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- We are subject to fluctuations in currency exchange rates in connection with our international businesses.
- We have a large amount of goodwill and other intangible assets as a result of acquisitions and a significant write-down of goodwill and/or other intangible assets would have a material adverse effect on our reported results of operations and net worth.
- Our business may become subject to legal, economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with international operations.
- The market price of our Common Stock may fluctuate significantly.
- The conversion and redemption features of our January 2013 convertible senior notes due in 2033 are classified as embedded derivatives and may continue to result in volatility in our financial statements, including having a material impact on our result of operations and recorded derivative liability.
- We have reported a material weakness in our internal control over financing reporting which may cause investors and stockholders to lose confidence in our financial reporting.
- Directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliated entities own a significant percentage of our capital stock, and they may make decisions that you may not consider to be in your best interests or in the best interests of our stockholders.
- Compliance with changing regulations concerning corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.
- If we are unable to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as they apply to us, or our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective, the reliability of our financial statements may be questioned and our Common Stock price may suffer.
- We may be unable to maintain our listing on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), which could cause our stock price to fall and decrease the liquidity of our Common Stock.
- Future issuances of Common Stock and hedging activities may depress the trading price of our Common Stock.
- Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party, even if the acquisition would be favorable to you.
- We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future.

[redacted]		

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equity instruments vest. During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, we recorded $3.6 million and $5.2 million, respectively, of equity-based compensation expense.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses include external and internal expenses, partially offset by third-party grants and fundings arising from collaboration agreements. External expenses include clinical and non-clinical activities performed by contract research organizations, lab services, purchases of drug and diagnostic product materials and manufacturing development costs. Research and development employee-related expenses include salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation expense. Other unallocated internal research and development expenses are incurred to support overall research and development activities and include expenses related to general overhead and facilities. We expense these costs in the period in which they are incurred. We estimate our liabilities for research and development expenses in order to match the recognition of expenses to the period in which the actual services are received. As such, accrued liabilities related to third party research and development activities are recognized based upon our estimate of services received and degree of completion of the services in accordance with the specific third party contract.

Segment reporting. Our chief operating decision-maker ("CODM") is comprised of our executive management with the oversight of our Board of Directors. Our CODM reviews our operating results and operating plans and makes resource allocation decisions on a Company-wide or aggregate basis. We currently manage our operations in two reportable segments, pharmaceuticals and diagnostics. The pharmaceutical segment consists of two operating segments, our (i) pharmaceutical research and development segment which is focused on the research and development of pharmaceutical products, and vaccines, and (ii) the pharmaceutical operations we acquired in Chile, Mexico, Israel, Spain, Uruguay and Brazil. The diagnostics segment consists of two operating segments, our (i) pathology operations we acquired through the acquisition of OPKO Lab and (ii) point-of-care and molecular diagnostics operations. There are no inter-segment sales. We evaluate the performance of each segment based on operating profit or loss. There is no inter-segment allocation of interest expense and income taxes.

Variable interest entities. The consolidation of variable interest entities ("VIE") is required when an enterprise has a controlling financial interest. A controlling financial interest in a VIE will have both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Refer to Note 5.

Investments. We have made strategic investments in development stage and emerging companies. We record these investments as equity method investments or investments available for sale based on our percentage of ownership and whether we have significant influence over the operations of the investees. For investments classified under the equity method of accounting, we record our proportionate share of their losses in Losses from investments in investees in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. Refer to Note 5. For investments classified as available for sale, we record changes in their fair value as unrealized gain or loss in Other comprehensive loss based on their closing price per share at the end of each reporting period. Refer to Note 5.

Recent accounting pronouncements. In July 2013, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. ASU 2013-11 is intended to eliminate inconsistent practices regarding the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is available to reduce the taxable income or tax payable that would result from the disallowance of a tax position. ASU 2013-11 is effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014 and subsequent interim periods. The adoption of ASU 2013-11 does not have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3 LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing our net loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing our net loss increased by dividends on preferred stock by the weighted average number of shares outstanding and the impact of all dilutive potential common shares, primarily stock options. The dilutive impact of stock options and warrants is determined by applying the “treasury stock” method. In the periods in which their effect would be anti-dilutive, no effect has been given to outstanding options, warrants or convertible Preferred Stock in the diluted computation. Potentially dilutive shares issuable pursuant to the 2033 Senior Notes (defined in Note 6) were not included in the computation of net loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2014, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Also, a total of 29,874,112 and 30,119,145 potential shares of Common Stock have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, 602,665 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants to purchase shares of our Common Stock were exercised, resulting in the issuance of 527,926 shares of Common Stock. Of the 602,665 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants exercised, 74,739 shares of Common Stock were surrendered in lieu of a cash payment via the net exercise feature of the warrant agreements.

(In thousands)	B	

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NOTE 5 ACQUISI

Goodwill from the acquisition of OPKO Biologics principally relates to the deferred tax liability generated as a result of the difference between the book and tax basis of the intangible assets acquired.

prior to the consummation of the merger as reported on a Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2014. Cocrystal is treated as the accounting acquirer as its shareholders control CPI after the Merger.

We have determined that we and our related parties can significantly influence the success of CPI through our board representation and voting power. Accordingly, as we and our related parties have the ability to exercise significant influence over CPI's operations, we account for our investment in CPI under the equity method.

ARNO

In October 2013, we made an investment in ARNO Therapeutics, Inc. ("ARNO"), a clinical Ğţities بن ‘كد

For accounting and financial reporting purposes, we combine these embedded derivatives and value them together as one unit of accounting. At each reporting period, we record these embedded derivatives at fair value which is included as a component of the 2033 Senior Notes on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We used a binomial lattice model in order to estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative in the 2033 Senior Notes. A binomial lattice model generates two probable outcomes — one up and another down —arising at each point in time, starting from the date of valuation until the maturity date. A lattice was initially used to determine if the 2033 Senior Notes would be converted, called or held at each decision point. Within the lattice model, the following assumptions are made: (i) the 2033 Senior Notes will be converted early if the conversion value is greater than the holding value; or (ii) the 2033 Senior Notes will be called if the holding value is greater than both (a) the redemption price (as defined in the Indenture) and (b) the conversion value plus the coupon make-whole payment at the time. If the 2033 Senior Notes are called, then the holder will maximize their value by finding the optimal decision between (1) redeeming at the redemption price and (2) converting the 2033 Senior Notes.

Using this lattice model, we valued the embedded derivatives using the “with-and-without method,” where the value of the 2033 Senior Notes including the embedded derivatives is defined as the “with,” and the value of the 2033 Senior Notes excluding the embedded derivatives is defined as the “without.” This method estimates the value of the embedded derivatives by looking at the difference between the

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NOTE 7 ACCUMULATED OTH¾

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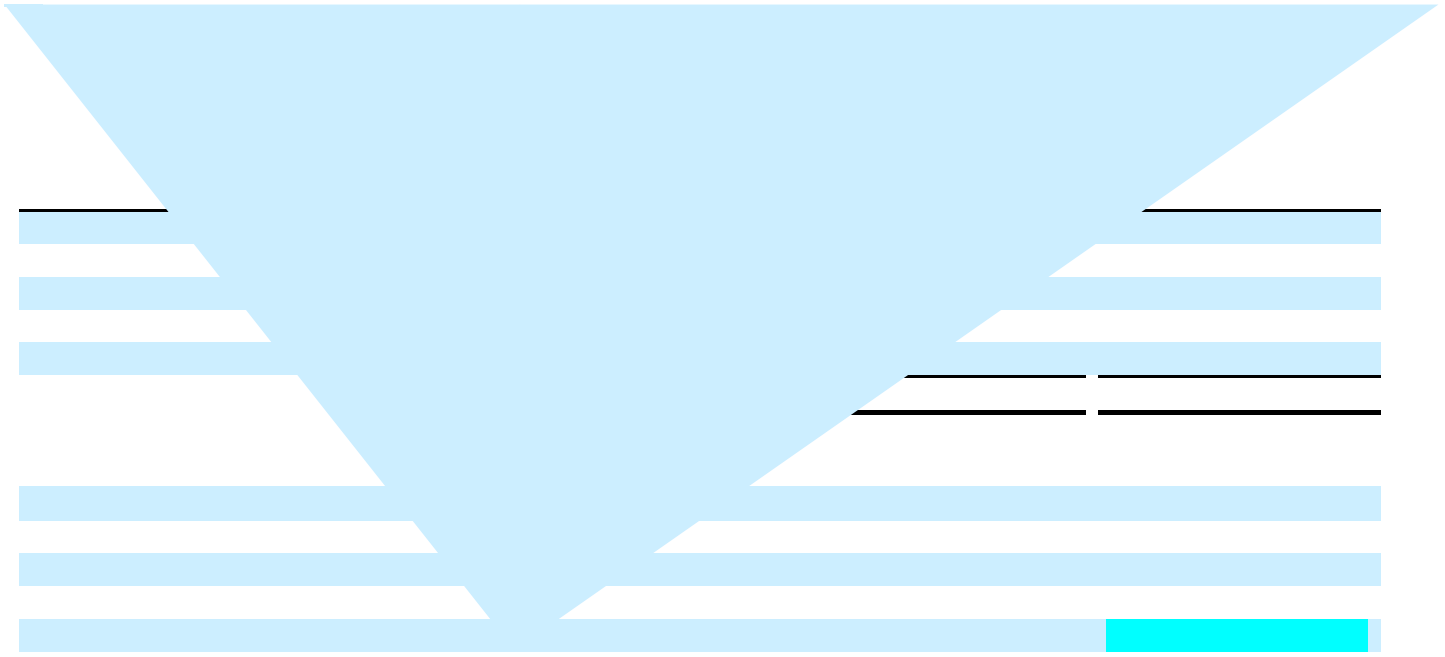
NOTE 9 DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

The following table summarizes the fair values and the presentation of our aur ae p



In August 2011, we made an investment in Neovasc. Dr. Frost and other members of our management are shareholders of Neovasc. Prior to the investment, Dr. Frost beneficially owned approximately 36% of Neovasc, Dr. Hsiao owned approximately 6%, and Mr. Rubin owned less than 1%. Dr. Hsiao and Mr. Rubin also serve on the board of directors of Neovasc.

In November 2010, we made an investment in Fabrus. In exchange for the investment, we acquired approximately 13% of Fabrus on a fully diluted basis. Our investment was part of a $2.1 million financing for Fabrus. Other investors participating in the financing include the Gamma Trust and Hsu Gamma. In connection with the financing, Drs. Frost and Hsiao joined the Fabrus Board of Managers. Dr. Lerner owns approximately 5% of Fabrus. Mr. Vaughn Smider, Founder and CEO of Fabrus, is an Assistant Professor at TSRI. Dr. Frost served as a Trustee for TSRI until November 2012, and Dr. Lerner served as President of TSRI until December 2011. In October 2013, we made loans totaling $0.1 million to Fabrus, which loans are due and payable in January, 2014 and accrue interest as a rate of7% per annum. No payments have been made to date.

In June 2010, we entered into a cooperative research and development agreement with Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan ("Academia Sinica"), for pre-clinical work for a compound against various forms of cancer. Dr. Alice Yu, a member of our Board of Directors, previously served as a Distinguished Research Fellow and Associate Director at the Genomics Research Center, Academia Sinica ("Genomics Research Center"). In connection with the Academia Sinica Agreement, we are required to pay Academia Sinica approximately $0.2 million over the term of the agreement.

Effective in September 2009, we entered into an agreement pursuant to which we invested $2.5 million in Cocrystal (now CPI) in exchange for 1,701,723 shares of Cocrystal's Convertible Series A Preferred Stock. A group of investors, led by the Frost Group LLC, which is an entity controlled by Dr. Frost, Dr. Hsiao and Mr. Rubin, (the "Cocrystal Investors"), previously invested $5.0 million in Cocrystal, and agreed to invest an additional $5.0 million payable in two equal installments in September 2009 and March 2010. As a result of an amendment to the Cocrystal Investors' agreements dated June 9, 2009, we, rather than the Cocrystal Investors, made the first installment investment ($2.5 million) on September 21, 2009. As discussed above, effective January 2014, Cocrystal completed a merger with Biozone and is now known as Cocrystal Pharma, Inc.

In June 2009, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with Sorrento, pursuant to which we invested $2.3 million in Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc. ("Sorrento"). In exchange for the investment, we acquired approximately one-third of the outstanding common shares of Sorrento and received a fully-paid, exclusive license to the Sorrento antibody library for the discovery and development of therapeutic antibodies in the field of ophthalmology. On September 21, 2009, Sorrento entered into a merger transaction with Quikbyte Software, Inc. ("Quikbyte"). Prior to the merger transaction, certain investors, including Dr. Frost and other members of our management group, made an investment in Quikbyte. Dr. Lerner serves as a consultant and scientific advisory board member to Sorrento and owns less than one percent of its shares. In December 2013, we completed the sale of our stake in Sorrento and recorded a gain on the sale of $17.2 million and other income of $2.7 million related to an early termination fee under a license agreement with Sorrento.

In November 2007, we entered into an office lease with Frost Real Estate Holdings, LLC ("Frost Holdings"), an entity affiliated with Dr. Frost. The lease was for approximately 8,300 square feet of space in an office building in Miami, Florida, where our principal executive offices are located. The lease provided for payments of approximately $18 thousand per month in the first year increasing annually to $24 thousand per month in the fifth year, plus applicable sales tax. The rent was inclusive of operating expenses, property taxes and parking. The rent for the first year was reduced to reflect a $30 thousand credit for the costs of tenant improvements. In August 2012, we entered into a six-month extension on the same terms as the 2007 expiring lease and in February 2013, we agreed to extend the lease on a month-to-month basis. Effective January 1, 2014, we entered into a new lease agreement with Frost Holdings for approximately 11,000 square feet of space. The lease provides for payments of approximately $30 thousand per month in the first year increasing annually to $34 thousand per month in the fifth year, plus applicable sales tax. As in the original lease, the rent is inclusive of operating expenses, property taxes and parking. The rent will be reduced by $155,200 for the cost of tenant improvements, of which approximately $68 thousand will be credited against rent payments over a period of 12 months.

We reimburse Dr. Frost for Company-related use by Dr. Frost and our other executives of an airplane owned by a company that is beneficially owned by Dr. Frost. We reimburse Dr. Frost in an amount equal to the cost of a first class airline ticket between the travel cities for each executive, including Dr. Frost, traveling on the airplane for Company-related business. We do not reimburse Dr. Frost for personal use of the airplane by Dr. Frost or any other executive; nor do we pay for any other fixed or variable operating costs of the airplane. We reimbursed Dr. Frost approximately $13 thousand and $13 thousand for Company-related travel by Dr. Frost and other OPKO executives during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

NOTE 11 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In connection with our acquisitions of CURNA, OPKO Diagnostics, OPKO Spain, and OPKO Renal, we agreed to pay future

NOTE 12 SEGMENTS

We currently manage our operations in s in

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stockholders of OPKO Diagnostics upon and subject to the achievement of certain milestones; and up to an additional $190.0 million in either shares of our Common Stock or cash, at our option subject to the achievement of certain milestones, to the former shareholders of OPKO Renal.

As of March 31, 2014, we have outstanding lines of credit in the aggregate amount of $8.1 million with 12 financial institutions in Chile and Spain, of which $6.4 million is unused. The weighted average interest rate on these lines of credit is approximately 5.9%. These lines of credit are short-term and are generally due within three months. These lines of credit are used primarily as a source of working capital for inventory purchases. The highest balance at any time during the three months ended March 31, 2014, was $8.9 million. We intend to continue to enter into these lines of credit as needed. There is no assurance that these lines of credit or other funding sources will be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all, in the future.

We expect to incur losses from operations for the foreseeable future. We expect to incur substantial research and development expenses, including expenses related to the hiring of personnel and additional clinical trials. We expect that selling, general and administrative expenses will also increase as we expand our sales, marketing and administrative staff and add infrastructure.

We believe that the cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities on hand at March 31, 2014 and the amounts available to be borrowed under our lines of credit are sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for operations and debt service beyond the next 12 months. We based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong or are subject to change, and we may be required to use our available cash resources sooner than we currently expect. If we acquire additional assets or companies, accelerate our product development programs or initiate additional clinical trials, we will need additional funds. Our future cash requirements will depend on a number of factors, including possible acquisitions, the continued progress of research and development of our product candidates, the timing and outcome of clinical trials and regulatory approvals, the costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining, defending, and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights, the status of competitive products, the availability of financing, and our success in developing markets for our product candidates. If we are not able to secure additional funding when needed, we may have to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our clinical trials or research and development programs or possible acquisitions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Accounting estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets. Goodwill and other intangible assets, including in-process research and development ("IPR&D"), acquired in business combinations, licensing and other transactions was $1.1 billion at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, representing approximately 80% and 79% of total assets, respectively.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, licensing and other transactions are recognized at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. We determined the fair value of intangible assets, including in-process research and development ("IPR&D"), using the "income method." This method starts with a forecast of net cash flows, risk adjusted for estimated probabilities of technical and regulatory success (for IPR&D) and adjusted to present value using an appropriate discount rate that reflects the risk associated with the cash flow streams. All assets are valued from a market participant view which might be different than our specific views. The valuation process is very complex and requires significant input and judgment using internal and external sources. Although the valuations are required to be finalized within a one-year period, it must consider all and only those facts and evidence available at the acquisition date. The most complex and judgmental matters applicable to the valuation process are summarized below:

- Unit of account – Most intangible assets are valued as single global assets rather than multiple assets for each jurisdiction or indication after considering the development stage, expected levels of incremental costs to obtain additional approvals, risks associated with further development, amount and timing of benefits expected to be derived in the future, expected patent lives in various jurisdictions and the intention to promote the asset as a global brand.

- Estimated useful life – The asset life expected to contribute meaningful cash flows is determined after considering all pertinent matters associated with the asset, including expected regulatory approval dates (if unapproved), exclusivity periods and other legal, regulatory or contractual provisions as well as the effects of any obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors, including barriers to entry.

- Probability of Technical and Regulatory Success ("PTRS") Rate – PTRS rates are determined based upon industry averages considering the respective programs development stage and disease indication and adjusted for specific information or data known at the acquisition date. Subsequent clinical results or other internal or external data obtained could alter the PTRS rate and materially impact the estimated fair value of the intangible asset in subsequent periods leading to impairment charges.

- Projections – Future revenues are estimated after considering many factors such as initial market opportunity, pricing, sales trajectories to peak sales levels, competitive environment and product evolution. Future costs and expenses are estimated after considering historical market trends, market participant synergies and the timing and level of additional development costs to obtain the initial or additional regulatory approvals, maintain or further enhance the product. We generally assume initial positive cash flows to commence shortly after the receipt of expected regulatory approvals which typically may not occur for a number of years. Actual cash flows attributed to the project are likely to be different than those assumed since projections are subjected to multiple factors including trial results and regulatory matters which could materially change the ultimate commercial success of the asset as well as significantly alter the costs to develop the respective asset into commercially viable products.

- Tax rates – The expected future income is tax effected using a market participant tax rate. Our recent valuations typically use a U.S. tax rate (and applicable state taxes) after considering the jurisdiction in which the intellectual property is held and location of research and manufacturing infrastructure. We also considered that any earnings repatriation would likely have U.S. tax consequences.

- Discount rate – Discount rates are selected after considering the risks inherent in the future cash flows; the assessment of the asset's life cycle and the competitive trends impacting the asset, including consideration of any technical, legal, regulatory, or economic barriers to entry, as well as expected changes in standards of practice for indications addressed by the asset.

Goodwill was $226.1 million and $226.4 million, respectively, at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. 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, on an enterprise level by assessing qualitative factors or performing a quantitative analysis in

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Allowance for dou

At March 31, 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities of $156.4 million. The weighted average interest rate related to our cash and cash equivalents for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was 0%. As of March 31, 2014, the principal value of our credit lines was $8.1 million at a weighted average interest rate of approximately 5.9% for the three months then ended.

Our $158.1 million aggregate principal amount of our 2033 Senior Notes has a fixed interest rate, and therefore is not subject to fluctuations in market interest rates.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest our excess cash in debt instruments of the U.S. Government and its agencies, bank obligations, repurchase agreements and high-quality corporate issuers, and money market funds that invest in such debt instruments, and, by policy, restrict our exposure to any single corporate issuer by imposing concentration limits. To minimize the exposure due to adverse shifts in interest rates, we maintain investments at an average maturity of generally less than three months.

Equity Price Risk – We are subject to equity price risk related to the (i) rights to convert into shares of our Common Stock, including upon a fundamental change; and (ii) a coupon make-whole payment in the event of a conversion by the holders of the 2033 Senior Notes on or after February 1, 2017 but prior to February 1, 2019. These terms are considered to be embedded derivatives. 9g yi ourchaseeaha aeahael a€ck,

the hiring of additional finance personnel. However, we can provide no assurance at this time that management will be able to report that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2014, or that our registered independent public accounting firm will be able to attest that such internal controls are effective.

[illegible] included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly represent in all material respects [illegible]

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On April 29, 2013, a putative class action was filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court in and for Clark County, Nevada against PROLOR Biotech, Inc. (now OPKO Biologics), the members of the PROLOR Board of Directors, individually (including Drs. Frost and Hsiao and Steven Rubin), and the Company. From May 1, 2013 through May 6, 2013, we were named in an additional five putative class actions lawsuits filed in the Eight Judicial District Court in and for Clark County, Nevada against the same defendants. On July 17, 2013, these six suits were consolidated, for all purposes, into an amended class action complaint. The lawsuit is brought by purported holders of PROLOR's common stock, both individually and on behalf of a putative class of PROLOR's stockholders, asserting claims tha

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 3.1[(1)]	Amended and Restated Cer

SIGNATURES

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

Date: May 09, 2014

OPKO Health, Inc.

/s/ Adam Logal

Adam Logal
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer,
Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer

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Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Phillip Frost, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of ~~k~~Q of ~~k~~Q 1

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Adam Logal, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of OPKO Health, Inc.;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15) and

Exhibit 32.1

Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Phillip Frost, Chief Executive Officer of OPKO Health, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify that:

The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014 (the "Form 10-Q") of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 9, 2014

/s/ Dr. Phillip Frost, M.D.
Dr. Phillip Frost, M.D.
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2

Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Adam Logal, Chief Financial Officer of OPKO Health, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify that:

The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014 (the "Form 10-Q") of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 9, 2014

/s/ Adam Logal
Adam Logal
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer