

TRI Pointe Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 20, 2018

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

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 1-35796

TRI Pointe Group, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware 61-1763235
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
19540 Jamboree Road, Suite 300
Irvine, California 92612
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (949) 438-1400

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

Emerging Growth Company

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

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2017, based on the closing price of \$13.19 as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, was \$1,950,059,287.

151,212,457 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding as of February 8, 2018.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions from the registrant's proxy statement relating to its 2018 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

- 1 -

TRI Pointe Group, Inc.
 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Table of Contents

	Page Number
Part I	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	<u>4</u>
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>21</u>
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>40</u>
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	<u>40</u>
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>40</u>
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>40</u>
Part II	
Item 5. <u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>41</u>
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>43</u>
Item 7. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>46</u>
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>65</u>
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>65</u>
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>65</u>
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>65</u>
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	<u>68</u>
Part III	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>68</u>
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>68</u>
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>68</u>
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships Related Party Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>68</u>
Item 14. <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	<u>68</u>
Part IV	
Item 15. <u>Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>68</u>
Item 16. <u>Form 10-K Summary</u>	<u>110</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>110</u>

CAUTIONARY NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-K contains certain statements that are “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements are based on our current intentions, beliefs, expectations and predictions for the future, and you should not place undue reliance on these statements. These statements use forward-looking terminology, are based on various assumptions made by us, and may not be accurate because of risks and uncertainties surrounding the assumptions that are made.

Factors listed in this section—as well as other factors—may cause actual results to differ significantly from the forward-looking statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K. There is no guarantee that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements in this annual report on Form 10-K will occur, or if any of the events occurs, there is no guarantee what effect it will have on our operations, financial condition, or share price.

We undertake no, and hereby disclaim any, obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, unless required by law. However, we reserve the right to make such updates or revisions from time to time by press release, periodic report, or other method of public disclosure without the need for specific reference to this annual report on Form 10-K. No update or revision shall be deemed to indicate that other statements not addressed by that update or revision remain correct or create an obligation to provide any other updates or revisions.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements that are included in this annual report on Form 10-K are generally accompanied by words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “future,” “goal,” “intend,” “likely,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “project,” “should,” “strategy,” “target,” “will,” “would,” or other words that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. These forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our strategy, projections and estimates concerning the timing and success of specific projects and our future production, land and lot sales, outcome of legal proceedings, operational and financial results, including our estimates for growth, financial condition, sales prices, prospects and capital spending.

Risks, Uncertainties and Assumptions

The major risks and uncertainties—and assumptions that are made—that affect our business and may cause actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- the effect of general economic conditions, including employment rates, housing starts, interest rate levels, availability of financing for home mortgages and strength of the U.S. dollar;
- market demand for our products, which is related to the strength of the various U.S. business segments and U.S. and international economic conditions;
- levels of competition;
- the successful execution of our internal performance plans, including any restructuring and cost reduction initiatives;
- global economic conditions;
- raw material prices;
- oil and other energy prices;
- the effect of weather, including the re-occurrence of drought conditions in California;
- the risk of loss from earthquakes, volcanoes, fires, floods, droughts, windstorms, hurricanes, pest infestations and other natural disasters, and the risk of delays, reduced consumer demand, and shortages and price increases in labor or materials associated with such natural disasters;
- transportation costs;
- federal and state tax policies;
- the effect of land use, environment and other governmental laws and regulations;
- legal proceedings or disputes and the adequacy of reserves;
- risks relating to any unforeseen changes to or effects on liabilities, future capital expenditures, revenues, expenses, earnings, synergies, indebtedness, financial condition, losses and future prospects;
- changes in accounting principles;
- risks related to unauthorized access to our computer systems, theft of our homebuyers’ confidential information or other forms of cyber-attack; and

other factors described in “Risk Factors.”

- 2 -

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As used in this annual report on Form 10-K, references to “TRI Pointe”, “the Company”, “we”, “us”, or “our” in this annual report on Form 10-K (including in the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto in this annual report on Form 10-K) have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

• For periods prior to July 7, 2015: TRI Pointe Homes, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“TRI Pointe Homes”) and its subsidiaries; and

• For periods from and after July 7, 2015: TRI Pointe Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“TRI Pointe Group”) and its subsidiaries.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. The section entitled “Risk Factors” set forth in Part I, Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K identifies some of the important risk factors that may affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Investors should carefully consider those risks, in addition to the information in this annual report on Form 10-K, before deciding to invest in, or maintain an investment in, our common stock. “Winchester” is a registered trademark and is used with permission.

PART I.

Item 1. Business

Our Company

TRI Pointe was founded in April 2009, near the end of an unprecedented downturn in the national homebuilding industry. Since then, we have grown from a Southern California fee homebuilder into a regionally focused national homebuilder with a portfolio of the following six quality homebuilding brands operating in 15 markets across eight states:

• Maracay Homes in Arizona;

- Pardee Homes in California and Nevada;

• Quadrant Homes in Washington;

• Trendmaker Homes in Texas;

- TRI Pointe Homes in California and Colorado; and

• Winchester Homes in Maryland and Virginia.

Our growth strategy is to capitalize on high demand in selected "core" markets with favorable population and employment growth as a result of proximity to job centers or primary transportation corridors. As of December 31, 2017, our operations consisted of 130 active selling communities and 27,312 lots owned or controlled. See "Lots Owned or Controlled" below. Our construction expertise across an extensive product offering allows us flexibility to pursue a wide array of land acquisition opportunities and appeal to a broad range of potential homebuyers, including buyers of entry-level, move-up, luxury and active adult homes. As a result, we build across a variety of base sales price points, ranging from approximately \$223,000 to \$2.2 million, and home sizes, ranging from approximately 1,020 to 5,600 square feet. See "Description of Projects and Communities under Development" below. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we delivered 4,697 and 4,211 homes, respectively, and the average sales price of our new homes delivered was approximately \$582,000 and \$553,000, respectively.

Our founders firmly established our core values of quality, integrity and excellence. These are the driving forces behind our innovative designs and strong commitment to our homebuyers.

Formation of TRI Pointe Group

On July 7, 2015, TRI Pointe Homes reorganized its corporate structure (the "Reorganization") whereby TRI Pointe Homes became a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of TRI Pointe Group. As part of the Reorganization, we rebranded as TRI Pointe Group, while retaining TRI Pointe Homes as a regional homebuilding brand. As a result of the Reorganization, each share of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of TRI Pointe Homes ("TRI Pointe Homes Common Stock") was cancelled and converted automatically into the right to receive one validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable share of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of TRI Pointe Group ("TRI Pointe Group Common Stock"), each share having the same designations, rights, powers and preferences, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof as the shares of TRI Pointe Homes Common Stock being so converted. TRI Pointe Group, as the successor issuer to TRI Pointe Homes (pursuant to Rule 12g-3(a) under the Exchange Act), began making filings under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act on July 7, 2015, and TRI Pointe Group Common Stock continued to trade on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbol "TPH".

In connection with the Reorganization, TRI Pointe Group (i) became a co-issuer of TRI Pointe Homes' 4.375% Senior Notes due 2019 ("2019 Notes") and TRI Pointe Homes' 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 ("2024 Notes"); and (ii) replaced TRI Pointe Homes as the borrower under TRI Pointe Homes' unsecured revolving credit facility.

The business, executive officers and directors of TRI Pointe Group, and the rights and limitations of the holders of TRI Pointe Group Common Stock immediately following the Reorganization were identical to the business, executive officers and directors of TRI Pointe Homes, and the rights and limitations of holders of TRI Pointe Homes Common Stock immediately prior to the Reorganization.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe the following strengths provide us with a significant competitive advantage in implementing our business strategy:

Experienced and Proven Leadership

Douglas Bauer, our Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Mitchell, our President and Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Grubbs, our Chief Financial Officer, have worked together for over 28 years and have a successful track record of managing and growing a public homebuilding company. Spanning over a century, their combined real estate industry experience includes land acquisition, financing, entitlement, development, construction, marketing and sales of single-family detached and attached homes in communities in a variety of markets. In addition, the management teams at each of our homebuilding subsidiaries have substantial industry knowledge and local market expertise. We believe that our management teams' prior experience, extensive relationships and strong local reputations provide us with a competitive advantage in securing projects, obtaining entitlements, building quality homes and completing projects within budget and on schedule.

Focus on High Growth Core Markets

Our business is well-positioned to continue to capitalize on the broader national housing market recovery. We are focused on the design, construction and sale of innovative single-family detached and attached homes in major metropolitan areas in Arizona, California, Colorado, Texas, Nevada, the Washington, D.C. metro area, and Washington State. These markets are generally characterized by high job growth and increasing populations, creating strong demand for new housing. We believe they represent attractive homebuilding markets with opportunities for long-term growth and that we have strong land positions strategically located within these markets. Moreover, our management teams have deep, local market knowledge of the homebuilding and development industries. We believe this experience and strong relationships with local market participants enable us to source, acquire and entitle land efficiently.

Strong Operational Discipline and Controls

Our management teams pursue a hands-on approach. Our strict operating discipline, including financial accountability at the project management level, is a key part of our strategy to maximize returns while minimizing risk.

Acquire Attractive Land Positions While Reducing Risk

We believe that our reputation and extensive relationships with land sellers, master plan developers, financial institutions, brokers and other builders enable us to continue to acquire well-positioned land parcels in our target markets and provide us access to a greater number of acquisition opportunities. We believe our expertise in land development and planning enables us to create desirable communities that meet or exceed our homebuyers' expectations, while operating at competitive costs.

Increase Market Position in Growth Markets

We believe that there are opportunities to expand profitably in our existing and target markets, and we continually review our selection of markets based on both aggregate demographic information and our own operating results. We use the results of these reviews to re-allocate our investments to those markets where we believe we can maximize our profitability and return on capital. While our primary growth strategy has focused on increasing our market position in our existing markets, we may, on an opportunistic basis, explore expansion into other markets through organic growth or acquisition.

Provide Superior Design and Homeowner Experience and Service

We consider ourselves a "progressive" homebuilder driven by an exemplary homeowner experience, cutting-edge product development and exceptional execution. Our core operating philosophy is to provide a positive, memorable experience to our homeowners through active engagement in the building process, tailoring our product to homeowners' lifestyle needs and enhancing communication, knowledge and satisfaction. We believe that the new generation of home buying families has different ideas about the kind of home buying experience it wants. As a result, our selling process focuses on the home's features, benefits, quality and design in addition to the traditional metrics of price and square footage. In addition, we devote significant resources to the research and design of our homes to better meet the needs of our homebuyers. Through our LivingSmart® platform, we provide homes that we believe are earth-friendly, enhance homeowners' comfort, promote a healthier lifestyle and deliver tangible operating cost savings versus less efficient resale homes. Collectively, we believe these steps enhance the selling process, lead to a more satisfied homeowner and increase the number of homebuyers referred to our communities.

Offer a Diverse Range of Products

We are a builder with a wide variety of product offerings that enable us to meet the specific needs of each of our core markets, which we believe provides us with a balanced portfolio and an opportunity to increase market share. We have demonstrated expertise in effectively building homes across product offerings from entry-level through luxury and active adult. We spend extensive time studying and designing our products through the use of architects, consultants and homebuyer focus groups for all levels and price points in our target markets. We believe our diversified product strategy enables us to best serve a wide range of homebuyers, adapt quickly to changing market conditions and optimize performance and returns while strategically reducing portfolio risk. Within each of our core markets we determine the profile of homebuyers we hope to address and design neighborhoods and homes with the specific needs of those homebuyers in mind.

Focus on Efficient Cost Structure and Target Attractive Returns

Our experienced management teams are vigilant in maintaining their focus on controlling costs. We competitively bid new projects and phases while maintaining strong relationships with our trade partners by managing production schedules closely and paying our vendors on time.

We combine decentralized management in those aspects of our business in which we believe detailed knowledge of local market conditions is critical (such as governmental processing, construction, land acquisition, land development and sales and marketing), with centralized management in those functions in which we believe central control is required (such as approval of land acquisitions, financial, treasury, human resources and legal matters). We have also made significant investments in systems and infrastructure to operate our business efficiently and to support the planned future growth of our company as a result of executing our expansion strategy.

Utilize Prudent Leverage

Our ongoing financial strategy includes redeployment of cash flows from continuing operations and debt to provide us with the financial flexibility to access capital on the best terms available. In that regard, we expect to employ prudent levels of leverage to finance the acquisition and development of our lots and construction of our homes. See "Our Financing Strategy" below.

Lots Owned or Controlled

As of December 31, 2017, we owned or controlled, pursuant to land option contracts or purchase contracts, an aggregate of 27,312 lots. We refer to lots that are under land option contracts as "controlled." See "Acquisition Process" below. Excluded from lots owned or controlled are investments described in Note 6, Investments in Unconsolidated Entities, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. The following table presents certain information with respect to our lots owned or controlled as of December 31, 2017.

	Lots Owned	Lots Controlled	Lots Owned or Controlled
Maracay Homes	1,950	569	2,519
Pardee Homes	14,925	219	15,144
Quadrant Homes	1,070	656	1,726
Trendmaker Homes	1,508	347	1,855
TRI Pointe Homes	2,890	1,074	3,964
Winchester Homes	1,597	507	2,104
Total	23,940	3,372	27,312

Description of Projects and Communities under Development

Our lot inventory includes land that we are holding for future development. The development of these lots will be subject to a variety of marketing, regulatory and other factors and in some cases we may decide to sell the land prior to development. The following table presents project information relating to each of our markets as of December 31, 2017 and includes information on current projects under development where we are building and selling homes as of December 31, 2017.

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Maracay Homes

County, Project, City	Year of First Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Lots ⁽²⁾	Cumulative Homes Delivered as of December 31, 2017	Lots Owned as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Backlog as of December 31, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	Homes Delivered for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	Sales Price Range (in thousands) ⁽⁶⁾
Phoenix, Arizona							
City of Buckeye:							
Verrado Palisades	2015	63	62	1	—	29	\$301 - \$374
Verrado Victory	2015	98	49	49	16	19	\$368 - \$400
City of Chandler:							
Hawthorn Manor	2017	84	31	53	14	31	\$517 - \$559
Mission Estates	2019	26	—	26	—	—	\$545 - \$570
Windermere Ranch	2019	91	—	91	—	—	\$448 - \$476
City of Gilbert:							
Marquis at Morrison Ranch	2016	66	65	1	—	29	\$414 - \$501
Artisan at Morrison Ranch	2016	105	85	20	13	50	\$340 - \$393
The Preserve at Adora Trails	2017	82	34	48	21	34	\$414 - \$457
Marathon Ranch	2018	63	—	63	—	—	\$486 - \$535
Lakes At Annecy	2018	216	—	216	—	—	\$276 - \$311
Lakeview Trails	2019	92	—	92	—	—	\$451 - \$511
Copper Bend	2019	38	—	38	—	—	\$451 - \$484
City of Goodyear:							
Rio Paseo Villages	2018	117	—	117	—	—	\$213 - \$227
Rio Paseo Cottages	2018	93	—	93	2	—	\$253 - \$271
City of Mesa:							
Kinetic Point at Eastmark	2013	80	77	3	—	2	\$294 - \$373
Lumiere Garden at Eastmark	2013	85	83	2	2	8	\$332 - \$409
Curie Court at Eastmark	2016	106	58	48	27	28	\$294 - \$373
Palladium Point	2016	53	34	19	16	30	\$321 - \$390
The Vista at Granite Crossing	2018	37	—	37	—	—	\$424 - \$499
Eastmark DU6 Parcel 14	2019	53	—	53	—	—	\$350 - \$400
Town of Peoria:							
Legacy at The Meadows	2017	74	26	48	26	26	\$419 - \$445
Estates at The Meadows	2017	272	43	229	23	43	\$476 - \$550
Enclave at The Meadows	2018	126	—	126	12	—	\$380 - \$475
Riverwalk	2019	94	—	94	—	—	\$494 - \$547
City of Phoenix:							
Navarro Groves	2018	54	—	54	—	—	\$402 - \$447
Avance	2019	204	—	204	—	—	\$336 - \$598
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	102	N/A
Phoenix, Arizona Total		2,472	647	1,825	172	431	
Tucson, Arizona							

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Oro Valley:

Desert Crest - Center Pointe Vistoso	2016	103	49	54	14	36	\$259 - \$304
The Cove - Center Pointe Vistoso	2016	83	49	34	14	31	\$345 - \$405
Summit N & S - Center Pointe Vistoso	2016	88	65	23	7	42	\$395 - \$430
The Pinnacle - Center Pointe Vistoso	2016	69	60	9	6	38	\$448 - \$480
Tucson:							
Ranches at Santa Catalina Closed Communities	2016 N/A	34 —	29 —	5 —	4 —	23 27	\$414 - \$460 N/A
Tucson, Arizona Total		377	252	125	45	197	
Maracay Total		2,849	899	1,950	217	628	

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Pardee Homes

County, Project, City	Year of First Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Lots ⁽²⁾	Cumulative Homes Delivered as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Cumulative Lots Owned as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Backlog as of December 31, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	Homes Delivered for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017	Sales Price Range (in thousands) ⁽⁶⁾
California							
San Diego County:							
Casavia	2017	83	63	20	20	63	\$980 - \$1,070
Artesana	2017	56	30	26	20	30	\$1,685 - \$1,910
Almeria	2017	80	15	65	14	15	\$1,440 - \$1,550
Olvera	2017	84	15	69	25	15	\$1,315 - \$1,450
Pacific Highlands Ranch Future	TBD	536	—	536	—	—	TBD
Sandstone (Weston)	2018	81	—	81	6	—	\$640 - \$670
Lake Ridge (Weston)	2018	129	—	129	12	—	\$710 - \$805
Meadowood	TBD	844	—	844	—	—	\$290 - \$590
Luna	2017	96	67	29	27	67	\$370 - \$475
Azul	2017	121	64	57	41	64	\$360 - \$475
Veraz	2018	111	—	111	—	—	\$330 - \$430
Moderna	2018	112	—	112	—	—	\$325 - \$375
Ocean View Hills Future	2018	468	—	468	—	—	TBD
South Otay Mesa	TBD	893	—	893	—	—	TBD
Los Angeles County:							
Aliento - Verano	2017	95	5	90	12	5	\$540 - \$660
Aliento - Arista	2017	112	29	83	12	29	\$700 - \$780
Aliento - 55x100	2018	94	—	94	—	—	TBD
Aliento - Cresta	2018	67	—	67	—	—	\$775 - \$840
Skyline Ranch	2019	1,220	—	1,220	—	—	\$550 - \$810
Riverside County:							
Senterra	2016	82	79	3	2	54	\$415 - \$485
Vantage	2016	83	52	31	10	37	\$380 - \$400
Viewpoint	2016	75	73	2	2	55	\$305 - \$335
Overlook	2016	112	90	22	18	66	\$320 - \$355
Aura	2017	79	48	31	5	48	\$360 - \$380
Starling	2017	107	15	92	9	15	\$410 - \$430
Canyon Hills Future 70 x 115	2018	125	—	125	—	—	TBD
Tournament Hills Future	TBD	268	—	268	—	—	TBD
Skycrest	2015	125	107	18	5	39	\$378 - \$400
Flagstone	2016	79	64	15	6	30	\$430 - \$450
Elara	2016	215	119	96	12	99	\$300 - \$320
Daybreak	2017	139	25	114	11	25	\$340 - \$360
Cascade	2017	105	27	78	2	27	\$300 - \$320

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Abrio	2018	82	—	82	—	—	\$385 - \$415
Beacon	2018	108	—	108	—	—	\$440 - \$455
Sundance Future Active Adult	2018	704	—	704	—	—	TBD
Sundance Future	TBD	108	—	108	—	—	TBD
Avena	2018	84	—	84	1	—	\$440 - \$470
Tamarack	2018	84	—	84	17	—	\$460 - \$500
Spencer's Crossing PA24	2018	82	—	82	—	—	TBD
Canvas	2018	89	—	89	—	—	\$390 - \$405
Kadence	2018	85	—	85	—	—	\$405 - \$425
Newland	2018	93	—	93	—	—	\$430 - \$450
Easton	2018	92	—	92	—	—	\$445 - \$470
Banning	2020	4,318	—	4,318	—	—	TBD
San Joaquin County:							
Bear Creek	TBD	1,252	—	1,252	—	—	TBD
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	169	N/A
California Total		14,057	987	13,070	289	952	

- 9 -

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Nevada							
Clark County:							
North Peak	2015	171	122	49	17	65	\$303 - \$357
Castle Rock	2015	188	116	72	15	55	\$345 - \$440
Camino	2016	86	84	2	—	61	\$255 - \$270
Bella Verdi	2015	57	51	6	1	4	\$400 - \$440
Escala	2016	103	53	50	3	34	\$520 - \$590
Montero	2016	77	57	20	9	49	\$425 - \$505
Strada	2017	119	24	95	2	24	\$405 - \$440
Linea	2018	87	—	87	—	—	\$335 - \$370
Meridian	2016	62	42	20	10	22	\$590 - \$685
Pebble Estate Future	TBD	8	—	8	—	—	TBD
Encanto	2016	51	34	17	6	23	\$470 - \$530
Luma	2018	63	—	63	2	—	\$470 - \$526
Encanto Townhomes	2018	70	—	70	—	—	TBD
Horizon Terrace	2014	165	135	30	13	41	\$415 - \$470
Horizon Valle Verde	2018	53	—	53	—	—	\$450 - \$470
Keystone	2017	70	24	46	7	23	\$450 - \$540
Cobalt	2017	98	3	95	4	3	\$360 - \$430
Onyx	2018	97	—	97	—	—	\$435 - \$455
Axis	2017	78	10	68	9	10	\$835 - \$1,070
The Canyons at MacDonald Ranch - R	2018	22	—	22	—	—	\$515 - \$585
Pivot	2017	88	12	76	4	12	\$400 - \$450
Strada at Pivot	2017	27	7	20	4	7	\$445 - \$480
Nova Ridge	2018	108	1	107	14	1	\$635 - \$800
Tera Luna	2018	116	—	116	—	—	\$545 - \$595
Indogo	2018	202	—	202	—	—	\$267 - \$276
Larimar	2018	170	—	170	—	—	\$320 - \$360
Blackstone	2018	140	—	140	—	—	\$369 - \$430
Cactus/Jones	TBD	54	—	54	—	—	\$349 - \$375
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	45	N/A
Nevada Total		2,630	775	1,855	120	479	
Pardee Total		16,687	1,762	14,925	409	1,431	

Quadrant Homes

County, Project, City	Year of First Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Lots ⁽²⁾	Cumulative Homes Delivered as of December 31, 2017	Lots Owned as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Backlog as of December 31, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	Homes Delivered for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	Sales Price Range (in thousands) ⁽⁶⁾
Washington							
Snohomish County:							
Evergreen Heights, Monroe	2016	71	63	8	7	60	\$503 - \$558
The Grove at Canyon Park, Bothell	2017	60	38	22	19	38	\$685 - \$780
Greenstone Heights, Bothell	2017	41	2	39	16	2	\$920 - \$1,104
Grove North, Bothell	2019	43	—	43	—	—	\$765 - \$870
King County:							
Vareze, Kirkland	2019	82	—	82	—	—	\$675 - \$885
Parkwood Terrace, Woodinville	2017	15	6	9	8	6	\$829 - \$945
Hazelwood Ridge, Newcastle	2017	30	22	8	6	22	\$895 - \$1,025
Inglewood Landing, Sammamish	2018	21	—	21	—	—	\$1,100 - \$1,260
Jacobs Landing, Sammamish	2017	20	1	19	3	1	\$1,160 - \$1,282
Kirkwood Terrace, Sammamish	2018	12	—	12	—	—	\$1,680 - \$1,930
English Landing P2, Redmond	2017	25	7	18	7	7	\$1,093 - \$1,349
English Landing P1, Redmond	2018	50	—	50	—	—	\$1,150 - \$1,386
Cedar Landing, North Bend	2019	138	—	138	—	—	\$660 - \$810
Monarch Ridge, Sammamish	2018	59	—	59	—	—	\$960 - \$1,135
Overlook at Summit Park, Maple Valley	2018	126	—	126	—	—	\$600 - \$765
Ray Meadows, Redmond	2018	27	—	27	—	—	\$1,095 - \$1,375
Wynstone, Federal Way	TBD	4	—	4	—	—	TBD
Breva, Bellevue	2017	29	19	10	10	19	\$793 - \$888
Canton Crossing, Maple Valley	2017	51	16	35	11	16	\$572 - \$650
Aurea, Sammamish	2019	41	—	41	—	—	\$670 - \$860
Aldea (Avalon Townhomes), Newcastle	2018	129	—	129	—	—	\$640 - \$905
Pierce County:							
Harbor Hill S-5/6, Gig Harbor	2017	72	23	49	10	23	\$432 - \$523
Harbor Hill S-2, Gig Harbor	2017	41	7	34	5	7	\$416 - \$463

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Kitsap County:

Mountain Aire, Poulsbo	2016	145	77	68	42	48	\$412 - \$469
Winslow Grove, Bainbridge Island	2018	19	—	19	—	—	\$1,067 - \$1,212
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	103	N/A
Washington Total		1,351	281	1,070	144	352	
Quadrant Homes Total		1,351	281	1,070	144	352	

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Trendmaker Homes

County, Project, City	Year of First Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Lots ⁽²⁾	Cumulative Homes Delivered as of December 31, 2017	Lots Owned as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Backlog as of December 31, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	Homes Delivered for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	Sales Price Range (in thousands) ⁽⁶⁾
Texas							
Brazoria County:							
Sedona Lakes, Pearland	2014	34	29	5	5	8	\$380
Pomona, Manvel	2015	49	21	28	5	16	\$369 - \$464
Rise Meridiana	2016	36	17	19	3	16	\$292 - \$350
Fort Bend County:							
Cross Creek Ranch 60', Fulshear	2013	35	15	20	4	11	\$370 - \$470
Cross Creek Ranch 65', Fulshear	2013	61	51	10	3	18	\$437 - \$498
Cross Creek Ranch 70', Fulshear	2013	107	72	35	5	12	\$485 - \$548
Cross Creek Ranch 80', Fulshear	2013	51	40	11	2	12	\$571 - \$676
Cross Creek Ranch 90', Fulshear	2013	31	26	5	2	14	\$654 - \$718
Fulshear Run, Richmond	2016	54	18	36	5	17	\$562 - \$668
Harvest Green 75', Richmond	2015	27	20	7	6	11	\$446 - \$520
Sienna Plantation 85', Missouri City	2015	39	21	18	2	11	\$546 - \$645
Villas at Aliana, Richmond	2013	117	106	11	2	19	\$399 - \$451
Harris County:							
The Groves, Humble	2015	82	45	37	2	16	\$323 - \$524
Lakes of Creekside	2015	21	9	12	2	8	\$512 - \$585
Bridgeland 80', Cypress	2015	123	101	22	8	17	\$524 - \$611
Bridgeland Patio, Cypress	2017	32	15	17	6	14	\$344 - \$413
Bridgeland 70'	TBD	9	—	9	—	—	\$479 - \$538
Villas at Bridgeland 50'	TBD	1	—	1	—	—	TBD
Elyson 70', Cypress	2017	20	8	12	1	8	\$454 - \$496
Hidden Arbor, Cypress	2015	129	88	41	10	64	\$375 - \$584
Clear Lake, Houston	2015	770	288	482	48	74	\$330 - \$660
Montgomery County:							
Woodtrace, Woodtrace	2014	39	30	9	3	12	\$441 - \$480
Northgrove, Tomball	2015	25	5	20	—	4	\$454 - \$498
Bender's Landing Estates, Spring	2014	104	60	44	8	21	\$473 - \$568
The Woodlands, Creekside Park	2015	104	39	65	8	25	\$413 - \$624

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Waller County:							
Cane Island, Katy	2015	23	20	3	—	6	\$525 - \$634
Mustang Estates	TBD	350	—	350	—	—	TBD
Williamson County:							
Crystal Falls	2016	29	16	13	5	13	\$460 - \$535
Rancho Sienna 60'	2017	28	4	24	1	4	\$350 - \$422
Rancho Sienna 80'	2018	4	—	4	2	—	TBD
Highlands at Mayfield Ranch 50'	TBD	11	—	11	—	—	TBD
Highlands at Mayfield Ranch 60'	TBD	1	—	1	—	—	TBD
Hays County:							
Belterra 60', Austin	2017	33	9	24	5	9	\$375 - \$466
Belterra 80', Austin	2016	37	18	19	4	12	\$535 - \$603
Headwaters, Dripping Springs	2017	30	7	23	3	7	\$420 - \$479
Travis County:							
Lakes Edge 70'	TBD	45	—	45	7	—	\$623 - \$806
Lakes Edge 80'	TBD	14	—	14	5	—	\$620 - \$806
Other:							
Avanti Custom Homes	2007	125	124	1	1	3	\$480 - \$856
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	24	N/A
Texas Total		2,830	1,322	1,508	173	506	
Trendmaker Homes Total		2,830	1,322	1,508	173	506	

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TRI Pointe Homes

County, Project, City	Year of First Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Lots ⁽²⁾	Cumulative Homes Delivered as of December 31, 2017	Lots Owned as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Backlog as of December 31, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	Homes Delivered for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	Sales Price Range (in thousands) ⁽⁶⁾
Southern California							
Orange County:							
Aria, Rancho Mission Viejo	2016	151	95	56	20	47	\$636 - \$708
Aubergine, Rancho Mission Viejo	2016	66	58	8	5	35	\$983 - \$1,129
Viridian	2018	72	—	72	—	—	\$865 - \$930
Carlisle 10-Pack Garden Court, Irvine	2017	74	23	51	39	23	\$672 - \$790
Sterling Row Townhomes, Irvine	2017	96	22	74	53	22	\$587 - \$789
Varena at Orchard Hills, Irvine	2016	71	39	9	13	31	\$1,175 - \$1,240
Alston, Anaheim	2017	75	19	56	4	19	\$810 - \$850
StrataPointe, Buena Park	2017	149	54	95	25	54	\$530 - \$667
Cadence Park	2018	70	—	70	—	—	TBD
San Diego County:							
Prism at Weston	2018	142	—	142	5	—	\$591 - \$623
Talus at Weston	2018	63	—	63	5	—	\$675 - \$703
Riverside County:							
Terrassa Court, Corona	2015	94	67	27	18	54	\$441 - \$494
Terrassa Villas, Corona	2015	52	14	38	11	8	\$484 - \$537
Los Angeles County:							
Grayson at Five Knolls, Santa Clarita	2015	119	111	8	1	62	\$559 - \$586
VuePointe, El Monte	2017	102	14	88	39	14	\$458 - \$561
Bradford @ Rosedale, Azusa	2017	52	15	37	12	15	\$821 - \$881
Lucera at Aliento	2017	67	23	44	6	23	\$622 - \$645
Tierno at Aliento	2017	63	27	36	9	27	\$667 - \$695
Sonrisa	2018	155	—	155	—	—	TBD
San Bernardino County:							
St. James at Park Place, Ontario	2015	125	109	16	9	58	\$514 - \$544
Ventura County:							
The Westerlies, Oxnard	2015	116	102	14	14	57	\$435 - \$552
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	163	N/A
Southern California Total		1,974	792	1,159	288	712	
Northern California							
Contra Costa County:							
	2015	90	75	15	4	31	\$695 - \$730

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Marquette at Barrington, Brentwood								
Wynstone at Barrington, Brentwood	2017	92	36	56	4	36	\$518 - \$634	
Santa Clara County:								
Derose, Morgan Hill	2018	65	—	65	—	—	\$690 - \$975	
Solano County:								
Redstone, Vacaville	2015	141	106	35	7	46	\$485 - \$548	
Green Valley-Bloom, Fairfield	2018	91	—	91	6	—	\$530 - \$575	
Green Valley-Harvest, Fairfield	2018	56	—	56	6	—	\$575 - \$630	
San Joaquin County:								
Ventana, Tracy	2015	93	90	3	1	34	\$463 - \$558	
Sundance, Mountain House	2015	113	105	8	1	31	\$595 - \$675	
Sundance II, Mountain House	2017	138	3	135	15	3	\$600 - \$710	
Alameda County:								
Cadence, Alameda Landing	2015	91	89	2	2	27	\$1,122 - \$1,339	
Linear, Alameda Landing	2015	106	85	21	8	21	\$779 - \$955	
Symmetry, Alameda Landing	2016	56	53	3	3	27	\$865 - \$950	
Commercial, Alameda Landing	TBD	2	—	2	—	—	\$620	
Blackstone at the Cannery, Hayward SFA	2016	105	74	31	13	50	\$666 - \$769	
Coopers Place, Livermore	2017	31	22	9	6	22	\$660 - \$670	
Slate at Jordan Ranch, Dublin	2017	56	16	40	7	16	\$1,070 - \$1,189	
Onyx at Jordan Ranch, Dublin	2017	105	9	96	6	9	\$875 - \$925	
Jordan Ranch II, Dublin	2018	45	—	45	—	—	\$855 - \$1,000	

- 13 -

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Mission Stevenson, Fremont	2018	77	—	77	—	—	\$675 - \$965
Palm Avenue, Fremont	2018	31	—	31	—	—	\$2,080 - \$2,235
Pleasant Hill	2018	44	—	44	—	—	\$875 - \$945
Parkside, Oakland	2018	128	—	128	—	—	\$720 - \$805
Sacramento County:							
Natomas	2018	94	—	94	—	—	TBD
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	76	N/A
Northern California Total		1,850	763	1,087	89	429	
California Total		3,824	1,555	2,246	377	1,141	
Colorado							
Douglas County:							
Terrain 3500 Series, Castle Rock	2015	67	65	2	—	1	\$327 - \$350
Terrain Ravenwood Village (3500)	2018	157	—	157	11	—	\$366 - \$416
Terrain Ravenwood Village (4000)	2018	100	—	100	6	—	\$400 - \$463
Jefferson County:							
Candelas 6000 Series, Arvada	2015	76	53	23	12	32	\$534 - \$671
Candelas 3500 Series, Arvada	2016	97	36	61	19	32	\$401 - \$451
Candelas 5000 Series, Arvada	2017	62	9	53	9	9	\$510 - \$564
Crown Pointe, Westminster	2018	64	—	64	—	—	\$418 - \$489
Larimer County:							
Centerra 5000 Series, Loveland	2015	79	75	4	3	36	\$411 - \$469
Arapahoe County:							
Whispering Pines, Aurora	2015	115	27	88	24	24	\$586 - \$662
Adams County:							
Amber Creek, Thornton	2017	121	29	92	16	28	\$396 - \$459
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	10	N/A
Colorado Total		938	294	644	100	172	
TRI Pointe Total		4,762	1,849	2,890	477	1,313	

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Winchester Homes

County, Project, City	Year of First Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Lots ⁽²⁾	Cumulative Homes Delivered as of December 31, 2017	Cumulative Lots Owned as of December 31, 2017 ⁽³⁾	Backlog as of December 31, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	Homes Delivered for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽⁵⁾	Sales Price Range (in thousands) ⁽⁶⁾
Maryland							
Anne Arundel County:							
Two Rivers Townhomes, Crofton	2017	52	8	44	13	8	\$445 - \$555
Two Rivers Cascades SFD, Crofton	2018	13	—	13	2	—	\$600 - \$620
Watson's Glen, Millersville	2015	103	4	99	—	—	Closed
Frederick County:							
Landsdale, Monrovia							
Landsdale SFD	2015	222	86	136	19	46	\$495 - \$597
Landsdale Townhomes	2015	100	47	53	3	21	\$320 - \$378
Landsdale TND Neo SFD	2015	77	27	50	5	13	\$440 - \$473
Montgomery County:							
Cabin Branch, Clarksburg							
Cabin Branch SFD	2014	359	144	215	24	53	\$510 - \$745
Cabin Branch Avenue Townhomes	2017	121	24	97	10	24	\$425 - \$485
Cabin Branch Townhomes	2014	507	221	286	6	90	\$306 - \$435
Preserve at Stoney Spring, Poolesville	N/A	5	—	5	—	—	N/A
Poplar Run, Silver Spring							
Poplar Run SFD	2010	305	281	24	14	32	\$562 - \$786
Poplar Run Single Family Neos	2016	29	28	1	—	13	\$545 - \$635
Potomac Highlands, Potomac	2017	23	16	7	3	16	\$1,191 - \$1,289
Glenmont MetroCenter, Silver Spring	2016	171	36	135	14	29	\$435 - \$513
Chapman Row, Rockville	2018	61	—	61	—	—	TBD
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	1	N/A
Maryland Total		2,148	922	1,226	113	346	
Virginia							
Fairfax County:							
Stuart Mill & Timber Lake, Oakton	2014	14	9	5	3	2	\$1,363 - \$1,675
Stuart Mill, Oakton	N/A	5	—	5	—	—	N/A
Westgrove, Fairfax	2018	24	—	24	—	—	TBD

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West Oaks Corner, Fairfax	2019	188	—	188	—	—	TBD
Prince William County:							
Villages of Piedmont, Haymarket	2015	168	109	59	17	60	\$370 - \$440
Loudoun County:							
Brambleton, Ashburn							
West Park SFD	2018	12	—	12	7	—	\$708 - \$724
Vistas at Lansdowne, Lansdowne	2015	120	71	49	6	33	\$574 - \$674
Willowsford Grant II, Aldie	2017	34	10	24	5	10	\$1,000 - \$1,326
Willowsford Greens, Aldie	N/A	5	—	5	—	—	N/A
Closed Communities	N/A	—	—	—	—	16	N/A
Virginia Total		570	199	371	38	121	
Winchester Total		2,718	1,121	1,597	151	467	
Combined Company Total		31,197	7,234	23,940	1,571	4,697	

(1) Year of first delivery for future periods is based upon management's estimates and is subject to change.

(2) The number of homes to be built at completion is subject to change, and there can be no assurance that we will build these homes.

(3) Owned lots as of December 31, 2017 include owned lots in backlog as of December 31, 2017.

(4) Backlog consists of homes under sales contracts that had not yet been delivered, and there can be no assurance that delivery of sold homes will occur. See "Backlog" below.

Of the total homes subject to pending sales contracts that have not been delivered as of December 31, 2017, 1,118 (5) homes are under construction, 152 homes have completed construction, and 301 homes have not started construction.

Sales price range reflects base price only and excludes any lot premium, homebuyer incentives and (6) homebuyer-selected options, which may vary from project to project. Sales prices for homes required to be sold pursuant to affordable housing requirements are excluded from sales price range. Sales prices reflect current pricing and might not be indicative of past or future pricing.

Acquisition Process

We believe that our current inventory of lots owned or controlled will be adequate to supply our homebuilding operations for the foreseeable future. Our acquisition process generally includes the following steps to reduce development and market cycle risk:

- review of the status of entitlements and other governmental processing, including title reviews;
- limitation on the size of an acquisition to minimize investment levels in any one project;
- completion of due diligence on the land parcel prior to committing to the acquisition;
- preparation of detailed budgets for all cost categories;
- completion of environmental reviews and third-party market studies;
- utilization of options, joint ventures and other land acquisition arrangements, if necessary; and
- employment of centralized control of approval over all acquisitions through a land committee process.

Before purchasing a land parcel, we also engage outside architects and consultants to help review our proposed acquisition and design our homes and communities.

We acquire land parcels pursuant to purchase agreements that are often structured as option contracts. These option contracts require us to pay non-refundable deposits, which can vary by transaction, and entitle (but do not obligate) us to acquire the land, typically at fixed prices. The term within which we can exercise our option varies by transaction and our acquisition is often contingent upon the completion of entitlement or other work with regard to the land (such as "backbone" improvements, which include the installation of main roads or sewer mains). Depending upon the transaction, we may be required to purchase all of the land involved at one time or we may have a right to acquire identified groups of lots over a specified timetable. In some transactions, a portion of the consideration that we pay for the land may be in the form of a share of the profits of a project after we receive an agreed upon level of profits from the project. In limited instances, such as when we acquire land from a master developer that is part of a larger project, the seller may have repurchase rights entitling it to repurchase the land from us under circumstances when we do not develop the land by an outside deadline (unless the delay is caused by certain circumstances outside our control), or when we seek to sell the land directly to a third party or indirectly through a change in control of our company. Repurchase rights typically allow the seller to repurchase the land at the price that we paid the seller to acquire the land plus the cost of improvements that we have made to the land and less some specified discount.

Our Community Development, Construction and Sales and Marketing Process

Community Development

In California, we typically develop community phases based upon projected sales, and we construct homes in each phase whether or not they have been pre-sold. We have the ability to control the timing of construction of subsequent phases in the same community based on sales activity in the prior phase, market conditions and other factors. We also will attempt to delay much of the customization of a home until a qualified homebuyer has been approved, so as to enable the homebuyer to tailor the home to that homebuyer's specifications; however, we will complete the build out of any unsold homes in a particular phase when deemed appropriate for marketing purposes of such home. In our other regions, we typically develop communities on a lot by lot basis driven by sales demand.

The design of our homes is limited by factors such as zoning requirements, building codes and energy efficiency laws. As a result, we contract with a number of architects and other consultants in connection with the design process.

Construction

Substantially all of our construction work is done by subcontractors with us acting as the general contractor. We also enter into contracts as needed with design professionals and other service providers who are familiar with local market conditions and requirements. We do not have long-term contractual commitments with our subcontractors, suppliers or laborers. We maintain strong and long-standing relationships with many of our subcontractors. We believe that our relationships have been enhanced through both maintaining our schedules and making timely payment to our subcontractors. By dealing fairly with our key subcontractors, we are able to keep them attentive to our projects.

Sales and Marketing

In connection with the sale and marketing of our homes, we make extensive use of online and offline advertising and other promotional activities, including digital paid search and display advertising, the website of each of our six regional brands, print media advertisements, brochures, direct mail and the placement of signboards in the immediate areas of our developments. We sell our homes through our own sales representatives and through independent real estate brokers. Our in-house sales force typically works from sales offices located in model homes close to or in each community. Sales representatives assist potential homebuyers by providing them with basic floor plans, price information, development and construction timetables, tours of model homes, and the selection of options. Sales personnel are licensed, if applicable, by the real estate bodies in their respective markets, are trained by us and generally have had prior experience selling new homes in the local market. Our personnel, along with subcontracted marketing and design consultants, carefully design exteriors and interiors of each home to coincide with the lifestyles of targeted homebuyers.

As of December 31, 2017, we owned 433 model homes that were either completed or under construction. Generally, we build model homes at each project and have them professionally decorated to display design features. We believe that model homes play a significant role in helping homebuyers understand the efficiencies and value provided by each floor plan type. Interior decorations vary among our models and are selected based upon the lifestyles of our homebuyers. Structural changes in design from the model homes are not generally permitted, but homebuyers may select various other optional construction and design amenities. In addition to model homes, homebuyers can gain an understanding of the various design features and options available to them using design centers. At each design center, homebuyers can meet with a designer and are shown the standard and upgraded selections available to them. We typically sell homes using sales contracts that include cash deposits by the purchasers. However, purchasers can generally cancel sales contracts if they are unable to sell their existing homes, if they fail to qualify for financing, or under certain other circumstances. Although cancellations can delay the sale of our homes, they have historically not had a material impact on our operating results. The cancellation rate of homebuyers who contracted to buy a home but did not close escrow (as a percentage of overall orders) was 15% for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. Cancellation rates are subject to a variety of factors beyond our control such as adverse economic conditions and increases in mortgage interest rates. Our inventory of completed and unsold production homes was 269 and 405 homes as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Homebuyer Financing, Title and Homeowners Insurance Services

We seek to assist our homebuyers in obtaining financing by arranging with mortgage lenders to offer qualified homebuyers a variety of financing options. Substantially all homebuyers utilize long-term mortgage financing to purchase a home and mortgage lenders will usually make loans only to qualified borrowers. Our financial services operation (“TRI Pointe Solutions”) is comprised of mortgage financing operations (“TRI Pointe Connect”), which was formed as a joint venture with an established mortgage lender, our title services operations (“TRI Pointe Assurance”), and our property and casualty insurance agency operations (“TRI Pointe Advantage”), which launched in early 2018. While our homebuyers may obtain financing from any mortgage provider of their choice, TRI Pointe Connect can act as a preferred mortgage broker to our homebuyers in all of the markets in which we operate, providing mortgage financing options that help facilitate the sale and closing process as well as generate additional fee income for us. TRI Pointe Assurance provides title examinations for our homebuyers in Texas, Maryland and Virginia. TRI Pointe Assurance is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRI Pointe and acts as a title agency for First American Title Insurance Company. TRI Pointe Advantage is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRI Pointe and provides property and casualty agency services that help facilitate the closing process in all of the markets in which we operate.

Quality Control and Customer Service

We pay particular attention to the product design process and carefully consider quality and choice of materials in order to attempt to eliminate building deficiencies. We monitor the quality and workmanship of the subcontractors that we employ and we make regular inspections and evaluations of our subcontractors to seek to ensure that our standards are met.

We maintain quality control and customer service staff whose role includes providing a positive experience for each homebuyer throughout the pre-sale, sale, building, delivery and post-delivery periods. These employees are also responsible for providing after sales customer service. Our quality and service initiatives include taking homebuyers on a comprehensive tour of their home prior to delivery and using homebuyer survey results to improve our standards of quality and homebuyer satisfaction.

Warranty Program

In the normal course of business, we incur warranty-related costs associated with homes that have been delivered to homebuyers. Estimated future direct warranty costs are accrued and charged to cost of sales in the period when the related home sales revenues are recognized while indirect warranty overhead salaries and related costs are charged to cost of sales in the period incurred. Estimation of accruals include consideration of our claims history, including current claims and estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported. In addition, management estimates warranty reserves and allowances necessary to cover any current or future construction-related claims based on actuarial analysis. Under this analysis, reserve amounts are estimated using our historical expense and claim data, as well as industry data. Factors that affect the warranty accruals include the number of homes delivered, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. Although we consider the warranty accruals reflected in our consolidated balance sheet to be adequate, actual future costs could differ significantly from our currently estimated amounts. Our warranty accrual is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. We maintain general liability insurance designed to protect us against a portion of our risk of loss from construction-related claims. We also generally require our subcontractors and design professionals to indemnify us for liabilities arising from their work, subject to various limitations. However, such indemnity is significantly limited with respect to certain subcontractors that are added to our general liability insurance policy. We record expected recoveries from insurance carriers when proceeds are probable and estimable. Warranty insurance receivables are recorded in receivables on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

There can be no assurance that the terms and limitations of the limited warranty will be effective against claims made by homebuyers, that we will be able to renew our insurance coverage or renew it at reasonable rates, that we will not be liable for damages, cost of repairs, and/or the expense of litigation surrounding possible construction defects, soil subsidence or building related claims or that claims will not arise out of uninsurable events or circumstances not covered by insurance and not subject to effective indemnification agreements with certain subcontractors.

Seasonality

We have experienced seasonal variations in our quarterly operating results and capital requirements. We typically take orders for more homes in the first half of the fiscal year than in the second half, which creates additional working capital requirements in the second and third quarters to build our inventories to satisfy the deliveries in the second half of the year. We expect this seasonal pattern to continue over the long-term, although it may be affected by volatility in the homebuilding industry. In addition to the overall volume of orders and deliveries, our operating results in a given quarter are significantly affected by the number and characteristics of our active selling communities; timing of new community openings; the timing of land and lot sales; and the mix of product types, geographic locations and average selling prices of the homes delivered during the quarter. Therefore, our operating results in any given quarter will fluctuate compared to prior periods based on these factors.

Backlog

Backlog units reflects the number of homes, net of actual cancellations experienced during the period, for which we have entered into a sales contract with a homebuyer but for which we have not yet delivered the home. Homes in backlog are generally delivered within three to nine months from the time the sales contract is entered into, although we may experience cancellations of sales contracts prior to delivery. The dollar value of backlog was approximately

\$1.0 billion and \$661.1 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We expect all of our backlog at December 31, 2017 to be converted to deliveries and revenues during 2018, net of cancellations. For information concerning backlog units, the dollar value and average sales price by segment, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this annual report on Form 10-K.

- 18 -

Raw Materials

Typically, all of the raw materials and most of the components used in our business are readily available in the United States. Most are standard items carried by major suppliers. However, a rapid increase in the number of homes started, governmental policies, or other market conditions could cause delays in the delivery of, shortages in, or higher prices for necessary materials. Delivery delays or the inability to obtain necessary materials could result in delays in the delivery of homes under construction. We have established national purchase programs for certain materials and we continue to monitor the supply markets to achieve the best prices available.

Our Financing Strategy

We intend to employ both debt and equity as part of our ongoing financing strategy, coupled with redeployment of cash flows from continuing operations, to provide us with the financial flexibility to access capital on the best terms available. In that regard, we expect to employ prudent levels of leverage to finance the acquisition and development of our lots and construction of our homes. As of December 31, 2017, we had no outstanding debt related to our unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") and \$1.5 billion of outstanding senior notes as well as \$282.9 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$592.3 million available under the Credit Facility. Our board of directors considers a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding the incurrence of new indebtedness, including the purchase price of assets to be acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our assets and the ability of particular assets, and our company as a whole, to generate cash flow to cover the expected debt service.

We intend to finance future acquisitions and developments with the most advantageous source of capital available to us at the time of the transaction, which may include a combination of common and preferred equity, secured and unsecured corporate level debt, property-level debt and mortgage financing and other public, private or bank debt.

Segments

The Company's operations are organized in two principal businesses: homebuilding and financial services.

Our homebuilding operation consists of six reportable segments: Maracay Homes, consisting of operations in Arizona; Pardee Homes, consisting of operations in California and Nevada; Quadrant Homes, consisting of operations in Washington; Trendmaker Homes, consisting of operations in Texas; TRI Pointe Homes, consisting of operations in California and Colorado; and Winchester Homes, consisting of operations in Maryland and Virginia.

Our financial services operation (TRI Pointe Solutions) is a reportable segment and is comprised of our TRI Pointe Connect mortgage financing operations, our TRI Pointe Assurance title services operations, and with its launch in 2018, our TRI Pointe Advantage property and casualty insurance agency operations.

For financial information about our segments, see Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 2, Segment Information, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Government Regulation and Environmental Matters

We are subject to numerous local, state, federal and other statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning zoning, development, building design, construction and similar matters which impose restrictive zoning and density requirements, the result of which is to limit the number of homes that can be built within the boundaries of a particular area. Projects that are not entitled may be subjected to periodic delays, changes in use, less intensive development or elimination of development in certain specific areas due to government regulations. We may also be subject to periodic delays or may be precluded entirely from developing in certain communities due to building moratoriums or "slow-growth" or "no-growth" initiatives that could be implemented in the future. Local governments also have broad discretion regarding the imposition of development fees and exactions for projects in their jurisdiction. Projects for which we have received land use and development entitlements or approvals may still require a variety of other governmental approvals and permits during the development process and can also be impacted adversely by unforeseen health, safety and welfare issues, which can further delay these projects or prevent their development. Also, some states are attempting to make homebuilders responsible for violations of wage and other labor laws by their subcontractors. For example, a California law that took effect on January 1, 2018 makes direct contractors liable for wages, fringe benefits, or other benefit payments or contributions owed by a subcontractor that does not make these payments or contributions to its employees.

We are also subject to a variety of local, state, federal and other statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning the environment. These environmental laws include such areas as storm water and surface water management, soil, groundwater and wetlands protection, subsurface conditions and air quality protection and enhancement. The particular environmental laws that apply to any given homebuilding site vary according to multiple factors, including the site's location, its environmental conditions and the present and former uses of the site, as well as adjoining properties. Environmental laws and conditions may result in delays, may cause us to incur substantial compliance and other costs, and can prohibit or severely restrict homebuilding activity in environmentally sensitive regions or areas. In addition, in those cases where an endangered or threatened species is involved, environmental rules and regulations can result in the restriction or elimination of development in identified environmentally sensitive areas. From time to time, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and similar federal or state agencies review homebuilders' compliance with environmental laws and may levy fines and penalties for failure to strictly comply with applicable environmental laws or impose additional requirements for future compliance as a result of past failures. Any such actions taken with respect to us may increase our costs. Further, we expect that as concerns about climate change and other environmental issues continue to grow, homebuilders will be required to comply with increasingly stringent laws and regulations. Environmental laws and regulations can also have an adverse impact on the availability and price of certain raw materials such as lumber. California is especially susceptible to restrictive government regulations and environmental laws. In addition, home deliveries in California may be delayed or prevented due to governmental responses to drought conditions, even when we have obtained water rights for those projects.

Under various environmental laws, current or former owners of real estate, as well as certain other categories of parties, may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases, and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for related damages, including for bodily injury, and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred by such parties in connection with the contamination. A mitigation system may be installed during the construction of a home if a cleanup does not remove all contaminants of concern or to address a naturally occurring condition such as methane. Some homebuyers may not want to purchase a home with a mitigation system.

Our general contractor, real estate broker, mortgage joint venture, title agency, and insurance agency operations are subject to licensing and regulation in the jurisdictions in which they operate. Consequently, they are subject to net worth, bonding, disclosure, record-keeping and other requirements. Failure to comply with applicable requirements could result in loss of license, financial penalties, or other sanctions.

Refer to Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this annual report on Form 10-K for risks related to government regulation and environmental matters.

Competition

Competition in the homebuilding industry is intense, and there are relatively low barriers to entry into our business. Homebuilders compete for, among other things, homebuyers, desirable land parcels, financing, raw materials and skilled labor. We compete for homebuyers primarily on the basis of a number of interrelated factors including home design and location, price, homebuyer satisfaction, construction quality, reputation and the availability of mortgage financing. Increased competition could hurt our business, as it could prevent us from acquiring attractive land parcels on which to build homes or make such acquisitions more expensive, hinder our market share expansion, and lead to pricing pressures on our homes that may adversely impact our margins and revenues. Our competitors may independently develop land and construct housing units that are superior or substantially similar to our products. Furthermore, several of our primary competitors are significantly larger, have longer operating histories and may have greater resources or lower cost of capital than ours; accordingly, they may be able to compete more effectively in one or more of the markets in which we operate. Many of these competitors also have longstanding relationships with subcontractors and suppliers in the markets in which we operate. We also compete for sales with individual resales of existing homes and with available rental housing.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we had 1,251 employees, 506 of whom were executive, management and administrative personnel, 296 of whom were sales and marketing personnel and 449 of whom were involved in field

construction. Although none of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements, certain of the subcontractors engaged by us are represented by labor unions or are subject to collective bargaining arrangements. We believe that our relations with our employees and subcontractors are good.

- 20 -

Our Offices and Access to Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 19540 Jamboree Road, Suite 300, Irvine, California 92612. Our main telephone number is (949) 438-1400. Our internet website is www.tripointegroup.com. We make available free of charge through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after being filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

We provide information about our business and financial performance, including webcasts of our earnings calls, in the “investors” portion of our internet website. In addition, corporate governance information, including our codes of ethics, corporate governance guidelines, and board committee charters, is also available there.

The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, our website is not incorporated by reference and is not a part of this annual report on Form 10-K. In addition, the SEC website at www.sec.gov contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information we file with, or furnish to, the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider the following risk factors, which address the material risks concerning our business, together with the other information contained in this annual report on Form 10-K. If any of the risks discussed in this annual report on Form 10-K occur, our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations (individually and collectively referred to in these risk factors as “Financial Performance”) could be materially and adversely affected, in which case the trading price of our common stock could decline significantly and stockholders could lose all or a part of their investment. Some statements in this annual report on Form 10-K, including statements in the following risk factors, constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to the initial section of this annual report on Form 10-K entitled “Cautionary Note Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Related to Our Business

Our long-term growth depends upon our ability to identify and successfully acquire desirable land parcels at reasonable prices.

Our future growth depends upon our ability to identify and successfully acquire attractive land parcels for development of our projects at reasonable prices and with terms that meet our underwriting criteria. Our ability to acquire land parcels for new projects may be adversely affected by changes in the general availability of land parcels, the willingness of land sellers to sell land parcels at reasonable prices, competition for available land parcels, availability of financing to acquire land parcels, zoning and other market conditions. If the supply of land parcels appropriate for development of projects is limited because of these factors, or for any other reason, our ability to grow could be significantly limited, and the number of homes that we build and sell could decline. Additionally, our ability to begin new projects could be impacted if we elect not to purchase land parcels under option contracts. To the extent that we are unable to purchase land parcels in a timely manner or enter into new contracts for the purchase of land parcels at reasonable prices, our home sales revenue and Financial Performance could be materially and adversely affected.

Our quarterly results of operations may fluctuate because of the seasonal nature of our business and other factors. We have experienced seasonal fluctuations in quarterly results of operations and capital requirements that can have a material and adverse impact on our Financial Performance. In addition, we have experienced fluctuations in quarterly results of operations due to the number and characteristics of our active selling communities; the timing of new community openings; the timing of land and lot sales; and the mix of product types, geographic locations and average selling prices of the homes delivered during the quarter. We typically experience the highest new home order activity during the first and second quarters of our fiscal year. Since it typically takes four to six months to construct a new home, the number of homes delivered and associated home sales revenue typically increases in the third and fourth quarters of our fiscal year as new home orders sold earlier in the year convert to home deliveries. We believe that this type of seasonality reflects the historical tendency of homebuyers to purchase new homes in the spring and summer with deliveries scheduled in the fall or winter, as well as the scheduling of construction to accommodate seasonal

weather conditions in certain markets. Although we expect this seasonal pattern to continue over the long-term, it may be affected by market cyclicalities and other market factors, including seasonal natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and fires, and there can be no assurance that historical seasonal patterns will continue to exist in future reporting periods. In addition, as a result of seasonal variability, our historical performance may not be a meaningful indicator of future results.

- 21 -

Seasonality also requires us to finance construction activities in advance of the receipt of sales proceeds. In many cases, we may not be able to recapture increased costs by raising prices because prices are established upon signing the purchase contract. Accordingly, there is a risk that we will invest significant amounts of capital in the acquisition and development of land and construction of homes that we do not sell at anticipated pricing levels or within anticipated time frames. If, due to market conditions, construction delays or other causes, we do not complete sales of our homes at anticipated pricing levels or within anticipated time frames, our Financial Performance could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business is cyclical and subject to risks associated with the real estate industry, and adverse changes in general economic or business conditions could reduce the demand for homes and materially and adversely affect us.

The residential homebuilding and land development industry is cyclical and is substantially affected by adverse changes in general economic or business conditions that are outside of our control, including changes in:

- short- and long-term interest rates;
- the availability and cost of financing for real estate industry participants, including financing for acquisitions, construction and permanent mortgages;
- unanticipated increases in expenses, including, without limitation, insurance costs, labor and materials costs, development costs, real estate assessments and other taxes and costs of compliance with laws, regulations and governmental policies;
- enforcement of laws, regulations and governmental policies, including, without limitation, health, safety, environmental, labor, employment, zoning and tax laws, governmental fiscal policies and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;
- consumer confidence generally and the confidence of potential homebuyers and others in the real estate industry in particular;
- financial conditions of buyers and sellers of properties, particularly residential homes and land suitable for development of residential homes;
- the ability of existing homeowners to sell their existing homes at prices that are acceptable to them;
- the U.S. and global financial systems and credit markets, including stock market and credit market volatility;
- private and federal mortgage financing programs and federal and state regulation of lending practices;
- the availability and cost of construction, labor and materials;
- federal and state income tax provisions, including provisions for the deduction of mortgage interest payments; the deduction of state and local tax, including real estate tax; and capital gain tax rates;
- housing demand from population growth, household formation and demographic changes (including immigration levels and trends in urban and suburban migration);
- the supply of available new or existing homes and other housing alternatives, such as condominiums, apartments and other residential rental property;
- competition from other real estate investors with significant capital, including other real estate operating companies and developers and institutional investment funds;
- employment levels and job and personal income growth and household debt-to-income levels;
- the rate of inflation;
- real estate taxes; and
- the supply of, and demand for, developable land in our current and expected markets.

Adverse changes in these or other general economic or business conditions may affect our business nationally or in particular regions or localities. During the most recent economic downturn, several of the markets we serve, and the U.S. housing market as a whole, experienced a prolonged decrease in demand for new homes, as well as an oversupply of new and existing homes available for sale. Demand for new homes is affected by weakness in the resale market because many new homebuyers need to sell their existing homes in order to buy a home from us. In addition, demand may be adversely affected by alternatives to new homes, such as rental properties and existing homes. In the event of another economic downturn or if general economic conditions should worsen, our home sales could decline and we could be required to write down or dispose of assets or restructure our operations or debt, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance.

Adverse changes in economic or business conditions can also cause increased home order cancellation rates, diminished demand and prices for our homes, and diminished value of our real estate investments. These changes can also cause us to take longer to build homes and make it more costly for us to do so. We may not be able to recover any of the increased costs by raising prices because of weak market conditions and increasing pricing pressure. Additionally, the price of each home we sell is usually set several months before the home is delivered, as many homebuyers sign their home purchase contracts before or early in the construction process. The potential difficulties described above could impact our homebuyers' ability to obtain suitable financing and cause some homebuyers to cancel or refuse to honor their home purchase contracts altogether.

- 22 -

Because most of our homebuyers finance the purchase of their homes, the terms and availability of mortgage financing can affect the demand for and the ability to complete the purchase of a home, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Our business depends on the ability of our homebuyers to obtain financing for the purchase of their homes. Many of our homebuyers must sell their existing homes in order to buy a home from us. During the last economic downturn, the U.S. residential mortgage market as a whole experienced significant instability due to, among other things, defaults on subprime and other loans, resulting in the declining market value of those loans. In light of these developments, lenders, investors, regulators and other third parties questioned the adequacy of lending standards and other credit requirements. This led to tightened credit requirements and an increase in indemnity claims for mortgages. Deterioration in credit quality among subprime and other nonconforming loans has caused most lenders to eliminate subprime mortgages and most other loan products that do not conform to Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”) or Veterans Administration (the “VA”) standards. Fewer loan products and tighter loan qualifications, in turn, make it more difficult for a borrower to finance the purchase of a new home or the purchase of an existing home from a potential homebuyer who wishes to purchase one of our homes. If our potential homebuyers or the buyers of our homebuyers’ existing homes cannot obtain suitable financing, our Financial Performance could be materially and adversely affected.

Our homebuyers may obtain mortgage financing for their home purchases from any lender of their choice. However, we can provide no assurance as to third-party lenders’, including our joint venture partner in TRI Pointe Connect, ability or willingness to complete, in a timely fashion or at all, the mortgage loan originations they start for our homebuyers. Such lenders’ inability or unwillingness may result in mortgage loan funding issues that delay deliveries of our homes or cause cancellations, which could in the aggregate have a material and adverse effect on our Financial Performance. In addition, if such third-party lenders, mishandle our homebuyers’ personal financial information, including due to a data security breach of their systems, the negative impacts on our homebuyers, or negative publicity arising from any such incidents, could create, among other things, associated exposure to us with respect to claims for damages, regulatory penalties or reputational harm, and such exposure could be material and adverse to our Financial Performance.

Interest rate increases or changes in federal lending programs or other regulations could lower demand for our homes, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Most of the purchasers of our homes finance their acquisitions with mortgage financing. We depend on third-party lenders, including our joint venture partner in TRI Pointe Connect, to provide mortgage loans to our homebuyers who need such financing to purchase our homes, and our dependence on such lenders is greater than for other homebuilders that operate a captive mortgage lender. Homebuyers’ ability to obtain financing largely depends on prevailing mortgage loan interest rates, the credit standards that mortgage lenders use and the availability of mortgage loan programs. In December 2017, the U.S. Federal Open Market Committee (“FOMC”) raised the target range for the federal funds rate to 1¼ to 1½ percent. We are unable to predict if, or when, the FOMC will announce further increases or the impact of any such increases on home mortgage interest rates. Rising interest rates, decreased availability of mortgage financing or of certain mortgage programs, higher down payment requirements or increased monthly mortgage costs may lead to reduced demand for our homes. Increased interest rates can also hinder our ability to realize our backlog because our home purchase contracts provide homebuyers with a financing contingency. Financing contingencies allow homebuyers to cancel their home purchase contracts in the event that they cannot arrange for adequate financing. As a result, rising interest rates can decrease our home sales and mortgage originations. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance. In addition, the uncertainties in the mortgage markets and increased government regulation could adversely affect the ability of potential homebuyers to obtain financing for home purchases, thus preventing them from purchasing our homes. Among other things, changes made by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and FHA/VA to sponsored mortgage programs, as well as changes made by private mortgage insurance companies, have reduced the ability of many potential homebuyers to qualify for mortgages. Principal among these are higher income requirements, larger required down payments, increased reserves, higher mortgage insurance premiums and higher required credit scores. In

addition, there continues to be uncertainty regarding the future of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, including proposals that they reduce or terminate their role as the principal sources of liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage loans. It is not clear how, if Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were to curtail their secondary market mortgage loan purchases, the liquidity they provide would be replaced. Because the availability of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHA- and VA-backed mortgage financing is an important factor in marketing and selling many of our homes, any limitations, restrictions or changes in the availability of such government-backed financing could reduce our home sales, which could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance. Further, there is a substantial possibility that substituting an alternate source of liquidity would increase mortgage interest rates, which would increase the buyers' effective costs of the homes we sell, and therefore could reduce demand for our homes and have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance.

- 23 -

Recent tax law changes that increase the after-tax costs of owning a home could prevent potential customers from buying our homes and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Significant expenses of owning a home, including mortgage interest expenses and real estate taxes, were generally deductible expenses for an individual's federal, and in some cases state, income taxes, subject to limitations. Changes in federal or state income tax laws that eliminate or substantially limit these income tax deductions, could increase the after-tax cost of owning a new home for many of our potential customers. The "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" which was enacted in December 2017 includes provisions that impose significant limitations with respect to these income tax deductions. For example, through the end of 2025, the annual deduction for real estate property taxes and state and local income or sales taxes has been limited to a combined amount of \$10,000 (\$5,000 in the case of a separate return filed by a married individual). In addition, through the end of 2025, the deduction for mortgage interest will generally only be available with respect to acquisition indebtedness that does not exceed \$750,000 (\$375,000 in the case of a separate return filed by a married individual). These changes could adversely impact demand for and sales prices of homes, including ours, which could adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We face numerous risks associated with controlling, purchasing, holding and developing land.

We acquire land for expansion into new markets and for replacement of land inventory and expansion within our current markets. Risks inherent in controlling, purchasing, holding and developing land parcels for new home construction are substantial and increase when demand for new homes decreases. Moreover, the market value of our land and home inventories depends on market conditions and may decline after purchase, and the measures we employ to manage inventory risk may not be adequate to insulate our operations from a severe drop in inventory values. In addition, inventory carrying costs can be significant and can result in reduced margins or losses in a poorly performing community or market. We may have bought and developed, or acquired options on, land at a cost that we will not be able to recover fully or on which we cannot build and sell homes profitably. When market conditions are such that land values are not appreciating, existing option agreements may become less desirable, at which time we may elect to forfeit deposits and pre-acquisition costs and terminate such agreements.

The valuation of real property is inherently subjective and based on the individual characteristics of each property. Factors such as changes in regulatory requirements and applicable laws (including in relation to land development and building regulations, taxation and planning), political conditions, environmental conditions and requirements, the condition of financial markets, both local and national economic conditions, the financial condition of homebuyers, potentially adverse tax consequences, and interest and inflation rate fluctuations subject valuations of real property to uncertainty. Moreover, all valuations of real property are made on the basis of assumptions that may not prove to accurately reflect economic or demographic conditions. If housing demand decreases below what we anticipated when we acquired our inventory, our profitability may be materially and adversely affected and we may not be able to recover our costs when we build and sell houses, land and lots.

The U.S. housing markets experience dynamic demand and supply patterns from time to time due to volatile economic conditions, including increased amounts of home and land inventory that entered certain housing markets from foreclosure sales or short sales. In certain periods of market weakness, we have sold homes and land for lower margins or at a loss and have recognized significant inventory impairment charges, and such conditions may recur. Write-downs and impairments have had an adverse effect on our Financial Performance. We review the value of our land holdings on a periodic basis. Further material write-downs and impairments in the value of inventory may be required, and we may sell land or homes at a loss, which could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Adverse weather and natural disasters may increase costs, cause project delays and reduce consumer demand for housing.

As a homebuilder and land developer, we are subject to the risks associated with numerous weather-related events and natural disasters that are beyond our control. These weather-related events and natural disasters include, but are not limited to, droughts, floods, wildfires, landslides, soil subsidence, hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes. The occurrence of any of these events could damage our land and projects, cause delays in, or prevent, completion of our projects, reduce consumer demand for housing, and cause shortages and price increases in labor or raw materials, any of which could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. We have substantial operations in Southern

and Northern California that have historically experienced significant earthquake activity and seasonal wildfires. Our markets in Colorado have also experienced seasonal wildfires, floods and soil subsidence. In addition, our Washington market has historically experienced significant earthquake, volcanic and seismic activity and our Texas market occasionally experiences extreme weather conditions such as tornadoes, hurricanes and floods.

- 24 -

In addition to directly damaging our land or projects, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanoes, floods, wildfires or other natural events could damage roads and highways providing access to those assets or affect the desirability of our land or projects, thereby materially and adversely affecting our ability to market homes or sell land in those areas and possibly increasing the cost to complete construction of our homes.

There are some risks of loss for which we may be unable to purchase insurance coverage. For example, losses associated with landslides, earthquakes and other geologic events may not be insurable and other losses, such as those arising from terrorism, may not be economically insurable. A sizeable uninsured loss could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Drought conditions in California and other areas in which we operate may negatively impact the economy, increase the risk of wildfires, cause us to incur additional costs, and delay or prevent new home deliveries.

Certain of the areas in which we operate, particularly in California, have experienced drought conditions from time to time. Drought conditions could negatively impact the economy and environment as well as increase greatly the risk of wildfires.

In 2014, the Governor of California proclaimed a Drought State of Emergency warning that drought conditions may place drinking water supplies at risk in many California communities. In response, the State Water Resources Control Board (“Water Board”) adopted emergency regulations imposing mandatory water restrictions across the state. In 2017, the Governor lifted the drought proclamation for most of California and the Water Board rescinded its emergency restrictions. However, the Water Board maintained the urban water use reporting requirements and the prohibitions on wasteful water practices, and announced a plan to make water conservation a long-term way of life in California. These and other measures that are instituted to respond to drought conditions could cause us to incur additional costs. In addition, new home deliveries in some areas may be delayed or prevented due to the unavailability of water, even when we have obtained water rights for those projects.

Although California experienced significant snow and rainfall in the water year that ended on September 30, 2017, precipitation cannot be counted on to continue, and snowpack levels are subject to rapid reductions as seen in 2016 and in earlier periods. In addition, some parts of California are still experiencing water supply shortfalls and five years of drought have resulted in a significant water supply deficit, especially when it comes to California’s groundwater basins.

We may be unable to find and retain suitable contractors and subcontractors at reasonable rates.

Substantially all of our construction work is performed by subcontractors with us acting as the general contractor. Accordingly, the timing and quality of our construction depend on the availability, cost and skill of contractors and subcontractors and their employees.

The residential construction industry experiences serious shortages of skilled labor from time to time. The difficult operating environment during the recent downturn in the United States has resulted in the failure of the businesses of some contractors and subcontractors and future downturns could result in further failures. In addition, reduced levels of homebuilding in the United States have caused some skilled tradesmen to leave the real estate industry to take jobs in other industries. These shortages can be more severe during periods of strong demand for housing or during periods following natural disasters that have a significant impact on existing residential and commercial structures. While we anticipate being able to obtain sufficient reliable contractors and subcontractors during times of material shortages and believe that our relationships with contractors and subcontractors are good, we do not have long-term contractual commitments with any contractors or subcontractors, and there can be no assurance that skilled contractors, subcontractors or tradesmen will continue to be available in the areas in which we conduct our operations. If skilled contractors and subcontractors are not available on a timely basis for a reasonable cost, or if contractors and subcontractors are not able to recruit sufficient numbers of skilled employees, our development and construction activities may suffer from delays and quality issues, which could lead to reduced levels of homebuyer satisfaction and materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Moreover, some of the subcontractors engaged by us are represented by labor unions or are subject to collective bargaining arrangements that require the payment of prevailing wages that are typically higher than normally expected on a residential construction site. A strike or other work stoppage involving any of our subcontractors could also make it difficult for us to retain subcontractors for their construction work. In addition, union activity could result in higher costs for us to retain our subcontractors. Access to qualified labor at reasonable rates may also be affected by other circumstances beyond our control, including: (i) shortages of qualified tradespeople, such as carpenters, roofers, electricians and plumbers; (ii) high inflation; (iii) changes in laws relating to employment wages and union organizing activity; (iv) changes in trends in labor force migration; and (v) increases in contractor, subcontractor and professional services costs. The inability to contract with skilled contractors and subcontractors at reasonable rates on a timely basis could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

In addition, the enactment of federal, state or local statutes, ordinances, rules or regulations requiring the payment of prevailing wages on private residential developments would materially increase our costs of development and construction. For example, California, where we conduct a significant portion of our business, generally requires that workers employed on public works projects in California be paid the applicable prevailing wage, as determined by the Department of Industrial Relations. Private residential projects built on private property are exempt unless the project is built pursuant to an agreement with a state agency, redevelopment agency, or local public housing authority. In 2017, the California legislature made this exemption inapplicable to a project built pursuant to an agreement with a successor agency of a redevelopment agency. We expect that the imposition of a prevailing wage requirement to additional types of projects would materially increase our costs of development and construction for that project. Further extensions of prevailing wage requirements to private projects could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

The supply of skilled labor may be adversely affected by changes in immigration laws and policies.

The timing and quality of our construction activities depend upon the availability, cost and skill of contractors and subcontractors and their employees. The supply of labor in the markets in which we operate could be adversely affected by changes in immigration laws and policies as well as changes in immigration trends. Accordingly, it cannot be assured that a sufficient supply of skilled labor will be available to us in the future. In addition, changes in federal and state immigration laws and policies, or in the enforcement of current laws and policies, as a result of the current presidential administration may have the effect of increasing our labor costs. The lack of adequate supply of skilled labor or a significant increase in labor costs could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. We could be responsible for employment-related liabilities with respect to our contractors' employees.

Several other homebuilders have received inquiries from regulatory agencies concerning whether homebuilders using contractors are deemed to be employers of the employees of such contractors under certain circumstances. Although contractors are independent of the homebuilders that contract with them under normal management practices and the terms of trade contracts and subcontracts within the homebuilding industry, if regulatory agencies reclassify the employees of contractors as employees of homebuilders, homebuilders using contractors could be responsible for wage and hour labor laws, workers' compensation and other employment-related liabilities of their contractors. In 2015, the National Labor Relations Board issued a decision holding that for labor law purposes a firm could under some circumstances be responsible as a joint employer of its contractors' employees. Although the National Labor Relations Board overruled this ruling in December 2017, it could change its position again in the future.

Governmental rulings that make us responsible for labor practices by our subcontractors could create substantial exposure for us in situations that are not within our control. Even if we are not deemed to be joint employers with our contractors, we may be subject to legislation, such as California Labor Code Section 2810.3 that requires us to share liability with our contractors for the payment of wages and the failure to secure valid workers' compensation coverage. In addition, a California law that took effect on January 1, 2018 makes direct contractors liable for wages, fringe benefits, or other benefit payments or contributions owed by a subcontractor that does not make these payments or contributions to its employees. While we are still analyzing the ultimate impact this legislation could have on our business, we believe it may result in increased costs.

We may incur costs, liabilities and reputational damage if our subcontractors engage in improper construction practices or install defective materials.

Despite our quality control efforts, we may discover that our subcontractors were engaging in improper construction practices or installing defective materials in our homes. When we discover these issues, we, generally through our subcontractors, repair the homes in accordance with our new home warranty and as required by law. We reserve a percentage of the sales price of each home that we sell to meet our warranty and other legal obligations to our homebuyers. These reserves are established based on market practices, our historical experiences, and our judgment of the qualitative risks associated with the types of homes built. However, the cost of satisfying our warranty and other legal obligations in these instances may be significantly higher than our warranty reserves, and we may be unable to recover the cost of repair from such subcontractors. Regardless of the steps we take, we can in some instances be subject to fines or other penalties, and our reputation may be materially and adversely affected.

Raw material shortages and price fluctuations could cause delays and increase our costs.

We require raw materials to build our homes. The residential construction industry experiences serious raw material shortages from time to time, including shortages in supplies of insulation, drywall, cement, steel, lumber and other building materials. These shortages can be more severe during periods of strong demand for housing or during periods following natural disasters that have a significant impact on existing residential and commercial structures. The cost of raw materials may also be materially and adversely affected during periods of shortages or high inflation. Shortages and price increases could cause delays in and increase our costs of home construction. We generally are unable to pass on increases in construction costs to homebuyers who have already entered into home purchase contracts. Sustained increases in construction costs may adversely affect our gross margins, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Utility shortages or price increases could have an adverse impact on operations.

Certain of the markets in which we operate, including California, have experienced power shortages, including mandatory periods without electrical power, as well as significant increases in utility costs. Reduced water supplies as a result of drought conditions may negatively affect electric power generation. Additionally, municipalities may restrict or place moratoriums on the availability of utilities, such as water and sewer taps. We may incur additional costs and may not be able to complete construction on a timely basis if such utility shortages, restrictions, moratoriums and rate increases continue. In addition, these utility issues may adversely affect the local economies in which we operate, which may reduce demand for housing in those markets. Our Financial Performance may be materially and adversely impacted if further utility shortages, restrictions, moratoriums or rate increases occur in our markets.

Some of our markets have been and may continue to be adversely affected by declining oil prices.

The significant decline in oil prices that began in 2014 has adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect the economies in our Colorado and Houston markets, as energy is an important employment sector in both of those markets. As a result, demand for our homes may be reduced in these markets and our Financial Performance could be materially and adversely affected.

Government regulations and legal challenges may delay the start or completion of our communities, increase our expenses or limit our building or other activities.

The approval of numerous governmental authorities must be obtained in connection with our development activities, and these governmental authorities often have broad discretion in exercising their approval authority. We incur substantial costs related to compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and any increase in legal and regulatory requirements may cause us to incur substantial additional costs, or in some cases cause us to determine that certain communities are not feasible for development. Government agencies also routinely initiate audits, reviews or investigations of our business practices to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, which can cause us to incur costs or create other disruptions in our businesses that can be significant.

Various federal, state and local statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning building, health and safety, environment, land use, zoning, density requirements, labor and wages, sales and similar matters apply to or affect the housing industry. Projects that are not entitled may be subjected to periodic delays, changes in use, less intensive development or elimination of development in certain specific areas due to government regulations. We may also be

subject to periodic delays or may be precluded entirely from developing in certain communities due to building moratoriums or “slow-growth” or “no-growth” initiatives that could be implemented in the future. Local governments also have broad discretion regarding the

- 27 -

imposition of development fees and exactions for projects in their jurisdiction. Projects for which we have received land use and development entitlements or approvals may still require a variety of other governmental approvals and permits during the development process and can also be impacted adversely by unforeseen environmental, health, safety and welfare issues, which can further delay these projects or prevent their development. We may also be required to modify our existing approvals because of changes in local circumstances or applicable law. Further, we may experience delays and increased expenses as a result of legal challenges to our proposed communities, or to permits or approvals required for such communities, whether brought by governmental authorities or private parties. As a result, home sales could decline and costs could increase, which could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We may be unable to obtain suitable bonding for the development of our housing projects.

We are often required to provide bonds to governmental authorities and others to ensure the completion of our projects. If we are unable to obtain required bonds in the future for our projects, or if we are required to provide credit enhancements with respect to our current or future bonds, our Financial Performance could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may impose significant costs, delays, restrictions or liabilities.

We are subject to a variety of local, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations concerning land use and the protection of health and the environment, including those governing discharge of pollutants to water and air, impact on wetlands, protection of flora and fauna, handling of or exposure to hazardous materials, including asbestos, and cleanup of contaminated sites. We may be liable for the costs of removal, investigation, mitigation or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances located at any property currently or formerly owned, leased or occupied by us, or at third-party sites to which we have sent or send wastes for disposal, whether or not we caused or knew of such conditions. These conditions can also give rise to claims by governmental authorities or other third parties, including for personal injury, property damage and natural resources damages. Insurance coverage for such claims is nonexistent or impractical. The presence of any of these conditions, or the failure to address any of these conditions properly, or any significant environmental incident, may materially and adversely affect our ability to develop our properties or sell our homes, lots or land in affected communities or to borrow using the affected land as security, or impact our reputation. Environmental impacts have been identified at certain of our active communities, some of which will need to be addressed prior to or during development. We could incur substantial costs in excess of amounts budgeted by us to address such impacts or other environmental or hazardous material conditions that may be discovered in the future at our properties. Any failure to adequately address such impacts or conditions could delay, impede or prevent our development projects.

The particular impact and requirements of environmental laws and regulations that apply to any given community vary greatly according to the community location, the site's environmental conditions and the development and use of the site. Any failure to comply with applicable requirements could subject us to fines, penalties, third-party claims or other sanctions. We expect that these environmental requirements will become increasingly stringent in the future.

Compliance with, or liability under, these environmental laws and regulations may result in delays, cause us to incur substantial compliance and other costs and prohibit or severely restrict development, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas. In those cases where an endangered or threatened species is involved and related agency rulemaking and litigation are ongoing, the outcome of such rule-making and litigation can be unpredictable and can result in unplanned or unforeseeable restrictions on, or the prohibition of, development and building activity in identified environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, project opponents can delay or impede development activities by bringing challenges to the permits and other approvals required for projects and operations under environmental laws and regulations.

As a result, we cannot assure that our costs, obligations and liabilities relating to environmental matters will not materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Changes in global or regional climate conditions and governmental response to such changes may limit, prevent or increase the costs of our planned or future growth activities.

Projected climate change, if it occurs, may exacerbate the scarcity or presence of water and other natural resources in affected regions, which could limit, prevent or increase the costs of residential development in certain areas. In addition, a variety of new legislation is being enacted, or considered for enactment, at the federal, state and local level relating to energy and climate change, and as climate change concerns continue to grow, legislation and regulations of this nature are expected to continue. This legislation relates to items such as carbon dioxide emissions control and building codes that impose energy efficiency standards. Government mandates, standards or regulations intended to mitigate or reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- 28 -

or projected climate change impacts could result in prohibitions or severe restrictions on land development in certain areas, increased energy and transportation costs, and increased compliance expenses and other financial obligations to meet permitting or land development or home construction-related requirements that we may be unable to fully recover (due to market conditions or other factors), any of which could cause a reduction in our homebuilding gross margins and materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. Energy-related initiatives could similarly affect a wide variety of companies throughout the United States and the world, and because our results of operations are heavily dependent on significant amounts of raw materials, these initiatives could have an indirect adverse impact on our Financial Performance to the extent the manufacturers and suppliers of our materials are burdened with expensive cap and trade or other climate related regulations.

As a result, climate change impacts, and laws and land development and home construction standards, and/or the manner in which they are interpreted or implemented, to address potential climate change concerns could increase our costs and have a long-term adverse impact on our Financial Performance. This is a particular concern in the western United States, where some of the most extensive and stringent environmental laws and residential building construction standards in the country have been enacted. For example, California has enacted the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 to achieve the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. As a result, California has adopted and is expected to continue to adopt significant regulations to meet this goal.

We may be unable to develop our communities successfully or within expected timeframes.

Before a community generates any revenue, time and material expenditures are required to acquire land, obtain development approvals and construct significant portions of project infrastructure, amenities, model homes and sales facilities. It can take several years from the time we acquire control of a property to the time we makes our first home sale on the site. Our costs or the time required to complete development of our communities could increase beyond our estimates after commencing the development process. Delays in the development of communities expose us to the risk of changes in market conditions for homes. A decline in our ability to successfully develop and market our communities and to generate positive cash flow from these operations in a timely manner could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance and our ability to service our debt and to meet our working capital requirements.

Poor relations with the residents of our communities could negatively impact our sales and reputation.

Residents of communities developed by us rely on us to resolve issues or disputes that may arise in connection with the operation or development of our communities. Efforts we make to resolve these issues or disputes could be deemed unsatisfactory by the affected residents, and subsequent actions by these residents could materially and adversely affect sales and our reputation. In addition, we could be required to make material expenditures related to the settlement of such issues or disputes or to modify our community development plans, which could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

The homebuilding industry is highly competitive, and if our competitors are more successful or offer better value to potential homebuyers, our business could decline.

We operate in a very competitive environment that is characterized by competition from a number of other homebuilders and land developers in each geographical market in which we operate. There are relatively low barriers to entry into our business. We compete with numerous large national and regional homebuilding companies and with smaller local homebuilders and land developers for, among other things, homebuyers, desirable land parcels, financing, raw materials and skilled management and labor resources. If we are unable to compete effectively in our markets, our business could decline disproportionately to the businesses of our competitors and our Financial Performance could be materially and adversely affected.

Increased competition could hurt our business by preventing us from acquiring attractive land parcels on which to build homes or making acquisitions more expensive, hindering our market share expansion and causing us to increase our selling incentives and reduce our prices. Additionally, an oversupply of homes available for sale or a discounting of home prices could materially and adversely affect pricing for homes in the markets in which we operate.

We also compete with the resale, or “previously owned,” home market, the size of which may change significantly as a result of changes in the rate of home foreclosures, which is affected by changes in economic conditions both nationally and locally.

We may be at a competitive disadvantage with respect to larger competitors whose operations are more geographically diversified than ours, as these competitors may be better able to withstand any future regional downturn in the housing market. Due to historical and other factors, some competitors may have a competitive advantage in marketing their products, securing materials and labor at lower prices and allowing their homes to be delivered to homebuyers more quickly and at more favorable prices. This competitive advantage could materially and adversely reduce our market share and limit our ability to continue to expand our business as planned.

Increases in our cancellation rate could have a negative impact on our home sales revenue and homebuilding margins. Our backlog reflects homes that may close in future periods. We have received a deposit from a homebuyer for each home reflected in our backlog, and generally we have the right, subject to certain exceptions, to retain the deposit if the homebuyer fails to comply with his or her obligations under the purchase contract, including as a result of state and local law, the homebuyer's inability to sell his or her current home or the homebuyer's inability to make additional deposits required under the purchase contract. Home order cancellations can result from a number of factors, including declines or slow appreciation in the market value of homes, increases in the supply of homes available to be purchased, increased competition and use of sales incentives by competitors, higher mortgage interest rates, homebuyers' inability to sell their existing homes, homebuyers' inability to obtain suitable mortgage financing, including providing sufficient down payments, and adverse changes in local, regional or national economic conditions. In these circumstances, homebuyers may terminate their existing purchase contracts in order to negotiate for a lower price or because they cannot, or will not, complete the purchase. Our cancellation rate was 15% for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. Cancellation rates may rise significantly in the future. If economic conditions become more uncertain, mortgage financing becomes less available or expensive, or current homeowners find it difficult to sell their current homes, more homebuyers may cancel their purchase contracts. An increase in the level of home order cancellations could have a material and adverse impact on our Financial Performance.

Homebuilding is subject to products liability, home warranty and construction defect claims and other litigation in the ordinary course of business that can be significant and may not be covered by insurance.

As a homebuilder, we are currently subject to products liability, home warranty, and construction defect claims arising in the ordinary course of business, in addition to other potentially significant lawsuits, arbitration proceedings and other claims, including breach of contract claims, contractual disputes, personal injury claims and disputes relating to defective title or property misdescription. In connection with our merger with Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company ("WRECO") in 2014, we also assumed responsibility for a substantial amount of WRECO's pending and potential lawsuits, arbitration proceedings and other claims, as well as any future claims relating to WRECO. Furthermore, since WRECO self-insured a significant portion of its general liability exposure relating to its operations outside of California and Nevada prior to the merger, it is likely that most of these claims will not be covered by insurance.

There can be no assurance that any current or future developments undertaken by us will be free from defects once completed. Construction defects may occur on projects and developments and may arise during a significant period of time after completion. Defects arising on a development attributable to us may lead to significant contractual or other liabilities. For these and other reasons, we establish warranty, claim and litigation reserves that we believe are adequate based on historical experience in the markets in which we operate and judgment of the risks associated with the types of homes, lots and land we sell. We also obtain indemnities from contractors and subcontractors generally covering claims related to damages resulting from faulty workmanship and materials and enroll a majority of these contractors and subcontractors in our Owner Controlled Insurance Program providing general liability coverage for these types of claims, subject to self-insured retentions.

With respect to certain general liability exposures, including construction defects and related claims and product liability claims, interpretation of underlying current and future trends, assessment of claims and the related liability and reserve estimation process require us to exercise significant judgment due to the complex nature of these exposures, with each exposure often exhibiting unique circumstances. Furthermore, once claims are asserted against us for construction defects, it is difficult to determine the extent to which the assertion of these claims will expand geographically. Plaintiffs may seek to consolidate multiple parties in one lawsuit or seek class action status in some of these legal proceedings with potential class sizes that vary from case to case. Consolidated and class action lawsuits can be costly to defend and, if we were to lose any consolidated or certified class action suit, it could result in

substantial liability.

- 30 -

In addition to difficulties with respect to claim assessment and liability and reserve estimation, some types of claims may not be covered by insurance or may exceed applicable coverage limits. Furthermore, contractual indemnities with contractors and subcontractors can be difficult, or impossible, to enforce, and we may also be responsible for applicable self-insured retentions with respect to our insurance policies. This is particularly true in our markets where we include our subcontractors on our general liability insurance and our ability to seek indemnity for insured claims is significantly limited and it may be difficult for us to collect self-insured retention contributions from these subcontractors. Furthermore, any product liability or warranty claims made against us, whether or not they are viable, may lead to negative publicity, which could impact our reputation and future home sales.

We also currently conduct a material portion of our business in California, one of the most highly regulated and litigious jurisdictions in the United States, which imposes a ten year, strict liability tail on many construction liability claims. As a result, our potential losses and expenses due to litigation, new laws and regulations may be greater than those of our competitors who have smaller California operations.

For these reasons, although we actively manage our claims and litigation and actively monitor our reserves and insurance coverage, because of the uncertainties inherent in these matters, we cannot provide assurance that our insurance coverage, indemnity arrangements and reserves will be adequate to cover liability for any damages, the cost of repairs and litigation, or any other related expenses surrounding the current claims to which we are subject or any future claims that may arise. Such damages and expenses, to the extent that they are not covered by insurance or redress against contractors and subcontractors, could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties for reasonable prices in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions may be limited and we may be forced to hold non-income producing properties for extended periods of time.

Real estate investments are relatively difficult to sell quickly. As a result, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited and we may be forced to hold non-income producing assets for an extended period of time. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any property for the price or on the terms that we set or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a property.

Fluctuations in real estate values may require us to write-down the book value of our real estate assets.

The homebuilding industry is subject to significant variability and fluctuations in real estate values. As a result, we may be required to write-down the book value of our real estate assets in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), and some of those write-downs could be material. Any material write-downs of assets could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance.

The geographic concentration of our operations in certain regions subjects us to an increased risk of loss of revenue or decreases in the market value of our land and homes in those regions from factors which may affect any of those regions.

Our operations are currently confined to Arizona, California, Colorado, Maryland, Nevada, Texas, Virginia and Washington. Because our operations are limited to these areas, a prolonged economic downturn in one or more of these areas, particularly within California, could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance and could have a disproportionately greater impact on us than other homebuilders with more diversified operations.

Moreover, some or all of these regions could be affected by:

- severe weather;
- natural disasters (such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or fires);
- shortages in the availability of, or increased costs in obtaining, land, equipment, labor or building supplies;
- changes to the population growth rates and therefore the demand for homes in these regions; and
- changes in the regulatory and fiscal environment.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, we generated a significant amount of our revenues and profits from our California real estate inventory. During the downturn from 2008 to 2010, land values, the demand for new homes and home prices declined substantially in California. In addition, California is facing significant unfunded liabilities and may raise taxes and increase fees to meet these obligations. If these conditions in California

persist or worsen, it could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

- 31 -

Inflation could materially and adversely affect us by increasing the costs of land, raw materials and labor, negatively impacting housing demand, raising our costs of capital, and decreasing our purchasing power.

Inflation could materially and adversely affect us by increasing costs of land, raw materials and labor. We may respond to inflation by increasing the sales prices of land or homes in order to offset any such increases in costs, maintain satisfactory margins or realize a satisfactory return on our investment. However, if the market has an oversupply of homes relative to demand, prevailing market prices may prevent us from doing so. In addition, inflation is often accompanied by higher interest rates, which historically have had a negative impact on housing demand and the real estate industry generally and which could materially and adversely impact potential homebuyers' ability to obtain mortgage financing on favorable terms. In such an environment, we may not be able to raise prices sufficiently to keep up with the rate of inflation and our margins and returns could decrease. Additionally, if we are required to lower home prices to meet demand, the value of our land inventory may decrease. Inflation may also raise our costs of capital and decrease our purchasing power, making it more difficult to maintain sufficient funds to operate our business. Current or future efforts by the government to stimulate the economy may increase the risk of significant inflation and its adverse impact on our Financial Performance.

Acts of war, terrorism or outbreaks of contagious disease may seriously harm our business.

Acts of war, any outbreak or escalation of hostilities between the United States and any foreign power, acts of terrorism, or outbreaks of contagious diseases, such as Ebola, may cause disruption to the U.S. economy, or the local economies of the markets in which we operate, cause shortages of building materials, increase costs associated with obtaining building materials, result in building code changes that could increase costs of construction, affect job growth and consumer confidence, or cause economic changes that we cannot anticipate, all of which could reduce demand for our homes and materially and adversely impact our Financial Performance.

Laws and regulations governing the residential mortgage, title insurance, and property and casualty insurance industries could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We have established a joint venture to provide mortgage related services to homebuyers along with a wholly owned title agency and a wholly owned property and casualty insurance agency. The residential mortgage lending, title insurance and property and casualty insurance industries are heavily regulated. Changes to existing laws or regulations or adoption of new laws or regulations could require us to incur significant compliance costs. A material failure to comply with any of these laws or regulations could result in the loss or suspension of required licenses or other approvals, the imposition of monetary penalties, and restitution awards or other relief. In addition, we could be subject to individual or class action litigation alleging violations of these laws and regulations. Any of these could result in substantial costs and we could incur judgments or enter into settlements of claims that could have a material adverse effect on our business. Any of these outcomes could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We are subject to litigation and claims that could materially and adversely affect us.

Lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been, or in the future may be, instituted or asserted against us in the normal course of business. Some of these claims may result in significant defense costs and potentially significant judgments against us, some of which are not, or cannot be, insured against. We generally intend to defend ourselves vigorously. However, litigation is inherently uncertain and we cannot be certain of the ultimate outcomes of any claims that may arise. To resolve these matters, we may have to pay significant fines, judgments, or settlements, which, if uninsured, or if the fines, judgments and settlements exceed insured levels, could adversely impact our earnings and cash flows, thereby materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. Certain litigation or the resolution of certain litigation may affect the availability or cost of some of our insurance coverage, which could materially and adversely impact us, expose us to increased risks that would be uninsured, and materially and adversely impact our ability to attract directors and officers. Uncertainty with respect to claims or litigation may adversely affect the availability and costs of future financings and may materially and adversely affect the trading prices of our outstanding securities. Information technology failures and data security breaches could harm our business.

We use information technology and other computer resources to carry out important operational and marketing activities as well as maintain our business records. Many of these resources are provided to us or are maintained on our behalf by third-party service providers pursuant to agreements that specify certain security and service level

standards. Our ability to conduct our business may be materially and adversely impaired if our computer resources are compromised, degraded, damaged or fail, whether due to a virus or other harmful circumstance, intentional penetration or disruption of our information technology resources by a third-party, natural disaster, hardware or software corruption or failure or error (including a failure of security

- 32 -

controls incorporated into or applied to such hardware or software), telecommunications system failure, service provider error or failure, intentional or unintentional personnel actions (including the failure to follow our security protocols), or lost connectivity to its networked resources.

A significant and extended disruption in the functioning of these resources could damage our reputation and cause us to lose homebuyers, sales and revenue, result in the unintended public disclosure or the misappropriation of proprietary, personal and confidential information (including information about our homebuyers and business partners), and require us to incur significant expense to address and resolve these kinds of issues. The release of confidential information may also lead to litigation or other proceedings against us by affected individuals, business partners and/or regulators, and the outcome of such proceedings, which could include penalties or fines, could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. In addition, the costs of maintaining adequate protection against such threats, depending on their evolution, pervasiveness and frequency and/or government-mandated standards or obligations regarding protective efforts, could be material to our Financial Performance.

A major health and safety incident relating to our business could be costly in terms of potential liabilities and reputational damage.

Building sites are inherently dangerous, and operating in the homebuilding and land development industry poses certain inherent health and safety risks. Due to health and safety regulatory requirements and the number of our projects, health and safety performance is critical to the success of all areas of our business.

Any failure in health and safety performance may result in penalties for non-compliance with relevant regulatory requirements or litigation, and a failure that results in a major or significant health and safety incident is likely to be costly in terms of potential liabilities incurred as a result. Such a failure could generate significant negative publicity and have a corresponding impact on our reputation, our relationships with relevant regulatory agencies, governmental authorities and local communities, and our ability to win new business, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Increases in taxes or government fees could increase our costs, which could materially and adversely affect us. Increases in real estate taxes and other state and local government fees, such as development or impact fees, fees imposed on developers to fund schools, open space, road improvements, and other public improvements, and fees imposed on developers to provide low- and moderate-income housing, could increase our costs and have an adverse effect on our operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance. In addition, increases in local real estate taxes could adversely affect the purchasing decisions of potential homebuyers, who may consider those costs in determining whether to make a new home purchase and decide, as a result, not to purchase one of our homes, which could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our use of leverage in executing our business strategy exposes us to significant risks.

We employ what we believe to be prudent levels of leverage to finance the acquisition and development of our lots and construction of our homes. Our existing indebtedness is recourse to us and we anticipate that future indebtedness will likewise be recourse.

Our board of directors considers a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding the incurrence of new indebtedness, including the purchase price of assets to be acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of such assets and the ability of the particular assets, and our company as a whole, to generate cash flow to cover the expected debt service.

Incurring substantial debt subjects us to many risks that, if realized, would materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance, including the risks that:

- it may be more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our debt or to our other creditors;
- our cash flow from operations may be insufficient to make required payments of principal of and interest on our debt, which is likely to result in acceleration of our debt;
- our debt may increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions, including fluctuations in market interest rates, with no assurance that investment yields will increase with higher financing cost, particularly in the case of debt with a floating interest rate;

- our debt may limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions, particularly when the availability of financing in the capital markets is limited;
- we may be required to dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing funds available for operations and capital expenditures, future investment opportunities or other purposes;
- in the case of secured indebtedness, we could lose our ownership interests in our land parcels or other assets because defaults thereunder may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders;
- our debt may limit our ability to buy back our common stock or pay cash dividends;
- our debt may limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate, thereby limiting our ability to compete with companies that are not as highly leveraged; and
- the terms of any refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of the debt being refinanced.

We cannot make any assurances that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us through capital markets financings or otherwise in an amount sufficient to enable us to service or refinance our indebtedness, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may also need to refinance all or a portion of our existing or future indebtedness on or before its maturity, and we cannot make any assurances that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If, at the time of any refinancing, prevailing interest rates or other factors result in higher interest rates on the refinanced debt, increases in interest expense could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. If we are unable to refinance our debt on acceptable terms, we may be forced to dispose of our assets on disadvantageous terms, potentially resulting in significant losses.

We may incur additional indebtedness in order to finance our operations or to repay existing indebtedness. If we cannot service our indebtedness, we will risk losing to foreclosure some or all of our assets that may be pledged to secure our obligations and we may have to take actions such as selling assets, seeking additional debt or equity financing or reducing or delaying capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances. We cannot make any assurances that any such actions, if necessary, could be effected on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or on terms that would be advantageous to our stockholders or on terms that would not require us to breach the terms and conditions of our existing or future debt agreements. Additionally, unsecured debt agreements may contain specific cross-default provisions with respect to specified other indebtedness, giving the unsecured lenders the right to declare a default if we are in default under other loans in some circumstances. Defaults under our debt agreements could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We may require significant additional capital in the future and may not be able to secure adequate funds on acceptable terms.

The expansion and development of our business may require significant additional capital, which we may be unable to obtain, to fund our operating expenses, including working capital needs.

We may fail to generate sufficient cash flow from the sales of our homes and land to meet our cash requirements. To a large extent, our cash flow generation ability is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Further, our capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned if, for example, our revenues do not reach expected levels or we have to incur unforeseen capital expenditures and make investments to maintain our competitive position. If this is the case, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before its maturity, or obtain additional equity or debt financing sooner than anticipated, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition if financing cannot be secured on reasonable terms. As a result, we may have to delay or abandon some or all of our development and expansion plans or otherwise forego market opportunities.

Our access to additional third-party sources of financing will depend, in part, on:

- general market conditions;

- the market's perception of our growth potential, including relative to other opportunities;

- with respect to acquisition and/or development financing, the market's perception of the value of the land parcels to be acquired and/or developed;

- our corporate credit rating and ratings of our senior notes;

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our current debt
levels;
our current and expected future earnings;
our cash flow;
pending litigation and claims; and
the market price per share of our common stock.

- 34 -

During the most recent economic downturn, domestic financial markets experienced unusual volatility, uncertainty and a restricting of liquidity in both the debt and equity capital markets. Credit spreads for major sources of capital widened significantly during the U.S. credit crisis as investors demanded a higher risk premium. In the event of another economic downturn or if general economic conditions should worsen, potential lenders may be unwilling or unable to provide us with suitable financing or may charge us prohibitively high fees in order to obtain financing. As a result, depending on market conditions at the relevant time, we may have to rely more heavily on less efficient forms of debt financing that require a larger portion of our cash flow from operations to service, thereby reducing funds available for our operations, future business opportunities and other purposes. Investment returns on our assets and our ability to make acquisitions could be materially and adversely affected by our inability to secure additional financing on reasonable terms, if at all. Additionally, if we cannot obtain additional financing to fund the purchase of land under our option contracts or purchase contracts, we may incur contractual penalties and fees. Any difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital for planned development expenditures could also cause project delays and any such delay could result in cost increases. Any of the foregoing factors could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Our access to capital and our ability to obtain additional financing could be affected by any downgrade of our credit ratings.

Our corporate credit rating and ratings of our senior notes affect, among other things, our ability to access new capital, especially debt, and the costs of that new capital. A substantial portion of our access to capital is through the issuance of senior notes, of which we have \$1.5 billion outstanding, net of debt issuance costs, as of December 31, 2017.

Among other things, we may rely on proceeds of debt issuances to pay the principal of existing senior notes when they mature. Negative changes in the ratings of our senior notes could make it difficult for us to sell senior notes in the future and could result in more stringent covenants and higher interest rates with regard to new senior notes we issue. Our current financing arrangements contain, and our future financing arrangements likely will contain, restrictive covenants relating to our operations.

Our current financing arrangements contain, and the financing arrangements we may enter into in the future will likely contain, covenants affecting our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness;
- make certain investments;
- reduce liquidity below certain levels;
- pay dividends or make distributions on our capital stock;
- sell assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries;
- agree to payment restrictions affecting our restricted subsidiaries;
- consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- enter into transactions with our affiliates;
- incur liens;
- engage in sale-leaseback transactions; and
- designate any of our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

If we fail to meet or satisfy any of these covenants in our debt agreements, we would be in default under these agreements, which could result in a cross-default under other debt agreements, and our lenders could elect to declare outstanding amounts due and payable, terminate their commitments, require the posting of additional collateral and enforce their respective interests against existing collateral. A default also could significantly limit our financing alternatives, which could cause us to curtail our investment activities and/or dispose of assets when we otherwise would not choose to do so. If we default on several of our debt agreements or any single significant debt agreement, it could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance. These and certain other restrictions could also limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions, meet capital needs or make acquisitions or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans.

Higher interest rates on our debt may materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We employ what we believe to be prudent levels of leverage to finance the acquisition and development of our lots and construction of our homes. Some of our current debt has, and any additional debt we subsequently incur may have, a floating rate of interest. In December 2017, the FOMC raised the target range for the federal funds rate 1¼ percent to 1½ percent. We are unable to predict if, or when, the FOMC will announce further increases and the impact of any such increases on our floating rate interest rates. Higher interest rates could increase debt service requirements on our current floating rate debt and on any floating rate debt we may subsequently incur, and could reduce funds available for operations, future business opportunities or other purposes. If we need to repay existing debt during periods of rising interest rates, we could be required to refinance our then-existing debt on unfavorable terms, or liquidate one or more of our assets to repay such debt at times which may not permit realization of the maximum return on such assets and could result in a loss. The occurrence of either or both of these events could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

We may obtain one or more forms of interest rate protection—in the form of swap agreements, interest rate cap contracts or similar agreements—to hedge against the possible negative effects of interest rate fluctuations. However, we cannot assure stockholders that any hedging will adequately relieve the adverse effects of interest rate increases or that counterparties under these agreements will honor their obligations thereunder. In addition, we may be subject to risks of default by hedging counterparties. Adverse economic conditions could also cause the terms on which we borrow to be unfavorable. We could be required to liquidate one or more of our assets at times which may not permit us to receive an attractive return on our assets in order to meet our debt service obligations. Failure of our hedging mechanisms could materially and adversely affect our Financial Performance.

As a result of recently enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, we may be limited in the amount of interest that we may deduct.

The recently enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act limits our annual deduction for business interest expense to an amount equal to 30% of our “adjusted taxable income” (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”)) for the taxable year. The amount of any business interest not allowed as a deduction for any taxable year may be carried forward indefinitely and utilized in future years, subject to this and other applicable interest deductibility limitations. As a “real property trade or business” (as defined in the Code), we may elect to not be subject to this deduction limitation. If we make this election, we will be required to use the alternative depreciation system to compute depreciation deductions for our depreciable real property, which may lengthen the depreciable lives of such property and result in lower annual depreciation deductions. Such an election is irrevocable.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

We are and will continue to be dependent on key personnel and certain members of our management team.

Our business involves complex operations and requires a management team and employee workforce that is knowledgeable and expert in many areas necessary for its operations. Our success and ability to obtain, generate and manage opportunities depends to a significant degree upon the contributions of key personnel, including, but not limited to, Douglas Bauer, our Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Mitchell, our President and Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Grubbs, our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. Our investors must rely to a significant extent upon the ability, expertise, judgment and discretion of this management team and other key personnel, and their loss or departure could be detrimental to our future success. We have entered into employment agreements with Messrs. Bauer, Mitchell and Grubbs. The initial term of these agreements expires in November 2018 and will automatically renew for additional one-year periods unless either party gives written notice of non-renewal at least 60 days in advance. There is no assurance that these executives will remain employed with us. Additionally, key employees working in the real estate, homebuilding and construction industries are highly sought after and failure to attract and retain such personnel may materially and adversely affect the standards of our future service and may have a material and adverse impact on our Financial Performance.

Our ability to retain our management team and key personnel or to attract suitable replacements should any members of our management team leave is dependent on the competitive nature of the employment market. The loss of services

from any member of our management team or key personnel could materially and adversely impact our Financial Performance. Further, the process of attracting and retaining suitable replacements for key personnel whose services we may lose would result in transition costs and would divert the attention of other members of our management from existing operations. Moreover, such a loss could be negatively perceived in the capital markets, which could, in turn, materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

- 36 -

We have not obtained key man life insurance that would provide us with proceeds in the event of death or disability of any of our key personnel.

Termination of the employment agreements with the members of our management team could be costly and prevent a change in control of our company.

Our employment agreements with Messrs. Bauer, Mitchell and Grubbs each provide that if their employment with us terminates under certain circumstances, we may be required to pay them significant amounts of severance compensation, thereby making it costly to terminate their employment. Furthermore, these provisions could delay or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium paid for shares of our common stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders, which could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Certain anti-takeover defenses and applicable law may limit the ability of a third-party to acquire control of us. Our charter, bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that may delay or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium paid for shares of our common stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders, which could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Certain of these provisions are described below.

Selected provisions of our charter and bylaws.

Our charter and/or bylaws contain anti-takeover provisions that:

- authorize our board of directors, without further action by the stockholders, to issue up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series, and with respect to each series, to fix the number of shares constituting that series and establish the rights and other terms of that series;
- require that actions to be taken by our stockholders may be taken only at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders and not by written consent;
- specify that special meetings of our stockholders can be called only by our board of directors, the chairman of our board of directors or our chief executive officer (or if there is no chief executive officer, the president);
- establish advance notice procedures for stockholders to submit nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors and other proposals to be brought before a stockholders meeting;
- provide that our bylaws may be amended by our board of directors without stockholder approval;
- allow our directors to establish the size of our board of directors by action of our board, subject to a minimum of three members;
- provide that vacancies on our board of directors or newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the number of our directors may be filled only by a majority of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum;
- do not give the holders of our common stock cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors; and
- prohibit us from engaging in certain business combinations with any “interested stockholder” unless specified conditions are satisfied as described below.

Selected provisions of Delaware law.

We have opted out of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which regulates corporate takeovers. However, our charter contains provisions that are similar to Section 203. Specifically, our charter provides that we may not engage in certain “business combinations” with any “interested stockholder” for a three-year period following the time that the person became an interested stockholder, unless:

- prior to the time that person became an interested stockholder, our board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested stockholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding certain shares; or
- at or subsequent to the time the person became an interested stockholder, the business combination is approved by our board of directors and by the affirmative vote of at least $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Generally, a business combination includes a merger, consolidation, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to certain exceptions, an interested stockholder is a person

who, together

- 37 -

with that person's affiliates and associates, owns, or within the previous three years owned, 15% or more of our voting stock. This provision could prohibit or delay mergers or other takeover or change in control attempts with respect to us and, accordingly, may discourage attempts to acquire us.

We may change our operational policies, investment guidelines and our business and growth strategies without stockholder consent, which may subject us to different and more significant risks in the future.

Our board of directors will determine our operational policies, investment guidelines and our business and growth strategies. Our board of directors may make changes to, or approve transactions that deviate from, those policies, guidelines and strategies without a vote of, or notice to, our stockholders. This could result in us conducting operational matters, making investments or pursuing different business or growth strategies than those contemplated currently. Under any of these circumstances, we may expose ourselves to different and more significant risks in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately determine our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, our stockholders could lose confidence in our financial results, which could materially and adversely affect us and the market price of our common stock.

A system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of control systems reflects resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered in relationship to their costs. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that all control issues or fraud will be detected. We cannot be certain that we will be successful in maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting and financial processes. Furthermore, as we continue to grow our business, our internal controls will become more complex, and we will require significantly more resources to ensure that our internal controls remain effective. Additionally, the existence of any material weakness or significant deficiency may require management to devote significant time and incur significant expense to remediate any such material weaknesses, or significant deficiencies and management may not be able to remediate any such material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in a timely manner. There is no assurance that our independent auditor will be able to provide an unqualified attestation report on internal control over financial reporting in future years. If our independent auditor is unable to provide an unqualified attestation report, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, and our stock price could be materially and adversely affected. The existence of any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting could result in errors in our financial statements that could require us to restate our financial statements, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, and cause stockholders to lose confidence in our reported financial information, all of which could materially and adversely affect us and the market price for our common stock.

Changes in accounting rules, assumptions and/or judgments could delay the dissemination of our financial statements and cause us to restate prior period financial statements.

Accounting rules and interpretations for certain aspects of our operations are highly complex and involve significant assumptions and judgment. These complexities could lead to a delay in the preparation and dissemination of our financial statements. Furthermore, changes in accounting rules and interpretations or in our accounting assumptions and/or judgments, such as asset impairments, could significantly impact our financial statements. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in restating prior period financial statements. Any of these circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our Financial Performance.

Our joint venture investments could be materially and adversely affected by lack of sole decision making authority, reliance on co-venturers' financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.

We have co-invested, and we may co-invest in the future, with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, acquiring noncontrolling interests in or sharing responsibility for managing the affairs of land acquisition and/or developments. We will not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the land acquisitions and/or developments undertaken by our current joint ventures and any future joint ventures in which we may co-invest, and our investment may be illiquid due to our lack of control. Investments in partnerships, joint ventures or other entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt, fail to fund their share of required capital contributions or otherwise meet their contractual obligations, make poor business decisions or block

or delay necessary decisions. Partners or co-venturers may have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither us nor the partner or co-venturer would have full control over the partnership or joint

- 38 -

venture. Disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of its third-party partners or co-venturers.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future.

We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to finance the development and expansion of our business and, therefore, do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, legal requirements, restrictions contained in any financing instruments and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. Accordingly, stockholders may need to sell their shares of our common stock to realize a return on their investment, and stockholders may not be able to sell their shares at or above the price they paid for them.

Future sales of our common stock or other securities convertible into our common stock could cause the market value of our common stock to decline and could result in dilution of stockholders' shares.

Our board of directors is authorized, without stockholder approval, to cause us to issue additional shares of our common stock or to raise capital through the issuance of preferred stock (including equity or debt securities convertible into common stock), options, warrants and other rights, on terms and for consideration as our board of directors in its sole discretion may determine. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock could cause the market price of our common stock to decrease significantly. We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of our common stock, or the availability of our common stock for future sales, on the value of our common stock.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to our common stock in the event of our bankruptcy or liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities that may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future, we may make additional offerings of debt securities or additional offerings of equity securities. Upon bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both. Our preferred stock, if issued, could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments or both that could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to the holders of our common stock. Our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control. As a result, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings, and purchasers of our common stock bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their ownership interest in our company.

Non-U.S. holders may be subject to United States federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or disposition of shares of our common stock.

We believe that we are, and will remain, a "United States real property holding corporation" for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to United States federal income tax on any gain realized on a sale or disposition of shares of our common stock unless our common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market (such as the NYSE) and such non-U.S. holder did not actually or constructively hold more than 5% of our common stock at any time during the shorter of (a) the five-year period preceding the date of the sale or disposition and (b) the non-U.S. holder's holding period in such stock. A non-U.S. holder also will be required to file a United States federal income tax return for any taxable year in which it realizes a gain from the disposition of our common stock that is subject to United States federal income tax. A purchaser of the stock in a United States real property holding corporation from a non-U.S. holder generally will be required to withhold and remit to the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") 15% of the purchase price. However, a purchaser of our stock from a non-U.S. holder will generally not be required to withhold tax on the sale if our common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market (such as the NYSE), even if the non-U.S. transferor holds or has held more than 10% of our common stock and thus is taxed on any gain under the rules described above.

No assurance can be given that our common stock will remain regularly traded on an established securities market in the future. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the consequences of disposing of shares of our common stock.

- 39 -

There is no assurance that the existence of a stock repurchase program will result in repurchases of our common stock or enhance long term stockholder value, and repurchases, if any, could affect our stock price and increase its volatility and will diminish our cash reserves.

On February 16, 2018, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program (the “2018 Repurchase Program”), authorizing the repurchase of shares of common stock with an aggregate value of up to \$100 million through March 31, 2019. Purchases of common stock pursuant to the 2018 Repurchase Program may be made in open market transactions effected through a broker-dealer at prevailing market prices, in block trades, or by other means in accordance with federal securities laws, including pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act. We are not obligated under the 2018 Repurchase Program to repurchase any specific number or dollar amount of shares of common stock, and we may modify, suspend or discontinue the 2018 Repurchase Program at any time. Our management will determine the timing and amount of repurchase in its discretion based on a variety of factors, such as the market price of our common stock, corporate requirements, general market economic conditions and legal requirements.

Repurchases pursuant to the 2018 Repurchase Program or any other stock repurchase program we adopt in the future could affect our stock price and increase its volatility and will reduce the market liquidity for our stock. The existence of a stock repurchase program could also cause our stock price to be higher than it would be in the absence of such a program. Additionally, these repurchases will diminish our cash reserves, which could impact our ability to pursue possible future strategic opportunities and acquisitions and would result in lower overall returns on our cash balances. There can be no assurance that any stock repurchases will, in fact, occur, or, if they occur, that they will enhance stockholder value. Although stock repurchase programs is intended to enhance long term stockholder value, short-term stock price fluctuations could reduce the effectiveness of these repurchases.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

We lease our corporate headquarters located in Irvine, California. Our homebuilding division offices and financial services operations are located in leased space in the markets where we conduct business.

We believe that such properties, including the equipment located therein, are suitable and adequate to meet the needs of our businesses.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

On April 3, 2017, Pardee Homes was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in San Diego County Superior Court by Scripps Health (“Scripps”) related to the April 1989 sale by Pardee Homes of real property located in Carmel Valley, California to Scripps pursuant to a purchase agreement dated December 18, 1987 (as amended, the “Purchase Agreement”). In March 2003, Scripps contacted Pardee Homes and alleged Pardee Homes had breached a covenant in the Purchase Agreement by failing to record a restriction against the development of the surrounding property then owned by Pardee Homes for medical office use. In November 2003, the parties entered into a tolling agreement, pursuant to which the parties agreed to toll any applicable statutes of limitation from November 3, 2003 until the expiration of the agreement. The tolling agreement did not revive any cause of action already time barred by a statute of limitation as of November 3, 2003. The tolling agreement was terminated as of February 21, 2017. Pardee Homes became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of TRI Pointe on July 7, 2014 in connection with TRI Pointe’s acquisition of WRECO.

We intend to vigorously defend the action, and intend to continue challenging Scripps’ claims. Although we cannot predict or determine the timing or final outcome of the lawsuit or the effect that any adverse findings or determinations may have on us, we believe Scripps has no actionable claims against Pardee Homes and that this dispute will not have a material impact on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. An unfavorable determination could result in the payment by us of monetary damages, which could be significant. The

complaint does not indicate the amount of relief sought, and an estimate of possible loss or range of loss cannot presently be made with respect to this matter. No reserve with respect to this matter has been recorded on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

- 40 -

PART II.

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "TPH". The following table sets forth the high and low intra-day sales prices per share of our common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by the NYSE.

2017			
Quarter Ended	High	Low	Dividends Declared
March 31	\$13.37	\$11.31	\$ —
June 30	\$13.27	\$12.01	\$ —
September 30	\$14.21	\$12.28	\$ —
December 31	\$18.46	\$13.78	\$ —

2016			
Quarter Ended	High	Low	Dividends Declared
March 31	\$12.47	\$8.83	\$ —
June 30	\$12.81	\$10.49	\$ —
September 30	\$14.20	\$11.59	\$ —
December 31	\$13.37	\$10.35	\$ —

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On February 28, 2017, we announced that our board of directors approved a share repurchase program (the "2017 Repurchase Program"), authorizing the repurchase of shares of common stock with an aggregate value of up to \$100 million through March 31, 2018. On July 25, 2017 our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to an additional \$50 million of our common stock under the 2017 Repurchase Program, increasing the aggregate authorization from \$100 million to \$150 million. Purchases of common stock pursuant to the 2017 Repurchase Program were made in open market transactions effected through a broker-dealer at prevailing market prices, in block trades, or by other means in accordance with federal securities laws, including pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act.

During the three months ended December 31, 2017, we did not repurchase any shares of common stock under the 2017 Repurchase Program, and no shares of common stock were repurchased under the 2017 Repurchase Program subsequent to December 31, 2017 and through February 20, 2018. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we repurchased 8,994,705 shares of common stock at an average price of \$12.48 for an aggregate dollar amount of \$112.2 million. As of December 31, 2017, the approximate dollar value of shares that could then be purchased under the 2017 Repurchase Program was \$37.8 million. We repurchased 3,560,853 shares of common stock at an average price of \$11.82 for an aggregate dollar amount of \$42.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2016.

On February 16, 2018, our board of directors discontinued and cancelled the 2017 Repurchase Program and approved the 2018 Repurchase Program, authorizing the repurchase of shares of common stock with an aggregate value of up to \$100 million through March 31, 2019. Purchases of common stock pursuant to the 2018 Repurchase Program may be made in open market transactions effected through a broker-dealer at prevailing market prices, in block trades, or by other means in accordance with federal securities laws, including pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act. We are not obligated under the 2018 Repurchase Program to repurchase any specific number or dollar amount of shares of common stock, and we may modify, suspend or discontinue the 2018 Repurchase Program at any time. Our management will determine the timing and amount of repurchase in its discretion based on a variety of factors, such as the market price of our common stock, corporate requirements, general market economic conditions and legal requirements. Through the date of the filing of this annual report on Form 10-K, no shares of common stock have been repurchased under the 2018 Repurchase Program.

Stockholder Return Performance Graph

The following performance graph shows a comparison of the cumulative total returns to stockholders of the Company, as compared with the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Index and the Dow Jones Industry Group-U.S. Home Construction Index.

The performance graph and related information shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference.

The above graph is based upon common stock and index prices calculated as of the dates indicated. The Company's common stock closing price on December 31, 2017 was \$17.92 per share. The stock price performance of the Company's common stock depicted in the graph above represents past performance only and is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

As of February 8, 2018, we had 89 holders of record of our common stock. We have not paid any dividends on our common stock and currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business and, therefore, do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, legal requirements, restrictions contained in any financing instruments and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. Accordingly, stockholders may need to sell their shares of our common stock to realize a return on their investment, and stockholders may not be able to sell their shares at or above the price they paid for them. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock—We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future" of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following sets forth our selected financial and operating data on a historical basis. The following summary of selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” that are included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. On July 7, 2014, we completed a merger with WRECO that was accounted for in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 805, Business Combinations. For accounting purposes, the merger was treated as a “reverse acquisition” and WRECO was considered the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, WRECO is reflected as the predecessor and acquirer and the following selected financial data reflect the historical financial data of WRECO, and do not include the historical financial data of legacy TRI Pointe, for all periods presented prior to July 7, 2014. Subsequent to July 7, 2014 and on a go forward basis, the selected financial data reflect the results of the combined company.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statement of Operations Data:	(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Homebuilding:					
Home sales revenue	\$2,732,299	\$2,329,336	\$2,291,264	\$1,646,274	\$1,218,430
Land and lot sales revenue	74,269	72,272	101,284	47,660	52,261
Other operations revenue	2,333	2,314	7,601	9,682	4,021
Total revenues	2,808,901	2,403,922	2,400,149	1,703,616	1,274,712
Cost of home sales ⁽¹⁾	2,171,231	1,834,857	1,807,091	1,316,470	948,561
Cost of land and lot sales ⁽¹⁾	14,855	17,367	34,844	37,560	38,052
Other operations expense	2,298	2,247	4,360	3,324	2,854
Impairments and lot option abandonments ⁽¹⁾	2,053	1,470	1,930	2,515	345,448 ⁽²⁾
Sales and marketing	137,066	127,903	116,217	103,600	94,521
General and administrative	137,764	124,119	120,825	92,901	85,182
Homebuilding income (loss) from operations	343,634	295,959	314,882	147,246	(239,906)
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities	(11,433)	179	1,460	(278)	2
Transaction expenses	—	—	—	(17,960)	—
Other income (loss), net	151	312	858	(1,019)	2,450
Homebuilding income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	332,352	296,450	317,200	127,989	(237,454)
Financial Services:					
Revenues	1,371	1,220	1,010	—	—
Expenses	331	253	181	15	—
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	6,426	4,810	1,231	(10)	—
Financial services income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	7,466	5,777	2,060	(25)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	339,818	302,227	319,260	127,964	(237,454)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(152,267)	(106,094)	(112,079)	(43,767)	86,161 ⁽³⁾
Income (loss) from continuing operations	187,551	196,133	207,181	84,197	(151,293)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	—	—	—	1,838
Net income (loss)	187,551	196,133	207,181	84,197	(149,455)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(360)	(962)	(1,720)	—	—
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$187,191	\$195,171	\$205,461	\$84,197	\$(149,455)
Amounts attributable to TRI Pointe Group, Inc. common stockholders:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$187,191	\$195,171	\$205,461	\$84,197	\$(151,293)
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	1,838
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$187,191	\$195,171	\$205,461	\$84,197	\$(149,455)
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic					
Continuing operations	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27	\$0.58	\$(1.17)
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.02

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Net earnings (loss) per share Diluted	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27	\$0.58	\$(1.15)
Continuing operations	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27	\$0.58	\$(1.17)
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.02
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27	\$0.58	\$(1.15)

- 44 -

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	
Operating Data-Owned Projects:	(dollars in thousands)					
Net new home orders	5,075	4,248	4,181	2,947	3,055	
New homes delivered	4,697	4,211	4,057	3,100	2,939	
Average sales price of homes delivered	\$582	\$553	\$565	\$531	\$415	
Cancellation rate	15	% 15	% 16	% 16	% 15	%
Average selling communities	127.5	118.3	115.9	99.1	85.5	
Selling communities at end of period	130	124	104	108	89	
Backlog at end of period, number of homes	1,571	1,193	1,156	1,032	897	
Backlog at end of period, aggregate sales value	\$1,032,776	\$661,146	\$697,334	\$653,096	\$507,064	

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):	(in thousands)				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$282,914	\$208,657	\$214,485	\$170,629	\$4,510
Real estate inventories	\$3,105,553	\$2,910,627	\$2,519,273	\$2,280,183	\$1,465,526
Total assets	\$3,805,381	\$3,564,640	\$3,138,071	\$2,889,838	\$1,910,464
Total debt, net	\$1,471,302	\$1,382,033	\$1,170,505	\$1,138,493	\$834,589
Total liabilities	\$1,875,054	\$1,716,130	\$1,451,608	\$1,417,362	\$1,084,947
Total equity	\$1,930,327	\$1,848,510	\$1,686,463	\$1,472,476	\$825,517

- Impairments and lot option abandonments are included in cost of home sales and cost of land and lot sales on the consolidated statements of operations found in Part IV, Item 15 of this annual report on Form 10-K. For a more
- (1) detailed presentation of our real estate inventory impairments and lot option abandonments, see Note 5, Real Estate Inventories, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.
 - (2) Includes \$343.3 million of impairment and related charges for Coyote Springs, a large master planned community north of Las Vegas, Nevada that was owned by Pardee Homes and excluded as part of the merger with WRECO.
 - (3) The tax benefit was primarily the result of a loss from continuing operations due to the Coyote Springs impairment.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following should be read in conjunction with the sections of this annual report on Form 10-K entitled "Risk Factors," "Cautionary Note Concerning Forward-Looking Statements," "Selected Financial Data," "Business" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements reflecting current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Legal Proceedings" elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Overview and Outlook

We continue to be encouraged by the strength of the overall U.S. new-home market, which continues to be supported by strong general economic conditions, low unemployment levels, modest wage gains, and favorable interest rates, combined with a limited supply of new and existing homes. The recently enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is expected to provide an additional boost to the already favorable market, and we expect sustained momentum as we move through 2018. We believe demand will continue to be strong across the U.S. in general and in a majority of the markets in which we operate over the next several years. Nevertheless, we continue to see variability from market to market with demand mostly driven by general local economic conditions. In certain markets, price and affordability issues are potentially limiting demand. Additionally, homebuilding activity in many markets continues to be constrained by land and labor availability, as well as fee increases and delays imposed by local municipalities, which we expect will continue to constrict supply. While the limited supply and production deficits have supported price appreciation in many markets, these increases have been partially or sometimes fully offset by increases in labor and material costs and we expect that these construction cost pressures will continue. We believe these demand and supply trends will result in a continued growth trajectory in the homebuilding market, with consumer, job and household formation growth serving as leading indicators of positive demand, offset by certain downward pressures.

Our full year 2017 results support our positive outlook, despite challenges presented to our operations in the Houston area, which was impacted by Hurricane Harvey. New home deliveries increased 12% from the prior year, fueling a 17% increase in home sales revenue. The increase in new home deliveries was accompanied by an 8% increase in average selling communities. New home orders were up 19% compared to the prior year, and ending backlog units were up 32% compared to the prior year, providing a very solid foundation as we move into 2018.

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Consolidated Financial Data (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Homebuilding:			
Home sales revenue	\$2,732,299	\$2,329,336	\$2,291,264
Land and lot sales revenue	74,269	72,272	101,284
Other operations revenue	2,333	2,314	7,601
Total revenues	2,808,901	2,403,922	2,400,149
Cost of home sales	2,173,251	1,836,327	1,808,776
Cost of land and lot sales	14,888	17,367	35,089
Other operations expense	2,298	2,247	4,360
Sales and marketing	137,066	127,903	116,217
General and administrative	137,764	124,119	120,825
Homebuilding income from operations	343,634	295,959	314,882
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities	(11,433)	179	1,460
Other income, net	151	312	858
Homebuilding income before income taxes	332,352	296,450	317,200
Financial Services:			
Revenues	1,371	1,220	1,010
Expenses	331	253	181
Equity in income of unconsolidated entities	6,426	4,810	1,231
Financial services income before income taxes	7,466	5,777	2,060
Income before income taxes	339,818	302,227	319,260
Provision for income taxes	(152,267)	(106,094)	(112,079)
Net income	187,551	196,133	207,181
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(360)	(962)	(1,720)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$187,191	\$195,171	\$205,461
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27
Diluted	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	154,134,411	160,859,782	161,692,152
Diluted	155,085,366	161,381,499	162,319,758

Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net New Home Orders, Average Selling Communities and Monthly Absorption Rates by Segment

	Year Ended December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2016			Percentage Change					
	Net New Home Orders	Average Communities	Monthly Absorption Rates	Net New Home Orders	Average Communities	Monthly Absorption Rates	Net New Home Orders	Average Communities	Absorption Rates	Net New Home Orders	Average Communities	Absorption Rates
Maracay Homes	597	14.8	3.4	670	18.0	3.1	(11)%	(18)%	10 %			
Pardee Homes	1,580	29.9	4.4	1,206	23.6	4.3	31 %	27 %	2 %			
Quadrant Homes	395	7.5	4.4	341	8.0	3.6	16 %	(6)%	22 %			
Trendmaker Homes	516	30.4	1.4	501	27.8	1.5	3 %	9 %	(7)%			
TRI Pointe Homes	1,492	32.0	3.9	1,097	27.6	3.3	36 %	16 %	18 %			
Winchester Homes	495	12.9	3.2	433	13.3	2.7	14 %	(3)%	19 %			

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Total	5,075	127.5	3.3	4,248	118.3	3.0	19	%	8	%	10	%
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- 47 -

Net new home orders for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased 19% to 5,075, compared to 4,248 for the prior year. The increase in net new home orders was due to an overall 10% increase in monthly absorption rates and an 8% increase in average selling communities. Overall, the markets in which we operate continue to have strong demand, which is demonstrated by increased absorption rates in all but one of our reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Maracay Homes reported an 11% decrease in net new home orders driven by an 18% decrease in average selling communities offset by a 10% increase in monthly absorption rate. The increase in monthly absorption rate was the result of strong market fundamentals in our Arizona markets and successful new product offerings during the year. The decrease in average selling communities was due to the timing of community openings and closings compared to the prior year. Pardee Homes increased net new home orders by 31% mainly due to a 27% increase in average selling communities along with a 2% increase in monthly absorption rate. Demand remained strong in all of the markets in which Pardee Homes operates. Net new home orders increased by 16% at Quadrant Homes largely due to the 22% increase in monthly absorption rate. The increase in monthly absorption rate was the result of our well located communities and continued strong market fundamentals. Trendmaker Homes increased net new home orders by 3% due to a 9% increase in average selling communities offset by a 7% decrease in monthly absorption rate, partly due to the loss of two weeks of selling due to the impact of Hurricane Harvey. The Houston market continues to experience softer market conditions due to the volatility in oil prices in recent years and the related impact on job growth. TRI Pointe Homes' net new home orders increased by 36% on a year over year basis due to an 18% increase in monthly absorption rate and a 16% increase in average selling communities. Demand remains strong in the markets in which TRI Pointe Homes operates, as evidenced by absorptions of 3.9 homes per community, per month, at average selling prices above the company average. Winchester Homes experienced a 14% growth in net new home orders as a result of a 19% increase in monthly absorption rate offset by a slight decrease in average selling communities. The increase in monthly absorption rate was due to strong customer demand in some of our larger master plan communities.

Backlog Units, Backlog Dollar Value and Average Sales Price by Segment (dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31, 2017			As of December 31, 2016			Percentage Change		
	Backlog Units	Backlog Dollar Value	Average Sales Price	Backlog Units	Backlog Dollar Value	Average Sales Price	Backlog Units	Backlog Dollar Value	Average Sales Price
Maracay Homes	217	\$106,061	\$ 489	248	\$114,203	\$ 460	(13)%	(7)%	6%
Pardee Homes	409	299,083	731	260	134,128	516	57%	123%	42%
Quadrant Homes	144	107,714	748	101	68,461	678	43%	57%	10%
Trendmaker Homes	173	93,974	543	163	85,579	525	6%	10%	3%
TRI Pointe Homes	477	331,562	695	298	180,012	604	60%	84%	15%
Winchester Homes	151	94,381	625	123	78,763	640	23%	20%	(2)%
Total	1,571	\$1,032,775	\$ 657	1,193	\$661,146	\$ 554	32%	56%	19%

Backlog units reflect the number of homes, net of actual cancellations experienced during the period, for which we have entered into a sales contract with a homebuyer but for which we have not yet delivered the home. Homes in backlog are generally delivered within three to nine months from the time the sales contract is entered into, although we may experience cancellations of sales contracts prior to delivery. Our cancellation rate of homebuyers who contracted to buy a home but did not close escrow (as a percentage of overall orders) remained consistent at 15% for both years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The dollar value of backlog was approximately \$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2017, an increase of \$371.6 million, or 56%, compared to \$661.1 million as of December 31, 2016. This increase was due to an increase in backlog units of 378, or 32%, to 1,571 as of December 31, 2017, compared to 1,193 as of December 31, 2016, and a 19% increase in the average sales price of homes in backlog to \$657,000 as of December 31, 2017, compared to \$554,000 as of December 31, 2016.

Maracay Homes' backlog dollar value decreased 7% compared to the prior year as a result of a 13% decrease in backlog units partly offset by a 6% increase in average sales price. The decrease in backlog units was related to the

decrease in average selling communities, while the increase in average sales price was due to a product mix shift that included a greater proportion of move-up and luxury product compared to the prior year. Pardee Homes' backlog dollar value increased 123% due to a 57% increase in backlog units and a 42% increase in average sales price. The increase in backlog units was due to the 31% increase in orders during the year while the increase in average selling price was due to increased pricing power in our markets and a higher end product mix with higher price points. Quadrant Homes' backlog dollar value increased 57% as a result of a 43% increase in backlog units and a 10% increase in average sales price. The increase in backlog units was directly related to the increase in net new home orders during the year as result of a 22% increase in monthly absorption rate. The increase in average

- 48 -

sales prices was related to a higher mix of homes in backlog from core Seattle markets of King and Snohomish counties which have higher price points. Trendmaker Homes' backlog dollar value increased 10% largely due to a 6% increase in backlog units. The increase in backlog units was related to the increase in net new home orders resulting from an increase in average selling communities. TRI Pointe Homes' backlog dollar value increased 84% due to a 60% increase in backlog units and 15% increase in average sales price. The increase in backlog units was primarily due to the strong monthly absorption rate in the current year, particularly impacted by a 40% increase in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. Winchester Homes' backlog dollar value increased 20% due primarily to a 23% increase in backlog units. The increase in backlog units was due to the 14% increase in net new home orders in the year compared to the prior year.

New Homes Delivered, Homes Sales Revenue and Average Sales Price by Segment (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2016			Percentage Change		
	New Homes Delivered	Home Sales Revenue	Average Sales Price	New Homes Delivered	Home Sales Revenue	Average Sales Price	New Homes Delivered	Home Sales Revenue	Average Sales Price
Maracay Homes	628	\$296,768	\$ 473	625	\$255,253	\$ 408	— %	16 %	16 %
Pardee Homes	1,431	756,433	529	1,220	668,835	548	17 %	13 %	(3)%
Quadrant Homes	352	245,507	697	383	207,057	541	(8)%	19 %	29 %
Trendmaker Homes	506	250,033	494	474	239,734	506	7 %	4 %	(2)%
TRI Pointe Homes	1,313	927,247	706	1,089	723,186	664	21 %	28 %	6 %
Winchester Homes	467	256,311	549	420	235,271	560	11 %	9 %	(2)%
Total	4,697	\$2,732,299	\$ 582	4,211	\$2,329,336	\$ 553	12 %	17 %	5 %

Home sales revenue increased \$403.0 million, or 17% to \$2.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase was comprised of: (i) \$268.8 million due to an increase in homes delivered to 4,697 for the year ended December 31, 2017 from 4,211 in the prior year, and (ii) \$134.2 million related to a \$29,000 or 5% increase in the average sales price of homes delivered to \$582,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 from \$553,000 in the prior year.

Maracay Homes reported a 16% increase in home sales revenue due to a 16% increase in average sales price. The increase in average sales price was driven by a product mix shift that included a greater proportion of move-up and luxury product compared to the prior year. Pardee Homes increased home sales revenue by 13% due to a 17% increase in new homes delivered offset by a slight decrease in average sales price. The increase in new home deliveries at Pardee Homes was the result of an increase in net new home orders due to strong market demand. Quadrant Homes increased home sales revenue by 19% driven by an increase in average sales price, offset by a decrease in new home deliveries. The 29% increase in average sales price was the result of delivering more units in the core Seattle markets of King and Snohomish counties which have higher price points. Home sales revenue increased 4% at Trendmaker Homes due to a 7% increase in new homes delivered. The increase in new homes delivered was a result of the higher backlog to start the year and a 3% order growth during the year. It should be noted that Hurricane Harvey, which caused significant flooding and widespread damage in Houston, was responsible for delivery delays during 2017 at Trendmaker Homes. Approximately 30 deliveries that would have occurred in 2017 will instead deliver in early 2018 at Trendmaker Homes. TRI Pointe Homes reported a 28% increase in home sales revenue as a result of a 21% increase in new homes delivered and a 6% increase in average sales price. The increase in new homes delivered was driven by the 36% increase in net new home orders during the year. Home sales revenue increased at Winchester Homes by 9% due to an increase in new homes delivered as a result of the 14% increase in net new home orders during the year.

Homebuilding Gross Margins (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	%	2016	%
Home sales revenue	\$2,732,299	100.0%	\$2,329,336	100.0%
Cost of home sales	2,173,251	79.5 %	1,836,327	78.8 %
Homebuilding gross margin	559,048	20.5 %	493,009	21.2 %
Add: interest in cost of home sales	64,835	2.4 %	51,111	2.2 %
Add: impairments and lot option abandonments	2,020	0.1 %	1,470	0.1 %
Adjusted homebuilding gross margin ⁽¹⁾	\$625,903	22.9 %	\$545,590	23.4 %
Homebuilding gross margin percentage	20.5	%	21.2	%
Adjusted homebuilding gross margin percentage ⁽¹⁾	22.9	%	23.4	%

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP financial measure (as discussed below).

Our homebuilding gross margin percentage decreased to 20.5% for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to 21.2% for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease in gross margin percentage was primarily due to the mix of homes delivered and increased labor and materials cost. Excluding interest and impairments and lot option abandonments in cost of home sales, adjusted homebuilding gross margin percentage was 22.9% for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to 23.4% for the prior year period.

Adjusted homebuilding gross margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. We believe this information is meaningful as it isolates the impact that leverage and noncash charges have on homebuilding gross margin and permits investors to make better comparisons with our competitors, who adjust gross margins in a similar fashion. See the table above reconciling this non-GAAP financial measure to homebuilding gross margin, the nearest GAAP equivalent.

Land and Lot Gross Margins (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	%	2016	%
Land and lot sales revenue	\$74,269	100.0%	\$72,272	100.0%
Cost of land and lot sales	14,888	20.0 %	17,367	24.0 %
Land and lot gross margin	\$59,381	80.0 %	\$54,905	76.0 %

Our land and lot gross margin percentage increased to 80.0% for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to 76.0% for the prior year period, in part, owing to the following.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, Pardee Homes sold a parcel consisting of 69 homebuilding lots, located in the Pacific Highlands Ranch community in San Diego, California, representing \$66.8 million in land and lot sales revenue and \$56.1 million in land and lot gross margin. During the year ended December 31, 2016, Pardee Homes sold two parcels, totaling 102 homebuilding lots, located in the Pacific Highlands Ranch community. Pardee Homes received \$61.6 million in cash proceeds from the related sales in 2016. These sales resulted in significant gross margin due to the low land basis of the Pacific Highlands Ranch community, which was acquired in 1981.

Land and lot sales gross margin percentage can vary significantly due to the type of land and its related cost basis. Additionally, we expect land and lot sales revenue to vary significantly between reporting periods based on our business decisions to maintain or decrease our land ownership in various markets. Our land and lot sale decisions will be based on a variety of factors, including, without limitation, prevailing market conditions.

Sales and Marketing, General and Administrative Expense (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended		As a	
	December 31,		Percentage of	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales and marketing	\$137,066	\$127,903	5.0 %	5.5 %
General and administrative (G&A)	137,764	124,119	5.1 %	5.3 %
Total sales and marketing and G&A	\$274,830	\$252,022	10.1 %	10.8 %

Sales and marketing expense as a percentage of home sales revenue decreased to 5.0% for the year ended December 31, 2017 from 5.5% for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily the result of higher operating leverage on the fixed components of sales and marketing expenses as a result of the 17% increase in homes sales revenue. Sales and marketing expense increased \$9.2 million, or 7%, to \$137.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 from \$127.9 million for the prior year period. The increase was due primarily to the additional selling expenses and commissions associated with the 17% increase in home sales revenue during the year.

General and administrative expense as a percentage of home sales revenue decreased to 5.1% for the year ended December 31, 2017 from 5.3% in the prior year. The decrease was primarily the result of higher operating leverage as a result of the 17% increase in homes sales revenue during the year. General and administrative expense increased by \$13.6 million to \$137.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 from \$124.1 million for the prior year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily related to incremental costs associated with the additional headcount to support future growth, along with our continued expansion into Austin, Texas and Los Angeles, California and the recently announced expansion into the Sacramento, California market. Total sales and marketing and G&A ("SG&A") expense increased \$22.8 million, or 9%, to \$274.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 from \$252.0 million in the prior year period. SG&A decreased to 10.1% of home sales revenue from 10.8% for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Interest

Interest, which was incurred principally to finance land acquisitions, land development and home construction, totaled \$84.3 million and \$68.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. All interest incurred in both periods was capitalized. The increase in interest incurred during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the prior year was primarily attributable to an increase in our debt balance and weighted average interest rate, as a result of the issuance of our \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "2021 Notes") in May 2016 and our \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.250% Senior Notes due 2027 (the "2027 Notes") in June 2017.

Income Tax

For the year ended December 31, 2017, we have recorded a tax provision of \$152.3 million based on an effective tax rate of 44.8%. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded a tax provision of \$106.1 million based on an effective tax rate of 35.1%. The increase in the current year income tax rate was largely due to a charge of \$22.0 million as a result of the re-measurement of our deferred tax assets related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that was signed into law in December 2017. In addition, our tax rate increased compared to the prior year due to the negative impact from the expiration of non-qualified stock options.

We expect that as a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 will be in a range of 25% to 26%.

Financial Services Segment

Income from our financial services operations increased to \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to income of \$5.8 million in the prior year. The increase in financial services income for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the prior year primarily relates to the growth of our mortgage financing and title services operations. Both our mortgage financing and title service operations were started in late 2014 and have

experienced steady year over year growth from inception. In early 2018, we further expanded our suite of financial services operations to include homeowners insurance services. We expect the launch of these insurance operations will provide further growth to this segment of our business.

- 51 -

Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

Total equity in income (loss) from unconsolidated entities was a loss of \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to income of \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The \$10.0 million decrease from income in the prior year to a loss in the current year was primarily driven by a \$13.2 million impairment charge during the fourth quarter of 2017 related to a joint venture formed as a limited liability company in 1999 for the entitlement and development of land located in Los Angeles County, California. This impairment charge is included in equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities under our homebuilding operations on the consolidated statements of operations. Although we continue to hold a 5% equity stake in the joint venture, we are a non-funding member of the limited liability company and we expect our equity stake to be further diluted.

Lots Owned or Controlled by Segment

Excluded from lots owned or controlled are those related to Note 6, Investments in Unconsolidated Entities, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. The table below summarizes our lots owned or controlled by segment as of the dates presented:

	December 31,		Increase	
	2017	2016	Amount	%
Lots Owned				
Maracay Homes	1,950	1,667	283	17 %
Pardee Homes	14,925	16,041	(1,116)	(7) %
Quadrant Homes	1,070	1,027	43	4 %
Trendmaker Homes	1,508	1,687	(179)	(11) %
TRI Pointe Homes	2,890	3,073	(183)	(6) %
Winchester Homes	1,597	1,788	(191)	(11) %
Total	23,940	25,283	(1,343)	(5) %
Lots Controlled⁽¹⁾				
Maracay Homes	569	386	183	47 %
Pardee Homes	219	871	(652)	(75) %
Quadrant Homes	656	555	101	18 %
Trendmaker Homes	347	312	35	11 %
TRI Pointe Homes	1,074	406	668	165 %
Winchester Homes	507	496	11	2 %
Total	3,372	3,026	346	11 %
Total Lots Owned or Controlled ⁽¹⁾	27,312	28,309	(997)	(4) %

(1) As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, lots controlled included lots that were under land option contracts or purchase contracts.

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Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

Net New Home Orders, Average Selling Communities and Monthly Absorption Rates by Segment

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			Year Ended December 31, 2015			Percentage Change		
	Net New Home Orders	Average Selling Communities	Monthly Absorption Rates	Net New Home Orders	Average Selling Communities	Monthly Absorption Rates	Net New Home Orders	Average Selling Communities	Monthly Absorption Rates
Maracay Homes	670	18.0	3.1	578	16.6	2.9	16 %	8 %	7 %
Pardee Homes	1,206	23.6	4.3	1,186	23.1	4.3	2 %	2 %	— %
Quadrant Homes	341	8.0	3.6	441	10.7	3.4	(23)%	(25)%	6 %
Trendmaker Homes	501	27.8	1.5	457	25.1	1.5	10 %	11 %	— %
TRI Pointe Homes	1,097	27.6	3.3	1,107	26.9	3.4	(1)%	3 %	(3)%
Winchester Homes	433	13.3	2.7	412	13.5	2.5	5 %	(1)%	8 %
Total	4,248	118.3	3.0	4,181	115.9	3.0	2 %	2 %	— %

Net new home orders for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased 2% to 4,248, compared to 4,181 during the prior year. The increase in net new home orders was primarily due to an overall 2% increase in average selling communities.

Maracay Homes reported a 16% increase in net new home orders driven by increases in both community count and monthly absorption rates. The increases were the result of solid market fundamentals and successful new product offerings during the year. Pardee Homes increased net new home orders by 2% mainly due to a similar increase in average community count. Demand remained strong in all of the markets in which Pardee Homes operates as evidenced by a monthly absorption rate above the company average. Net new home orders decreased at Quadrant Homes largely due to the timing of new community openings. Average selling communities decreased 25% compared to the prior year while absorptions rates increased 6%, to 3.6 homes per community per month, as a result of our well located communities and continued strong market fundamentals. Trendmaker Homes increased net new home orders by 10% based on a similar increase in average community count. The Houston market was challenged due to the decrease in oil prices and the related impact on job growth in that sector. TRI Pointe Homes' net new home orders were relatively flat year over year due to a slight decrease in monthly absorption rates, offset by a slight increase in average selling communities. Demand remains strong for TRI Pointe Homes, as evidenced by absorptions of 3.3 homes per community, per month, at average selling prices above the company average. Winchester Homes experienced a 5% growth in net new home orders as a result of an 8% increase in monthly absorption rates offset by a slight decrease in average selling communities.

Backlog Units, Backlog Dollar Value and Average Sales Price by Segment (dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31, 2016			As of December 31, 2015			Percentage Change		
	Backlog Units	Backlog Dollar Value	Average Sales Price	Backlog Units	Backlog Dollar Value	Average Sales Price	Backlog Units	Backlog Dollar Value	Average Sales Price
Maracay Homes	248	\$114,203	\$ 460	203	\$82,171	\$ 405	22 %	39 %	14 %
Pardee Homes	260	134,128	516	274	200,588	732	(5)%	(33)%	(30)%
Quadrant Homes	101	68,461	678	143	72,249	505	(29)%	(5)%	34 %
Trendmaker Homes	163	85,579	525	136	72,604	534	20 %	18 %	(2)%
TRI Pointe Homes	298	180,012	604	290	192,097	662	3 %	(6)%	(9)%
Winchester Homes	123	78,763	640	110	77,625	706	12 %	1 %	(9)%
Total	1,193	\$661,146	\$ 554	1,156	\$697,334	\$ 603	3 %	(5)%	(8)%

Backlog units reflect the number of homes, net of actual cancellations experienced during the period, for which we have entered into a sales contract with a homebuyer but for which we have not yet delivered the home. Homes in backlog are generally delivered within three to nine months from the time the sales contract is entered into, although we may experience cancellations of sales contracts prior to delivery. Our cancellation rate of homebuyers who contracted to buy a home but did not close escrow (as a percentage of overall orders) decreased to 15% for the year ended December 31, 2016 from 16% for the year ended December 31, 2015. Backlog units increased 37 units, or 3%, to 1,193 as of December 31, 2016, compared to 1,156

- 53 -

as of December 31, 2015. The dollar value of backlog was approximately \$661.1 million as of December 31, 2016, a decrease of \$36.2 million, or 5%, compared to \$697.3 million as of December 31, 2015. This decrease is due to a \$49,000, or 8% decrease in the average sales price of homes in backlog to \$554,000 from \$603,000, which was due primarily to a lower mix of coastally located products for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the year ended December 31, 2015.

Maracay Homes' backlog dollar value increased 39% compared to the prior year as a result of an increase in both backlog units and average sales price. The increase in backlog units was related to the increase in net new home orders and the increase in average sales price was due to a product mix shift to more move-up product during the year. Pardee Homes' backlog dollar value decreased 33% largely due to a 30% decrease in average sales price. The prior year average sales price of \$732,000 included a higher mix of luxury homes coastally located in San Diego, California. Quadrant Homes' backlog dollar value decreased 5% as a result of a 29% decrease in backlog units, offset by an increase in average sales price. The decrease in backlog units was directly related to the decrease in net new home orders during the year as result of a lower number of active selling communities. The increase in average sales prices was related to a higher mix of homes in backlog from core Seattle markets of King and Snohomish counties which have higher price points. Trendmaker Homes' backlog dollar value increased 18% largely due to a 20% increase in backlog units. The increase in backlog units was related to the increase in net new home orders and the decrease in new home deliveries as a result of timing. TRI Pointe Homes' backlog dollar value decreased 6% due to a decrease in average sales price, slightly offset by an increase in units. The decrease in average sales price was due to a higher mix of projects in Inland Empire in 2016 compared to the prior year where the mix was more heavily weighted to higher priced, coastal communities in Orange County, California. Winchester Homes' backlog dollar value remained relatively flat with an offsetting increase in backlog units and a decrease in average sales price. The increase in backlog units was due to the increase in net new home orders during the year and the decrease in net new home deliveries related to the timing of those deliveries. The decrease in average sales prices was due to a product mix shift to more attached product during the year that sells at lower price points.

New Homes Delivered, Homes Sales Revenue and Average Sales Price by Segment (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			Year Ended December 31, 2015			Percentage Change		
	New Homes Delivered	Home Sales Revenue	Average Sales Price	New Homes Delivered	Home Sales Revenue	Average Sales Price	New Homes Delivered	Home Sales Revenue	Average Sales Price
Maracay Homes	625	\$255,253	\$ 408	480	\$185,645	\$ 387	30 %	37 %	5 %
Pardee Homes	1,220	668,835	548	1,130	606,161	536	8 %	10 %	2 %
Quadrant Homes	383	207,057	541	411	180,772	440	(7)%	15 %	23 %
Trendmaker Homes	474	239,734	506	539	275,658	511	(12)%	(13)%	(1)%
TRI Pointe Homes	1,089	723,186	664	1,060	774,005	730	3 %	(7)%	(9)%
Winchester Homes	420	235,271	560	437	269,023	616	(4)%	(13)%	(9)%
Total	4,211	\$2,329,336	\$ 553	4,057	\$2,291,264	\$ 565	4 %	2 %	(2)%

Home sales revenue increased \$38.1 million, or 2% to \$2.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was comprised of: (i) \$87.0 million due to an increase in homes delivered to 4,211 for the year ended December 31, 2016 from 4,057 in the prior year; offset by (ii) a decrease of \$48.9 million related to a \$12,000 or 2% decrease in the average sales price of homes delivered to \$553,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$565,000 in the prior year.

Maracay Homes reported a 37% increase in home sales revenue due to a 30% increase in new homes delivered and a 5% increase in average sales price. The increase in new homes delivered was largely driven by the large order and backlog growth experienced in 2015, which resulted in higher new homes delivered in 2016. Further, net new home orders continued to grow in 2016 as a result of strong market demand while the increase in average sales price was due to increased pricing during the year and product mix. Pardee Homes increased home sales revenue by 10% largely

due to an increase in new homes delivered and a slight increase in average sales price. The increase in new home deliveries at Pardee Homes was the result of an increase in net new home orders in both the current and prior year due to strong market demand. Quadrant Homes increased home sales revenue by 15% driven by increased average sales prices, slightly offset by a decrease in new home deliveries. The 23% increase in average sales price was the result of delivery more units in the core Seattle markets of King and Snohomish counties which have higher price points. The 7% decrease in new home deliveries was due to the decrease in net new home orders as a result of decreased average selling communities. Home sales revenue decreased 13% at Trendmaker Homes mainly due to a decrease in new homes delivered. The decrease in new homes delivered was a result of the lower backlog to start the year due to the decrease in net new home order volume experienced in 2015. TRI Pointe Homes reported a 7% decrease in home sales revenue as a result of a 9% decrease in average sales price slightly offset by a 3% increase in new homes delivered.

Average

- 54 -

sales prices declined due to a higher mix of projects in Inland Empire in 2016 compared to the prior year where the mix was more heavily weighted to higher priced, coastal communities in Orange County, California. In 2017 we expect average sales prices to increase slightly with new community openings in Orange County, California. Home sales revenue decreased at Winchester Homes by 13% due to a decrease in both average sales prices and new homes delivered. The decrease in average sales prices was a product mix shift to more attached product during the year that sells at lower price points.

Homebuilding Gross Margins (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016	%	2015	%
Home sales revenue	\$2,329,336	100.0%	\$2,291,264	100.0%
Cost of home sales	1,836,327	78.8 %	1,808,776	78.9 %
Homebuilding gross margin	493,009	21.2 %	482,488	21.1 %
Add: interest in cost of home sales	51,111	2.2 %	44,299	1.9 %
Add: impairments and lot option abandonments	1,470	0.1 %	1,685	0.1 %
Adjusted homebuilding gross margin ⁽¹⁾	\$545,590	23.4 %	\$528,472	23.1 %
Homebuilding gross margin percentage	21.2	%	21.1	%
Adjusted homebuilding gross margin percentage ⁽¹⁾	23.4	%	23.1	%

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP financial measure (as discussed below).

Our homebuilding gross margin percentage increased to 21.2% for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to 21.1% for the year ended December 31, 2015. Excluding interest and impairment and lot option abandonments in cost of home sales, adjusted homebuilding gross margin percentage was 23.4% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 23.1% for the prior year period, with the slight increase attributable to higher interest in cost of home sales. This higher interest cost was due primarily to the higher fixed rate debt we obtained in May of 2016 with the issuance of new \$300 million senior notes.

Adjusted homebuilding gross margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. We believe this information is meaningful as it isolates the impact that leverage and noncash charges have on homebuilding gross margin and permits investors to make better comparisons with our competitors, who adjust gross margins in a similar fashion. See the table above reconciling this non-GAAP financial measure to homebuilding gross margin, the nearest GAAP equivalent.

Land and Lot Gross Margins (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016	%	2015	%
Land and lot sales revenue	\$72,272	100.0%	\$101,284	100.0%
Cost of land and lot sales	17,367	24.0 %	35,089	34.6 %
Land and lot gross margin	\$54,905	76.0 %	\$66,195	65.4 %

Our land and lot gross margin percentage increased to 76.0% for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to 65.4% for the prior year period, in part, owing to the following. In June of 2016, Pardee Homes sold two parcels, totaling 102 homebuilding lots, located in the Pacific Highlands Ranch community in San Diego, California. Pardee Homes received \$61.6 million in cash proceeds from the sales. In June of 2015 Pardee Homes sold a commercial site in the Pacific Highlands Ranch community for \$53.0 million in cash proceeds. These transactions involving the Pacific Highlands Ranch community included significant gross margins due to the low land basis of the community which was acquired in 1981. Land and lot sales gross margin percentage can vary significantly due to the type of land and its related cost basis.

Sales and Marketing, General and Administrative Expense (dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended		As a	
	December 31,		Percentage of	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Sales and marketing	\$127,903	\$116,217	5.5 %	5.1 %
General and administrative (G&A)	124,119	120,825	5.3 %	5.3 %
Total sales and marketing and G&A	\$252,022	\$237,042	10.8%	10.4%

Sales and marketing expense as a percentage of home sales revenue increased to 5.5% for the year ended December 31, 2016 from 5.1% for the year ended December 31, 2015. Sales and marketing expense increased \$11.7 million, or 10%, to \$127.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$116.2 million for the prior year period. The increase was due primarily to increased deliveries associated with increased average selling communities, along with an increase in outside commission costs for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the prior year period. Additionally, our expansion into the Austin, Texas and Los Angeles, California markets contributed to higher upfront sales and marketing costs in 2016.

General and administrative expense as a percentage of home sales revenue remained flat at 5.3% for both years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. General and administrative expense increased by \$3.3 million to \$124.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$120.8 million for the prior year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily related to incremental costs associated with supporting the growth plan of the Company, including the current expansion into the Austin, Texas and Los Angeles, California markets.

Total sales and marketing and G&A ("SG&A") expense increased \$15.0 million, or 6%, to \$252.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$237.0 million in the prior year period. SG&A increased to 10.8% of home sales revenue from 10.4% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interest

Interest, which was incurred principally to finance land acquisitions, land development and home construction, totaled \$68.3 million and \$61.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. All interest incurred in both periods was capitalized. The increase in interest incurred during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the prior year was primarily attributable to an increase in our debt balance and weighted average interest rate, as a result of the issuance of our 2021 Notes in May 2016.

Income Tax

For the year ended December 31, 2016, we have recorded a tax provision of \$106.1 million based on an effective tax rate of 35.1%. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded a tax provision of \$112.1 million based on an effective tax rate of 35.1%. The decrease in our provision for income tax was primarily the result of the decrease in income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Financial Services Segment

Income from our financial services operations increased to \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to income of \$2.1 million in the prior year. The increase in financial services income for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the prior year primarily relates to the growth of our mortgage financing and title services operations. Both our mortgage financing and title service operations were started in late 2014, contributing to the high growth experienced for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015.

Lots Owned or Controlled by Segment

Excluded from lots owned or controlled are those related to Note 6, Investments in Unconsolidated Entities, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. The table below summarizes our lots owned or controlled by segment as of the dates presented:

	December 31,		Increase (Decrease)		
	2016	2015	Amount	%	
Lots Owned					
Maracay Homes	1,667	1,566	101	6	%
Pardee Homes	16,041	16,314	(273)	(2)	%
Quadrant Homes	1,027	1,027	—	—	%
Trendmaker Homes	1,687	1,367	320	23	%
TRI Pointe Homes	3,073	2,504	569	23	%
Winchester Homes	1,788	1,955	(167)	(9)	%
Total	25,283	24,733	550	2	%
Lots Controlled⁽¹⁾					
Maracay Homes	386	245	141	58	%
Pardee Homes	871	365	506	139	%
Quadrant Homes	555	247	308	125	%
Trendmaker Homes	312	491	(179)	(36)	%
TRI Pointe Homes	406	1,124	(718)	(64)	%
Winchester Homes	496	397	99	25	%
Total	3,026	2,869	157	5	%
Total Lots Owned or Controlled ⁽¹⁾	28,309	27,602	707	3	%

(1) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, lots controlled included lots that were under land option contracts or purchase contracts.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our principal uses of capital for the year ended December 31, 2017 were operating expenses, share repurchases, land purchases, land development and home construction. We used funds generated by our operations and available borrowings under the Credit Facility to meet our short-term working capital requirements. We remain focused on generating positive margins in our homebuilding operations and acquiring desirable land positions in order to maintain a strong balance sheet and keep us poised for growth. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$282.9 million of cash and cash equivalents. We believe that we have sufficient cash and sources of financing for at least the next twelve months. Our board of directors will consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding the incurrence of new indebtedness, including the purchase price of assets to be acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our assets and the ability of particular assets, and our company as a whole, to generate cash flow to cover the expected debt service.

Senior Notes

In June 2017, TRI Pointe Group issued \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2027 Notes at 100.00% of their aggregate principal amount. Net proceeds of this issuance were \$296.3 million, after debt issuance costs and discounts. The 2027 Notes mature on June 1, 2027 and interest is paid semiannually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year until maturity, beginning on December 1, 2017.

In May 2016, TRI Pointe Group issued \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes at 99.44% of their aggregate principal amount. Net proceeds of this issuance were \$293.9 million, after debt issuance costs and discounts. The 2021 Notes mature on July 1, 2021 and interest is paid semiannually in arrears on January 1 and July 1. TRI Pointe Group and TRI Pointe Homes are co-issuers of \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2019 Notes and \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2024 Notes. The 2019 Notes were issued at 98.89% of their aggregate principal amount and the 2024 Notes were issued at 98.15% of their aggregate principal amount. The net proceeds from the offering were \$861.3 million, after debt issuance costs and discounts. The 2019 Notes and 2024 Notes mature on June 15, 2019 and June 15, 2024, respectively. Interest is payable semiannually in arrears on June 15 and December 15.

As of December 31, 2017, no principal has been paid on the 2019 Notes, 2021 Notes, 2024 Notes and 2027 Notes (collectively, the "Senior Notes"), and there was \$19.9 million of capitalized debt financing costs, included in senior notes, net on our consolidated balance sheet, related to the Senior Notes that will amortize over the lives of the Senior Notes. Accrued interest related to the Senior Notes was \$10.6 million and \$10.7 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

On June 20, 2017, we modified the Credit Facility to extend the maturity date by two years to May 18, 2021, while decreasing the total commitments under the Credit Facility to \$600 million from \$625 million. In addition, the Credit Facility was modified to give the Company the option to make offers to the lenders to extend the maturity date of the facility in twelve-month increments, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The Credit Facility contains a sublimit of \$75.0 million for letters of credit. We may borrow under the Credit Facility in the ordinary course of business to fund our operations, including our land development and homebuilding activities. Borrowings under the Credit Facility will be governed by, among other things, a borrowing base. The Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including financial covenants relating to consolidated tangible net worth, leverage, and liquidity or interest coverage. Interest rates on borrowings will be based on either a daily Eurocurrency base rate or a Eurocurrency rate, in either case, plus a spread ranging from 1.25% to 2.00%, depending on the Company's leverage ratio.

As of December 31, 2017, the outstanding balance under the Credit Facility was zero with \$592.3 million of availability after considering the borrowing base provisions and outstanding letters of credit. At December 31, 2017, we had outstanding letters of credit of \$7.7 million. These letters of credit were issued to secure various financial obligations. We believe it is not probable that any outstanding letters of credit will be drawn upon.

Covenant Compliance

Under the Credit Facility, we are required to comply with certain financial covenants, including, but not limited to, those set forth in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	Actual at December 31, 2017	Covenant Requirement at December 31, 2017
Financial Covenants		
Consolidated Tangible Net Worth, as defined (Not less than \$1.1 billion plus 50% of net income and 50% of the net proceeds from equity offerings after March 31, 2017)	\$1,768,761	\$1,189,499
Leverage Test (Not to exceed 55%)	40.7	% ≤55%
Interest Coverage Test (Not less than 1.5:1.0)	5.2	≥1.5

As of December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with all of the above financial covenants.

Leverage Ratios

We believe that our leverage ratios provide useful information to the users of our financial statements regarding our financial position and cash and debt management. The ratio of debt-to-capital and the ratio of net debt-to-net capital are calculated as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Unsecured revolving credit facility	\$—	\$200,000
Seller financed loans	—	13,726
Senior Notes	1,471,302	1,168,307
Total debt	1,471,302	1,382,033
Stockholders' equity	1,929,722	1,829,447
Total capital	\$3,401,024	\$3,211,480
Ratio of debt-to-capital ⁽¹⁾	43.3 %	43.0 %
Total debt	\$1,471,302	\$1,382,033
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(282,914)	(208,657)
Net debt	1,188,388	1,173,376
Stockholders' equity	1,929,722	1,829,447
Net capital	\$3,118,110	\$3,002,823
Ratio of net debt-to-net capital ⁽²⁾	38.1 %	39.1 %

(1) The ratio of debt-to-capital is computed as the quotient obtained by dividing total debt by the sum of total debt plus stockholders' equity.

The ratio of net debt-to-net capital is a non-GAAP financial measure and is computed as the quotient obtained by dividing net debt (which is debt less cash and cash equivalents) by the sum of net debt plus stockholders' equity.

(2) The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is the ratio of debt-to-capital. We believe the ratio of net debt-to-net capital is a relevant financial measure for investors to understand the leverage employed in our operations and as an indicator of our ability to obtain financing. See the table above reconciling this non-GAAP financial measure to the ratio of debt-to-capital.

Cash Flows—Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2016

The comparison of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$260.0 million to \$101.7 million in 2017 from cash used of \$158.3 million in 2016. The change was primarily composed of a decrease in cash outflow related to real estate inventories of \$182.9 million in 2017 as we decreased our land acquisition and development spending. Other activity included (i) a decrease in net income to \$187.6 million in 2017 compared to \$196.1 million in 2016 and (ii) other offsetting activity including changes in other assets, receivables, accrued expenses and other liabilities and deferred income taxes.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$3.6 million in 2017 compared to \$4.0 million in 2016. The decrease in 2017 was due primarily to decreased purchases of property and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities increased to \$23.8 million in 2017 from cash provided of \$156.5 million in 2016.

The change was primarily a result of a net decrease in debt borrowings of \$123.9 million in 2017 compared to 2016.

In addition, share repurchase activity increased by \$70.1 million in 2017 compared to the prior year.

As of December 31, 2017, our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$282.9 million.

Cash Flows—Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

The comparison of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Net cash used in operating activities increased by \$189.3 million to \$158.3 million in 2016 from cash provided of \$31.0 million in 2015. The change was primarily composed of an increase in cash outflow related to real estate inventories of \$153.1 million in 2016 as we increased our land acquisition and development spending to grow our

community count to 124 active communities as of December 31, 2016, compared to 104 as of December 31, 2015. Other activity included (i) a decrease in net income to \$196.1 million in 2016 compared to \$207.2 million in

- 59 -

2015 and (ii) other offsetting activity including changes in other assets, receivables, accrued expenses and other liabilities and deferred income taxes.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$4.0 million in 2016 compared to \$862,000 in 2015. The increase in 2016 was due primarily to increased purchases of property and equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities increased to \$156.5 million in 2016 from \$13.7 million in 2015. The change was primarily a result of a net increase in debt borrowings of \$183.1 million in 2016 compared to 2015. This increase was offset by \$42.1 million in share repurchases in 2016 with no share repurchases in the prior year.

As of December 31, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$208.7 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into land option contracts in order to procure lots for the construction of our homes. We are subject to customary obligations associated with entering into contracts for the purchase of land and improved lots. These purchase contracts typically require a cash deposit and the purchase of properties under these contracts is generally contingent upon satisfaction of certain requirements by the sellers, including obtaining applicable property and development entitlements. We also utilize option contracts with land sellers as a method of acquiring land in staged takedowns, to help us manage the financial and market risk associated with land holdings, and to reduce the use of funds from our corporate financing sources. Option contracts generally require a non-refundable deposit for the right to acquire lots over a specified period of time at pre-determined prices. We generally have the right at our discretion to terminate our obligations under both purchase contracts and option contracts by forfeiting our cash deposit with no further financial responsibility to the land seller. When market conditions are such that land values are not appreciating, existing option agreements may become less desirable, at which time we may elect to forfeit deposits and pre-acquisition costs and terminate the agreements. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$27.0 million of non-refundable cash deposits pertaining to land option contracts and purchase contracts with an aggregate remaining purchase price of approximately \$381.9 million (net of deposits). Our utilization of land option contracts is dependent on, among other things, the availability of land sellers willing to enter into option takedown arrangements, the availability of capital to finance the development of optioned lots, general housing market conditions, and local market dynamics. Options may be more difficult to procure from land sellers in strong housing markets and are more prevalent in certain geographic regions.

As of December 31, 2017, we had \$592.3 million of availability under the Credit Facility after considering the borrowing base provisions and outstanding letters of credit.

Contractual Obligations Table

The following table summarizes our future estimated cash payments under existing contractual obligations as of December 31, 2017, including estimated cash payments due by period. Our purchase obligations represent commitments for land purchases under land purchase and land option contracts with non-refundable deposits.

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
	(in thousands)				
Long-term debt principal payments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,500,000	\$ —	\$ 450,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 750,000
Long-term debt interest payments	407,619	76,500	122,648	99,041	109,430
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	32,214	7,006	13,513	8,651	3,044
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	381,939	345,879	35,380	680	—
Total	\$2,321,772	\$ 429,385	\$ 621,541	\$ 408,372	\$ 862,474

For a more detailed description of our long-term debt, please see Note 11, Senior Notes and Notes Payable and

(1) Other Borrowings, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

(2) For a more detailed description of our operating leases, please see Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Includes \$381.9 million (net of deposits) of the remaining purchase price for all land options contracts and (3) purchase contracts as of December 31, 2017. For a more detailed description of our land purchase and option contracts, please see the discussion set forth above in the section entitled “—Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.”

Inflation

Our homebuilding operations can be adversely impacted by inflation, primarily from higher land, financing, labor, material and construction costs. In addition, inflation can lead to higher mortgage rates, which can significantly affect the affordability of mortgage financing to homebuyers. While we attempt to pass on cost increases to homebuyers through increased prices, when weak housing market conditions exist, we are often unable to offset cost increases with higher selling prices.

Seasonality

Historically, the homebuilding industry experiences seasonal fluctuations in quarterly operating results and capital requirements. We typically experience the highest new home order activity during the first and second quarters of our fiscal year, although this activity is also highly dependent on the number of active selling communities, timing of new community openings and other market factors. Since it typically takes four to six months to construct a new home, the number of homes delivered and associated home sales revenue typically increases in the third and fourth quarters of our fiscal year as new home orders sold earlier in the year convert to home deliveries. Due to this seasonality, home starts, construction costs and related cash outflows have historically been highest in the second and third quarters of our fiscal year, and the majority of cash receipts from home deliveries occur during the second half of the year. We expect this seasonal pattern to continue over the long-term, although it may be affected by volatility in the homebuilding industry.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of costs and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, our management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those which impact our most critical accounting policies. Our management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from our estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our management believes that the following accounting policies are among the most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require among the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments:

Real Estate Inventories and Cost of Sales

Real estate inventories consist of land, land under development, homes under construction, completed homes and model homes and are stated at cost, net of impairment losses. We capitalize direct carrying costs, including interest, property taxes and related development costs to inventories. Field construction supervision and related direct overhead are also included in the capitalized cost of inventories. Direct construction costs are specifically identified and allocated to homes while other common costs, such as land, land improvements and carrying costs, are allocated to homes within a community based upon their anticipated relative sales or fair value. In accordance with ASC Topic 835, Interest (“ASC 835”), homebuilding interest capitalized as a cost of inventories owned is included in costs of sales as related units or lots are sold. To the extent our debt exceeds our qualified assets as defined in ASC 835, we expense a portion of the interest incurred by us. Qualified assets represent projects that are actively under development. Homebuilding cost of sales is recognized at the same time revenue is recognized and is recorded based upon total estimated costs to be allocated to each home within a community. Any changes to the estimated costs are allocated to the remaining undelivered lots and homes within their respective community. The estimation and allocation of these costs require a substantial degree of judgment by management.

The estimation process involved in determining relative sales or fair values is inherently uncertain because it involves estimating future sales values of homes before delivery. Additionally, in determining the allocation of costs to a particular land parcel or individual home, we rely on project budgets that are based on a variety of assumptions, including assumptions about construction schedules and future costs to be incurred. It is common that actual results differ from budgeted amounts for various reasons, including construction delays, increases in costs that have not been

committed or unforeseen issues encountered during construction that fall outside the scope of existing contracts, or costs that come in less than originally anticipated. While the actual results for a particular construction project are accurately reported over time, a variance between the budget and actual costs could result in the understatement or overstatement of costs and have a related impact on gross margins between reporting periods. To reduce the potential for such variances, we have procedures that have been applied on a

- 61 -

consistent basis, including assessing and revising project budgets on a periodic basis, obtaining commitments from subcontractors and vendors for future costs to be incurred and utilizing the most recent information available to estimate costs.

If there are indications of impairment, we perform a detailed budget and cash flow review of our real estate assets to determine whether the estimated remaining undiscounted future cash flows of the community are more or less than the asset's carrying value. If the undiscounted cash flows are more than the asset's carrying value, no impairment adjustment is required. However, if the undiscounted cash flows are less than the asset's carrying value, the asset is deemed impaired and is written down to fair value. These impairment evaluations require us to make estimates and assumptions regarding future conditions, including timing and amounts of development costs and sales prices of real estate assets, to determine if expected future undiscounted cash flows will be sufficient to recover the asset's carrying value.

When estimating undiscounted cash flows of a community, we make various assumptions, including: (i) expected sales prices and sales incentives to be offered, including the number of homes available, pricing and incentives being offered by us or other builders in other communities, and future sales price adjustments based on market and economic trends; (ii) expected sales pace and cancellation rates based on local housing market conditions, competition and historical trends; (iii) costs expended to date and expected to be incurred including, but not limited to, land and land development costs, home construction costs, interest costs, indirect construction and overhead costs, and selling and marketing costs; (iv) alternative product offerings that may be offered that could have an impact on sales pace, sales price and/or building costs; and (v) alternative uses for the property.

Many assumptions are interdependent and a change in one may require a corresponding change to other assumptions. For example, increasing or decreasing monthly sales absorption rates has a direct impact on the estimated per unit sales price of a home, the level of time sensitive costs (such as indirect construction, overhead and carrying costs), and selling and marketing costs (such as model maintenance costs and advertising costs). Depending on the underlying objective of the community, assumptions could have a significant impact on the projected cash flow analysis. For example, if our objective is to preserve operating margins, our cash flow analysis will be different than if the objective is to increase sales. These objectives may vary significantly from community to community and over time.

If assets are considered impaired, impairment is determined by the amount the asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined based on estimated future cash flows discounted for inherent risks associated with real estate assets. These discounted cash flows are impacted by expected risk based on estimated land development, construction and delivery timelines; market risk of price erosion; uncertainty of development or construction cost increases; and other risks specific to the asset or market conditions where the asset is located when assessment is made. These factors are specific to each community and may vary among communities. We perform a quarterly review for indicators of impairment. For the year ended December 31, 2017 we had \$854,000 of real estate inventory impairment charges. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 we recorded real estate inventory impairment charges of zero and \$1,167,000, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with ASC 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, revenues from home sales and other real estate sales are recorded and a profit is recognized when the respective units are delivered. Home sales and other real estate sales are delivered when all conditions of escrow are met, including delivery of the home or other real estate asset, title passage, appropriate consideration is received and collection of associated receivables, if any, is reasonably assured. Sales incentives are a reduction of revenues when the respective unit is delivered. When it is determined that the earnings process is not complete, the sale and/or the related profit are deferred for recognition in future periods using the percentage-of-completion method. The profit we record is based on the calculation of cost of sales, which is dependent on our allocation of costs, as described in more detail above in the section entitled "Real Estate Inventories and Cost of Sales."

Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Codified as "ASC 606") has replaced ASC 360, commencing with our fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. See Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Warranty Reserves

In the normal course of business, we incur warranty-related costs associated with homes that have been delivered to homebuyers. Estimated future direct warranty costs are accrued and charged to cost of sales in the period when the related home sales revenues are recognized while indirect warranty overhead salaries and related costs are charged to cost of sales in the period incurred. Factors that affect the warranty accruals include the number of homes delivered, historical and anticipated

- 62 -

rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. Our primary assumption in estimating the amounts we accrue for warranty costs is that historical claims experience is a strong indicator of future claims experience. In addition, we maintain general liability insurance designed to protect us against a portion of our risk of loss from warranty and construction-related claims. We also generally require our subcontractors and design professionals to indemnify us for liabilities arising from their work, subject to various limitations. However, such indemnity is significantly limited with respect to certain subcontractors that are added to our general liability insurance policy.

Our warranty reserve is based on actuarial analysis that uses our historical claim and expense data, as well as industry data to estimate these overall costs. Key assumptions used in developing these estimates include claim frequencies, severities and resolution patterns, which can occur over an extended period of time. These estimates are subject to variability due to the length of time between the delivery of a home to a homebuyer and when a warranty or construction defect claim is made, and the ultimate resolution of such claim; uncertainties regarding such claims relative to our markets and the types of product we build; and legal or regulatory actions and/or interpretations, among other factors. Due to the degree of judgment involved and the potential for variability in these underlying assumptions, our actual future costs could differ from those estimated. There can be no assurance that the terms and limitations of the limited warranty will be effective against claims made by homebuyers, that we will be able to renew our insurance coverage or renew it at reasonable rates, that we will not be liable for damages, cost of repairs, and/or the expense of litigation surrounding possible construction defects, soil subsidence or building related claims or that claims will not arise out of uninsurable events or circumstances not covered by insurance and not subject to effective indemnification agreements with certain subcontractors.

We also record expected recoveries from insurance carriers based on actual insurance claims made and actuarially determined amounts that depend on various factors, including, the above-described reserve estimates, our insurance policy coverage limits for the applicable policy years and historical recovery rates. Because of the inherent uncertainty and variability in these assumptions, our actual insurance recoveries could differ significantly from amounts currently estimated.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on future tax consequences of both temporary differences between the amounts reported for financial reporting purposes and the amounts deductible for income tax purposes, and are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period when the changes are enacted.

Each quarter we assess our deferred tax assets to determine whether all or any portion of the assets is more likely than not unrealizable under ASC 740. We are required to establish a valuation allowance for any portion of the asset we conclude is more likely than not to be unrealizable. Our assessment considers, among other things, the nature, frequency and severity of our current and cumulative losses, forecasts of our future taxable income, the duration of statutory carryforward periods and tax planning alternatives. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, it is possible that actual results may vary from estimates.

The enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in December 2017, among other things, reduced the federal corporate tax rate to 21% from 35%, effective January 1, 2018. This resulted in a \$22.0 million reduction in our deferred tax asset. The ultimate impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act may be different, possibly materially, due to changes in interpretations and assumptions, and guidance that may be issued and actions we may take in response to the tax law changes.

We classify any interest and penalties related to income taxes as part of income tax expense.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (“ASC 350”), we evaluate goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances between annual tests indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. We have identified one reporting unit with goodwill, TRI Pointe Homes, and performed our annual goodwill impairment evaluation as of October 1, 2017. For further details on goodwill, see Note 8, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,

of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

- 63 -

For our TRI Pointe Homes reporting unit, we performed a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. Upon completion of the October 2017 annual impairment assessment, we determined that no goodwill impairment was indicated. As of December 31, 2017, we are not aware of any significant indicators of impairment that exist for our goodwill that would require additional analysis.

An impairment of our indefinite-lived intangible asset is based on a comparison of its fair value to book value, without consideration of any recoverability due to the indefinite nature of the asset. As of December 31, 2017, we believe that our indefinite-lived intangible asset continues to have an indefinite life and that its fair value exceeds its carrying value. For further details on our indefinite-lived intangible asset, see Note 8, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

In accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant and Equipment ("ASC 360"), we evaluate finite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances between annual tests indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. An impairment in the carrying value of our finite-lived intangible asset is recognized whenever anticipated future undiscounted cash flows from the asset become unrecoverable and are estimated to be less than its carrying value. As of December 31, 2017, we believe that the carrying value of our finite-lived intangible asset is recoverable and that its fair value is greater than its carrying value. For further details on our finite-lived intangible asset, see Note 8, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Significant management judgment is required in the forecasts of future operating results that are used in our impairment evaluations. Our estimates are consistent with the plans and estimates that we use to manage our business. It is possible, however, that the plans may change and estimates used may prove to be inaccurate. If our actual results, or the plans and estimates used in future impairment analyses, are lower than the original estimates used to assess the recoverability of these assets, we could incur future impairment charges.

Related Party Transactions

For a discussion of certain relationships and related party transactions, see Note 16, Related Party Transactions, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

See Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of the notes to consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report on Form 10-K.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on our outstanding debt. We did not utilize swaps, forward or option contracts on interest rates or commodities, or other types of derivative financial instruments as of or during the year ended December 31, 2017. We have not entered into and currently do not hold derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. Many of the statements contained in this section are forward looking and should be read in conjunction with our disclosures under the heading “Cautionary Note Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.” The table below details the principal amount and the average interest rates for the outstanding debt for each category based upon the expected maturity or disposition dates. The fair value of our debt, which consists of the Credit Facility and Senior Notes, is based on quoted market prices for the same or similar instruments as of December 31, 2017.

December 31,	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Estimated Fair Value
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter		
	(dollars in thousands)							
Liabilities:								
Variable rate debt	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	
Weighted average interest rate	—%	—	% —%	—	% —%	—	% —	
Fixed rate debt	\$—	\$450,000	\$—	\$300,000	\$—	\$750,000	\$1,500,000	
Weighted average interest rate	—%	4.4	% —%	4.9	% —%	5.6	% 5.1	

Based on the current interest rate management policies we have in place with respect to our outstanding debt, we do not believe that the future market rate risks related to the above securities will have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity. For a more detailed description of our long-term debt, please see Note 11, Senior Notes and Notes Payable and Other Borrowings, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Item 15 included in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information we are required to disclose in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer (the “Principal Executive Officer”) and Chief Financial Officer (the “Principal Financial Officer”), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Under the supervision and with the participation of senior management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013 framework) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its attestation report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any change occurred during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2017 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there has been no such change during the fourth quarter of the period covered by this report.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of TRI Pointe Group, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited TRI Pointe Group, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, TRI Pointe Group, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of TRI Pointe Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes of the Company and our report dated February 20, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Irvine, California

February 20, 2018

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required in response to this item is incorporated by reference from the information contained in our proxy statement relating to our 2018 annual meeting of stockholders (the “2018 Proxy Statement”) under the captions “Board of Directors,” “Management,” “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance,” and “Corporate Governance.”

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required in response to this item is incorporated by reference to our 2018 Proxy Statement under the captions “Executive Compensation,” “Compensation Committee Report,” and “Corporate Governance – Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation.”

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholders

The information required in response to this item is incorporated by reference to our 2018 Proxy Statement under the captions “Ownership of Our Common Stock” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information.”

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required in response to this item is incorporated by reference to our 2018 Proxy Statement under the captions “Corporate Governance” and “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.”

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required in response to this item is incorporated by reference to our 2018 Proxy Statement under the caption “Audit Committee Matters.”

PART IV.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this annual report on Form 10-K:

(1) Financial Statements:

	Page:
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>71</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>75</u>

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is presented in the financial statements and the related notes or is not applicable.

(3) Exhibits

The exhibits filed or furnished as part of this annual report on Form 10-K are listed in the Index to Exhibits immediately preceding those exhibits, which Index is incorporated in this Item by reference.

- 69 -

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of TRI Pointe Group, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TRI Pointe Group, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 20, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2010.

Irvine, California

February 20, 2018

TRI POINTE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 282,914	\$ 208,657
Receivables	125,600	82,500
Real estate inventories	3,105,553	2,910,627
Investments in unconsolidated entities	5,870	17,546
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	160,961	161,495
Deferred tax assets, net	76,413	123,223
Other assets	48,070	60,592
Total assets	\$ 3,805,381	\$ 3,564,640
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 72,870	\$ 70,252
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	330,882	263,845
Unsecured revolving credit facility	—	200,000
Seller financed loans	—	13,726
Senior notes, net	1,471,302	1,168,307
Total liabilities	1,875,054	1,716,130
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Equity		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized; 151,162,999 and 158,626,229 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	1,512	1,586
Additional paid-in capital	793,980	880,822
Retained earnings	1,134,230	947,039
Total stockholders' equity	1,929,722	1,829,447
Noncontrolling interests	605	19,063
Total equity	1,930,327	1,848,510
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,805,381	\$ 3,564,640
See accompanying notes.		

TRI POINTE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Homebuilding:			
Home sales revenue	\$2,732,299	\$2,329,336	\$2,291,264
Land and lot sales revenue	74,269	72,272	101,284
Other operations revenue	2,333	2,314	7,601
Total revenues	2,808,901	2,403,922	2,400,149
Cost of home sales	2,173,251	1,836,327	1,808,776
Cost of land and lot sales	14,888	17,367	35,089
Other operations expense	2,298	2,247	4,360
Sales and marketing	137,066	127,903	116,217
General and administrative	137,764	124,119	120,825
Homebuilding income from operations	343,634	295,959	314,882
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities	(11,433)	179	1,460
Other income, net	151	312	858
Homebuilding income before income taxes	332,352	296,450	317,200
Financial Services:			
Revenues	1,371	1,220	1,010
Expenses	331	253	181
Equity in income of unconsolidated entities	6,426	4,810	1,231
Financial services income before income taxes	7,466	5,777	2,060
Income before income taxes	339,818	302,227	319,260
Provision for income taxes	(152,267)	(106,094)	(112,079)
Net income	187,551	196,133	207,181
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(360)	(962)	(1,720)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$187,191	\$195,171	\$205,461
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27
Diluted	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.27
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	154,134,411	160,859,782	161,692,152
Diluted	155,085,366	161,381,499	162,319,758
See accompanying notes.			

TRI POINTE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Number of Common Shares (Note 1)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	161,355,490	\$ 1,614	\$906,159	\$546,407	\$ 1,454,180	\$ 18,296	\$ 1,472,476
Net income	—	—	—	205,461	205,461	1,720	207,181
Capital contribution by Weyerhaeuser, net	—	—	(6,747)	—	(6,747)	—	(6,747)
Shares issued under share-based awards	458,260	4	1,612	—	1,616	—	1,616
Excess tax benefit of share-based awards, net	—	—	428	—	428	—	428
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for restricted stock units	—	—	(2,190)	—	(2,190)	—	(2,190)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	11,935	—	11,935	—	11,935
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	(3,833)	(3,833)
Net effect of consolidations, de-consolidations and other transactions	—	—	—	—	—	5,597	5,597
Balance at December 31, 2015	161,813,750	1,618	911,197	751,868	1,664,683	21,780	1,686,463
Net income	—	—	—	195,171	195,171	962	196,133
Shares issued under share-based awards	373,332	4	583	—	587	—	587
Excess tax deficit of share-based awards, net	—	—	(165)	—	(165)	—	(165)
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for restricted stock units	—	—	(1,359)	—	(1,359)	—	(1,359)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	12,612	—	12,612	—	12,612
Share repurchases	(3,560,853)	(36)	(42,046)	—	(42,082)	—	(42,082)

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Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	(3,363) (3,363)
Net effect of consolidations, de-consolidations and other transactions	—	—	—	—	—	(316) (316)
Balance at December 31, 2016	158,626,229	1,586	880,822	947,039	1,829,447	19,063	1,848,510	
Net income	—	—	—	187,191	187,191	360	187,551	
Shares issued under share-based awards	1,531,475	16	12,275	—	12,291	—	12,291	
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for restricted stock units	—	—	(2,896) —	(2,896) —	(2,896)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	15,906	—	15,906	—	15,906	
Share repurchases	(8,994,705) (90) (112,127) —	(112,217) —	(112,217)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	(1,333) (1,333)
Net effect of consolidations, de-consolidations and other transactions	—	—	—	—	—	(17,485) (17,485)
Balance at December 31, 2017	151,162,999	\$ 1,512	\$ 793,980	\$ 1,134,230	\$ 1,929,722	\$ 605	\$ 1,930,327	
See accompanying notes.								

TRI POINTE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 187,551	\$ 196,133	\$ 207,181
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,500	3,087	8,274
Equity in loss (income) of unconsolidated entities, net	5,007	(4,989)	(2,691)
Deferred income taxes, net	46,810	7,434	27,164
Amortization of stock-based compensation	15,906	12,612	11,935
Charges for impairments and lot option abandonments	2,053	1,470	1,930
Excess tax deficit of share-based awards	—	(165)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Real estate inventories	(205,229)	(388,145)	(235,030)
Receivables	(44,280)	576	(23,592)
Other assets	13,487	(8,501)	35,360
Accounts payable	2,618	5,412	(4,020)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	67,036	10,490	4,494
Returns on investments in unconsolidated entities, net	7,215	6,276	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	101,674	(158,310)	31,005
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,605)	(3,985)	(809)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	6	9	—
Investments in unconsolidated entities	(980)	(32)	(1,468)
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	—	—	1,415
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,579)	(4,008)	(862)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings from debt	500,000	541,069	140,000
Repayment of debt	(413,726)	(330,858)	(112,851)
Debt issuance costs	(5,957)	(5,062)	(2,688)
Net repayments of debt held by variable interest entities	—	(2,442)	(6,769)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	1,955	5,990
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(1,333)	(5,318)	(9,823)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under share-based awards	12,291	587	1,616
Excess tax benefits of share-based awards	—	—	428
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for share-based awards	(2,896)	(1,359)	(2,190)
Share repurchases	(112,217)	(42,082)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(23,838)	156,490	13,713
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	74,257	(5,828)	43,856
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	208,657	214,485	170,629
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 282,914	\$ 208,657	\$ 214,485
See accompanying notes.			

TRI POINTE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

TRI Pointe Group, Inc. (“TRI Pointe Group”) is engaged in the design, construction and sale of innovative single-family attached and detached homes through its portfolio of six quality brands across eight states, including Maracay Homes in Arizona, Pardee Homes in California and Nevada, Quadrant Homes in Washington, Trendmaker Homes in Texas, TRI Pointe Homes in California and Colorado and Winchester Homes in Maryland and Virginia.

Formation of TRI Pointe Group

On July 7, 2015, TRI Pointe Homes, Inc. (“TRI Pointe Homes”) reorganized its corporate structure (the “Reorganization”) whereby TRI Pointe Homes became a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of TRI Pointe Group. As a result of the Reorganization, each share of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of TRI Pointe Homes (“Homes Common Stock”) was cancelled and converted automatically into the right to receive one validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable share of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of TRI Pointe Group (“Group Common Stock”), each share having the same designations, rights, powers and preferences, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof as the shares of Homes Common Stock being so converted. TRI Pointe Group, as the successor issuer to TRI Pointe Homes (pursuant to Rule 12g-3(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)), began making filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Exchange Act on July 7, 2015. In connection with the Reorganization, TRI Pointe Group (i) became a co-issuer of TRI Pointe Homes’ 4.375% Senior Notes due 2019 (the “2019 Notes”) and TRI Pointe Homes’ 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”); and (ii) replaced TRI Pointe Homes as the borrower under TRI Pointe Homes’ unsecured revolving credit facility.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as contained within the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”).

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries as described in “Reverse Acquisition” below, as well as other entities in which the Company has a controlling interest and variable interest entities (“VIEs”) in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The noncontrolling interests as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 represent the outside owners’ interests in the Company’s consolidated entities and the net equity of the VIE owners. All significant intercompany accounts have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “we”, “us”, “our” and “the Company” have the following meanings:

For periods prior to July 7, 2015: TRI Pointe Homes (and its consolidated subsidiaries)

For periods from and after July 7, 2015: TRI Pointe Group (and its consolidated subsidiaries)

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in our consolidated financial statements for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, including the Company's condensed reporting of restructuring charges, included in general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of operations in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Use of Estimates

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from our estimates.

Subsequent Events

We evaluated subsequent events up until our consolidated financial statements were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Concentration of Credit Risk

We define cash and cash equivalents as cash on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions, and short-term liquid investments with a maturity date of less than three months from the date of acquisition. The Company's cash balances exceed federally insurable limits. The Company monitors the cash balances in its operating accounts and adjusts the cash balances as appropriate; however, these cash balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail or are subject to other adverse conditions in the financial markets. To date, the Company has experienced no loss or lack of access to cash in its operating accounts.

Real Estate Inventories and Cost of Sales

Real estate inventories consist of land, land under development, homes under construction, completed homes and model homes and are stated at cost, net of impairment losses. We capitalize direct carrying costs, including interest, property taxes and related development costs to inventories. Field construction supervision and related direct overhead are also included in the capitalized cost of inventories. Direct construction costs are specifically identified and allocated to homes while other common costs, such as land, land improvements and carrying costs, are allocated to homes within a community based upon their anticipated relative sales or fair value. In accordance with ASC Topic 835, Interest ("ASC 835"), homebuilding interest capitalized as a cost of inventories owned is included in costs of sales as related units or lots are sold. To the extent our debt exceeds our qualified assets as defined in ASC 835, we expense a portion of the interest incurred by us. Qualified assets represent projects that are actively under development. Homebuilding cost of sales is recognized at the same time revenue is recognized and is recorded based upon total estimated costs to be allocated to each home within a community. Any changes to the estimated costs are allocated to the remaining undelivered lots and homes within their respective community. The estimation and allocation of these costs require a substantial degree of judgment by management.

The estimation process involved in determining relative sales or fair values is inherently uncertain because it involves estimating future sales values of homes before delivery. Additionally, in determining the allocation of costs to a particular land parcel or individual home, we rely on project budgets that are based on a variety of assumptions, including assumptions about construction schedules and future costs to be incurred. It is common that actual results differ from budgeted amounts for various reasons, including construction delays, increases in costs that have not been committed or unforeseen issues encountered during construction that fall outside the scope of existing contracts, or costs that come in less than originally anticipated. While the actual results for a particular construction project are accurately reported over time, a variance between the budget and actual costs could result in the understatement or overstatement of costs and have a related impact on gross margins between reporting periods. To reduce the potential for such variances, we have procedures that have been applied on a consistent basis, including assessing and revising project budgets on a periodic basis, obtaining commitments from subcontractors and vendors for future costs to be incurred and utilizing the most recent information available to estimate costs.

If there are indications of impairment, we perform a detailed budget and cash flow review of our real estate assets to determine whether the estimated remaining undiscounted future cash flows of the community are more or less than the asset's carrying value. If the undiscounted cash flows are more than the asset's carrying value, no impairment adjustment is required. However, if the undiscounted cash flows are less than the asset's carrying value, the asset is deemed impaired and is written down to fair value. These impairment evaluations require us to make estimates and assumptions regarding future conditions, including timing and amounts of development costs and sales prices of real estate assets, to determine if expected future undiscounted cash flows will be sufficient to recover the asset's carrying value.

When estimating undiscounted cash flows of a community, we make various assumptions, including: (i) expected sales prices and sales incentives to be offered, including the number of homes available, pricing and incentives being offered by us or other builders in other communities, and future sales price adjustments based on market and economic trends; (ii) expected sales pace and cancellation rates based on local housing market conditions, competition and historical trends; (iii) costs expended to date and expected to be incurred including, but not limited to, land and

land development costs, home construction costs, interest costs, indirect construction and overhead costs, and selling and marketing costs; (iv) alternative product offerings that may be offered that could have an impact on sales pace, sales price and/or building costs; and (v) alternative uses for the property.

- 76 -

Many assumptions are interdependent and a change in one may require a corresponding change to other assumptions. For example, increasing or decreasing monthly sales absorption rates has a direct impact on the estimated per unit sales price of a home, the level of time sensitive costs (such as indirect construction, overhead and carrying costs), and selling and marketing costs (such as model maintenance costs and advertising costs). Depending on the underlying objective of the community, assumptions could have a significant impact on the projected cash flow analysis. For example, if our objective is to preserve operating margins, our cash flow analysis will be different than if the objective is to increase sales. These objectives may vary significantly from community to community and over time.

If assets are considered impaired, impairment is determined by the amount the asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined based on estimated future cash flows discounted for inherent risks associated with real estate assets. These discounted cash flows are impacted by expected risk based on estimated land development, construction and delivery timelines; market risk of price erosion; uncertainty of development or construction cost increases; and other risks specific to the asset or market conditions where the asset is located when assessment is made. These factors are specific to each community and may vary among communities. We perform a quarterly review for indicators of impairment. For the year ended December 31, 2017 we had \$854,000 of real estate inventory impairment charges. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 we recorded impairment charges of zero and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, revenues from home sales and other real estate sales are recorded and a profit is recognized when the respective units are delivered. Home sales and other real estate sales are delivered when all conditions of escrow are met, including delivery of the home or other real estate asset, title passage, appropriate consideration is received and collection of associated receivables, if any, is reasonably assured. Sales incentives are a reduction of revenues when the respective unit is delivered. When it is determined that the earnings process is not complete, the sale and/or the related profit are deferred for recognition in future periods using the percentage-of-completion method. The profit we record is based on the calculation of cost of sales, which is dependent on our allocation of costs, as described in more detail above in the section entitled "Real Estate Inventories and Cost of Sales."

Warranty Reserves

In the normal course of business, we incur warranty-related costs associated with homes that have been delivered to homebuyers. Estimated future direct warranty costs are accrued and charged to cost of sales in the period when the related home sales revenues are recognized while indirect warranty overhead salaries and related costs are charged to cost of sales in the period incurred. Factors that affect the warranty accruals include the number of homes delivered, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. Our primary assumption in estimating the amounts we accrue for warranty costs is that historical claims experience is a strong indicator of future claims experience. In addition, we maintain general liability insurance designed to protect us against a portion of our risk of loss from warranty and construction-related claims. We also generally require our subcontractors and design professionals to indemnify us for liabilities arising from their work, subject to various limitations. However, such indemnity is significantly limited with respect to certain subcontractors that are added to our general liability insurance policy.

Our warranty reserve is based on actuarial analysis that uses our historical claim and expense data, as well as industry data to estimate these overall costs. Key assumptions used in developing these estimates include claim frequencies, severities and resolution patterns, which can occur over an extended period of time. These estimates are subject to variability due to the length of time between the delivery of a home to a homebuyer and when a warranty or construction defect claim is made, and the ultimate resolution of such claim; uncertainties regarding such claims relative to our markets and the types of product we build; and legal or regulatory actions and/or interpretations, among other factors. Due to the degree of judgment involved and the potential for variability in these underlying assumptions, our actual future costs could differ from those estimated. There can be no assurance that the terms and limitations of the limited warranty will be effective against claims made by homebuyers, that we will be able to renew our insurance coverage or renew it at reasonable rates, that we will not be liable for damages, cost of repairs, and/or the expense of litigation surrounding possible construction defects, soil subsidence or building related claims or that claims will not

arise out of uninsurable events or circumstances not covered by insurance and not subject to effective indemnification agreements with certain subcontractors.

We also record expected recoveries from insurance carriers based on actual insurance claims made and actuarially determined amounts that depend on various factors, including, the above-described reserve estimates, our insurance policy coverage limits for the applicable policy years and historical recovery rates. Because of the inherent uncertainty and variability in these assumptions, our actual insurance recoveries could differ significantly from amounts currently estimated.

- 77 -

Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

We have investments in unconsolidated entities over which we have significant influence that we account for using the equity method with taxes provided on undistributed earnings. We record earnings and accrue taxes in the period that the earnings are recorded by our affiliates. Under the equity method, our share of the unconsolidated entities' earnings or loss is included in equity (loss) income of unconsolidated entities in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. We evaluate our investments in unconsolidated entities for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the investment has been impaired beyond a temporary period of time. For the year ended December 31, 2017, we had a \$13.2 million impairment charge related to a joint venture formed as a limited liability company in 1999 for the entitlement and development of land located in Los Angeles County, California. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 we did not have any impairment charges related to investments in unconsolidated entities.

Variable Interest Entities

The Company accounts for variable interest entities in accordance with ASC Topic 810, Consolidation ("ASC 810"). Under ASC 810, a variable interest entity ("VIE") is created when: (a) the equity investment at risk in the entity is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by other parties, including the equity holders; (b) the entity's equity holders as a group (i) lack the direct or indirect ability to make decisions about the entity, (ii) are not obligated to absorb expected losses of the entity or (iii) do not have the right to receive expected residual returns of the entity; or (c) the entity's equity holders have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interests, and the activities of the entity involve, or are conducted on behalf of, the equity holder with disproportionately few voting rights. If an entity is deemed to be a VIE pursuant to ASC 810, the enterprise that has both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity or right to receive benefits from the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE is considered the primary beneficiary and must consolidate the VIE.

Under ASC 810, a non-refundable deposit paid to an entity is deemed to be a variable interest that will absorb some or all of the entity's expected losses if they occur. Our land purchase and lot option deposits generally represent our maximum exposure to the land seller if we elect not to purchase the optioned property. In some instances, we may also expend funds for due diligence, development and construction activities with respect to optioned land prior to takedown. Such costs are classified as inventories owned, which we would have to write off should we not exercise the option. Therefore, whenever we enter into a land option or purchase contract with an entity and make a non-refundable deposit, a VIE may have been created. In accordance with ASC 810, we perform ongoing reassessments of whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for share-based awards in accordance with ASC Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 requires that the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. ASC 718 requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees. Share-based awards are expensed on a straight-line basis over the expected vesting period.

Sales and Marketing Expense

Sales and marketing costs incurred to sell real estate projects are capitalized if they are reasonably expected to be recovered from the sale of the project or from incidental operations and are incurred for tangible assets that are used directly through the selling period to aid in the sale of the project or services that have been performed to obtain regulatory approval of sales. All other selling expenses and other marketing costs are expensed in the period incurred.

Restructuring Charges

Restructuring charges were incurred related to the merger (the "Merger") with Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company ("WRECO"), in addition to general cost reduction initiatives. These charges are composed of employee retention and severance-related expenses and lease termination costs. We account for restructuring charges in accordance with ASC Topic 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations or ASC Topic 712 – Compensation – Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits. We had restructuring charges of \$588,000, \$649,000 and \$3.3 million for the years ended December 31,

2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Restructuring charges are included in general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of operations.

- 78 -

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on future tax consequences of both temporary differences between the amounts reported for financial reporting purposes and the amounts deductible for income tax purposes, and are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period when the changes are enacted.

Each quarter we assess our deferred tax assets to determine whether all or any portion of the assets is more likely than not unrealizable under ASC 740. We are required to establish a valuation allowance for any portion of the asset we conclude is more likely than not to be unrealizable. Our assessment considers, among other things, the nature, frequency and severity of our current and cumulative losses, forecasts of our future taxable income, the duration of statutory carryforward periods and tax planning alternatives. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, it is possible that actual results may vary from estimates.

The enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the fourth quarter of 2017, among other things, reduced the federal corporate tax rate to 21% from 35%, effective January 1, 2018. This resulted in a \$22.0 million reduction in our deferred tax asset. The ultimate impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act may be different, possibly materially, due to changes in interpretations and assumptions, and guidance that may be issued and actions we may take in response to the tax law changes.

We classify any interest and penalties related to income taxes as part of income tax expense.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other ("ASC 350"), we evaluate goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances between annual tests indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. We have identified one reporting unit with goodwill, TRI Pointe Homes, and performed our annual goodwill impairment evaluation as of October 1, 2017. For further details on goodwill, see Note 8, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. For our TRI Pointe Homes reporting unit, we performed a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. Upon completion of the October 2017 annual impairment assessment, we determined that no goodwill impairment was indicated. As of December 31, 2017, we are not aware of any significant indicators of impairment that exist for our goodwill that would require additional analysis.

An impairment of our indefinite-lived intangible asset is based on a comparison of its fair value to book value, without consideration of any recoverability due to the indefinite nature of the asset. As of December 31, 2017, we believe that our indefinite-lived intangible asset continues to have an indefinite life and that its fair value exceeds its carrying value. For further details on our indefinite-lived intangible asset, see Note 8, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

In accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant and Equipment ("ASC 360"), we evaluate finite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances between annual tests indicate that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. An impairment in the carrying value of our finite-lived intangible asset is recognized whenever anticipated future undiscounted cash flows from the asset become unrecoverable and are estimated to be less than its carrying value. As of December 31, 2017, we believe that the carrying value of our finite-lived intangible asset is recoverable and that its fair value is greater than its carrying value. For further details on our finite-lived intangible asset, see Note 8, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

Significant management judgment is required in the forecasts of future operating results that are used in our impairment evaluations. Our estimates are consistent with the plans and estimates that we use to manage our business. It is possible, however, that the plans may change and estimates used may prove to be inaccurate. If our actual results, or the plans and estimates used in future impairment analyses, are lower than the original estimates used to assess the recoverability of these assets, we could incur future impairment charges.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Codified as "ASC 606"). The core principle of ASC 606 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: identify the contract(s) with a customer; identify the performance obligations in the contract; determine the transaction price; allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. ASC 606 supersedes the revenue-recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, most industry-specific guidance throughout the industry topics of the accounting standards codification, and some cost guidance related to construction-type and production-type contracts. ASC 606 is effective for public entities for the annual periods ending after December 15, 2017, and for annual and interim periods thereafter. Companies may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adopt ASC 606, and we will adopt the new standard under the modified retrospective approach, effective January 1, 2018, by recognizing the net cumulative effect to the opening balance of retained earnings.

We have substantially completed our evaluation on the impact that the adoption of ASC 606 will have on our financial statements, and are in process of finalizing the analysis of certain costs, including the impact on income taxes and related accounts, which we do not expect to have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. Based on our analysis, the adoption of ASC 606 will not have a material impact on the amount or timing of our home sales revenue, but could impact the amount and timing of future land and lot sales. The adoption of ASC 606 will impact the timing of recognition and classification in our consolidated financial statements of certain sales office, model and other marketing related costs that we incur to obtain sales contracts from our customers. For example, we currently capitalize and amortize various sales office, model and other marketing related costs with each home delivered in a community. Under the new guidance, these costs will be expensed when incurred or capitalized to other assets and amortized to selling expense. We are adopting the modified retrospective approach and accordingly, the balance of any remaining unallocated capitalized sales office, model and other marketing related costs required to be expensed under ASC 606 will be recorded to our opening balance of retained earnings in our 2018 consolidated balance sheet. We expect to recognize an immaterial decrease to retained earnings.

In addition to the cumulative effect to retained earnings, effective January 1, 2018, the adoption of ASC 606 will result in reclassifications among Consolidated Balance Sheet accounts, notably from real estate inventories to other assets. These reclassifications will not materially change the total amount of net assets existing at December 31, 2017. ASC 606 will result in enhanced disclosure requirements, including changes in contract related assets and liabilities, quantitative and qualitative information about contracts with customers and qualitative information about performance obligations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, (Codified as "ASC 842"), which requires an entity to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by leased assets and provide additional disclosures. ASC 842 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018, and, at that time, we will adopt the new standard using a modified retrospective approach. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASC 842 may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, ("ASU 2016-09"), Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. On January 1, 2017, we adopted ASU 2016-09. This new guidance requires that we record excess tax benefit and tax deficiencies related to the settlement of employee stock-based compensation to the income tax expense line item on our consolidated statement of operations. We previously recorded the excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies to the additional paid-in capital line item on our consolidated balance sheets. Under the new guidance, the Company elected the option to no longer apply a forfeiture rate to our stock-based compensation expense, and to recognize forfeitures as they occur. The adoption of the aforementioned amendments in ASU 2016-09 were applied using the modified retrospective approach and did not have a material impact on our current or prior year financial statements, with no resulting cumulative-effect

adjustment to retained earnings. The new guidance also requires excess tax benefits to be classified as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows rather than as a financing activity. Additionally, ASU 2016-09 requires that the minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for share-based awards be classified as a financing activity in the statement of cash flows. Adoption of ASU 2016-09 did not result in any adjustments to prior period disclosures on the statement of cash flows.

- 80 -

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15, (“ASU 2016-15”), Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which provides guidance on how certain cash receipts and cash payments are to be presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that adoption of ASU 2016-15 may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures, however we do not believe the guidance will have a material impact on our financial statements upon adoption.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-04, (“ASU 2017-04”), Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Accounting for Goodwill Impairment, which removes the requirement to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation to measure goodwill impairment. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit’s carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted, and applied prospectively. We do not expect ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

2. Segment Information

We operate two principal businesses: homebuilding and financial services.

Our homebuilding operations consist of six homebuilding companies, each operating under different brand names, through which we acquire and develop land and construct and sell single-family detached and attached homes. In accordance with ASC Topic 280, Segment Reporting, in determining the most appropriate reportable segments, we considered similar economic and other characteristics, including product types, average selling prices, gross profits, production processes, suppliers, subcontractors, regulatory environments, land acquisition results, brand names, and underlying demand and supply. Based upon the above factors, our homebuilding operations comprise the following six reportable segments: Maracay Homes, consisting of operations in Arizona; Pardee Homes, consisting of operations in California and Nevada; Quadrant Homes, consisting of operations in Washington; Trendmaker Homes, consisting of operations in Texas; TRI Pointe Homes, consisting of operations in California and Colorado; and Winchester Homes, consisting of operations in Maryland and Virginia.

Our financial services reportable segment (“TRI Pointe Solutions”) comprises our mortgage financing operations and title services operations. Our mortgage financing operation (“TRI Pointe Connect”) provides mortgage financing to our homebuyers in all of the markets in which we operate. TRI Pointe Connect was formed as a joint venture with an established mortgage lender and is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Our title services operation (“TRI Pointe Assurance”) provides title examinations for our homebuyers in our Trendmaker Homes and Winchester Homes brands. TRI Pointe Assurance is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRI Pointe Group and acts as a title agency for First American Title Insurance Company.

Corporate is a non-operating segment that develops and implements company-wide strategic initiatives and provides support to our homebuilding reporting segments by centralizing certain administrative functions, such as marketing, legal, accounting, treasury, insurance, internal audit and risk management, information technology and human resources, to benefit from economies of scale. Our Corporate non-operating segment also includes general and administrative expenses related to operating our corporate headquarters. A portion of the expenses incurred by Corporate is allocated to the homebuilding reporting segments.

The reportable segments follow the same accounting policies as our consolidated financial statements described in Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Operational results of each reportable segment are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have been achieved had the reportable segment been an independent, stand-alone entity during the periods presented.

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Total revenues and income before income taxes for each of our reportable segments were as follows (in thousands):

	2017	2016	2015
Revenues			
Maracay Homes	\$296,768	\$255,253	\$185,645
Pardee Homes	826,033	730,848	670,063
Quadrant Homes	247,939	213,221	189,401
Trendmaker Homes	253,825	244,001	278,759
TRI Pointe Homes	927,247	723,186	774,005
Winchester Homes	257,089	237,413	302,276
Total homebuilding revenues	2,808,901	2,403,922	2,400,149
Financial services	1,371	1,220	1,010
Total	\$2,810,272	\$2,405,142	\$2,401,159
Income before taxes			
Maracay Homes	\$23,987	\$17,189	\$9,849
Pardee Homes	198,738	204,237	183,077
Quadrant Homes	32,671	21,209	10,478
Trendmaker Homes	16,764	15,353	25,004
TRI Pointe Homes	89,811	62,013	104,970
Winchester Homes	15,472	16,147	22,411
Corporate	(45,091)	(39,698)	(38,589)
Total homebuilding income before income taxes	332,352	296,450	317,200
Financial services	7,466	5,777	2,060
Total	\$339,818	\$302,227	\$319,260

Total real estate inventories and total assets for each of our reportable segments, as of the date indicated, were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real estate inventories		
Maracay Homes	\$243,883	\$228,965
Pardee Homes	1,245,659	1,098,608
Quadrant Homes	257,887	221,386
Trendmaker Homes	204,926	211,035
TRI Pointe Homes	855,727	868,088
Winchester Homes	297,471	282,545
Total	\$3,105,553	\$2,910,627
Total assets		
Maracay Homes	\$268,866	\$255,466
Pardee Homes	1,346,296	1,201,302
Quadrant Homes	312,803	242,208
Trendmaker Homes	224,995	225,025
TRI Pointe Homes	1,062,920	1,052,400
Winchester Homes	313,921	305,379
Corporate	262,740	275,923
Total homebuilding assets	3,792,541	3,557,703
Financial services	12,840	6,937

Total \$3,805,381 \$3,564,640

- 82 -

3. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the components used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Numerator:			
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 187,191	\$ 195,171	\$ 205,461
Denominator:			
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	154,134,411	160,859,782	161,692,152
Effect of dilutive shares:			
Stock options and unvested restricted stock units	950,955	521,717	627,606
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	155,085,366	161,381,499	162,319,758
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.27
Diluted	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.27
Antidilutive stock options not included in diluted earnings per share	3,288,340	4,551,337	2,622,391

4. Receivables, Net

Receivables, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Escrow proceeds and other accounts receivable, net	\$ 89,783	\$ 35,625
Warranty insurance receivable (Note 13)	35,817	46,875
Total receivables	\$ 125,600	\$ 82,500

Receivables are evaluated for collectability and allowances for potential losses are established or maintained on applicable receivables when collection becomes doubtful. Receivables were net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$330,000 in 2017 and \$286,000 in 2016.

5. Real Estate Inventories

Real estate inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real estate inventories owned:		
Homes completed or under construction	\$ 793,685	\$ 659,210
Land under development	1,934,556	1,824,989
Land held for future development	138,651	226,915
Model homes	211,658	155,039
Total real estate inventories owned	3,078,550	2,866,153
Real estate inventories not owned:		
Land purchase and land option deposits	27,003	26,174
Consolidated inventory held by VIEs	—	18,300