

NVR INC
Form 10-Q
October 28, 2016

United States

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from ____ to ____

Commission File Number: 1-12378

NVR, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia 54-1394360
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

11700 Plaza America Drive, Suite 500

Reston, Virginia 20190

(703) 956-4000

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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

(Not Applicable)

(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

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

As of October 25, 2016 there were 3,790,395 total shares of common stock outstanding.

NVR, Inc.

Form 10-Q

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

NVR, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

(unaudited)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Homebuilding:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$249,728	\$397,522
Receivables	13,921	11,482
Inventory:		
Lots and housing units, covered under sales agreements with customers	1,107,919	785,982
Unsold lots and housing units	134,626	147,832
Land under development	62,327	60,611
Building materials and other	11,858	12,101
	1,316,730	1,006,526
Assets related to consolidated variable interest entity	1,247	1,749
Contract land deposits, net	377,496	343,295
Property, plant and equipment, net	45,321	44,651
Reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets, net	41,580	41,580
Goodwill and finite-lived intangible assets, net	2,945	3,982
Other assets	280,245	281,381
	2,329,213	2,132,168
Mortgage Banking:		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,490	26,804
Mortgage loans held for sale, net	291,303	319,553
Property and equipment, net	5,085	5,313
Reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets, net	7,347	7,347
Other assets	18,778	20,533
	334,003	379,550
Total assets	\$2,663,216	\$2,511,718
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Homebuilding:		
Accounts payable	\$281,530	\$227,437
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	309,939	304,922
Liabilities related to consolidated variable interest entity	877	1,091

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Customer deposits	144,697	110,965
Senior notes	596,303	595,847
	1,333,346	1,240,262
Mortgage Banking:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	30,731	32,291
	30,731	32,291
Total liabilities	1,364,077	1,272,553
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized; 20,555,330 shares issued as of		
both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	206	206
Additional paid-in capital	1,499,770	1,447,795
Deferred compensation trust – 108,635 and 108,614 shares of NVR, Inc. common stock as of		
September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	(17,367)	(17,333)
Deferred compensation liability	17,367	17,333
Retained earnings	5,544,485	5,270,114
Less treasury stock at cost – 16,766,035 and 16,664,342 shares as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively		
	(5,745,322)	(5,478,950)
Total shareholders' equity	1,299,139	1,239,165
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,663,216	\$2,511,718

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NVR, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Homebuilding:				
Revenues	\$1,507,451	\$1,374,467	\$3,990,696	\$3,537,116
Other income	703	643	2,223	2,490
Cost of sales	(1,242,292)	(1,111,672)	(3,294,421)	(2,880,194)
Selling, general and administrative	(92,867)	(88,664)	(290,925)	(279,207)
Operating income	172,995	174,774	407,573	380,205
Interest expense	(5,338)	(5,900)	(14,734)	(17,499)
Homebuilding income	167,657	168,874	392,839	362,706
Mortgage Banking:				
Mortgage banking fees	30,118	27,884	79,082	66,617
Interest income	2,000	1,972	5,111	4,353
Other income	473	363	1,140	711
General and administrative	(14,959)	(13,916)	(44,345)	(37,888)
Interest expense	(286)	(181)	(792)	(456)
Mortgage banking income	17,346	16,122	40,196	33,337
Income before taxes	185,003	184,996	433,035	396,043
Income tax expense	(67,611)	(68,526)	(158,664)	(147,120)
Net income	\$117,392	\$116,470	\$274,371	\$248,923
Basic earnings per share	\$30.43	\$28.75	\$70.70	\$61.34
Diluted earnings per share	\$28.46	\$27.11	\$66.24	\$58.32
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	3,858	4,050	3,881	4,058
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	4,125	4,296	4,142	4,268

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NVR, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

Nine Months Ended
September 30,
2016 2015

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$274,371	\$248,923
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	16,591	16,182
Excess income tax benefit from equity-based compensation	(10,949)	(14,465)
Equity-based compensation expense	32,459	39,874
Contract land deposit recoveries, net	(1,427)	(9,925)
Gain on sale of loans, net	(59,386)	(48,243)
Mortgage loans closed	(2,542,659)	(2,163,472)
Mortgage loans sold and principal payments on mortgage loans held for sale	2,633,539	2,153,721
Distribution of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	8,026	13,069
Net change in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in inventory	(309,824)	(289,754)
Increase in contract land deposits	(32,774)	(13,987)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(2,913)	12
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	59,736	78,935
Increase in customer deposits	33,732	25,317
Other, net	(7,034)	(20,605)
Net cash provided by operating activities	91,488	15,582
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	(653)	(1,552)
Distribution of capital from unconsolidated joint ventures	9,162	13,931
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(16,513)	(13,468)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	701	476
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,303)	(613)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Purchase of treasury stock	(291,743)	(263,446)
Repayments under non-recourse debt related to consolidated		
variable interest entity and note payable	—	(64)
Distributions to partner in consolidated variable interest entity	(217)	(300)
Excess income tax benefit from equity-based compensation	10,949	14,465
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	33,938	76,419

Net cash used in financing activities	(247,073)	(172,926)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(162,888)	(157,957)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	425,316	545,419
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$262,428	\$387,462
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid during the period, net of interest capitalized	\$20,899	\$24,313
Income taxes paid during the period, net of refunds	\$148,117	\$123,841

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited, condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of NVR, Inc. (“NVR” or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries and certain other entities in which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary (see Notes 2 and 3 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements). Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Because the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP, they should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals except as otherwise noted herein) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In 2016, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-03, Interest – Imputation of Interest, which requires that debt issuance costs be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability. The adoption of this standard resulted in the reclassification of the unamortized debt issuance costs related to the Company’s 3.95% Senior Notes due 2022 (the “Senior Notes”) from the homebuilding “Other assets” line item to the homebuilding “Senior notes” line item in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 12 for further discussion of the Company’s Senior Notes and the related unamortized debt issuance costs.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, comprehensive income equaled net income; therefore, a separate statement of comprehensive income is not included in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Variable Interest Entities

Fixed Price Finished Lot Purchase Agreements (“Lot Purchase Agreements”)

NVR generally does not engage in the land development business. Instead, the Company typically acquires finished building lots at market prices from various development entities under Lot Purchase Agreements. The Lot Purchase Agreements require deposits that may be forfeited if NVR fails to perform under the Lot Purchase Agreements. The

deposits required under the Lot Purchase Agreements are in the form of cash or letters of credit in varying amounts, and typically range up to 10% of the aggregate purchase price of the finished lots.

NVR believes this lot acquisition strategy reduces the financial requirements and risks associated with direct land ownership and land development. NVR may, at its option, choose for any reason and at any time not to perform under these Lot Purchase Agreements by delivering notice of its intent not to acquire the finished lots under contract. NVR's sole legal obligation and economic loss for failure to perform under these Lot Purchase Agreements is limited to the amount of the deposit pursuant to the liquidated damage provisions contained within the Lot Purchase Agreements. In other words, if NVR does not perform under a Lot Purchase Agreement, NVR loses only its deposit. None of the creditors of any of the development entities with which NVR enters Lot Purchase Agreements have recourse to the general credit of NVR. NVR generally does not have any specific performance obligations to purchase a certain number or any of the lots, nor does NVR guarantee completion of the development by the developer or guarantee any of the developers' financial or other liabilities.

NVR is not involved in the design or creation of the development entities from which the Company purchases lots under Lot Purchase Agreements. The developer's equity holders have the power to direct 100% of the operating activities of the development entity. NVR has no voting rights in any of the development entities. The sole purpose of the

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

development entity's activities is to generate positive cash flow returns for the equity holders. Further, NVR does not share in any of the profit or loss generated by the project's development. The profits and losses are passed directly to the developer's equity holders.

The deposit placed by NVR pursuant to the Lot Purchase Agreement is deemed to be a variable interest in the respective development entities. Those development entities are deemed to be variable interest entities ("VIE"). Therefore, the development entities with which NVR enters into Lot Purchase Agreements, including the joint venture limited liability corporations discussed below, are evaluated for possible consolidation by NVR. An enterprise must consolidate a VIE when that enterprise has a controlling financial interest in the VIE. An enterprise is deemed to have a controlling financial interest if it has i) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE or the rights to receive benefits from the VIE that could be significant to the VIE.

NVR believes the activities that most significantly impact a development entity's economic performance are the operating activities of the entity. Unless and until a development entity completes finished building lots through the development process to be able to sell, the process of which the development entity's equity investors bear the full risk, the entity does not earn any revenues. The operating development activities are managed solely by the development entity's equity investors.

The development entities with which NVR contracts to buy finished lots typically select the respective projects, obtain the necessary zoning approvals, obtain the financing required with no support or guarantees from NVR, select who will purchase the finished lots and at what price, and manage the completion of the infrastructure improvements, all for the purpose of generating a cash flow return to the development entity's equity holders and all independent of NVR. The Company possesses no more than limited protective legal rights through the Lot Purchase Agreement in the specific finished lots that it is purchasing, and NVR possesses no participative rights in the development entities. Accordingly, NVR does not have the power to direct the activities of a developer that most significantly impact the developer's economic performance. For this reason, NVR has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of the development entities with which the Company enters into Lot Purchase Agreements, and therefore, NVR does not consolidate any of these VIEs.

As of September 30, 2016, NVR controlled approximately 72,300 lots under Lot Purchase Agreements with third parties through deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$399,700 and \$2,000, respectively. As noted above, NVR's sole legal obligation and economic loss for failure to perform under these Lot Purchase Agreements is limited to the amount of the deposit pursuant to the liquidated damage provisions contained in the Lot Purchase Agreements and, in very limited circumstances, specific performance obligations.

In addition, NVR has certain properties under contract with land owners that are expected to yield approximately 10,900 lots, which are not included in the number of total lots controlled. Some of these properties may require rezoning or other approvals to achieve the expected yield. These properties are controlled with deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$16,600 and \$350, respectively, as of September 30, 2016, of which approximately \$2,300 is refundable if NVR does not perform under the contract. NVR generally expects to assign the

raw land contracts to a land developer and simultaneously enter into a Lot Purchase Agreement with the assignee if the project is determined to be feasible.

NVR's total risk of loss related to contract land deposits as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Contract land deposits	\$416,313	\$385,534
Loss reserve on contract land deposits	(38,817)	(42,239)
Contract land deposits, net	377,496	343,295
Contingent obligations in the form of letters of credit	2,310	3,302
Contingent specific performance obligations (1)	1,505	1,505
Total risk of loss	\$381,311	\$348,102

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

(1) As of both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company was committed to purchase 10 finished lots under specific performance obligations.

3. Joint Ventures

On a limited basis, NVR obtains finished lots using joint venture limited liability corporations (“JVs”). The JVs are typically structured such that NVR is a non-controlling member and is at risk only for the amount the Company has invested, or has committed to invest, in addition to any deposits placed under Lot Purchase Agreements with the joint venture. NVR is not a borrower, guarantor or obligor on any debt of the JVs, as applicable. The Company enters into Lot Purchase Agreements to purchase lots from these JVs, and as a result has a variable interest in these JVs.

At September 30, 2016, the Company had an aggregate investment totaling approximately \$51,500 in six JVs that are expected to produce approximately 7,500 finished lots, of which approximately 4,200 lots were controlled by the Company and the remaining approximately 3,300 lots were either under contract with unrelated parties or not currently under contract. In addition, NVR had additional funding commitments totaling approximately \$6,200 in the aggregate to three of the JVs at September 30, 2016. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of five of the JVs because either NVR and the other JV partner share power or the other JV partner has the controlling financial interest. The aggregate investment in unconsolidated JVs was approximately \$51,100 and \$59,800 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and is reported in the “Other assets” line item on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. For the remaining JV, NVR has concluded that it is the primary beneficiary because the Company has the controlling financial interest in the JV. The condensed balance sheets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 of the consolidated JV were as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,210	\$ 990
Other assets	37	379
Land under development	—	380
Total assets	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,749
Liabilities and equity:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 611	\$ 567
Equity	636	1,182
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,749

The Company recognizes income from the JVs as a reduction to the lot cost of the lots purchased from the respective JVs when the homes are settled and is based on the expected total profitability and the total number of lots expected to be produced by the respective JVs. Distributions received from the unconsolidated JVs are allocated between return of capital and distributions of earnings based on the ratio of capital contributed by NVR to the total expected returns for the respective JVs, and are classified within the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of cash flows as cash flows from investing activities and operating activities, respectively.

4. Land Under Development

On a limited basis, NVR directly acquires raw land parcels already zoned for its intended use to develop into finished lots. Land under development includes the land acquisition costs, direct improvement costs, capitalized interest where applicable, and real estate taxes.

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NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

As of September 30, 2016, NVR directly owned a total of four separate raw land parcels with a carrying value of \$62,327 that are expected to produce approximately 800 finished lots. The Company also has additional funding commitments of approximately \$13,700 under a joint development agreement related to one parcel, a portion of which the Company expects will be offset by development credits of approximately \$7,300.

None of the raw parcels had any indicators of impairment as of September 30, 2016. Based on market conditions, NVR may on a limited basis continue to directly acquire additional raw parcels to develop into finished lots.

In February 2016, the Company purchased a land parcel which included both land under development and finished lots for approximately \$150,000. In June 2016, the Company sold that land parcel to a developer for an amount which approximated NVR's net investment in the property as of the sale date. In conjunction with the sale, the Company also entered into Lot Purchase Agreements with the developer for the option to purchase a portion of the finished lots expected to be developed from the parcel. Prior to the sale of the parcel, the Company sold 56 finished lots for approximately \$16,800, which were under contract with unrelated parties.

5. Capitalized Interest

The Company capitalizes interest costs to land under development during the active development of finished lots. In addition, the Company capitalizes interest costs to its joint venture investments while the investments are considered qualified assets pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification 835-20, Interest. Capitalized interest is transferred to sold or unsold inventory as the development of finished lots is completed, then charged to cost of sales upon the Company's settlement of homes and the respective lots. Interest incurred in excess of the interest capitalizable based on the level of qualified assets is expensed in the period incurred. NVR's interest costs incurred, capitalized, expensed and charged to cost of sales during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
Interest capitalized, beginning of period	\$4,576	\$4,332	\$4,434	\$4,072
Interest incurred	6,562	6,317	19,347	18,842
Interest charged to interest expense	(5,624)	(6,081)	(15,526)	(17,955)
Interest charged to cost of sales	(600)	(288)	(3,341)	(679)
Interest capitalized, end of period	\$4,914	\$4,280	\$4,914	\$4,280

6. Earnings per Share

The following weighted average shares and share equivalents were used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used to calculate basic EPS	3,858	4,050	3,881	4,058
Dilutive securities:				
Stock options and restricted share units	267	246	261	210
Weighted average number of shares and share equivalents outstanding used to calculate diluted EPS	4,125	4,296	4,142	4,268

The following stock options and restricted share units issued under equity incentive plans were outstanding during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Anti-dilutive securities	88	28	89	37

7. Excess Reorganization Value, Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Reorganization value in excess of identifiable assets (“excess reorganization value”) is an indefinite-lived intangible asset that was created upon NVR’s emergence from bankruptcy on September 30, 1993. Based on the allocation of the reorganization value, the portion of the reorganization value which was not attributed to specific tangible or intangible assets has been reported as excess reorganization value, which is treated similarly to goodwill. Excess reorganization value is not subject to amortization. Rather, excess reorganization value is subject to an impairment assessment on an annual basis or more frequently if changes in events or circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. Because excess reorganization value was based on the reorganization value of NVR’s entire enterprise upon emergence from bankruptcy, the impairment assessment is conducted on an enterprise basis based on the comparison of NVR’s total equity to the market value of NVR’s outstanding publicly-traded common stock.

As of September 30, 2016, goodwill and net finite-lived intangible assets totaled \$441 and \$2,504, respectively. The remaining finite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average life of three years. Accumulated amortization as of September 30, 2016 was \$6,274. Amortization expense related to the finite-lived intangible assets was \$346 and \$1,037 for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company completed the annual impairment assessment of the excess reorganization value and goodwill during the first quarter of 2016 and determined that there was no impairment.

8. Shareholders’ Equity

A summary of changes in shareholders’ equity is presented below:

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	Additional		Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Deferred	Deferred	Total
	Common	Paid-In			Compensation	Compensation	
	Stock	Capital			Trust	Liability	
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 206	\$1,447,795	\$5,270,114	\$(5,478,950)	\$(17,333)	\$ 17,333	\$1,239,165
Net income	—	—	274,371	—	—	—	274,371
Deferred compensation activity	—	—	—	—	(34)	34	—
Purchase of common stock for treasury	—	—	—	(291,743)	—	—	(291,743)
Equity-based compensation	—	32,459	—	—	—	—	32,459
Excess tax benefit from equity benefit plan activity	—	10,949	—	—	—	—	10,949
Proceeds from stock options exercised	—	33,938	—	—	—	—	33,938
Treasury stock issued upon option exercise and restricted share vesting	—	(25,371)	—	25,371	—	—	—
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$ 206	\$1,499,770	\$5,544,485	\$(5,745,322)	\$(17,367)	\$ 17,367	\$1,299,139

The Company repurchased 178 shares of its common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The Company settles stock option exercises and vesting of restricted share units by issuing shares of treasury stock. Approximately 77 shares were issued from the treasury account during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 in settlement of stock option exercises and vesting of restricted share units. Shares are relieved from the treasury account based on the weighted average cost basis of treasury shares acquired.

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

9. Product Warranties

The Company establishes warranty and product liability reserves (“warranty reserve”) to provide for estimated future expenses as a result of construction and product defects, product recalls and litigation incidental to NVR’s homebuilding business. Liability estimates are determined based on management’s judgment, considering such factors as historical experience, the likely current cost of corrective action, manufacturers’ and subcontractors’ participation in sharing the cost of corrective action, consultations with third party experts such as engineers, and discussions with the Company’s general counsel and outside counsel retained to handle specific product liability cases. The following table reflects the changes in the Company’s warranty reserve during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
Warranty reserve, beginning of period	\$87,953	\$85,874	\$87,407	\$94,060
Provision	11,622	12,674	33,331	32,899
Payments	(11,551)	(12,617)	(32,714)	(41,028)
Warranty reserve, end of period	\$88,024	\$85,931	\$88,024	\$85,931

10. Segment Disclosures

The following disclosure includes four homebuilding reportable segments that aggregate geographically the Company’s homebuilding operating segments, and the mortgage banking operations presented as a single reportable segment. The homebuilding reportable segments are comprised of operating divisions in the following geographic areas:

Mid Atlantic:	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Washington, D.C.
North East:	New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania
Mid East:	New York, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois

South East: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee

Homebuilding profit before tax includes all revenues and income generated from the sale of homes, less the cost of homes sold, selling, general and administrative expenses and a corporate capital allocation charge. The corporate capital allocation charge is eliminated in consolidation and is based on the segment's average net assets employed. The corporate capital allocation charged to the operating segment allows the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to determine whether the operating segment's results are providing the desired rate of return after covering the Company's cost of capital. In addition, certain assets, including goodwill and intangible assets and consolidation adjustments as discussed further below, are not allocated to the operating segments as those assets are neither included in the operating segment's corporate capital allocation charge, nor in the CODM's evaluation of the operating segment's performance. The Company records charges on contract land deposits when it is determined that it is probable that recovery of the deposit is impaired. For segment reporting purposes, impairments on contract land deposits are charged to the operating segment upon the determination to terminate a Lot Purchase Agreement with the developer, or to restructure a Lot Purchase Agreement resulting in the forfeiture of the deposit. Mortgage banking profit before tax consists of revenues generated from mortgage financing, title insurance and closing services, less the costs of such services and general and administrative costs. Mortgage banking operations are not charged a corporate capital allocation charge.

In addition to the corporate capital allocation and contract land deposit impairments discussed above, the other reconciling items between segment profit and consolidated profit before tax include unallocated corporate overhead (including all management incentive compensation), equity-based compensation expense, consolidation adjustments and external corporate interest expense. NVR's overhead functions, such as accounting, treasury and human resources, are centrally performed and the costs are not allocated to the Company's operating segments. Consolidation adjustments consist of such items necessary to convert the reportable segments' results, which are predominantly maintained on a cash basis, to a full accrual basis for external financial statement presentation purposes, and are not allocated to the Company's operating segments. External corporate interest expense primarily consists of interest charges on the Company's Senior

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

Notes and is not charged to the operating segments because the charges are included in the corporate capital allocation discussed above.

Following are tables presenting segment revenues, profit and assets, with reconciliations to the amounts reported for the consolidated enterprise, where applicable:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$873,490	\$792,532	\$2,279,207	\$2,094,820
Homebuilding North East	123,754	120,143	329,674	317,510
Homebuilding Mid East	327,387	299,157	877,921	705,670
Homebuilding South East	182,820	162,635	503,894	419,116
Mortgage Banking	30,118	27,884	79,082	66,617
Total consolidated revenues	\$1,537,569	\$1,402,351	\$4,069,778	\$3,603,733

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Profit before taxes:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$81,137	\$88,058	\$191,476	\$217,665
Homebuilding North East	8,711	10,745	18,354	29,359
Homebuilding Mid East	34,699	29,958	87,488	52,607
Homebuilding South East	16,548	17,372	45,159	38,812
Mortgage Banking	18,155	16,966	42,503	35,847
Total segment profit before taxes	159,250	163,099	384,980	374,290
Reconciling items:				
Contract land deposit reserve adjustment (1)	785	4,705	3,421	11,511
Equity-based compensation expense	(11,081)	(13,571)	(32,459)	(39,874)
Corporate capital allocation (2)	50,032	45,690	140,606	124,033
Unallocated corporate overhead	(18,459)	(18,055)	(74,485)	(67,803)
Consolidation adjustments and other	9,798	9,147	25,660	11,477
Corporate interest expense	(5,322)	(6,019)	(14,688)	(17,591)
Reconciling items sub-total	25,753	21,897	48,055	21,753
Consolidated profit before taxes	\$185,003	\$184,996	\$433,035	\$396,043

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets:		
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$1,223,426	\$994,804
Homebuilding North East	145,191	133,106
Homebuilding Mid East	253,806	220,094
Homebuilding South East	229,682	175,572
Mortgage Banking	326,656	372,203
Total segment assets	2,178,761	1,895,779
Reconciling items:		
Consolidated variable interest entity	1,247	1,749
Cash and cash equivalents	249,728	397,522
Deferred taxes	171,941	161,805
Intangible assets and goodwill	51,872	52,909
Contract land deposit reserve	(38,817)	(42,239)
Consolidation adjustments and other	48,484	44,193
Reconciling items sub-total	484,455	615,939
Consolidated assets	\$2,663,216	\$2,511,718

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

- (1) This item represents changes to the contract land deposit impairment reserve, which are not allocated to the reportable segments.
- (2) This item represents the elimination of the corporate capital allocation charge included in the respective homebuilding reportable segments. The corporate capital allocation charge is based on the segment's monthly average asset balance, and was as follows for the periods presented:

	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
Corporate capital allocation charge:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$31,960	\$28,743	\$87,911	\$78,412
Homebuilding North East	4,572	4,451	13,972	11,566
Homebuilding Mid East	7,366	7,472	21,523	20,079
Homebuilding South East	6,134	5,024	17,200	13,976
Total	\$50,032	\$45,690	\$140,606	\$124,033

11. Fair Value

GAAP assigns a fair value hierarchy to the inputs used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs.

Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of NVR's Senior Notes as of September 30, 2016 was \$633,000. The estimated fair value is based on recent market prices of similar transactions, which is classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of the Senior Notes was \$596,303 at September 30, 2016. Except as otherwise noted below, NVR believes that insignificant differences exist between the carrying value and the fair value of its financial instruments, which consist of cash equivalents, due to their short term nature.

Derivative Instruments and Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

In the normal course of business, NVR's wholly-owned mortgage subsidiary, NVR Mortgage Finance, Inc. ("NVRM"), enters into contractual commitments to extend credit to NVR's homebuyers with fixed expiration dates. The commitments become effective when the borrowers "lock-in" a specified interest rate within time frames established by NVRM. All mortgagors are evaluated for credit worthiness prior to the extension of the commitment. Market risk arises if interest rates move adversely between the time of the "lock-in" of rates by the borrower and the sale date of

the loan to a broker/dealer. To mitigate the effect of the interest rate risk inherent in providing rate lock commitments to borrowers, NVRM enters into optional or mandatory delivery forward sale contracts to sell whole loans and mortgage-backed securities to broker/dealers. The forward sales contracts lock in an interest rate and price for the sale of loans similar to the specific rate lock commitments. NVRM does not engage in speculative or trading derivative activities. Both the rate lock commitments to borrowers and the forward sale contracts to broker/dealers are undesignated derivatives and, accordingly, are marked to fair value through earnings. At September 30, 2016, there were contractual commitments to extend credit to borrowers aggregating \$553,600 and open forward delivery contracts aggregating \$757,756, which hedge both the rate lock loan commitments and closed loans held for sale.

The fair value of NVRM's rate lock commitments to borrowers and the related input levels include, as applicable:

- i) the assumed gain/loss of the expected resultant loan sale (Level 2);
- ii) the effects of interest rate movements between the date of the rate lock and the balance sheet date (Level 2); and
- iii) the value of the servicing rights associated with the loan (Level 2).

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NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

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The assumed gain/loss considers the excess servicing to be received or buydown fees to be paid upon securitization of the loan. The excess servicing and buydown fees are calculated pursuant to contractual terms with investors. To calculate the effects of interest rate movements, NVRM utilizes applicable published mortgage-backed security prices, and multiplies the price movement between the rate lock date and the balance sheet date by the notional loan commitment amount. NVRM sells all of its loans on a servicing released basis, and receives a servicing released premium upon sale. Thus, the value of the servicing rights, which averaged 95 basis points of the loan amount as of September 30, 2016, is included in the fair value measurement and is based upon contractual terms with investors and varies depending on the loan type. NVRM assumes an approximate 13% fallout rate when measuring the fair value of rate lock commitments. Fallout is defined as locked loan commitments for which NVRM does not close a mortgage loan and is based on historical experience.

The fair value of NVRM's forward sales contracts to broker/dealers solely considers the market price movement of the same type of security between the trade date and the balance sheet date (Level 2). The market price changes are multiplied by the notional amount of the forward sales contracts to measure the fair value.

Mortgage loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, net of deferred origination costs, until sold. Fair value is measured using Level 2 inputs. The fair value of loans held for sale of \$291,303 included on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet has been increased by \$2,760 from the aggregate principal balance of \$288,543.

The undesignated derivative instruments are included on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet, as of September 30, 2016, as follows:

	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location
Rate lock commitments:		
Gross assets	\$6,256	
Gross liabilities	1,379	
Net rate lock commitments	\$4,877	NVRM - Other assets
Forward sales contracts:		
Gross assets	\$174	
Gross liabilities	1,304	
Net forward sales contracts	\$1,130	NVRM - Accounts payable and other liabilities

The fair value measurement as of September 30, 2016 was as follows:

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	Assumed	Interest			Total Fair	
Notional	Gain/(Loss)	Rate	Servicing	Security	Value	
or			Rights	Price		
Principal	From Loan	Movement			Measurement	
Amount	Sale	Effect	Value	Change	Gain/(Loss)	
Rate lock commitments	\$ 553,600	\$ (738)	\$ 1,024	\$ 4,591	\$—	\$ 4,877
Forward sales contracts	\$ 757,756	—	—	—	(1,130)	(1,130)
Mortgages held for sale	\$ 288,543	(51)	81	2,730	—	2,760
Total fair value measurement		\$ (789)	\$ 1,105	\$ 7,321	\$(1,130)	\$ 6,507

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, NVRM recorded a fair value adjustment to expense of \$758 and \$826, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, NVRM recorded a fair value adjustment to income of \$3,429 and \$5,040, respectively. Unrealized gains/losses from the change in the fair value measurements are included in earnings as a component of mortgage banking fees in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income. The fair value measurement will be impacted in the future by the change in the value of the servicing rights, interest rate movements, security price fluctuations, and the volume and product mix of NVRM's closed loans and locked loan commitments.

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

12. Debt

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had Senior Notes outstanding with a principal balance of \$600,000. The Senior Notes mature on September 15, 2022 and bear interest at 3.95%, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15. The Senior Notes were issued at a discount to yield 3.97% and have been reflected net of the unamortized discount in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, following the Company's adoption of ASU 2015-03 as of January 1, 2016, as further discussed in Note 1, the Senior Notes have been reflected net of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$3,031 and \$3,413 as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

On July 15, 2016, NVR entered into an unsecured Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated as Sole Lead Arranger and Sole Book Runner, and the other lenders party thereto, which provides for aggregate revolving loan commitments of \$200,000 (the "Facility"). Proceeds of the borrowings under the Facility will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes. Under the Credit Agreement, the Company may request increases of up to \$300,000 to the Facility in the form of revolving loan commitments or term loans to the extent that new or existing lenders agree to provide additional revolving loan or term loan commitments. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$100,000 sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit of which approximately \$8,200 was outstanding at September 30, 2016, and a \$25,000 sublimit for a swing line commitment.

The Credit Agreement contains various representations and affirmative and negative covenants that are generally customary for credit facilities of this type. Such covenants include, among others, the following financial maintenance covenants: (i) minimum consolidated tangible net worth, (ii) minimum interest coverage ratio or minimum liquidity and (iii) a maximum leverage ratio. The negative covenants include, among others, certain limitations on liens, investments and fundamental changes. The Credit Agreement termination date is July 15, 2021. There was no debt outstanding under the Facility at September 30, 2016.

NVRM provides for its mortgage origination and other operating activities using cash generated from its operations, borrowings from its parent company, NVR, as well as a revolving mortgage repurchase agreement (the "Repurchase Agreement"), which is non-recourse to NVR. The Repurchase Agreement provides for loan purchases up to \$150,000, subject to certain sub-limits, and provides for an incremental commitment pursuant to which NVRM may from time to time request increases in the total commitment available under the Repurchase Agreement by up to \$50,000 in the aggregate. Amounts outstanding under the Repurchase Agreement are collateralized by the Company's mortgage loans held for sale. The Repurchase Agreement expires on July 26, 2017. At September 30, 2016, there were no borrowing base limitations reducing the amount available under the Repurchase Agreement. There was no debt outstanding under the Repurchase Agreement at September 30, 2016.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

In June 2010, the Company received a Request for Information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act. The request sought information about storm water discharge practices in connection with homebuilding projects completed or underway by the Company in New York and New Jersey. The Company cooperated with this request, and provided information to the EPA. The Company was subsequently informed by the United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) that the EPA forwarded the information on the matter to the DOJ, and the DOJ requested that the Company meet with the government to discuss the status of the case. Meetings took place in January 2012, August 2012 and November 2014 with representatives from both the EPA and DOJ. The Company has continued discussions with the EPA and DOJ and is presently engaged in settlement discussions with them. Any settlement is expected to include injunctive relief and payment of a civil penalty. Although there can be no assurance that a settlement will be reached, the Company has recorded a liability associated with an estimated civil penalty amount on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements as of both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Company and its subsidiaries are also involved in various other litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, and based on advice of legal counsel, this litigation is not expected to have a

NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company. Legal costs incurred in connection with outstanding litigation are expensed as incurred.

14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in GAAP when it becomes effective. In July 2015, the FASB delayed the standard’s effective date for one year. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2018. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The standard requires an entity’s management to evaluate at each annual and interim reporting period whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued and to provide related footnote disclosures. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2017. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810) – Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. The standard changes the manner in which reporting entities evaluate consolidation requirements of certain legal entities. The standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have any effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. The standard simplifies the subsequent measurement of inventory by requiring inventory to be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The amendments in the standard do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2017. The amendments in the standard are to be applied prospectively with early adoption permitted. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which requires lessees to recognize most leases on-balance sheet with a liability equal to the present value of lease payments over the lease term and a right-of-use asset for the right to use the underlying asset over the lease term. Lessees will recognize expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to current GAAP. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1,

2019. The Company believes that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on both assets and liabilities presented on the balance sheet, and is further evaluating the impact of its adoption.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The standard simplifies several aspects of share-based payment accounting, including the recognition of income tax effects, statutory tax withholding requirements and accounting for forfeitures. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2017. The Company believes that the standard will likely have a material effect on net income and earnings per share presented on its consolidated financial statements, and is further evaluating the impact of its adoption.

In June 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326), which significantly changes the way impairment of financial assets is recognized. The standard will require immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the remaining life of many financial assets, which will generally result in earlier recognition of allowances for credit losses on loans and other financial instruments. The standard's provisions will be applied as a cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings as of the effective date. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2020. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars and shares in thousands)

(unaudited)

January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. The objective of the standard is to address the diversity in practice of how certain cash receipts and payments are presented on the statement of cash flows. The standard requires that the guidance be applied retrospectively in the first interim and annual periods in which an entity adopts the guidance. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the standard will have on its consolidated statements of cash flows and related disclosures.

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

(dollars in thousands)

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as statements made by us in periodic press releases or other public communications, constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Certain, but not necessarily all, of such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” or “anticipates” or the negative thereof or other comparable terminology. All statements other than of historical facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained in this document may include those regarding market trends, NVR’s financial position, business strategy, the outcome of pending litigation, investigations or similar contingencies, projected plans and objectives of management for future operations. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results or performance of NVR to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risk factors include, but are not limited to the following: general economic and business conditions (on both a national and regional level); interest rate changes; access to suitable financing by NVR and NVR’s customers; increased regulation in the mortgage banking industry; the ability of our mortgage banking subsidiary to sell loans it originates into the secondary market; competition; the availability and cost of land and other raw materials used by NVR in its homebuilding operations; shortages of labor; weather related slow-downs; building moratoriums; governmental regulation; fluctuation and volatility of stock and other financial markets; mortgage financing availability; and other factors over which NVR has little or no control. NVR undertakes no obligation to update such forward-looking statements except as required by law. For additional information regarding risk factors, see Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Part I, Item 1A of NVR’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “NVR,” “we,” “us,” or “our” include NVR and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Results of Operations for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Overview

Business

Our primary business is the construction and sale of single-family detached homes, townhomes and condominium buildings, all of which are primarily constructed on a pre-sold basis. To fully serve customers of our homebuilding operations, we also operate a mortgage banking and title services business. We primarily conduct our operations in mature markets. Additionally, we generally grow our business through market share gains in our existing markets and by expanding into markets contiguous to our current active markets. Our four homebuilding reportable segments consist of the following regions:

Mid Atlantic:	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Washington, D.C.
North East:	New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania
Mid East:	

New York, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana and
Illinois

South East: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee

Our lot acquisition strategy is predicated upon avoiding the financial requirements and risks associated with direct land ownership and development. We generally do not engage in land development (see discussion below of our land development activities). Instead, we typically acquire finished lots at market prices from various third party land developers pursuant to fixed price finished lot purchase agreements (“Lot Purchase Agreements”). These Lot Purchase Agreements require deposits, typically ranging up to 10% of the aggregate purchase price of the finished lots, in the form of cash or letters of credit that may be forfeited if we fail to perform under the Lot Purchase Agreement. This strategy has allowed us to maximize inventory turnover, which we believe enables us to minimize market risk and to operate with less capital, thereby enhancing rates of return on equity and total capital.

In addition to constructing homes primarily on a pre-sold basis and utilizing what we believe is a conservative lot acquisition strategy, we focus on obtaining and maintaining a leading market position in each market we serve. This strategy allows us to gain valuable efficiencies and competitive advantages in our markets, which we believe contributes to minimizing the adverse effects of regional economic cycles and provides growth opportunities within these markets. Our continued success is contingent upon our ability to control an adequate supply of finished lots on which to build.

In certain specific strategic circumstances we deviate from our historical lot acquisition strategy and engage in joint venture arrangements with land developers or directly acquire raw ground already zoned for its intended use for development. Once we acquire control of raw ground, we determine whether to sell the raw parcel to a developer and enter into a Lot Purchase Agreement with the developer to purchase the finished lots or to hire a developer to develop the land on our behalf. While joint venture arrangements and direct land development activity are not our preferred method of acquiring finished building lots, we may enter into additional transactions in the future on a limited basis where there exists a compelling strategic or prudent financial reason to do so. We expect, however, to continue to acquire substantially all our finished lot inventory using Lot Purchase Agreements with forfeitable deposits.

As of September 30, 2016, we controlled lots as described below.

Lot Purchase Agreements

We controlled approximately 72,300 lots under Lot Purchase Agreements with third parties through deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$399,700 and \$2,000, respectively. Included in the number of controlled lots are approximately 5,600 lots for which we have recorded a contract land deposit impairment reserve of approximately \$38,800 as of September 30, 2016.

Joint Venture Limited Liability Corporations (“JVs”)

We had an aggregate investment totaling approximately \$51,500 in six JVs, expected to produce approximately 7,500 lots. Of the lots to be produced by the JVs, approximately 4,200 lots were controlled by us and approximately 3,300 were either under contract with unrelated parties or currently not under contract.

Land Under Development

We directly owned four separate raw land parcels, zoned for their intended use, with a current cost basis, including development costs, of approximately \$62,300 that we intend to develop into approximately 800 finished lots. We had additional funding commitments of approximately \$13,700 under a joint development agreement related to one parcel, a portion of which we expect will be offset by development credits of approximately \$7,300.

See Notes 2, 3 and 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information regarding Lot Purchase Agreements, JVs and land under development, respectively.

Raw Land Purchase Agreements

In addition to the lots we currently control as discussed above, we have certain properties under contract with land owners that are expected to yield approximately 10,900 lots. Some of these properties may require rezoning or other approvals to achieve the expected yield. These properties are controlled with deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$16,600 and \$350, respectively, as of September 30, 2016, of which approximately \$2,300 is refundable if we do not perform under the contract. We generally expect to assign the raw land contracts to a land developer and simultaneously enter into a Lot Purchase Agreement with the assignee if the project is determined to be

feasible.

Current Business Environment and Key Financial Results

The first nine months of 2016 continued the trend experienced in 2015 of steady new home demand. However, new home prices continued to be constrained by an increased number of new home communities in many markets. The housing market also continues to face challenges from tight mortgage underwriting standards.

Our consolidated revenues for the third quarter of 2016 totaled \$1,537,600, a 10% increase from the third quarter of 2015. Net income for the third quarter ended September 30, 2016 was \$117,400, or \$28.46 per diluted share, increases of 1% and 5% when compared to net income and diluted earnings per share in the third quarter of 2015, respectively. Our homebuilding gross profit margin percentage decreased to 17.6% in the third quarter of 2016 from 19.1% in the third quarter of 2015. New orders, net of cancellations (“New Orders”) increased 7% in the third quarter of 2016 compared to

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the third quarter of 2015, and the average sales price for New Orders in the third quarter of 2016 of \$392.8 increased 4% compared to the third quarter of 2015.

We believe that a continuation of the housing market recovery is dependent upon a sustained overall economic recovery, driven by continued improvements in job and wage growth and household formation. We expect to continue to face gross margin pressure due to higher land and construction costs, as well as increased competition associated with an increase in the number of new home communities in our markets. We believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of opportunities that may arise from future economic and homebuilding market volatility due to the strength of our balance sheet.

Homebuilding Operations

The following table summarizes the results of operations and other data for the consolidated homebuilding operations:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015	
Financial Data:								
Revenues	\$1,507,451		\$1,374,467		\$3,990,696		\$3,537,116	
Cost of sales	\$1,242,292		\$1,111,672		\$3,294,421		\$2,880,194	
Gross profit margin percentage	17.6	%	19.1	%	17.4	%	18.6	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$92,867		\$88,664		\$290,925		\$279,207	
Operating Data:								
Settlements (units)	3,922		3,607		10,509		9,316	
Average settlement price	\$384.1		\$380.4		\$378.0		\$379.2	
New orders (units)	3,477		3,258		11,938		10,980	
Average new order price	\$392.8		\$378.9		\$383.6		\$377.4	
Backlog (units)					7,658		7,139	
Average backlog price					\$389.4		\$380.6	
New order cancellation rate	17.7	%	16.7	%	15.1	%	14.1	%

Consolidated Homebuilding - Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Homebuilding revenues increased 10% for the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015, as a result of a 9% increase in the number of units settled and a 1% increase in the average settlement price quarter over quarter. The increase in the number of units settled is primarily attributable to an 8% higher backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2016 compared to backlog entering the third quarter of 2015.

Gross profit margin percentage in the third quarter of 2016 decreased 153 basis points to 17.6% compared to the third quarter of 2015 due to higher construction and lot costs.

The number of New Orders and average sales price of New Orders increased 7% and 4%, respectively, in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015. New Orders increased in each of our market segments due to more favorable market conditions in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015. Additionally,

New Orders were favorably impacted by a 3% increase in the average number of active communities quarter over quarter. The increase in the average sales price of New Orders was driven by a shift in New Orders to higher priced communities quarter over quarter.

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses in the third quarter of 2016 increased 5% compared to the third quarter of 2015 but as a percentage of revenue decreased to 6.2% in 2016 from 6.5% in 2015. SG&A expenses were higher due primarily to increased personnel costs attributable to higher headcount quarter over quarter.

Consolidated Homebuilding - Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Homebuilding revenues increased 13% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as a result of a 13% increase in the number of units settled period over period. The increase in the number of units settled is primarily attributable to a 14% higher backlog unit balance entering 2016 compared to backlog entering 2015.

Gross profit margin percentage in the first nine months of 2016 decreased 112 basis points to 17.4% compared to 18.6% in 2015, due to higher construction and selling related costs during the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

The number of New Orders and the average sales price of New Orders increased 9% and 2%, respectively, in the first nine months of 2016 when compared to the first nine months of 2015. New Orders and the average sales price of New Orders increased in each of our market segments due to more favorable market conditions in the first nine months of 2016 compared to the first nine months of 2015. Additionally, New Orders were favorably impacted by a 2% increase in the average number of active communities period over period.

SG&A expenses in the first nine months of 2016 increased 4% compared to the first nine months of 2015 but as a percentage of revenue decreased to 7.3% in 2016 from 7.9% in 2015. SG&A expenses were higher due to increased personnel costs attributable to higher headcount, and increased marketing costs attributable to the increase in the number of active communities period over period.

Backlog units and dollars were 7,658 units and \$2,981,894, respectively, as of September 30, 2016 compared to 7,139 units and \$2,716,947, respectively, as of September 30, 2015. The 7% increase in backlog units was primarily attributable to the aforementioned 9% increase in New Orders in 2016. The 10% increase in backlog dollars was favorably impacted by the increase in backlog units and a 2% increase in the average sales price of New Orders for the six month period ended September 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

Backlog, which represents homes sold but not yet settled with the customer, may be impacted by customer cancellations for various reasons that are beyond our control, such as failure to obtain mortgage financing, inability to sell an existing home, job loss, or a variety of other reasons. In any period, a portion of the cancellations that we experience are related to new sales that occurred during the same period, and a portion are related to sales that occurred in prior periods and therefore appeared in the opening backlog for the current period. Expressed as the total of all cancellations during the period as a percentage of gross sales during the period, our cancellation rate was approximately 15.1% and 14.1% in the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, respectively. During the most recent four quarters, approximately 6% of a reporting quarter's opening backlog cancelled during the fiscal quarter. We can provide no assurance that our historical cancellation rates are indicative of the actual cancellation rate that may occur during the remainder of 2016 or future years.

The backlog turnover rate is impacted by various factors, including, but not limited to, changes in New Order activity, internal production capacity, external subcontractor capacity and other external factors over which we do not exercise control.

Reportable Segments

Homebuilding profit before tax includes all revenues and income generated from the sale of homes, less the cost of homes sold, SG&A expenses, and a corporate capital allocation charge determined at the corporate headquarters. The corporate capital allocation charge eliminates in consolidation and is based on the segment's average net assets employed. The corporate capital allocation charged to the operating segment allows the Chief Operating Decision Maker to determine whether the operating segment's results are providing the desired rate of return after covering our cost of capital. We record charges on contract land deposits when we determine that it is probable that recovery of the deposit is impaired. For segment reporting purposes, impairments on contract land deposits are generally charged to the operating segment upon the determination to terminate a Lot Purchase Agreement with the developer or to restructure a Lot Purchase Agreement resulting in the forfeiture of the deposit. We evaluate our entire net contract land deposit portfolio for impairment each quarter. For additional information regarding our contract land deposit impairment analysis, see the Critical Accounting Policies section within this Management Discussion and

Analysis. For presentation purposes below, the contract land deposit reserve at September 30, 2016 and 2015 has been allocated to the respective year's reportable segments to show contract land deposits on a net basis. The net contract land deposit balances below also include approximately \$2,000 and \$2,600 at September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, of letters of credit issued as deposits in lieu of cash. The following tables summarize certain homebuilding operating activity by reportable segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

Selected Segment Financial Data:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues:				
Mid Atlantic	\$873,490	\$792,532	\$2,279,207	\$2,094,820
North East	123,754	120,143	329,674	317,510
Mid East	327,387	299,157	877,921	705,670
South East	182,820	162,635	503,894	419,116
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Gross profit margin:				
Mid Atlantic	\$148,539	\$149,582	\$383,353	\$393,406
North East	20,174	21,556	53,051	58,724
Mid East	58,781	53,666	157,843	120,594
South East	33,769	31,565	93,612	79,974
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Segment profit:				
Mid Atlantic	\$81,137	\$88,058	\$191,476	\$217,665
North East	8,711	10,745	18,354	29,359
Mid East	34,699	29,958	87,488	52,607
South East	16,548	17,372	45,159	38,812
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Gross profit margin percentage:				
Mid Atlantic	17.0%	18.9%	16.8%	18.8%
North East	16.3%	17.9%	16.1%	18.5%
Mid East	18.0%	17.9%	18.0%	17.1%
South East	18.5%	19.4%	18.6%	19.1%

Operating Activity:

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	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Average		Average		Average		Average	
	Units	Price	Units	Price	Units	Price	Units	Price
Settlements:								
Mid Atlantic	1,984	\$ 440.2	1,795	\$ 440.3	5,201	\$ 434.9	4,770	\$ 438.4
North East	330	\$ 375.0	337	\$ 356.5	896	\$ 367.9	899	\$ 353.1
Mid East	1,013	\$ 322.5	915	\$ 326.8	2,708	\$ 323.9	2,171	\$ 324.9
South East	595	\$ 307.3	560	\$ 290.3	1,704	\$ 295.7	1,476	\$ 283.8
Total	3,922	\$ 384.1	3,607	\$ 380.4	10,509	\$ 378.0	9,316	\$ 379.2

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Average		Average		Average		Average	
	Units	Price	Units	Price	Units	Price	Units	Price
New orders, net of cancellations:								
Mid Atlantic	1,817	\$ 444.6	1,662	\$ 436.2	6,088	\$ 441.0	5,520	\$ 439.2
North East	305	\$						