DUN & BRADSTREET CORP/NW
Form 11-K
June 25, 2012
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 11-K

FOR ANNUAL REPORTS OF EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE,

SAVINGS AND SIMILAR PLANS PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT 1934

(Mark One)

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

¨ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-15967

A. Full title of the plan and the address of the plan, if different from that of the issuer named below:

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401 (k) Plan

B. Name of issuer of the securities held pursuant to the plan and the address of its principal executive office:

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation,

103 JFK Parkway, Short Hills, NJ 07078

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The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

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* Other schedules required by Section 2520.103-10 of the Department of Labor s Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under ERISA have been omitted because they are not applicable.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Participants and Administrators of

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits and the related statements of changes in net assets available for benefits present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan (the Plan) at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and the changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements 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. An audit 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, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year) is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Department of Labor s Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. This supplemental schedule is the responsibility of the Plan s management. The supplemental schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York
June 25, 2012

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The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010

(dollars in thousands)

	2011	2010
Assets:		
Investments at fair value	$ 718,285	$ 751,291
Receivables:		
Employer contribution (Note 1)	7,425	4,476
Notes receivable from participants (Notes 1 and 2)	6,242	6,291
Total receivables	13,667	10,767
Total Assets	731,952	762,058
Adjustment from fair value to contract value for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts (Note 2)	(6,729)	(5,663)
Net assets available for benefits	$ 725,223	$ 756,395

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

Year Ended December 31, 2011

(dollars in thousands)

	2011
Additions:	
Additions to net assets attributed to:	
Investment income:	
Net (depreciation) in fair value of investments (Note 4)	$ (15,187)
Interest income	6,536
Dividend income	7,285
Total (loss)	(1,366)
Contributions:	
Participant	25,250
Employer	15,173
Total contributions	40,423
Total additions	39,057
Deductions:	
Benefits paid to participants	69,580
Administrative expenses	649
Total deductions	70,229
(Decrease) in Net Assets Available for Benefits (Note 10)	(31,172)
Net assets available for plan benefits:	
Beginning of year	756,395
End of year	$ 725,223

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

1. Background and Plan Description

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation (the Company) sponsors the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan, (the Plan), a defined contribution plan, offered on a voluntary basis to all eligible employees of the Company. The Plan was established for employees of the Company and designed to help employees supplement their retirement income. The funding of the Plan is made through employee and Company contributions.

The following summary of major Plan provisions in effect for the plan years 2011 and 2010 is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the Plan document for a more complete description of the Plan s provisions. The Plan is a defined contribution plan and is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The Plan has been amended to reflect the provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, the Pension Protection Act of 2006, and the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2008.

Eligibility

All active employees of the Company in the United States are immediately eligible to participate in the Plan on their date of hire. Active employees hired after March 31, 2004, who have not enrolled in the Plan within 60 days of their hire date, are automatically enrolled at a contribution rate of 3% of pre-tax eligible earnings in the default investment options under the Plan which are the age appropriate BlackRock LifePath Portfolios. A participant may opt out of the automatic enrollment by electing their own contribution rate or choosing not to participate in the 401(k) Plan within 60 days of their employment date.

Contributions

Each eligible participant may contribute between 1% to 50% of compensation (subject to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limit of $245,000 to the Plan on a pre-tax and/or Roth basis and 1% to 16% on a post-tax basis, subject to an overall limit ($16,500 in 2011) imposed by the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The total pre-tax, Roth and post-tax contribution percentage cannot exceed 50% of compensation. In addition, participants age 50 and over have the ability to contribute up to an additional $5,500 in pre-tax or Roth contributions through the Plan s catch-up contribution provisions. Catch-up contributions are not eligible for Company matching contributions. The total pre-tax, post-tax and catch-up contribution percentage cannot exceed 75% of compensation. Contributions are made to the Plan each payroll period by participants through payroll deductions and by the Company on behalf of participants.

Effective January 1, 2009, a Roth 401(k) contribution feature was added to the plan. This is an after-tax contribution option which, provided the plan participant meets the necessary requirements, allows the participant to withdraw their contributions and earnings thereon free of federal tax.

Effective April 1, 2010, the Company increased the employer match portion of its contribution to match 50% of the first 7% of a participant s eligible compensation, or a maximum employer match of 3.5%.

In February 2011, the Company s Board of Directors approved a supplemental employer matching contribution in the amount of approximately $4.5 million to employees who participated in the Plan during 2010 and did not reach the IRS limit of $49,000.

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This discretionary supplemental match was in recognition of U.S. employees success in its business during 2010. The contribution was reflected as 2010 employer contributions. The $4.5 million was allocated to participant s accounts based upon the ratio of individual participant contributions to the total of all employee contributions times the Company s supplemental contribution.

In January 2012, the Company s Board of Directors approved a supplemental employer matching contribution in the amount of approximately $7.4 million to employees who participated in the Plan during 2011 and did not reach the IRS limit of $49,000. This discretionary supplemental match was in recognition of U.S. employees success in its business during 2011. The contribution was reflected as 2011 employer contributions. The 2011 supplemental match provided an additional 50% match on employees 2011 contributions which equaled a dollar per dollar match for a maximum of 7%.

Participant Accounts

A separate account is established and maintained for each Plan participant. Contributions by the participant and the Company are invested in one or more of the Plan s investment funds as designated by the participant. Income earned, administrative expenses, and net appreciation or depreciation on Plan investments for a given fund is allocated in proportion to the participant s account balance in that fund on a daily basis. The benefit to which a participant is entitled is the benefit that can be provided from the participant s vested account.

Vesting

Participants are immediately vested in their contributions plus actual earnings thereon. The Plan provides for 100% vesting in the value of Company contributions plus actual earnings thereon to a participant s Plan account at the end of three years of vesting service. In addition, a participant becomes 100% vested in the value of Company contributions immediately upon attainment of age 65 or if he or she becomes totally and permanently disabled or dies.

Investment Options

The Plan is a participant directed plan. At December 31, 2011, the Plan offered the following sixteen investment options:

The *Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Common Stock Fund* is invested principally in the common stock of The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, as well as a small amount of short-term investments held in a Fidelity money market fund to provide liquidity for daily participant activity. Participants cannot direct more than 50% of their current contribution or existing account balance into the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Common Stock Fund.

The *BlackRock Balanced Index Fund* is invested approximately 60% in the BlackRock Equity Index Fund - Class T and approximately 40% in a BlackRock U.S. Debt Index Fund - Class K. The objective of the fund is to achieve built-in diversification through investments in both stocks and bonds, and earning returns that match the combined performance of the two indices underlying the fund.

The *BlackRock Extended Market Fund Class K* seeks to match the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Completion Total Market Index. The fund invests in securities that make up the Dow Jones U. S. Completion Total Stock Index. The index is comprised of the stocks of small and medium U.S. companies that are not included in the S & P 500 index.

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The *BlackRock EAFE Equity Index Fund Class T* is invested in stocks from certain countries outside the U.S. . The Fund seeks to match the performance of the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe Australasia Far East Index.

The *BlackRock Equity Index Fund Class T* is invested in the stocks included in the S&P 500 Index, which contains 500 predominantly large U.S. based companies.

The *BlackRock Small Cap Growth Equity Portfolio Institutional Class* invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities issued by U.S. small capitalization growth companies in which the fund seeks long - term capital appreciation.

The *BlackRock LifePath Portfolios Class D - including LifePath, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050 and LifePath Retirement Fund Class D* are invested in multiple asset classes in the U.S. and abroad. Each portfolio seeks to produce competitive returns over a set period of time while controlling risk, utilizing a combination of all or some of the following investments: stocks, bonds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), Treasury inflation protection securities (TIPS), and money market investments. Except for the Retirement Portfolio which maintains a static allocation, as time passes, a team of investment managers at BlackRock gradually shifts the investment mix from a greater concentration of higher-risk investments (namely stock funds and REITs) to a greater concentration of lower-risk investments (bond funds, TIPS, and money market instruments). The names of the BlackRock LifePath Portfolios are based on the approximate year when investors will need their money from the portfolio for retirement.

Effective January 2010, there were two changes to the Blackrock LifePath portfolios; 1) the 2010 fund was merged into the LifePath Retirement Fund, and 2) the 2050 fund was added as an investment option. The 2050 fund is intended for participants who are expecting to need their retirement money around the 2048 or later time horizon, or those who want to invest in a fund with a larger equity allocation.

The *Fidelity Low-Priced Stock Fund* is normally invested at least 80% of assets in low-priced common stocks. Low-priced stocks are stocks that are priced at or below $35 per share at the time of investment. Often these are stocks of smaller, less well-known companies that the fund s portfolio manager considers undervalued.

The *Fidelity Diversified International Fund* is normally invested in non-U.S. securities, primarily in common stock. The fund may invest in emerging markets, convertible securities and cash-equivalent investments.

The *Fidelity Blue Chip Growth Fund* is invested in common stocks of well-known and established companies considered blue chip by the fund s portfolio manager. The fund may also invest in companies believed to have above-average growth potential.

The *Fidelity Equity-Income Fund* is normally invested at least 80% of assets in equity securities, primarily in income-producing equity securities which tend to lead to investments in large-cap stocks. The fund may also invest in other types of equity and debt securities, including lower-quality debt securities.

Effective March 9, 2011, the aforementioned Fidelity mutual funds offered under the Plan changed to a lower cost institutional share class.

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

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The benefit of the change in the share classes is that they have a lower expense ratio than the shares previously offered in the Plan. The names of the new share classes were changed to The *Fidelity Low-Priced Stock Fund Class K;* the *Fidelity Diversified International Fund Class K;* the *Fidelity Blue Chip Growth Fund Class K* and the *Fidelity Equity-Income Fund Class K.*

The *Munder Mid-Cap Core Growth Fund Class Y* is invested in at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. The Fund defines these as companies with a market capitalization similar to those represented by the S&P MidCap 400 Index.

The *Northern Small Cap Value Fund* is normally invested at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of small capitalization companies with market capitalization that are, at the time of purchase, within the range of the Russell 2000 Index. The fund primarily invests in the securities of U.S. issuers, but it may also invest to a limited extent in the securities of foreign issuers.

The *Perkins Mid Cap Value Fund Class I* is invested in assets which are common stocks of mid-sized companies whose stock prices are believed to be undervalued. The investments seek capital appreciation.

The *PIMCO Total Return Fund Institutional Class* is invested primarily in investment-grade bonds, including U.S. government, corporate, mortgage-backed and foreign bonds.

The *Dun & Bradstreet Stable Value Fund* is an investment option that seeks to provide safety of principal and a stable credited rate of interest. Galliard Capital Management, (Galliard) the fund s advisor, invests in investment contracts of financial institutions, guaranteed investment contracts (GICs), and synthetic GICs. The synthetic GICs are comprised of a high quality fixed income portfolio invested in Galliard Fixed Income Funds and wrap contracts issued by high quality financial institutions. These wrap contracts serve to stabilize the return of the fund by offsetting price fluctuations in the underlying fixed income portfolio.

Payment of Benefits

If a participant leaves the Company, the participant is entitled to receive the vested value of the account balance. If a participant s vested account value is $1,000 or less, it will be paid in a lump-sum payment. If the vested value of the account balance is greater than $1,000, a participant may request an immediate lump-sum payment, or a participant may choose to delay payment to a later date, but not beyond April 1 of the year after the participant reaches age 70 $^{1}/2$. If a lump-sum distribution is received, the participant may be eligible to roll it over into another employer plan or Individual Retirement Account (IRA).

Effective December 16, 2010, all participants who are no longer actively employed with the Company may elect to receive installment payments under the Plan. Installment payments can be paid monthly, quarterly and annually, for a period not to exceed 20 years.

Effective March 15, 2011, a participant who has been called to active military duty for a period in excess of 30 days may request a distribution of his or her before-tax and Roth 401(k) contributions under the Plan. Taking such withdrawal would prohibit the participant from making contributions under the Plan for a 6 month period following the date of distribution.

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Notes Receivable from Participants

Participants may obtain loans from the Plan, which are collateralized by the vested balance in their accounts. The Plan limits the total number and amount of loans outstanding at any time for each participant, to two loans. The minimum loan amount is $500 and the maximum is the lower of 50% of a participant s vested account balance or $50,000, limited by existing outstanding loans. Additionally, a participant s loan repayment amount cannot exceed 15% of their semi-monthly gross compensation. Interest rates applicable to Plan loans are based on the prime rate as reported in Reuters on the last business day of the month before the loan is processed plus 200 basis points. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, interest on participant loans ranged between 5.25% and 11.5%. Interest income from notes receivable from participant s amounted to $343,027 in 2011.

Forfeited Accounts

Amounts forfeited by non-vested participants who terminated employment during the year ended December 31, 2011 were $578,584. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, forfeited participant accounts totaled $34,215 and $171,539. These funds are typically used to reduce future Company contributions.

Administration of the Plan

The Board of Directors of the Company appointed three committees to perform certain administrative and fiduciary responsibilities for the Plan. The three committees consist of the Plan Benefits Committee, the Qualified Plan Investment Committee and the Plan Administration Committee (the Administrators). Fidelity Management Trust Company (the Trustee) is the Trustee of the Plan and has custody of the Plan s assets. Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, Inc. is the record keeper. The expenses of administering the Plan are paid by the Company except for investment management fees, which are charged to the Plan, and certain loan and withdrawal transaction fees, which are paid by the participant.

Plan Termination

While the Company has not expressed any intention to discontinue its contributions or to terminate the Plan, it is free to do so at any time subject to the provisions of ERISA and the IRC, which state that, in such event, all participants of the Plan shall be fully vested in the amounts credited to their accounts.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Plan have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America using the accrual method of accounting.

As described in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 946-210, *Financial Services - Investment Companies*, investment contracts held by a defined-contribution plan are required to be reported at fair value. However, contract value is the relevant measurement attribute for that portion of the net assets available for benefits of a defined-contribution plan attributable to fully benefit-responsive investment contracts because contract value is the amount participants would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the Plan. As required, the Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits presents the fair value of the investment contracts as well as the adjustment of the fully benefit-responsive

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investment contracts from fair value to contract value. The Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits is prepared on a contract value basis with respect to the fully benefit -responsive investment contracts.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Plan s financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires Plan management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and changes therein, and when applicable, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The most significant estimates of the Plan relate to the valuation of investments. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Plan provides for various investment options in any combination of stock, common/collective trusts, mutual funds, traditional and synthetic guaranteed investment contracts, and short term investments. Investment securities, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, liquidity, credit and overall market volatility.

Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values in the near term could materially affect the amounts reported in the Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits, as well as participant account balances.

The Plan is exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the companies with whom the investment contracts are placed. However, the Plan administrators do not anticipate non-performance by these companies.

Notes Receivable from Participants

In September 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-25, *Reporting Loans to Participants by Defined Contribution Pension Plans*, which requires participant loans to be classified as notes receivable and measured at unpaid principal balance plus accrued but unpaid interest. Previously, these participant loans were classified as Plan investments, and were subject to the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. The guidance is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2010 with early adoption permitted. As required under the ASU, the Plan has adopted the ASU for the Plan years ending December 31, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-25 did not have a material impact on the Plan s financial statements. Delinquent loans are treated as distributions based upon the terms of the Plan document.

Payment of Benefits

Benefit payments to participants are recorded when paid.

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 401(k) Plan

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

Investment Valuation

The Plan s investments are reported at fair value. See Note 3 for a discussion of fair value measurements.

Investment Transactions and Investment Income

Purchases and sales of securities are reflected on a trade date basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Income from other investments is recorded as earned on an accrual basis.

The Plan presents, in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits, the net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of its investments, which consist of realized gains and losses and the unrealized appreciation and depreciation on those investments.

3. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures,* defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value under current accounting pronouncements that requires or permits fair value measurement and enhances disclosures. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices available in active markets for identical investments as of the reporting date.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value can be determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies; and

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable inputs in situations where there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability and the reporting entity makes estimates and assumptions related to the pricing of the asset or liability including assumptions regarding risk.

A financial instrument s level or categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for the investments measured at fair value, including the general classification of such investments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Common Stock Fund

Dun & Bradstreet Corporation common stock is valued at the closing price reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Listing and is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

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Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

Collective Investment Trusts

These investments are investment vehicles valued using the Net Asset Value (NAV). The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. The collective trust funds have no unfunded commitments at December 31, 2011. Collective Investment Trusts are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy because they may be redeemed at net asset value daily.

Mutual Funds

These investments are public investment securities valued using the NAV. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. Mutual Funds are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy because mutual funds are publicly traded and the NAV quoted in active markets and may be redeemed daily.

Dun & Bradstreet Stable Value Fund

The *Dun & Bradstreet Stable Value Fund* is invested in cash equivalents, GICs issued by banks or insurance companies and synthetic GICs. Traditional GICs are contracts issued by banks or insurance companies that guarantee principal repayment and a fixed or floating interest rate for a predetermined period of time. The fair value of a traditional GIC is based on the present value of the future cash flows from the GIC using current discount rate. The current discount rate is determined by using a Treasury rate for an equivalent remaining duration, and a GIC spread. Traditional GICs are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, as the inputs for determining fair value are observable.

Synthetic GICs are comprised of a high quality fixed income portfolio and wrap contracts issued by high quality financial institutions. The fair value of a synthetic GIC is the total fair value of the fixed income portfolio (based on the fair value of the underlying fixed income securities) and the value of the wrap contracts. The fair value of the wrap contracts is determined using the replacement method, i.e. the difference between the current wrap fees and the contracted wrap fees via a re-bid process discounted to present value using current discount rate. Synthetic GICs are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, as the inputs for determining fair value are observable.

Short Term Investment Funds (STIF)

These investments are collective trusts whose assets typically include cash, bank notes, corporate notes, government bills and various short-term debt instruments. They are valued at the NAV of $1. The short term funds are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy as they may be redeemed at NAV daily.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

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The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Plan s assets at fair value as of December 31, 2011.

(dollars in thousands)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Common Stock Fund	$ 53,004	$	$	$ 53,004
Common / Collective Trusts				
Debt Index		9,406		9,406
Equity Index		198,739		198,739
Target Date Retirement Funds		70,200		70,200
Total Common / Collective Trusts		278,345		278,345
Mutual Funds				
Growth Funds	134,949			134,949
Fixed Income Funds	56,997			56,997
Total Mutual Funds	191,946			191,946
Dun & Bradstreet Stable Value Fund				
Traditional GICs		3,142		3,142
Synthetic GICs				
Fixed Income Securities		172,192		172,192
Wrapper Contracts		182		182
Money Market Fund		19,274		19,274
Total Stable Value Fund		194,790		194,790
Short Term Investment Funds		200		200
Total Investments at Fair Value	$ 244,950	$ 473,335	$	$ 718,285

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 investments during the year ended December 31, 2011.

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The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Plan s assets at fair value as of December 31, 2010.

(dollars in thousands)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Common Stock Fund	$ 61,593	$	$	$ 61,593
Common / Collective Trusts				
Debt Index		9,024		9,024
Equity Index		220,229		