16, 2017, Cogint, IDI Holdings, Michael Brauser, and Derek Dubner were served with a complaint filed by TRADS in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida. The complaint alleges a claim for tortious interference against Cogint and IDI Holdings, a claim for civil conspiracy against Mr. Brauser and Mr. Dubner, and a claim for breach of fiduciary duty against Mr. Dubner, relating to, among other things, the hiring of Messrs. Reilly and Challa, and the Company's Chief Financial Officer,

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Mr. MacLachlan. The defendants responded to the complaint on April 27, 2017 by filing a motion to dismiss. On June 22, 2017, the Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss and entered an order dismissing all claims in the case without prejudice, while granting TRADS leave to file an amended complaint within 30 days.

In addition to the foregoing, we may be involved in litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the ultimate resolution of any such matters will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, the results of such matters cannot be predicted with certainty and we cannot assure you that the ultimate resolution of any legal or administrative proceeding or dispute will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

12. Subsequent events

On July 22, 2017, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with TransUnion and TRADS, settling all litigation, as discussed above in Note 11, "Commitments and contingencies." IDI Holdings will pay \$7,000 to TRADS over the course of one year to settle all matters. The terms of the settlement agreement are confidential. The Company determined that an accrual of \$7,000, included in general and administrative expenses, was required in the second quarter of 2017.

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Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands)

	(unaudited) June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 174	\$ 226
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$90 and \$111 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	911	694
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	831	781
Total current assets	1,916	1,701
Property and equipment, net	1,012	848
Intangible assets, net	12,845	9,482
Goodwill	5,227	5,227
Other non-current assets	1,357	1,450
Total assets	\$ 22,357	\$ 18,708
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S CAPITAL:		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 971	\$ 921
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9,327	2,490
Deferred revenue	50	80
Total current liabilities	10,348	3,491
Other non-current liabilities	500	—
Total liabilities	10,848	3,491
Total member's capital	11,509	15,217
Total liabilities and member's capital	\$ 22,357	\$ 18,708

See notes to condensed consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Revenue	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,057
Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	3,244	1,629
Gross profit	321	428
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing expenses	1,983	1,520
General and administrative expenses	12,928	4,539
Depreciation and amortization	436	224
Total operating expenses	15,347	6,283
Loss before income taxes	(15,026)	(5,855)
Income tax benefit	—	(38)
Net loss	\$ (15,026)	\$ (5,817)

See notes to condensed consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S CAPITAL
(Amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

	<u>Total member's capital</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2016	\$ 15,217
Contribution by Cogint, Inc., including allocation of expenses	9,242
Share-based payments	2,076
Net loss	(15,026)
Balance as at June 30, 2017	\$ 11,509

See notes to condensed consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (15,026)	\$ (5,817)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	436	224
Share-based payments	1,683	961
Provision for bad debts	94	12
Allocation of expenses from Cogint, Inc.	5,081	824
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(311)	(54)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(50)	41
Other non-current assets	93	(229)
Trade accounts payable	50	566
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	6,837	375
Deferred revenue	(30)	27
Other non-current liabilities	500	—
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(643)</u>	<u>(3,070)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(289)	(160)
Capitalized costs included in intangible assets	(3,281)	(5,454)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(3,570)</u>	<u>(5,614)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital contributed by Cogint, Inc.	4,161	8,753
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>4,161</u>	<u>8,753</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (52)	\$ 69
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	226	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 174	\$ 69
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest	\$ —	\$ —
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ —	\$ —
Share-based compensation expenses capitalized in intangible assets	\$ 393	\$ 393

See notes to condensed consolidated and combined financial statements

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RED VIOLET, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation

Red Violet, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Red Violet,” “we,” “us,” “our,” and similar terms), is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cogint, Inc., also a Delaware corporation (“Cogint”). Cogint plans to spin-off Red Violet by distributing 100% of Red Violet’s common stock pro rata to holders of Cogint’s common stock and certain warrants, in accordance with the terms of such warrants (the “Spin-off”). After the Spin-off, Red Violet will own the Cogint subsidiaries which currently operate Cogint’s risk management business (the “Red Violet Subsidiaries”), including IDI Holdings, LLC (“IDI Holdings”) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Interactive Data, LLC (“Interactive Data”) as well as Cogint Technologies, LLC (“Cogint Technologies”), IDI Verified, LLC (“IDI Verified”), and Forewarn, LLC (“Forewarn”). All financial information and disclosures of Red Violet included in these financial statements refer to the historical financial information of Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated and combined financial statements have been prepared for Red Violet in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“US GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim financial reporting. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated and combined financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods, but are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be anticipated for any future interim periods or for the full year ending December 31, 2017.

The information included in this quarterly report should be read in conjunction with the consolidated and combined financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (“2016 and 2015 Financials”), included in this information statement.

The condensed consolidated and combined balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 included herein was derived from the audited financial statements as of that date included in the 2016 and 2015 Financials, but does not include all disclosures including notes required by US GAAP.

Principles of consolidation and combination

The condensed consolidated and combined financial statements include the financial statements of Red Violet and the Red Violet Subsidiaries, including IDI Holdings, Interactive Data, Cogint Technologies, IDI Verified and Forewarn. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation and combination.

(b) Recently issued accounting standards

In May 2014, Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09 (“ASU 2014-09”), “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).” The standard’s core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in

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an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*,” which delays the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year. FASB also agreed to allow entities to choose to adopt the standard as of the original effective date. In March 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*” (“ASU 2016-08”), which clarifies the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The guidance includes indicators to assist an entity in evaluating whether it controls the good or the service before it is transferred to the customer. The new revenue recognition standard will be effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods therein, that is, the first quarter of 2018. The new standard also permits two methods of adoption: retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (full retrospective method), or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application (the modified retrospective method). We currently do not plan to early adopt ASU 2014-09, and we anticipate adopting the standard using the modified retrospective method. We plan to have our preliminary assessment on the impact this guidance will have on our condensed consolidated and combined financial statements and related disclosures in the fourth quarter of 2017.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02 (“ASU 2016-02”), “*Leases (Topic 842)*,” which generally requires companies to recognize operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets on the balance sheet. This guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2019 on a modified retrospective basis and early adoption is permitted. We are still evaluating the effect that this guidance will have on our consolidated and combined financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09 (“ASU 2016-09”), “*Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvement to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*,” which simplifies the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, an option to recognize gross share-based compensation expense with actual forfeitures recognized as they occur, as well as certain classifications on the statement of cash flows. We adopted ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of 2017 on a retrospective basis. As a result of the adoption, Red Violet recorded an increase to the deferred tax asset balance and an increase to the corresponding valuation allowance of \$112 related to the cumulative-effect adjustment as of January 1, 2017. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, Red Violet recorded a decrease to the deferred tax asset balance of \$362, which was offset by a corresponding reduction in the valuation allowance.

In August 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15 (“ASU 2016-15”), “*Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*,” which provides guidance for certain cash flow issues, including contingent consideration payments made after a business combination and debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, etc. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. We are still evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-15 on our condensed consolidated and combined financial statements.

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2. Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets other than goodwill consist of the following:

(In thousands)	Amortization period	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Gross amount:			
Software developed for internal use	10 years	\$ 13,579	\$ 9,905
Accumulated amortization:			
Software developed for internal use		(734)	(423)
Net intangible assets:			
Software developed for internal use		\$ 12,845	\$ 9,482

The gross amount associated with software developed for internal use mainly represents capitalized costs of internally developed software.

Amortization expenses of \$311 and \$116 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were included in depreciation and amortization expenses. As of June 30, 2017, intangible assets of \$7,358, included in the gross amounts of software developed for internal use, have not been amortized. These intangible assets will start to amortize when they are put into use.

As of June 30, 2017, estimated amortization expenses related to Red Violet's intangible assets for the remainder of 2017 through 2022 and thereafter are as follows:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2017
Year	
Remainder of 2017	\$ 500
2018	1,379
2019	1,379
2020	1,364
2021	1,349
2022 and thereafter	6,874
Total	\$ 12,845

3. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the balance of goodwill of \$5,227 was as a result of the acquisition of Interactive Data effective on October 2, 2014.

In accordance with ASC 350, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other," goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, by assessing qualitative factors or performing a quantitative analysis in determining whether it is more likely than not that its fair value exceeds the carrying value. The measurement date of our annual goodwill impairment test is October 1.

As of June 30, 2017, there are no events or changes in circumstances to indicate that goodwill is impaired.

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4. Income taxes

The Red Violet Subsidiaries are all limited liability companies. The Red Violet Subsidiaries are currently consolidated with cogint for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, for purposes of these financial statements, the income tax provisions were prepared assuming the entities filed separate tax returns.

Red Violet is subject to federal and state income taxes in the United States. Our tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of our annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items arising in that quarter. In each quarter, we update our estimate of the annual effective tax rate, and if our estimated annual tax rate changes, we make a cumulative adjustment in that quarter.

Red Violet's effective income tax rate was 0% and 0.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which differed from the statutory federal income tax rate of 34%. The difference was mainly the result of the valuation allowance applied against Red Violet's deferred tax assets and state income taxes.

Red Violet assesses its income tax positions and records tax benefits for all years subject to examination based upon its evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. For those tax positions where it is more-likely-than-not that a tax benefit will be sustained, Red Violet has recorded the largest amount of tax benefit with a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where it is not more-likely-than-not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit has been recognized in Red Violet's financial statements.

Red Violet continually evaluates expiring statutes of limitations, audits, proposed settlements, changes in tax law and new authoritative rulings. All of Red Violet's income tax filings since inception remain open for tax examinations.

Red Violet does not have any unrecognized tax benefits as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

5. Share-based payments

Share-based payments in relation with the share-based awards granted by cogint to company employees of \$2,076 and \$1,354 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were recorded.

The fair value of the RSUs was estimated using the market value of cogint's common stock on the date of grant, which was equivalent to the closing price of the common stock on the grant date.

As of June 30, 2017, unrecognized share-based compensation expenses associated with the granted RSUs amounted to \$4,987, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years or immediately upon a change of control.

The share-based compensation expenses were allocated to the following accounts in the condensed consolidated and combined financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 162	\$ 102
General and administrative expenses	1,521	859
	1,683	961
Capitalized in intangible assets	393	393
Total	\$ 2,076	\$ 1,354

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6. Related party transactions

Contribution by cogint, recorded in member's capital, represent cash funding provided or the portion of certain expenses allocated by cogint to Red Violet and its consolidated and combined entities. Red Violet recorded expenses of \$5,081 and \$824 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as a result of the allocation of expenses from cogint. These expenses may not be reflective of the expenses that would have been recorded had Red Violet not been a subsidiary of cogint.

7. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital commitment

Red Violet incurred data costs of \$2,235 and \$1,883 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, under certain non-cancellable data licensing agreements. As of June 30, 2017, material capital commitments under non-cancellable data licensing agreements were \$24,363, shown as follows:

(In thousands) Year	June 30, 2017
Remainder of 2017	\$ 2,046
2018	4,735
2019	5,570
2020	5,935
2021	4,775
2022 and thereafter	1,302
Total	<u>\$ 24,363</u>

(b) Contingency

On July 22, 2017, Red Violet entered into a settlement agreement with TransUnion and TransUnion Risk and Alternative Data Solutions, Inc. ("TRADS"), settling all litigation with TransUnion and TRADS. Company subsidiary, IDI Holdings, LLC ("IDI Holdings"), will pay \$7,000 to TRADS over the course of one year to settle all these matters (the "TRADS Litigation Settlement"). The terms of the settlement agreement are confidential. Red Violet determined that an accrual of \$7,000, included in general and administrative expenses, was required as of the balance sheet date, June 30, 2017. \$6,500 of this accrual was reflected in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and the remaining \$500 was reflected in other non-current liabilities in the condensed consolidated and combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2017. For a description of the legal proceedings settled in the TRADS Litigation Settlement, see Legal Proceedings, and Note 11 of Red Violet's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, included in this information statement.

Following the TRADS Litigation Settlement, Red Violet is not currently a party to any legal proceeding, investigation or claim which, in the opinion of the management, is likely to have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Legal fees associated with such legal proceedings, are expensed as incurred. We review legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance, including ASC 450, when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We establish accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and we disclose the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, we evaluate, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. We do not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

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In addition, we may be involved in litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the ultimate resolution of any such matters will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, the results of such matters cannot be predicted with certainty and we cannot assure you that the ultimate resolution of any legal or administrative proceeding or dispute will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

8. Subsequent events

On July 22, 2017, Red Violet entered into a settlement agreement with TransUnion and TRADS, settling all litigation, as discussed above in Note 7, "Commitments and contingencies." IDI Holdings will pay \$7,000 to TRADS over the course of one year to settle all matters. The terms of the settlement agreement are confidential. Red Violet determined that an accrual of \$7,000, included in general and administrative expenses, was required as of the balance sheet date, June 30, 2017.

Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements reflect the effects of adjustments to our historical financial condition and results of operations. You should read these Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements in conjunction with the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements included in this document and the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and other financial information included elsewhere in this document.

The following Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, and six months ended June 30, 2017 give effect to the following transactions and events as if they occurred at the beginning of the periods presented:

- (1) Cogint, Inc. (“cogint”) plans to spin-off Red Violet, Inc. and its consolidated and combined entities (“we,” “us,” “our,” “Red Violet,” or the “Company”) by distributing 100% of Red Violet’s common stock to cogint stockholders and certain warrant holders as a stock dividend or dividend equivalent (the “Spin-off”) on the record date of the Spin-off (the “Record Date”).
- (2) The Spin-off from cogint resulting in a higher level of standalone general and administrative expenses versus historical allocations from cogint.
- (3) cogint has agreed to provide up to \$20.0 million to Red Violet for working capital.
- (4) The reclassification of the investment by cogint in Red Violet to approximately 20.0 million shares of Red Violet’s common stock and additional paid-in capital. The number of shares was calculated by consideration of the 1-for-4 distribution ratio in the Spin-off of the 80.0 million shares of cogint common stock outstanding prior to the Spin-off.
- (5) 100% valuation allowance is applied to the deferred tax assets resulting from the net operating loss, due to the historical losses.

The following Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2017 gives effect to the transactions and events described in items (1), (3) and (4) as if they occurred on June 30, 2017.

We did not present historical loss per share because it would not be meaningful. Before the Spin-off, we had only 1,000 shares of common stock outstanding, all which cogint owned. Before we complete the Spin-off, we will amend and restate our certificate of incorporation to authorize capital stock consisting of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. Also, before we complete the Spin-off, all outstanding shares of our common stock held by cogint will be converted to approximately 20.0 million shares of Red Violet’s common stock, all of which will be distributed to cogint’s stockholders and certain warrant holders in the Spin-off. We will not issue shares of preferred stock in the Spin-off. Unaudited pro forma basic and diluted loss per share is calculated based on net loss after giving effect to each of the transactions and events described above, divided by the number of shares of Red Violet’s common stock anticipated to be outstanding after the Spin-off.

We believe that the assumptions we use provide a reasonable basis on which to present the unaudited consolidated and combined pro forma financial data. We are providing these Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements for information purposes only and you should not construe them to be indicative of our consolidated and combined financial position or results of operations had the transactions and events described above been completed on the dates assumed. Furthermore, these financial statements do not project our financial condition or results of operations for any future date or period.

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Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

RED VIOLET, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	<u>Historical</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u>
Revenue	\$ 4,585	\$ —	\$ 4,585
Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	4,306	—	4,306
Gross profit	279	—	279
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing expenses	2,795	—	2,795
General and administrative expenses	9,723	3,011(a)	12,734
Depreciation and amortization	607	—	607
Write-off of intangible assets	4,055	—	4,055
Total operating expenses	17,180	3,011	20,191
Loss before income taxes	(16,901)	(3,011)	(19,912)
Income tax benefit	(38)	—	(38)
Net loss	<u>\$ (16,863)</u>	<u>\$ (3,011)</u>	<u>\$ (19,874)</u>
Pro forma loss per share:			
Basic and diluted			\$ (0.99)
Pro forma weighted average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted			<u>20,000,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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RED VIOLET, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

	<u>Historical</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u>
Revenue	\$ 3,565	\$ —	\$ 3,565
Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	3,244	—	3,244
Gross profit	321	—	321
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing expenses	1,983	—	1,983
General and administrative expenses	12,928	2,466(a)	15,394
Depreciation and amortization	436	—	436
Total operating expenses	15,347	2,466	17,813
Loss before income taxes	(15,026)	(2,466)	(17,492)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$(15,026)</u>	<u>\$(2,466)</u>	<u>\$(17,492)</u>
Pro forma loss per share:			
Basic and diluted			<u>\$ (0.87)</u>
Pro forma weighted average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted			<u>20,000,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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RED VIOLET, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED PRO FORMA BALANCE SHEET
AS OF JUNE 30, 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Historical</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u>
ASSETS:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 174	\$ 20,000(b)	\$20,174
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$90	911	—	911
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	831	—	831
Total current assets	1,916	20,000	21,916
Property and equipment, net	1,012	—	1,012
Intangible assets, net	12,845	—	12,845
Goodwill	5,227	—	5,227
Other non-current assets	1,357	—	1,357
Total assets	<u>\$22,357</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$42,357</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Current liabilities:			
Trade accounts payable	\$ 971	\$ —	\$ 971
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9,327	—	9,327
Deferred revenue	50	—	50
Total current liabilities	10,348	—	10,348
Other non-current liabilities	500	—	500
Total liabilities	<u>10,848</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,848</u>
Shareholders' equity:			
Investment by Cogint, Inc.	11,509	20,000(b) (31,509)(c)	—
Preferred stock	—	— (c)	—
Common stock	—	200(c)	200
Additional paid-in capital	—	31,309(c)	31,309
Total shareholders' equity	<u>11,509</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>31,509</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$22,357</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$42,357</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Red Violet, Inc. has requested confidential treatment of this registration statement and associated correspondence pursuant to Rule 83 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a summary of the pro forma adjustments reflected in the Unaudited Consolidated and Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements:

- (a) Record the excess of our expected separate company general and administrative expenses over and above historical corporate overhead allocation from cogint. For the year ended December 31, 2016 and six months ended June 30, 2017, the excess was \$3,011 and \$2,466, respectively, which included noncash share-based compensation expenses of \$1,545 and \$1,380, respectively.
- (b) Record the cash and cash equivalents cogint agrees to provide upon the Spin-off.
- (c) Record the reclassification of the investment by cogint in Red Violet to approximately 20.0 million shares of Red Violet's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and additional paid-in capital. The number of shares was calculated by consideration of the 1-for-4 conversion ratio based on 80.0 million shares, the number of fully diluted shares of common stock of cogint prior to the Spin-off.