

NVR INC
Form 10-Q
November 01, 2013
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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, 2013

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

**(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, 2013 there were 4,548,037 total shares of common stock outstanding.

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Form 10-Q

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Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
<i>Homebuilding:</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 804,629	\$ 1,139,103
Receivables	13,137	9,421
Inventory:		
Lots and housing units, covered under sales agreements with customers	750,209	515,498
Unsold lots and housing units	97,102	81,932
Land under development	59,409	68,336
Manufacturing materials and other	10,350	12,365
	917,070	678,131
Assets related to consolidated variable interest entity	9,808	15,626
Contract land deposits, net	218,527	191,538
Property, plant and equipment, net	31,622	27,016
Reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets, net	41,580	41,580
Goodwill and finite-lived intangible assets, net	7,520	9,219
Other assets, net	287,485	270,636
	2,331,378	2,382,270
<i>Mortgage Banking:</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,960	13,498
Mortgage loans held for sale, net	153,928	188,929
Property and equipment, net	4,165	2,465
Reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets, net	7,347	7,347
Other assets	15,119	10,333
	187,519	222,572
Total assets	\$ 2,518,897	\$ 2,604,842

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

Table of Contents**NVR, Inc.**

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2013 (unaudited)	December 31, 2012
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
<i>Homebuilding:</i>		
Accounts payable	\$ 221,343	\$ 163,446
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	270,750	234,804
Liabilities related to consolidated variable interest entity	2,476	2,180
Non-recourse debt related to consolidated variable interest entity	559	4,574
Customer deposits	122,227	99,687
Senior notes	599,053	598,988
	1,216,408	1,103,679
<i>Mortgage Banking:</i>		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	27,395	20,686
	27,395	20,686
Total liabilities	1,243,803	1,124,365
<i>Commitments and contingencies</i>		
<i>Shareholders equity:</i>		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized; 20,555,330 and 20,556,198 shares issued as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	206	206
Additional paid-in-capital	1,208,653	1,169,699
Deferred compensation trust 109,256 and 152,223 shares of NVR, Inc. common stock as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	(17,741)	(25,331)
Deferred compensation liability	17,741	25,331
Retained earnings	4,507,746	4,339,080
Less treasury stock at cost 16,008,428 and 15,642,068 shares at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	(4,441,511)	(4,028,508)
Total shareholders equity	1,275,094	1,480,477
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 2,518,897	\$ 2,604,842

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Homebuilding:				
Revenues	\$ 1,167,595	\$ 854,396	\$ 2,910,673	\$ 2,195,881
Other income	1,030	599	3,154	2,045
Cost of sales	(964,416)	(702,436)	(2,422,789)	(1,819,243)
Selling, general and administrative	(78,897)	(76,553)	(239,430)	(222,483)
Operating income	125,312	76,006	251,608	156,200
Interest expense	(5,525)	(1,351)	(16,214)	(1,579)
Homebuilding income	119,787	74,655	235,394	154,621
Mortgage Banking:				
Mortgage banking fees	21,372	16,241	58,442	45,031
Interest income	1,396	1,025	3,398	3,505
Other income	218	161	509	373
General and administrative	(11,026)	(7,789)	(30,459)	(24,029)
Interest expense	(157)	(160)	(408)	(455)
Mortgage banking income	11,803	9,478	31,482	24,425
Income before taxes	131,590	84,133	266,876	179,046
Income tax expense	(48,655)	(31,133)	(98,210)	(59,085)
Net income	\$ 82,935	\$ 53,000	\$ 168,666	\$ 119,961
Basic earnings per share	\$ 18.08	\$ 10.60	\$ 35.01	\$ 23.76
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 17.67	\$ 10.33	\$ 34.13	\$ 23.22
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	4,588	4,999	4,817	5,049
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	4,695	5,132	4,942	5,167

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
<i>Cash flows from operating activities:</i>		
Net income	\$ 168,666	\$ 119,961
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,375	5,822
Excess income tax benefit from equity-based compensation	(23,811)	(5,687)
Equity-based compensation expense	30,385	50,136
Contract land deposit recoveries	(4,590)	(243)
Gain on sale of loans	(43,951)	(33,351)
Mortgage loans closed	(1,673,257)	(1,423,299)
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	1,751,736	1,579,863
Principal payments on mortgage loans held for sale	1,288	1,894
Distribution of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	4,323	3,080
Net change in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in inventory	(231,676)	(162,507)
Increase in contract land deposits	(22,399)	(41,231)
Increase in receivables	(3,909)	(3,265)
Increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and customer deposits	136,935	98,598
Other, net	(10,950)	(11,321)
Net cash provided by operating activities	88,165	178,450
<i>Cash flows from investing activities:</i>		
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	(11,000)	(1,000)
Distribution of capital from unconsolidated joint ventures	6,135	5,746
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(14,069)	(10,367)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	381	353
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,553)	(5,268)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities:</i>		
Purchases of treasury stock	(435,809)	(220,128)
Net repayments under note payable and credit lines	(473)	(660)
Repayments under non-recourse debt related to consolidated variable interest entity	(4,015)	(5,646)
		1,528

Borrowings under non-recourse debt related to consolidated variable interest entity

Excess income tax benefit from equity-based compensation	23,811	5,687
Proceeds from issuance of Senior Notes due 2022		598,962
Debt issuance costs for Senior Notes due 2022		(4,024)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	7,564	48,853
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(408,922)	424,572
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(339,310)	597,754
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	1,153,507	480,794
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 814,197	\$ 1,078,548

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Interest paid during the period, net of interest capitalized	\$ 24,673	\$ 705
Income taxes paid during the period, net of refunds	\$ 55,209	\$ 36,054

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

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 Note 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, 2012. 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 month periods ended September 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

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.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, 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 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 fixed price purchase agreements. The purchase agreements require deposits that may be forfeited if NVR fails to perform under the agreement. The deposits required under the 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 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 purchase agreements is limited to the amount of the deposit pursuant to the liquidated damage provisions contained within the purchase agreements. In other words, if NVR does not perform under a purchase agreement, NVR loses only its deposit. None of the creditors of any of the development entities with which NVR enters fixed price 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 any of the development entities from which the Company purchases lots under fixed price 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 development entity's activities is to generate positive cash flow returns to its 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.

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NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

The deposit placed by NVR pursuant to the fixed price purchase agreement is deemed to be a variable interest in the respective development entities. Those development entities are deemed to be variable interest entities (VIEs). Therefore, the development entities with which NVR enters fixed price purchase agreements, including the joint venture limited liability corporations (JVs), as discussed in Note 3 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 entities 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 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 fixed price purchase agreements, and therefore, NVR does not consolidate any of these VIEs.

As of September 30, 2013, NVR controlled approximately 56,000 lots with deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$279,500 and \$2,200, respectively. At December 31, 2012, NVR controlled approximately 53,200 lots under purchase agreements with deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$256,600 and \$3,300, respectively. The contract land deposit asset is shown net of an approximate \$61,000 and \$65,000 impairment valuation allowance at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013, the Company recognized a net pre-tax recovery of approximately \$600 and \$4,600, respectively, of contract land deposits previously determined to be uncollectible. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2012, the Company recognized a net pre-tax charge of approximately \$900 related to the impairment of contract land deposits and a net pre-tax recovery of approximately \$200 of contract land deposits previously determined to be uncollectible, respectively. As noted above, NVR s sole legal obligation and economic loss for failure to perform under these purchase agreements is limited to the amount of the deposit pursuant to the liquidated damage provisions contained within the purchase agreements and in very limited circumstances, specific performance obligations. NVR s total risk of loss related to contract land deposits as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, was as follows:

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Contract land deposits	\$ 279,530	\$ 256,577
Loss reserve on contract land deposits	(61,003)	(65,039)
Contract land deposits, net	218,527	191,538
Contingent obligations in the form of letters of credit	2,235	3,338
Contingent specific performance obligations (1)	2,317	7,047
Total risk of loss	\$ 223,079	\$ 201,923

(1) At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company was committed to purchase 23 and 71 finished lots under specific performance obligations, respectively.

3. Joint Ventures

On a limited basis, NVR also obtains finished lots using JVs. All JVs are typically structured such that NVR is a non-controlling member and is at risk only for the amount the Company has invested, in addition to any deposits placed under fixed price purchase agreements with the JV. NVR is not a borrower, guarantor or obligor on any debt of the JVs. The Company enters into a standard fixed price purchase agreement to purchase lots from these JVs, and as a result has a variable interest in these JVs.

At September 30, 2013, the Company had an aggregate investment totaling approximately \$85,400 in three JVs that are expected to produce approximately 7,300 finished lots, of which approximately 2,700 were not under contract with NVR. During the first quarter of 2013, NVR invested an additional \$11,000 in the Company's existing joint venture with Morgan Stanley Real Estate Investing. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of two of the JVs because NVR and the other JV partner either share power or the other JV partner has the controlling financial interest. The aggregate investment in these two JVs was approximately \$78,600 and is reported in the Other assets, net 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. Accordingly, NVR consolidates this JV. The condensed balance sheets at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, of the consolidated JV were as follows:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Cash	\$ 2,608	\$ 906
Restricted cash	408	505

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Other assets	672	833
Land under development	6,120	13,382
Total assets	\$ 9,808	\$ 15,626
Debt	\$ 559	\$ 4,574
Accrued expenses	852	935
Equity	8,397	10,117
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 9,808	\$ 15,626

4. Land Under Development

On a limited basis, NVR directly acquires raw parcels of land 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. During the first quarter of 2013, NVR directly acquired a raw parcel of land zoned for its intended use for approximately \$28,500 that it intends to

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

develop into approximately 400 finished lots for use in its homebuilding operations. As of September 30, 2013, NVR directly owned five separate raw parcels of land with a carrying value of \$59,409 that it intends to develop into approximately 800 finished lots for use in its homebuilding operations. None of the raw parcels had any indicators of impairment as of September 30, 2013. Based on current market conditions, NVR may, on a very limited basis, directly acquire additional raw parcels to develop into finished lots. See the *Overview* section of Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included herein for additional discussion.

5. Capitalized Interest

The Company capitalizes interest costs to land under development during the active development of finished lots. 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 during the period 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, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest capitalized, beginning of period	\$ 2,454	\$ 893	\$ 893	\$ 2,201
Interest incurred	6,287	1,678	18,801	2,201
Interest charged to interest expense	(5,682)	(1,511)	(16,622)	(2,034)
Interest charged to cost of sales	(38)		(51)	
Interest capitalized, end of period	\$ 3,021	\$ 167	\$ 3,021	\$ 167

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, 2013 and 2012:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used to calculate basic EPS	4,588,000	4,999,000	4,817,000	5,049,000
<i>Dilutive Securities:</i>				

Stock options and restricted share units	107,000	133,000	125,000	118,000
Weighted average number of shares and share equivalents used to calculate diluted EPS	4,695,000	5,132,000	4,942,000	5,167,000

Stock options issued under equity benefit plans to purchase 179,712 and 166,712 shares of common stock were outstanding during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013, respectively, and 153,306 and 171,508 shares of common stock were outstanding during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2012, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive in the respective periods.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

7. Equity-Based Compensation Expense

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued 35,491 restricted share units (RSUs) and 115,724 non-qualified stock options (Options) from the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (2010 Equity Plan). Substantially all of the RSUs, which were issued in May 2013, will vest 100% on December 31, 2015, based on continued employment or continued service as a Director, as applicable. The Options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company s common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the day prior to the date of grant. Substantially all of the Options granted vest annually in 25% increments beginning on December 31, 2015, based solely on continued employment or continued service as a Director, as applicable. The Options expire 10 years from the date of grant.

To estimate the grant-date fair value of its stock options, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes model estimates the per share fair value of an option on its date of grant based on the following factors: the option s exercise price; the price of the underlying stock on the date of grant; the estimated dividend yield; a risk-free interest rate; the estimated option term; and the expected volatility. For the risk-free interest rate, the Company uses a U.S. Treasury Strip due in a number of years equal to the option s expected term. NVR has concluded that its historical exercise experience is the best estimate of future exercise patterns to determine an option s expected term. To estimate expected volatility, NVR analyzed the historical volatility of its common stock over a period equal to the option s expected term. The fair value of the Options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model based on the following assumptions:

Estimated average Option life (years)	5.23
Risk free interest rate (range)	0.42% - 2.10%
Expected volatility (range)	17.98% - 32.72%
Expected dividend rate	0.00%
Grant-date fair value per share of Options granted	\$271.24

In accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation*, the fair value of the non-vested equity shares is measured as if they were vested and issued on the grant date. Additionally, under ASC 718, service only restrictions on vesting of non-vested equity shares are not reflected in the fair value calculation at the grant date. As a result, the fair value of the RSUs was the closing price of the Company s common stock on the day immediately preceding the date of grant. The weighted average fair value of the RSUs granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$997.66 per share.

Compensation cost for Options and RSUs is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award (from the date of grant through the period of the last separately vesting portion of the grant). For the recognition of equity-based compensation, the RSUs are treated as a separate award from the Options. Compensation cost is recognized within the income statement in the same expense line as the cash compensation paid to the respective employees or directors. ASC 718 also requires the Company to estimate forfeitures in calculating the

expense related to stock-based compensation and requires that the compensation costs of stock-based awards be recognized net of estimated forfeitures. Total stock based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$11,733 and \$16,963, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$30,385 and \$50,136, respectively.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

8. 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 bankruptcy emergence, the impairment assessment is conducted on an enterprise basis based on the comparison of NVR's total equity compared to the market value of NVR's outstanding publicly-traded common stock.

On December 31, 2012, NVR acquired substantially all of the assets of Heartland Homes, Inc. The acquisition resulted in NVR recording finite-lived intangible assets and goodwill in the amounts of \$8,778 and \$441, respectively. The finite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average life of 5 years. Accumulated amortization related to the finite-lived intangible assets was \$1,699 as of September 30, 2013.

The Company completed the annual impairment assessment of the excess reorganization value and goodwill during the first quarter of 2013 and determined that there was no impairment of either asset.

9. Shareholders' Equity

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

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In- Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Deferred Compensation Trust	Deferred Compensation Liability	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 206	\$ 1,169,699	\$ 4,339,080	\$ (4,028,508)	\$ (25,331)	\$ 25,331	\$ 1,480,477
Net income			168,666				168,666
Deferred compensation activity					7,590	(7,590)	
Purchases of common stock for treasury				(435,809)			(435,809)
Equity-based compensation		30,385					30,385
Tax benefit from equity benefit plan		23,811					23,811

activity

Proceeds from stock options exercised	7,564	7,564
Treasury stock issued upon option exercise and restricted share vesting	(22,806)	22,806

Balance,

September 30, 2013	\$ 206	\$ 1,208,653	\$ 4,507,746	\$ (4,441,511)	\$ (17,741)	\$ 17,741	\$ 1,275,094
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The Company repurchased 454,782 shares of its common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 at an aggregate purchase price of \$435,809. The Company settles Option exercises and vesting of RSUs by issuing shares of treasury stock to Option or RSU holders. Approximately 88,000 shares were issued from the treasury account during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 for Option exercises and vesting of RSUs. Shares are relieved from the treasury account based on the weighted average cost basis of treasury shares acquired.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

10. 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, 2013 and 2012:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Warranty reserve, beginning of period	\$ 77,341	\$ 58,790	\$ 62,742	\$ 64,008
Provision	15,798	11,870	49,701	27,587
Payments	(11,403)	(9,559)	(30,707)	(30,494)
Warranty reserve, end of period	\$ 81,736	\$ 61,101	\$ 81,736	\$ 61,101

The warranty reserve provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 includes a charge of approximately \$15,600, recognized in the second quarter of 2013, to establish an accrual related to remediation of primarily water infiltration issues in a single completed community. The water infiltration issues were the result of a design issue with several products developed for and built exclusively in that one specific community.

11. 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:

Homebuilding Mid Atlantic Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D.C.

Homebuilding North East New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania

Homebuilding Mid East New York, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois

Homebuilding 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 eliminates in consolidation, is based on the segment's average net assets employed, and is charged using a consistent methodology in the periods presented. 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 not 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 finished 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 capital allocation charge.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

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, human resources, etc., 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. Likewise, equity-based compensation expense is not charged to the operating segments. External corporate interest expense is primarily comprised of interest charges on the Company's 3.95% Senior Notes due 2022 (the Senior 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, 2013		Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 685,822	\$ 509,487	\$ 1,712,592	\$ 1,324,802
Homebuilding North East	88,451	80,525	233,322	203,926
Homebuilding Mid East	266,598	174,645	650,817	432,948
Homebuilding South East	126,724	89,739	313,942	234,205
Mortgage Banking	21,372	16,241	58,442	45,031
Total consolidated revenues	\$ 1,188,967	\$ 870,637	\$ 2,969,115	\$ 2,240,912
Profit:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 92,496	\$ 56,763	\$ 177,762	\$ 130,428
Homebuilding North East	8,031	8,383	18,114	16,476
Homebuilding Mid East	21,823	13,652	33,058	24,256
Homebuilding South East	11,529	5,555	20,277	13,839
Mortgage Banking	12,665	10,646	33,783	27,267
Total segment profit	146,544	94,999	282,994	212,266
Contract land deposit reserve adjustment (1)	699	(764)	4,551	586
Equity-based compensation expense (2)	(11,733)	(16,963)	(30,385)	(50,136)
Corporate capital allocation (3)	31,297	24,712	86,588	66,239

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Unallocated corporate overhead (4)	(13,969)	(19,027)	(60,139)	(53,039)
Consolidation adjustments and other (5)	(15,743)	2,486	(605)	4,562
Corporate interest expense (6)	(5,505)	(1,310)	(16,128)	(1,432)
Reconciling items sub-total	(14,954)	(10,866)	(16,118)	(33,220)
Consolidated income before taxes	\$ 131,590	\$ 84,133	\$ 266,876	\$ 179,046

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 887,412	\$ 726,335
Homebuilding North East	95,451	64,568
Homebuilding Mid East	211,249	166,859
Homebuilding South East	123,544	85,521
Mortgage Banking	180,172	215,225
Total segment assets	1,497,828	1,258,508
Consolidated variable interest entity	9,808	15,626
Cash and cash equivalents	804,629	1,139,103
Deferred taxes	155,205	145,618
Intangible assets and goodwill	56,447	58,146
Contract land deposit reserve	(61,003)	(65,039)
Consolidation adjustments and other	55,983	52,880
Reconciling items sub-total	1,021,069	1,346,334
Consolidated assets	\$ 2,518,897	\$ 2,604,842

- (1) This item represents changes to the contract land deposit impairment reserve, which are not allocated to the reportable segments.
- (2) Equity-based compensation expense is lower for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 due to RSUs issued in 2010 under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan becoming fully vested effective December 31, 2012. This reduction was partially offset by equity-based compensation expense incurred in 2013 related to RSUs issued in May 2013 under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan.
- (3) 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 Ended September 30, 2013 **Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012**

	2013	2012	2013	2012
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 19,320	\$ 15,592	\$ 54,036	\$ 43,109
Homebuilding North East	2,487	2,203	6,834	6,024
Homebuilding Mid East	6,137	4,371	16,868	10,619
Homebuilding South East	3,353	2,546	8,850	6,487
Total	\$ 31,297	\$ 24,712	\$ 86,588	\$ 66,239

- (4) The decrease in unallocated corporate overhead for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily attributable to lower management incentive costs. The increase in unallocated corporate overhead for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily attributable to higher employee costs related to increased headcount period over period.
- (5) The change in consolidation adjustments and other in 2013 from 2012 was primarily attributable to changes in the corporate consolidation entries based on production and settlement volumes in the respective periods.
- (6) The increase in corporate interest expense in 2013 from 2012 was attributable to the issuance of the Senior Notes in the third quarter of 2012.

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NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

12. Fair Value

Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of NVR's Senior Notes as of September 30, 2013 was \$581,940. 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 was \$599,053 at September 30, 2013. Except as otherwise noted below, NVR believes that insignificant differences exist between the carrying value and the fair value of its financial instruments, which consists of cash equivalents, due to their short term nature.

Derivative Instruments and Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

In the normal course of business, the Company's mortgage banking segment, NVR Mortgage Finance, Inc. (NVRM), enters into contractual commitments to extend credit to buyers of single-family homes with fixed expiration dates. The commitments become effective when the borrowers lock-in a specified interest rate within time frames established by NVR. 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, the Company enters into optional or mandatory delivery forward sale contracts to sell whole loans and mortgage-backed securities to broker/dealers. The forward sale contracts lock in an interest rate and price for the sale of loans similar to the specific rate lock commitments. NVR 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, 2013, there were contractual commitments to extend credit to borrowers aggregating \$326,729 and open forward delivery contracts aggregating \$443,162.

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. The fair value of the Company's rate lock commitments to borrowers and the related input levels includes, 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).

The assumed gain/loss considers the amount, if any, that the Company has discounted the price to the borrower from par for competitive reasons and 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, the Company 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. The Company 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 78 basis points of the loan amount as of September 30, 2013, is included in the fair value measurement and is based upon contractual terms with investors and varies depending on the loan type. The Company assumes an approximate 9% fallout rate when measuring the fair value of rate lock commitments. Fallout is defined as locked loan commitments for which the Company does not close a mortgage loan and is based on historical experience.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

The fair value of the Company'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 recorded at fair value when closed, and thereafter 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 \$153,928 included on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet has been increased by \$987 from the aggregate principal balance of \$152,941.

The undesignated derivative instruments are included on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	Balance Sheet		Fair Value	
	Location		September 30, 2013	
Derivative Assets:				
Rate lock commitments	NVRM	Other assets	\$	4,479
Derivative Liabilities:				
Forward sales contracts	NVRM	Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$	5,905

The fair value measurement as of September 30, 2013 was as follows:

	Notional or Principal Amount	Assumed Gain/(Loss) From Loan Sale	Interest Rate Movement Effect	Servicing Rights Value	Security Price Change	Total Fair Value Measurement Gain/(Loss)
Rate lock commitments	\$ 326,729	\$ (1,675)	\$ 3,813	\$ 2,341	\$	\$ 4,479
Forward sales contracts	\$ 443,162				(5,905)	(5,905)
Mortgages held for sale	\$ 152,941	(806)	631	1,162		987
Total Fair Value Measurement, September 30, 2013		\$ (2,481)	\$ 4,444	\$ 3,503	\$ (5,905)	\$ (439)

For the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013, NVRM recorded a fair value adjustment to expense of \$418 and a fair value adjustment to income of \$2,063, respectively. For the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2012, NVRM recorded fair value adjustments to expense of \$1,535 and \$1,456, respectively. Unrealized gains 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 the Company's closed loans and locked loan commitments.

13. Debt

As of September 30, 2013, the Company's outstanding Senior Notes had a principal balance of \$600,000. 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. 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, which commenced on March 15, 2013.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

NVRM provides for its mortgage origination and other operating activities using cash generated from 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 \$25,000, subject to certain sub-limits. At September 30, 2013, there was no outstanding debt under the Repurchase Agreement. Amounts outstanding under the Repurchase Agreement are collateralized by the Company's mortgage loans held for sale. As of September 30, 2013, there were no borrowing base limitations reducing the amount available for borrowings under the Repurchase Agreement. The Repurchase Agreement expires on July 30, 2014.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

On July 18, 2007, former and current employees filed lawsuits against the Company in the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and Hamilton County, Ohio, in Superior Court in Durham County, North Carolina, and in the Circuit Court in Montgomery County, Maryland, and on July 19, 2007 in the Superior Court in New Jersey, alleging that the Company incorrectly classified its sales and marketing representatives as being exempt from overtime wages. These lawsuits are similar in nature to another lawsuit filed on October 29, 2004 by another former employee in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York captioned Tracy v. NVR, Inc. The lawsuits filed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and North Carolina have been stayed pending further developments in the Tracy action.

The complaints described above seek injunctive relief, an award of unpaid wages, including fringe benefits, liquidated damages equal to the overtime wages allegedly due and not paid, attorney and other fees and interest, and where available, multiple damages. While the suits were filed as purported class actions, none of them have been certified as such. On April 29, 2013, the Western District of New York ruled that the claims asserted in the Tracy case were not appropriate for class action treatment and dismissed a number of individuals who had filed consents to join that action from the case. The trial on the remaining individual plaintiff's claims was held in October 2013. On October 23, 2013, the jury in that trial ruled in the Company's favor that the plaintiff was an exempt outside salesman.

On May 29, 2013, attorneys representing the individuals dismissed from the Tracy action filed another lawsuit on behalf of those individuals in the New York Supreme Court for Monroe County captioned Anderson v. NVR, Inc. The Company removed the Anderson action to the Western District of New York on June 18, 2013. Plaintiffs subsequently filed a motion to stay the Anderson action pending final disposition of the Tracy action, which the Company opposed. The Company also filed a motion to sever the multitude of individuals participating in the Anderson action, leaving each plaintiff to pursue his or her claim individually to the extent that they chose to do so.

The Company believes that its compensation practices in regard to sales and marketing representatives are entirely lawful and in compliance with two letter rulings from the United States Department of Labor (DOL) issued in January 2007. Courts that have considered similar claims against other homebuilders have acknowledged the DOL's position that sales and marketing representatives were properly classified as exempt from overtime wages and the only court to have directly addressed the exempt status of such employees concluded that the DOL's position was valid. In addition, the jury verdict in the Tracy v. NVR, Inc. matter in October 2013 upheld the Company's classification of the position.

Accordingly, the Company has vigorously defended and intends to continue to vigorously defend these lawsuits. In light of the points noted above, the Company has not recorded any associated liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in conjunction with the Anderson v. NVR, Inc. case or any other legal challenges to the exempt status of the Company's sales and marketing representatives.

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NVR, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

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 and August 2012 with representatives from both the EPA and DOJ. It is as yet unclear what next steps the DOJ will take in the matter. The Company intends to continue cooperating with any future EPA and/or DOJ inquiries. At this time, the Company cannot predict the outcome of this inquiry, nor can it reasonably estimate the potential costs that may be associated with its eventual resolution.

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 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.

15. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There have not been any pronouncements issued but not yet implemented that we believe will have a material impact on our financial statements.

Table of Contents**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 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 (the Exchange Act). 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, show 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), including the possibility of a U.S. Government shutdown or the failure of the U.S. Congress to raise the debt ceiling; 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 Form 10-Q and Part I, Item 1A of NVR's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

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, 2013 and 2012**Overview****Business**

Our primary business is the sale and construction 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, Tennessee and Florida

Our lot acquisition strategy is predicated upon avoiding the financial requirements and risks associated with direct land ownership and development. Historically, we have not engaged in land development to obtain finished lots for use in our homebuilding operations. Instead, we have acquired finished lots at market prices

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from various third party land developers pursuant to fixed price purchase agreements. These 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 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.

Our continued success is contingent upon our ability to control an adequate supply of finished lots on which to build, and on our developers' ability to timely deliver finished lots to meet the sales demands of our customers. However, during the past several years, the impact of economic conditions on the homebuilding industry have negatively impacted our developers' ability to obtain acquisition and development financing or to raise equity investments to finance land development activity, potentially constraining our supply of finished lots. This pressure has necessitated that 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 any raw ground, we will determine whether to sell the raw parcel to a developer and enter into a fixed price purchase agreement with the developer to purchase the finished lots, or whether we will 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 of our finished lot inventory using fixed price purchase agreements with forfeitable deposits.

As of September 30, 2013, we controlled approximately 56,000 lots under purchase agreements with deposits in cash and letters of credit totaling approximately \$279,500 and \$2,200, respectively. Included in the number of controlled lots are approximately 9,600 lots for which we have recorded a contract land deposit impairment reserve of approximately \$61,000 as of September 30, 2013. In addition, we had an aggregate investment of approximately \$85,400 in three joint venture limited liability corporations (JVs), expected to produce approximately 7,300 lots. Of the lots controlled by the JVs, approximately 2,700 were not under contract with us at September 30, 2013. Further, as of September 30, 2013, we directly owned five separate raw parcels of land, zoned for their intended use, with a current cost basis, including development costs, of approximately \$59,400 that we intend to develop into approximately 800 finished lots for use in our homebuilding operations. See Notes 3 and 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information regarding JVs and land under development, respectively.

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.

Overview of Current Business Environment

During the third quarter of 2013, new orders, net of cancellations (New Orders) slowed in part due to the increase in mortgage rates at the end of the second quarter of 2013, which reduced affordability. In addition, anticipated stimulus tapering by the Federal Reserve and the ongoing Federal government budget and debt ceiling negotiations have led to buyer uncertainty as to the direction of the market recovery. We believe this had a further negative impact on New Orders. The housing market also continues to face challenges from tight mortgage underwriting standards. While we have benefited from generally improved market conditions in prior quarters, we continue to face gross margin pressure due to increasing land and construction costs.

Our consolidated revenues for the third quarter of 2013 totaled \$1,188,967, a 37% increase compared to the third quarter of 2012. Net income and diluted earnings per share in the current quarter were \$82,935 and \$17.67, respectively, increases of 56% and 71%, respectively, compared to the third quarter of 2012. The number of New Orders for the third quarter of 2013 decreased 7%, while the average sales price for New Orders increased 10%, compared to the third quarter of 2012. Our backlog of homes sold but not yet settled with customers at the end of the quarter was 14% higher on a unit basis and 24% higher on a dollar basis than the same period in 2012.

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We believe that the continuation of the housing market recovery which began in 2012 is dependent upon a sustained overall economic recovery. Due to the strength of our balance sheet, we believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of opportunities that may arise from future economic and homebuilding market volatility.

Homebuilding Operations

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 1,167,595	\$ 854,396	\$ 2,910,673	\$ 2,195,881
Cost of sales	\$ 964,416	\$ 702,436	\$ 2,422,789	\$ 1,819,243
Gross profit margin percentage	17.4%	17.8%	16.8%	17.2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 78,897	\$ 76,553	\$ 239,430	\$ 222,483
Settlements (units)	3,342	2,656	8,492	7,055
Average settlement price	\$ 349.2	\$ 321.7	\$ 342.7	\$ 311.2
New orders (units)	2,381	2,558	9,169	8,329
Average new order price	\$ 367.9	\$ 334.7	\$ 355.9	\$ 325.2
Backlog (units)			5,656	4,950
Average backlog price			\$ 367.3	\$ 338.3
New order cancellation rate	19.1%	16.6%	15.0%	14.2%

Consolidated Homebuilding Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

Homebuilding revenues increased 37% for the third quarter of 2013 from the same period in 2012 primarily as a result of a 26% increase in the number of units settled and a 9% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in the number of units settled was primarily attributable to our beginning backlog units being approximately 31% higher entering the third quarter of 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate quarter over quarter. Average settlement prices were favorably impacted by an 8% higher average price of homes in beginning backlog period over period.

Gross profit margin for the third quarter of 2013 decreased 39 basis points compared to the third quarter of 2012, primarily due to higher construction costs, including lumber and certain other commodity costs, quarter over quarter, offset partially by higher settlement volume in the current year quarter allowing us to better leverage our operating costs.

The number of New Orders for the third quarter of 2013 decreased 7%, while the average sales price of New Orders increased 10%, when compared to the third quarter of 2012. As noted in the *Overview* section above, New Orders were impacted by reduced affordability associated with rising mortgage interest rates. This also contributed to an increase in the cancellation rate and lower absorption rates quarter over quarter. We expect sales and pricing pressures to continue over the next several quarters due to reduced affordability associated with the higher mortgage rates and a general slowdown in the housing market. In addition, economic uncertainties, including uncertainties related to the anticipated stimulus tapering by the Federal Reserve and ongoing government budget and debt ceiling negotiations may negatively impact New Orders during the next several quarters.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses in the third quarter of 2013 increased approximately \$2,300, or 3%, compared to the third quarter of 2012 but decreased as a percentage of revenue to 6.8% from 9.0% quarter over quarter. The increase in SG&A dollars was attributable primarily to higher sales and marketing costs due to an increase in the number of active communities quarter over quarter.

Table of Contents***Consolidated Homebuilding Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012***

Homebuilding revenues increased 33% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 as a result of a 20% increase in the number of units settled and a 10% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in the number of units settled was primarily attributable to our beginning backlog units being approximately 35% higher entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate year over year. Average settlement prices were favorably impacted by a 10% higher average price of homes in beginning backlog period over period. In addition, both settlements and average settlement prices in 2013 were favorably impacted by the December 2012 Heartland Homes acquisition.

Gross profit margin in the first nine months of 2013 decreased 39 basis points compared to the first nine months of 2012. Gross profit margin in the current year was impacted by a charge of approximately \$15,600, or 54 basis points of revenue, to establish an accrual during the second quarter of 2013 related to remediation of primarily water infiltration issues in a single community. The water infiltration issues were the result of a design issue with several products developed for and built exclusively in that one community. Build-out of that community has been completed. Excluding the charge, gross profit margin was 17.3%, an increase of 15 basis points from the prior year. Gross profit margin was favorably impacted by higher settlement volume in the current year allowing us to better leverage our operating costs, partially offset by higher construction costs, including lumber and certain other commodity costs, year over year. We expect to continue to experience gross profit margin pressure over the next several quarters, due to cost and pricing pressures.

The number of New Orders and the average sales price of New Orders for the first nine months of 2013 increased 10% and 9%, respectively, when compared to the first nine months of 2012. New Orders and average New Order sales prices were higher year over year in each of our market segments. The increase in New Orders was driven by an 11% increase in the number of active communities year over year. The Heartland Homes acquisition added approximately 280 New Orders in the current year. The favorable market conditions during the first half of 2013 allowed us to increase our number of active communities and pricing in many of our markets.

SG&A expenses in the first nine months of 2013 increased approximately \$16,900 compared to the first nine months of 2012 but decreased as a percentage of revenue to 8.2% from 10.1% year over year. The increase in SG&A dollars was attributable to increases of approximately \$19,900 and \$2,000 in personnel and management incentive costs, respectively, in 2013 due to an increase in headcount year over year. In addition, sales and marketing costs were approximately \$9,400 higher in 2013 due to the increase in the number of active communities. These cost increases were partially offset by an approximate \$18,600 reduction in equity-based compensation in 2013 compared to 2012. Equity-based compensation was favorably impacted as a result of the RSUs issued in 2010 becoming fully vested as of December 31, 2012, offset partially by equity-based compensation expense incurred in 2013 related to RSUs issued in May 2013. The decrease in SG&A costs as a percentage of revenue was driven by increased revenue in the current year, allowing us to better leverage our overhead costs.

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Backlog units and dollars were 5,656 and \$2,077,425, respectively, as of September 30, 2013 compared to 4,950 and \$1,674,502, respectively, as of September 30, 2012. Backlog units were higher primarily due to our beginning backlog units being approximately 35% higher entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, coupled with the increase in New Orders and a lower backlog turnover rate in 2013. Backlog dollars were favorably impacted by the increase in backlog units and the 9% higher average New Order sales price during the second and third quarters of 2013 compared to the same period in the prior year.

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 15.0% and 14.2% in the first nine months of 2013 and 2012, 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 in the remainder of 2013 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, is based on the segment's average net assets employed, and is charged using a consistent methodology in the periods presented. 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 finished 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, 2013 and 2012 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 \$2,200 and \$2,800 at September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, of letters of credit issued as deposits in lieu of cash. The following tables summarize certain homebuilding operating activity by segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

Table of Contents**Selected Segment Financial Data:**

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues:				
Mid Atlantic	\$ 685,822	\$ 509,487	\$ 1,712,592	\$ 1,324,802
North East	88,451	80,525	233,322	203,926
Mid East	266,598	174,645	650,817	432,948
South East	126,724	89,739	313,942	234,205
Gross profit margin:				
Mid Atlantic	\$ 140,683	\$ 95,774	\$ 312,788	\$ 242,782
North East	16,255	15,211	40,811	36,070
Mid East	44,608	30,172	96,763	70,159
South East	22,406	14,814	51,085	38,908
Segment profit:				
Mid Atlantic	\$ 92,496	\$ 56,763	\$ 177,762	\$ 130,428
North East	8,031	8,383	18,114	16,476
Mid East	21,823	13,652	33,058	24,256
South East	11,529	5,555	20,277	13,839
Gross profit margin percentage:				
Mid Atlantic	20.5%	18.8%	18.3%	18.3%
North East	18.4%	18.9%	17.5%	17.7%
Mid East	16.7%	17.3%	14.9%	16.2%
South East	17.7%	16.5%	16.3%	16.6%

Segment Operating Activity:

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	September 30,		September 30,		September 30,		September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	Units		Average Price		Units		Average Price	
Settlements:								
Mid Atlantic	1,700	1,339	\$ 403.2	\$ 380.5	4,331	3,620	\$ 395.3	\$ 365.9
North East	264	249	\$ 335.0	\$ 323.4	714	665	\$ 326.8	\$ 306.7
Mid East	890	682	\$ 299.5	\$ 256.0	2,205	1,739	\$ 295.1	\$ 248.9
South East	488	386	\$ 259.6	\$ 232.5	1,242	1,031	\$ 252.7	\$ 227.0
Total	3,342	2,656	\$ 349.2	\$ 321.7	8,492	7,055	\$ 342.7	\$ 311.2
New orders, net of cancellations:								
Mid Atlantic	1,224	1,355	\$ 420.8	\$ 391.5	4,611	4,339	\$ 412.8	\$ 379.3
North East	265	217	\$ 333.7	\$ 326.2	832	712	\$ 331.2	\$ 327.2
Mid East	543	576	\$ 321.0	\$ 267.3	2,325	2,051	\$ 306.9	\$ 261.0
South East	349	410	\$ 281.2	\$ 246.2	1,401	1,227	\$ 264.8	\$ 240.2

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Total	2,381	2,558	\$ 367.9	\$ 334.7	9,169	8,329	\$ 355.9	\$ 325.2
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	As of September 30,			
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	Units		Average Price	
Backlog:				
Mid Atlantic	2,963	2,692	\$ 421.6	\$ 390.7
North East	551	423	\$ 336.2	\$ 338.1
Mid East	1,272	1,119	\$ 319.0	\$ 268.8
South East	870	716	\$ 272.7	\$ 250.0
Total	5,656	4,950	\$ 367.3	\$ 338.3

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
New order cancellation rate:				
Mid Atlantic	19.5%	16.5%	15.0%	13.1%
North East	17.2%	19.9%	15.5%	17.3%
Mid East	15.4%	17.0%	13.4%	14.4%
South East	24.1%	14.2%	17.3%	15.7%
Average active communities:				
Mid Atlantic	224	204	216	196
North East	42	40	39	39
Mid East	121	103	126	104
South East	66	65	66	62
Total	453	412	447	401

Segment Homebuilding Inventory:

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
Sold inventory:		
Mid Atlantic	\$ 462,590	\$ 353,926
North East	68,608	44,655
Mid East	140,248	94,213
South East	77,598	54,144
Total (1)	\$ 749,044	\$ 546,938
Unsold lots and housing units inventory:		
Mid Atlantic	\$ 61,964	\$ 43,524
North East	3,981	2,724
Mid East	9,657	8,914

South East	9,071	10,318
Total (1)	\$ 84,673	\$ 65,480

- (1) The reconciling items between segment inventory and consolidated inventory include certain consolidation adjustments 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 our operating segments.

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<i>Sold and unsold inventory impairments:</i>				
Mid Atlantic	\$ 10	\$ 111	\$ 96	\$ 185
North East		13	47	19
Mid East	39		484	72
South East	82	34	82	101
Total	\$ 131	\$ 158	\$ 709	\$ 377

Segment Lots Controlled and Contract Land Deposits:

	As of September 30,	
	2013	2012
<i>Total lots controlled:</i>		
Mid Atlantic	30,651	30,801
North East	5,059	4,411
Mid East	16,372	13,191
South East	9,385	7,130
Total	61,467	55,533
<i>Lots included in impairment reserve:</i>		
Mid Atlantic	4,307	5,675
North East	1,170	1,207
Mid East	2,723	2,373
South East	1,394	2,292
Total	9,594	11,547
<i>Contract land deposits, net:</i>		
Mid Atlantic	\$ 145,891	\$ 127,322
North East	14,600	11,164
Mid East	36,928	25,085
South East	23,343	12,648
Total	\$ 220,762	\$ 176,219

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<i>Contract land deposit impairment (recoveries):</i>				
Mid Atlantic	\$	\$ (84)	\$ (264)	\$ 143

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North East			(25)	(72)
Mid East	92	201	146	236
South East	4	36	4	36
Total	\$ 96	\$ 153	\$ (139)	\$ 343

Table of Contents**Mid Atlantic*****Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012***

The Mid Atlantic segment profit increased approximately \$35,700, or 63%, from the third quarter of 2012, primarily due to an increase in segment revenues of approximately \$176,300, or 35%, quarter over quarter. Revenues increased due to a 27% increase in the number of units settled and a 6% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in units settled was attributable to a 29% higher backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2012. Average settlement prices were higher due to a 7% higher average price of homes in backlog entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The Mid Atlantic segment's gross profit margin percentage increased 171 basis points quarter over quarter. Gross profit margin increased due to increased settlement volume which allowed us to better leverage certain operating costs.

Segment New Orders for the third quarter of 2013 decreased by 10%, while the average sales price of New Orders increased 7%, when compared to the third quarter of 2012. As noted in the *Overview* section above, New Orders were impacted by reduced affordability associated with rising mortgage interest rates, which also contributed to an increase in the cancellation rate and lower absorption rates quarter over quarter. The increase in the average sales price was attributable to a shift to higher priced communities in certain markets and our ability to raise prices in many of our markets through the first half of 2013 as a result of favorable market conditions. We began to experience sales pressures during the current year's third quarter and expect sales and pricing pressures to continue over the next several quarters due to market uncertainties.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

The Mid Atlantic segment had an approximate \$47,300, or 36%, increase in segment profit in the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in segment profit was driven by the increase of approximately \$387,800, or 29%, in revenues year over year due to a 20% increase in the number of units settled and an 8% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in units settled was attributable to a 36% higher backlog unit balance entering 2013 compared to the backlog unit balance entering 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate year over year. Average settlement prices were higher due to a 6% higher average price of homes in backlog entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Gross profit margin in the current year was impacted by a charge of approximately \$15,600, or 91 basis points of revenue, as discussed above in the Consolidated Homebuilding section, to establish an accrual related to remediation of primarily water infiltration issues in a single community. Excluding this charge, gross profit margin increased 84 basis points to 19.2% in the current year due to increased settlement volume, which allowed us to better leverage certain operating costs.

Segment New Orders and the average sales price increased 6% and 9%, respectively, in the first nine months of 2013 from the same period in 2012. New Orders increased due to a 10% increase in the number of active communities, partially offset by a lower absorption rate. The increase in the average sales price was attributable to a shift to higher priced communities in certain markets and favorable market conditions through the first half of 2013, which allowed us to increase prices in several markets within the Mid Atlantic segment.

North East***Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012***

The North East segment had an approximate \$400, or 4%, decrease in segment profit from the third quarter of 2012, despite an increase in segment revenues of approximately \$7,900, or 10%, quarter over quarter. The North East

segment's gross profit margin percentage decreased 51 basis points quarter over quarter. Segment profit and gross profit margin was negatively impacted in 2013 by higher construction costs including lumber and certain other commodity costs, offset partially by improved leveraging of certain operating costs due to the higher settlement volume. Segment revenues increased due to a 6% increase in the number of units settled, coupled with a 4% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in units settled was attributable to a 21% higher backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate quarter over quarter. The average settlement price increased quarter over quarter due to a shift in the product mix of settlements from attached products to detached products, which generally sell at higher prices.

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Segment New Orders and the average sales price increased approximately 22% and 2%, respectively, during the third quarter of 2013 from the same period in 2012. New Orders were favorably impacted by higher sales absorption levels and a decrease in the cancellation rate quarter over quarter.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

The North East segment had an approximate \$1,600, or 10%, increase in segment profit in the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. The increase in segment profit was primarily driven by an increase of approximately \$29,400, or 14%, in revenues year over year due to a 7% increase in the number of units settled, coupled with a 7% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in units settled was attributable to a 15% higher backlog unit balance entering 2013 as compared to the backlog unit balance entering 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate in the current year. The average settlement price increased year over year due to a 9% higher average price of homes in beginning backlog entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The North East segment's gross profit margin percentage was down slightly year over year. Gross profit margin was negatively impacted in 2013 by higher construction costs, including lumber and certain other commodity costs, year over year. These higher costs were offset by improved leveraging of certain operating costs due to the higher settlement volume.

Segment New Orders and the average sales price increased approximately 17% and 1%, respectively, during the first nine months of 2013 from the same period in 2012. New Orders were favorably impacted by higher sales absorption levels attributable to favorable market conditions through the first half of 2013, and a decrease in the cancellation rate year over year.

Mid East***Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012***

The Mid East segment had an approximate \$8,200, or 60%, increase in segment profit from the third quarter of 2012 primarily due to an increase in segment revenues of approximately \$92,000, or 53%, quarter over quarter. Revenues increased due to a 30% increase in the number of units settled and a 17% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in settlements was primarily attributable to a 32% higher backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The higher beginning backlog balance was attributable in part to our acquisition of Heartland Homes in December 2012. Heartland Homes settled approximately 110 homes in the third quarter of 2013. Average settlement prices were higher due to an 18% higher average price of homes in backlog entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, which was attributable to a shift in mix to higher priced communities. The Mid East's gross profit margin decreased to 16.7% in the third quarter of 2013 from 17.3% in the same period of 2012. Gross profit margins were negatively impacted by higher construction costs, including lumber and certain other commodity costs, offset partially by the favorable impact of increased settlement volume which allowed us to better leverage certain operating costs.

Segment New Orders decreased 6% while the average sales price for New Orders increased 20% during the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. New Orders were negatively impacted by lower absorption levels attributable to reduced affordability associated with rising mortgage interest rates. The increase in the average sales price was attributable to a shift in mix to higher priced communities in certain markets, including higher average sales prices associated with the Heartland Homes New Orders.

Table of Contents***Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012***

The Mid East segment had an approximate \$8,800, or 36%, increase in segment profit from the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in segment profit was driven by an increase in revenues of approximately \$217,900, or 50%, year over year due to a 27% increase in the number of units settled and a 19% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in settlements was primarily attributable to a 43% higher backlog unit balance entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate year over year. The higher backlog balance entering 2013 was in part attributable to the Heartland Homes acquisition, which added approximately 200 units and \$81,600 to backlog at December 31, 2012. Average settlement prices were higher due to a 21% higher average price of homes in backlog entering the first quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 resulting from a shift in mix to higher priced communities as well as to the higher average price of homes in the backlog acquired from Heartland Homes. Gross profit margin decreased to 14.9% in the first nine months of 2013 from 16.2% in the same period of 2012, due to the lower average gross profit margin associated with the Heartland Homes backlog acquired, a significant portion of which was settled in the current year, and higher construction costs, including lumber and certain other commodity costs. These cost increases were partially offset by the favorable impact of increased settlement volume which allowed us to better leverage certain operating costs.

Segment New Orders and the average sales price for New Orders increased 13% and 18%, respectively, during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. New Orders increased due to approximately 280 New Orders from Heartland Homes. The increase in the average New Order sales price was attributable to a shift in mix to higher priced communities in certain markets, including higher average sales prices associated with the Heartland Homes New Orders, coupled with favorable market conditions through the first half of 2013 which allowed us to increase prices in certain markets.

South East***Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012***

The South East segment had an approximate \$6,000, or 108%, increase in segment profit from the third quarter of 2012, primarily due to an increase in segment revenues of approximately \$37,000, or 41%, quarter over quarter. Revenues increased due to a 26% increase in the number of units settled and a 12% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in settlements was attributable to a 46% higher beginning backlog unit balance entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate quarter over quarter. The increase in the average settlement price was attributable primarily to a 9% higher average price of homes in beginning backlog entering the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The South East segment's gross profit margin increased to 17.7% in the third quarter of 2013 from 16.5% in the third quarter of 2012 due to increased settlement volume which allowed us to better leverage certain operating costs.

Segment New Orders decreased 15% while the average sales price for New Orders increased 14% during the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. New Orders were negatively impacted by reduced affordability associated with rising mortgage interest rates, which also contributed to an increase in the cancellation rate and lower absorption rates quarter over quarter. The increase in the average sales price for New Orders was attributable to a shift in mix to higher priced communities in certain markets in addition to a shift in product mix from attached products to detached products, which generally sell at higher prices.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

The South East segment had an approximate \$6,400, or 47%, increase in segment profit for the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, primarily due to an increase in revenues of approximately \$79,700, or 34%, year over year. Segment revenues were higher due to a 20% increase in the number of units settled and an 11% increase in the average settlement price. The increase in

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settlements was attributable to a 37% higher beginning backlog unit balance entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, offset partially by a lower backlog turnover rate year over year. The average settlement price was favorably impacted by a 12% higher average price of homes in backlog entering 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. The South East segment's gross profit margin decreased to 16.3% in 2013 from 16.6% in 2012 primarily due to higher construction costs, including lumber and certain other commodity costs, offset partially by the favorable impact of increased settlement volume which allowed us to better leverage certain operating costs.

Segment New Orders and the average sales price for New Orders increased approximately 14% and 10%, respectively, in the first nine months of 2013 from the same period in 2012. New Orders increased due to a 7% increase in the number of active communities and higher sales absorption levels driven by favorable market conditions through the first half of 2013. The increase in the average sales price for New Orders was attributable to a shift in mix of New Orders to higher priced markets and higher priced communities in certain markets.

Homebuilding Segment Reconciliations to Consolidated Homebuilding Operations

In addition to the corporate capital allocation and contract land deposit impairments discussed above, the other reconciling items between homebuilding segment profit and homebuilding consolidated profit before tax include unallocated corporate overhead (which includes all management incentive compensation), stock-based compensation expense, consolidation adjustments and external corporate interest expense. Our overhead functions, such as accounting, treasury, human resources, etc., are centrally performed and the costs are not allocated to our operating segments. Consolidation adjustments consist of such items 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 our operating segments. Likewise, stock-based compensation expense is not charged to the operating segments.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Homebuilding Consolidated Gross Profit:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 140,683	\$ 95,774	\$ 312,788	\$ 242,782
Homebuilding North East	16,255	15,211	40,811	36,070
Homebuilding Mid East	44,608	30,172	96,763	70,159
Homebuilding South East	22,406	14,814	51,085	38,908
Consolidation adjustments and other	(20,773)	(4,011)	(13,563)	(11,281)
Consolidated Homebuilding gross profit	\$ 203,179	\$ 151,960	\$ 487,884	\$ 376,638
Homebuilding Consolidated Profit Before Tax:				
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 92,496	\$ 56,763	\$ 177,762	\$ 130,428
Homebuilding North East	8,031	8,383	18,114	16,476
Homebuilding Mid East	21,823	13,652	33,058	24,256
Homebuilding South East	11,529	5,555	20,277	13,839
Reconciling items:				
Contract land deposit reserve adjustment (1)	699	(764)	4,551	586

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Equity-based compensation expense (2)	(10,871)	(15,795)	(28,084)	(47,294)
Corporate capital allocation (3)	31,297	24,712	86,588	66,239
Unallocated corporate overhead (4)	(13,969)	(19,027)	(60,139)	(53,039)
Consolidation adjustments and other (5)	(15,743)	2,486	(605)	4,562
Corporate interest expense (6)	(5,505)	(1,310)	(16,128)	(1,432)
Reconciling items sub-total	(14,092)	(9,698)	(13,817)	(30,378)
Homebuilding consolidated profit before taxes	\$ 119,787	\$ 74,655	\$ 235,394	\$ 154,621

- (1) This item represents changes to the contract land deposit impairment reserve, which are not allocated to the reportable segments.

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- (2) Equity-based compensation expense is lower for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 due to RSUs issued in 2010 under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan becoming fully vested effective December 31, 2012. This reduction was partially offset by equity-based compensation expense incurred in 2013 related to RSUs issued in May 2013 under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan.
- (3) 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 Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Homebuilding Mid Atlantic	\$ 19,320	\$ 15,592	\$ 54,036	\$ 43,109
Homebuilding North East	2,487	2,203	6,834	6,024
Homebuilding Mid East	6,137	4,371	16,868	10,619
Homebuilding South East	3,353	2,546	8,850	6,487
Total	\$ 31,297	\$ 24,712	\$ 86,588	\$ 66,239

- (4) The decrease in unallocated corporate overhead for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily attributable to lower management incentive costs. The increase in unallocated corporate overhead for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily attributable to higher employee costs related to increased headcount period over period.
- (5) The change in consolidation adjustments and other in 2013 from 2012 was primarily attributable to changes in the corporate consolidation entries based on production and settlement volumes in the respective quarters.
- (6) The increase in corporate interest expense in 2013 from 2012 was attributable to the issuance of 3.95% Senior Notes due 2022 in the third quarter of 2012.

Table of Contents**Mortgage Banking Segment****Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012**

We conduct our mortgage banking activity through NVR Mortgage Finance, Inc. (NVRM), a wholly owned subsidiary. NVRM focuses almost exclusively on serving the homebuilding segment's customer base. Following is a table of financial and statistical data for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Loan closing volume:				
Total principal	\$ 695,930	\$ 594,867	\$ 1,816,146	\$ 1,563,921
Loan volume mix:				
Adjustable rate mortgages	6%	4%	4%	5%
Fixed rate mortgages	94%	96%	96%	95%
Operating profit:				
Segment profit	\$ 12,665	\$ 10,646	\$ 33,783	\$ 27,267
Stock option expense	(862)	(1,168)	(2,301)	(2,842)
Mortgage banking income before tax	\$ 11,803	\$ 9,478	\$ 31,482	\$ 24,425
Capture rate:	79%	86%	82%	87%
Mortgage Banking fees:				
Net gain on sale of loans	\$ 15,792	\$ 11,782	\$ 43,951	\$ 33,351
Title services	5,492	4,369	14,215	11,391
Servicing fees	88	90	276	289
	\$ 21,372	\$ 16,241	\$ 58,442	\$ 45,031

Loan closing volume for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, increased 17% and 16%, respectively, over the same periods for 2012. The 2013 increases were attributable to the increased unit volume as a result of the aforementioned increase in the number of builder settlements and an increase in the average loan amounts compared to the same periods in 2012, partially offset by a decrease in the number of loans closed by NVRM for our homebuyers who obtain a mortgage to purchase the home (Capture Rate). The Capture Rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 decreased to 79% and 82%, respectively, compared to 86% and 87% for the same periods in 2012. The decrease in the Capture Rate is primarily attributable to a more competitive market for mortgage loans as other lenders' refinancing activity has slowed.

Segment profit for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 increased by approximately \$2,000 and \$6,500, respectively, from the same periods in 2012. For the three and nine month periods, the increase in segment profits was driven primarily by increased mortgage banking fees of approximately \$5,100 and \$13,400,

respectively. Mortgage banking fees were higher for both periods primarily due to the aforementioned increases in loan closing volume and an increase in secondary marketing gains on sales of loans. The increase in mortgage banking fees for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 was partially offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses, which increased by approximately \$3,500 and \$7,000, respectively, from the same periods in 2012. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to higher compensation costs as a result of an increase in headcount.

Mortgage Banking Other

We sell all of the loans we originate into the secondary mortgage market. Insofar as we underwrite our originated loans to the standards and specifications of the ultimate investor, we have no further financial obligations from the issuance of loans, except in certain limited instances where early payment default occurs. Those underwriting standards are typically equal to or more stringent than the underwriting standards required by FNMA, VA and FHA. Because we sell all of our loans and do not service them, there is often a substantial delay between the time that a loan goes into default and the time that the servicer requests us to reimburse them for losses incurred because of the default. We believe that all of the loans that we originate are underwritten to the standards and specifications of the ultimate investor to whom we sell our originated loans. We employ a quality control department to ensure that our underwriting controls are effective, and further assess the underwriting function as part of our assessment of internal controls over financial reporting.

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NVRM maintains an allowance for losses on mortgage loans originated that reflects our judgment of the present loss exposure from the loans that we have originated and sold. The allowance is calculated based on an analysis of historical experience and exposure. At September 30, 2013, we had an allowance for loan losses of approximately \$7,700. Although we consider the allowance for loan losses reflected on the September 30, 2013 balance sheet to be adequate, there can be no assurance that this allowance will prove to be adequate to cover losses on loans previously originated.

NVRM is dependent on our homebuilding segment's customers for business. If New Orders and sales prices of the homebuilding segment decline, NVRM's operations may also be adversely affected. In addition, the mortgage segment's operating results may be adversely affected in future periods as a result of continued tightening and volatility of the credit markets, increases in mortgage interest rates, changes in investor funding times, and increased regulation of mortgage lending practices. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, enacted on July 21, 2010, contains numerous provisions affecting residential mortgages and mortgage lending practices. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau issued rules in January 2013, including Ability to Repay underwriting provisions, appraisal standards, servicing and escrow rules, and loan officer compensation requirements. Additional rulemaking is expected within the next several months. The ultimate impact of such provisions on lending institutions, including our mortgage banking subsidiary, will depend on the final interpretation and the banking industry's implementation of these new standards.

Liquidity and Capital Resources***Lines of Credit and Notes Payable***

Our homebuilding business segment funds its operations from cash flows provided by operating activities and the public debt and equity markets. On September 5, 2012, we filed a Shelf Registration Statement (the "Shelf") with the Securities and Exchange Commission to register for future offer and sale an unlimited amount of debt securities, common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares representing preferred shares and warrants. On September 10, 2012, we issued \$600,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.95% Senior Notes due 2022 (the "Senior Notes") under the Shelf. 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, which commenced on March 15, 2013. The Senior Notes are senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with any of NVR's existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness, will rank senior in right of payment to any of NVR's future indebtedness that is by its terms expressly subordinated to the Senior Notes and will be effectively subordinated to any of NVR's existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness. The indenture governing the Senior Notes does not contain any financial covenants, however, it does contain, among other items, and subject to certain exceptions, covenants that restrict our ability to create, incur, assume or guarantee secured debt, enter into sale and leaseback transactions and conditions related to mergers and/or the sale of assets.

Our mortgage banking subsidiary, NVRM, provides for its mortgage origination and other operating activities using cash generated from operations, borrowings from its parent company, NVR, as well as a revolving mortgage repurchase facility, which is non-recourse to NVR. Our revolving mortgage repurchase agreement with U.S. Bank National Association provides for loan purchases up to \$25,000, subject to certain sub-limits (the "Repurchase Agreement"). The purpose of the Repurchase Agreement is to finance the origination of mortgage loans by NVRM. The Repurchase Agreement expires on July 30, 2014.

Advances under the Repurchase Agreement carry a Pricing Rate based on the Libor Rate plus the Libor Margin, or the Default Pricing Rate, as determined under the Repurchase Agreement, provided that the Pricing Rate shall not be less than 3.00%. There are several restrictions on purchased loans, including that they cannot be sold to others, they cannot

be pledged to anyone other than the agent, and they cannot support any

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other borrowing or repurchase agreement. The Repurchase Agreement contains various affirmative and negative covenants. The negative covenants include among others, certain limitations on transactions involving acquisitions, mergers, the incurrence of debt, sale of assets and creation of liens upon any of its Mortgage Notes. Additional covenants include (i) a tangible net worth requirement, (ii) a minimum liquidity requirement, (iii) a minimum net income requirement, and (iv) a maximum leverage ratio requirement. The Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Repurchase Agreement at September 30, 2013. At September 30, 2013 there was no debt outstanding under the Repurchase Agreement and there were no borrowing base limitations.

Cash Flows

For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$339,310. Cash provided by our operating activities was \$88,165. Cash was provided by our homebuilding operations and an increase of \$136,935 in accounts payable, accrued expenses and customer deposits due primarily to the increase in our inventory and sales volume. Cash was also provided by net proceeds of \$78,479 from mortgage loan activity. Cash was used to fund the increase in homebuilding inventory of \$231,676, as a result of an increase in units under construction at September 30, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012 and the acquisition of additional land under development.

Net cash used by investing activities was \$18,553 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, which was primarily attributable to the purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$14,069. In addition, cash was used to make an \$11,000 investment in our existing joint venture with Morgan Stanley Real Estate Investing. Cash was provided by the receipt of capital distributions from our unconsolidated JVs totaling \$6,135.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$408,922 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Cash was used to repurchase approximately 455,000 shares of our common stock at an aggregate purchase price of \$435,809 under our ongoing common stock repurchase program, discussed below. Stock option exercise activity provided \$7,564 in exercise proceeds, and we realized \$23,811 in excess income tax benefits from equity-based compensation plan activity.

Equity Repurchases

In addition to funding growth in our homebuilding and mortgage banking operations, we historically have used a substantial portion of our excess liquidity to repurchase outstanding shares of our common stock in open market and privately negotiated transactions. This ongoing repurchase activity is conducted pursuant to publicly announced Board authorizations, and is typically executed in accordance with the safe-harbor provisions of Rule 10b-18 promulgated under the Exchange Act. In addition, the Board resolutions authorizing us to repurchase shares of our common stock specifically prohibit us from purchasing shares from our officers, directors, Profit Sharing/401K Plan Trust or Employee Stock Ownership Plan Trust. The repurchase program assists us in accomplishing our primary objective, creating increases in shareholder value. See Part II, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for further discussion of repurchase activity during the third quarter of 2013.

Critical Accounting Policies***General***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We continually evaluate the estimates we use to

prepare the consolidated financial statements and update those estimates as necessary. In general, our estimates are based on historical experience, on information from third party professionals, and other various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the facts and circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates made by management.

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Homebuilding Inventory

The carrying value of inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market value. The cost of lots and completed and uncompleted housing units represent the accumulated actual cost of the units. Field construction supervisors' salaries and related direct overhead expenses are included in inventory costs. Interest costs are not capitalized into inventory, with the exception of land under development. Upon settlement, the cost of the unit is expensed on a specific identification basis. The cost of manufacturing materials is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Sold inventory is evaluated for impairment based on the contractual sales price compared to the total estimated cost to construct. Unsold inventory is evaluated for impairment by analyzing recent comparable sales prices within the applicable community compared to the costs incurred to date plus the expected costs to complete. Any calculated impairments are recorded immediately.

Land Under Development and Contract Land Deposits

Land Under Development

On a very limited basis, we directly acquire raw parcels of land 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.

Land under development, including the land under development held by our unconsolidated joint ventures and the related joint venture investments, is reviewed for potential write-downs when impairment indicators are present. In addition to considering market and economic conditions, we assess land under development impairments on a community-by-community basis, analyzing, as applicable, current sales absorption levels, recent sales' gross profit, and the dollar differential between the projected fully-developed cost of the lots and the current market price for lots. If indicators of impairment are present for a community, we perform an analysis to determine if the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than their carrying amounts, and if they are, impairment charges are required to be recorded in an amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Our determination of fair value is primarily based on discounting the estimated future cash flows at a rate commensurate with the inherent risks associated with the assets and related estimated cash flow streams.

At September 30, 2013, we had approximately \$59,400 in land under development in five separate communities. In addition, at September 30, 2013, we had an aggregate investment totaling approximately \$85,400 in three separate JVs that controlled land under development. None of the five communities classified as land under development nor any of the undeveloped land held by the three JVs had any indicators of impairment at September 30, 2013. As such, we do not believe that any of the land under development is impaired at this time. However, there can be no assurance that we will not incur impairment charges in the future due to unanticipated adverse changes in the economy or other events adversely affecting specific markets or the homebuilding industry.

Contract Land Deposits

We purchase finished lots under fixed price purchase agreements that require deposits that may be forfeited if we fail to perform under the contract. The deposits are in the form of cash or letters of credit in varying amounts and represent a percentage of the aggregate purchase price of the finished lots.

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We maintain an allowance for losses on contract land deposits that reflects our judgment of the present loss exposure in the existing contract land deposit portfolio at the end of the reporting period. To analyze contract land deposit impairments, we utilize a loss contingency analysis that is conducted each quarter. In addition to considering market and economic conditions, we assess contract land deposit impairments on a community-by-community basis pursuant to the purchase contract terms, analyzing, as applicable, current sales absorption levels, recent sales gross profit, the dollar differential between the contractual purchase price and the current market price for lots, a developer's financial stability, a developer's financial ability or willingness to reduce lot prices to current market prices, and the contract's default status by either us or the developer along with an analysis of the expected outcome of any such default.

Our analysis is focused on whether we can sell houses profitably in a particular community in the current market with which we are faced. Because we do not own the finished lots on which we had placed a contract land deposit, if the above analysis leads to a determination that we cannot sell homes profitably at the current contractual lot price, we then determine whether we will elect to default under the contract, forfeit our deposit and terminate the contract, or whether we will attempt to restructure the lot purchase contract, which may require us to forfeit the deposit to obtain contract concessions from a developer. We also assess whether an impairment is present due to collectability issues resulting from a developer's non-performance because of financial or other conditions.

Although we consider the allowance for losses on contract land deposits reflected on the September 30, 2013 condensed consolidated balance sheet to be adequate (see Note 2 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements included herein), there can be no assurance that this allowance will prove to be adequate over time to cover losses due to unanticipated adverse changes in the economy or other events adversely affecting specific markets or the homebuilding industry.

Excess Reorganization Value

Reorganization value in excess of identifiable assets (*excess reorganization value*) is an indefinite-lived intangible asset that was created upon our emergence from bankruptcy on September 30, 1993. Based on the allocation of our reorganization value, the portion of our 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 our entire enterprise upon bankruptcy emergence, the impairment assessment is conducted on an enterprise basis based on the comparison of our total equity compared to the market value of our outstanding publicly-traded common stock. We do not believe that excess reorganization value is impaired at this time. However, changes in strategy or continued adverse changes in market conditions could impact this judgment and require an impairment loss to be recognized if our book value, including excess reorganization value, exceeds the fair value.

Warranty/Product Liability Accruals

Warranty and product liability accruals are established to provide for estimated future costs as a result of construction and product defects, product recalls and litigation incidental to our business. Liability estimates are determined based on our 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 evaluations by our General Counsel and outside counsel retained to handle specific product liability cases. Although we consider the warranty and product liability accrual reflected on the September 30, 2013 condensed consolidated balance sheet to be adequate (see Note 10 to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements included herein), there can be no assurance that this accrual will prove to be adequate over time to

cover losses due to increased costs for material and labor, the inability or refusal of manufacturers or subcontractors to financially participate in corrective action, unanticipated adverse legal settlements, or other unanticipated changes to the assumptions used to estimate the warranty and product liability accrual.

Table of Contents***Equity-Based Compensation Expense***

Compensation costs related to our equity-based compensation plans are recognized within our income statement. The costs recognized are based on the grant date fair value. Compensation cost for share-based grants is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award (from the date of grant through the period of the last separately vesting portion of the grant).

We calculate the fair value of our non-publicly traded, employee stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. While the Black-Scholes model is a widely accepted method to calculate the fair value of options, its results are dependent on input variables, two of which, expected term and expected volatility, are significantly dependent on management's judgment. We have concluded that our historical exercise experience is the best estimate of future exercise patterns to determine an option's expected term. To estimate expected volatility, we analyze the historical volatility of our common stock over a period equal to the option's expected term. Changes in management's judgment of the expected term and the expected volatility could have a material effect on the grant-date fair value calculated and expensed within the income statement. In addition, we are required to estimate future grant forfeitures when considering the amount of stock-based compensation costs to record. We have concluded that our historical forfeiture rate is the best measure to base our estimate of future forfeitures of equity-based compensation grants. However, there can be no assurance that our future forfeiture rate will not be materially higher or lower than our historical forfeiture rate, which would affect the aggregate cumulative compensation expense recognized.

Mortgage Loan Loss Allowance

We originate several different loan products to our customers to finance the purchase of their home. We sell all of the loans we originate into the secondary mortgage market generally within 30 days from origination. All of the loans that we originate are underwritten to the standards and specifications of the ultimate investor. Insofar as we underwrite our originated loans to those standards, we bear no increased concentration of credit risk from the issuance of loans, except in certain limited instances where early payment default occurs. Those underwriting standards are typically equal to or more stringent than the underwriting standards required by FNMA, VA and FHA. We employ a quality control department to ensure that our underwriting controls are effectively operating, and further assess the underwriting function as part of our assessment of internal controls over financial reporting. We maintain an allowance for losses on mortgage loans originated that reflects our judgment of the present loss exposure in the loans that we have originated and sold. The allowance is calculated based on an analysis of historical experience and exposure. Although we consider the allowance for loan losses reflected on the September 30, 2013 condensed consolidated balance sheet to be adequate, there can be no assurance that this allowance will prove to be adequate over time to cover losses due to unanticipated changes to the assumptions used to estimate the mortgage loan loss allowance.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in our market risks during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. For additional information regarding market risk, see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting in the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

On July 18, 2007, former and current employees filed lawsuits against us in the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and Hamilton County, Ohio, in Superior Court in Durham County, North Carolina, and in the Circuit Court in Montgomery County, Maryland, and on July 19, 2007 in the Superior Court in New Jersey, alleging that we incorrectly classified our sales and marketing representatives as being exempt from overtime wages. These lawsuits are similar in nature to another lawsuit filed on October 29, 2004 by another former employee in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York captioned Tracy v. NVR, Inc. The lawsuits filed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and North Carolina have been stayed pending further developments in the Tracy action.

The complaints described above seek injunctive relief, an award of unpaid wages, including fringe benefits, liquidated damages equal to the overtime wages allegedly due and not paid, attorney and other fees and interest, and where available, multiple damages. While the suits were filed as purported class actions, none of them have been certified as such. On April 29, 2013, the Western District of New York ruled that the claims asserted in the Tracy case were not appropriate for class action treatment and dismissed a number of individuals who had filed consents to join that action from the case. The trial on the remaining individual plaintiff's claims was held in October 2013. On October 23, 2013, the jury in that trial ruled in our favor that the plaintiff was an exempt outside salesman.

On May 29, 2013, attorneys representing the individuals dismissed from the Tracy action filed another lawsuit on behalf of those individuals in the New York Supreme Court for Monroe County captioned Anderson v. NVR, Inc. We removed the Anderson action to the Western District of New York on June 18, 2013. Plaintiffs subsequently filed a motion to stay the Anderson action pending final disposition of the Tracy action, which we opposed. We also filed a motion to sever the multitude of individuals participating in the Anderson action, leaving each plaintiff to pursue his or her claim individually to the extent that they chose to do so.

We believe that our compensation practices in regard to sales and marketing representatives are entirely lawful and in compliance with two letter rulings from the United States Department of Labor (DOL) issued in January 2007. Courts that have considered similar claims against other homebuilders have acknowledged the DOL's position that sales and marketing representatives were properly classified as exempt from overtime wages and the only court to have directly addressed the exempt status of such employees concluded that the DOL's position was valid. In addition, the jury verdict in the Tracy v. NVR, Inc. matter in October 2013 upheld our classification of the position. Accordingly, we have vigorously defended and intend to continue to vigorously defend these lawsuits. In light of the points noted above, we have not recorded any associated liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in conjunction with the Anderson v. NVR, Inc. case or any other legal challenges to the exempt status of our sales and marketing representatives.

In June 2010, we 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 us in New York and New Jersey. We cooperated with this request, and provided information to the EPA. We were 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 we meet with the government to discuss the status of the case. Meetings took place in January 2012 and August 2012 with representatives from both the EPA and DOJ. It is not yet known what next steps, if any, the DOJ will take in the matter. We intend to continue cooperating with any future EPA and/or DOJ inquiries. At this time, we cannot

predict the outcome of this inquiry, nor can we reasonably estimate the potential costs that may be associated with its eventual resolution.

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There has been no material change to the risk factors as previously disclosed in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 in response to Item 1A. Part 1 of such Form 10-K.

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

(Dollars in thousands)

We had two repurchase authorizations outstanding during the quarter ended September 30, 2013. On December 18, 2012 (2012 Authorization) and July 30, 2013 (2013 Authorization), we publicly announced the Board of Directors approval for us to repurchase up to an aggregate of \$300,000 per authorization, of our common stock in one or more open market and/or privately negotiated transactions. The repurchase authorizations do not have expiration dates. We repurchased the following shares of our common stock during the third quarter of 2013:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 - 31, 2013	95,846	\$ 919.84	95,846	\$ 309,476
August 1 - 31, 2013 (1)	58,850	\$ 894.94	58,850	\$ 256,808
September 1 - 30, 2013		\$		\$ 256,808
Total	154,696	\$ 910.37	154,696	

- (1) 10,378 shares were purchased under the 2012 Authorization, which fully utilized the 2012 Authorization. The remaining 48,472 shares were purchased under the 2013 Authorization.

Item 6. Exhibits

- (a) Exhibits:

- 31.1 Certification of NVR's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 31.2 Certification of NVR's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 32 Certification of NVR's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

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101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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SIGNATURE

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

November 1, 2013

NVR, Inc.

By: /s/ Daniel D. Malzahn
Daniel D. Malzahn
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer

Table of Contents**Exhibit Index**

Exhibit	
Number	Description
31.1	Certification of NVR's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
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101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document