

NOVASTAR FINANCIAL INC
Form DEF 14A
April 30, 2008
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

NovaStar Financial, Inc.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

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Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

1) Amount Previously Paid:

2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

3) Filing Party:

4) Date Filed:

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NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300

Kansas City, MO 64114

(816) 237-7000

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Our Stockholders:

You are cordially invited to attend the annual meeting of stockholders of NovaStar Financial, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the "Company"), to be held on Thursday, May 22, 2008 at 11:30 a.m., Central Time, at the Sheraton Overland Park Hotel, 6100 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211, for the following purposes:

1. To elect one Class III director to serve until the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2011 and until his successor is elected and qualifies;
2. To consider and vote upon a proposed amendment to Article XI of the Company's Charter, which amendment would restrict certain transfers of certain capital stock of the Company, to reduce the risk of loss of the potential benefit to the Company of net operating loss carry-forwards and similar benefits;
3. To ratify the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008; and
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the annual meeting and any postponement or adjournment thereof.

A proxy statement describing the matters to be considered at the annual meeting is attached to this notice. The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on March 12, 2008 as the record date for determination of stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the annual meeting and any postponement or adjournment thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors

/s/ W. Lance Anderson
W. Lance Anderson

Chairman of the Board and

Chief Executive Officer

Kansas City, Missouri

April 29, 2008

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

PLEASE PROMPTLY MARK, DATE, SIGN AND RETURN

YOUR PROXY IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE OR AUTHORIZE A PROXY TO VOTE YOUR SHARES BY TELEPHONE OR VIA THE INTERNET AS INSTRUCTED ON THE PROXY CARD. YOUR VOTE IS REVOCABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THIS PROXY STATEMENT. IF YOU ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING, YOU MAY VOTE IN PERSON EVEN IF YOU RETURNED A PROXY.

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NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300

Kansas City, MO 64114

(816) 237-7000

PROXY STATEMENT

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Be Held May 22, 2008

To Our Stockholders:

The Board of Directors of NovaStar Financial, Inc., a Maryland corporation (NovaStar Financial or the Company), is furnishing this proxy statement in connection with its solicitation of proxies for use at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 22, 2008 at 11:30 a.m., Central Time, at the Sheraton Overland Park Hotel, 6100 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211. This proxy statement, the accompanying proxy card and the notice of annual meeting are being provided to stockholders beginning on or about April 29, 2008.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Record Date and Voting Rights

Holders of shares of NovaStar Financial's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and holders of NovaStar Financial's 9.00% Series D1 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the Series D1 Preferred Stock), in each case at the close of business on March 12, 2008, the record date, are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the annual meeting. On that date, 9,390,840 shares of common stock and 2,100,000 shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock were outstanding.

Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held as of the record date. Each holder of Series D1 Preferred Stock is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock into which the Series D1 Preferred Stock held as of the record date is convertible, in the aggregate. The outstanding Series D1 Preferred Stock is convertible into 1,875,000 shares of common stock, in the aggregate. Consequently, the aggregate number of votes entitled to be cast at the annual meeting is 11,265,840.

Holders of the Series D1 Preferred Stock are entitled to vote as a separate class with respect to the amendment to the Company's Charter set forth in this proxy statement as Proposal 2.

Voting of Proxies

If you are not planning on attending the Annual Meeting to vote your shares in person, your shares of common stock cannot be voted until either a signed proxy card is returned to the Company or voting instructions are submitted by using the Internet or by calling a specifically designated telephone number. Specific instructions for stockholders of record who wish to use the Internet or telephone voting procedures are set forth on the enclosed proxy card.

Shares of stock represented by properly executed proxies received in time for the annual meeting will be voted in accordance with the choices specified in the proxies. Unless contrary instructions are indicated on the proxy:

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shares will be voted **FOR** the election of the nominee named in this proxy statement as director;

shares will be voted **FOR** the approval of the charter amendment set forth in this proxy statement as Proposal 2;

shares will be voted **FOR** the ratification of the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

The management and the Board of Directors know of no matters to be brought before the annual meeting other than as set forth herein. To date, NovaStar Financial has not received any stockholder proposals. If any other

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matter of which the management and Board of Directors are not now aware is properly presented to the stockholders for action, it is the intention of the proxy holders to vote in their discretion on all matters on which the shares represented by such proxy are entitled to vote.

Revocability of Proxy

The giving of the enclosed proxy does not preclude the right to vote in person should the stockholder giving the proxy so desire. A proxy may be revoked at any time prior to its exercise by delivering a written statement to the Corporate Secretary that the proxy is revoked, by presenting a later-dated proxy, or by attending the annual meeting and voting in person.

Solicitation of Proxies

The costs of this solicitation by the Board of Directors will be borne by the Company. Proxy solicitations will be made by mail and also may be made by personal interview, telephone, facsimile transmission and telegram. Banks, brokerage house nominees and other fiduciaries are requested to forward the proxy soliciting material to the beneficial owners and to obtain authorization for the execution of proxies. NovaStar Financial will, upon request, reimburse those parties for their reasonable expenses in forwarding proxy materials to the beneficial owners. NovaStar Financial may engage an outside firm to solicit votes. If such a firm is engaged subsequent to the date of this proxy statement, the cost is estimated to be less than \$10,000, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Broker Non-Votes

If the shares you own are held in street name by a bank, brokerage firm or other nominee, your nominee, as the record holder of your shares, is required to vote your shares according to your instructions. In order to vote your shares, you will need to follow the directions your nominee provides you. If you do not give instructions to your nominee, your nominee will still be able to vote your shares with respect to discretionary items, including the election of directors included in this proxy statement as Proposal 1 and the ratification of the Company's independent registered accounting firm included in this proxy statement as Proposal 3. However, your nominee will not be allowed to vote your shares with respect to non-discretionary items. When a nominee does not vote on such non-discretionary items because instructions are not received, it is referred to as a broker non-vote.

Votes Required for Approval of Proposals

The presence, in person or by proxy, of stockholders entitled to cast a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast (including the Series D1 Preferred Stock on an as-converted into common stock basis) constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual meeting. Both abstentions and broker non-votes will be considered present for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum.

Proposal 1: The vote of a plurality of all of the votes cast at the annual meeting (at which a quorum is present) is required for the election of a director. For purposes of the election of directors, abstentions will not be counted as votes cast and will have no effect on the result of the vote.

Proposal 2: The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast at the annual meeting by the holders of common stock and Series D1 Preferred Stock voting together as a single class, and the approval of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding Series D1 Preferred Stock voting as a separate class, is required for approval of the charter amendment. For purposes of the vote on the charter amendment, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote cast against this proposal.

Proposal 3: The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the annual meeting (at which a quorum is present) is required for ratification of the independent registered public accounting firm. For purposes of the vote on the ratification of the independent registered public accounting firm, abstentions will not be counted as votes cast and will have no effect on the result of the vote.

Voting by Shares Held in the 401(k) Plan

If you participate in the NovaStar Financial, Inc. 401(k) plan and your account has investments in shares of the Company's common stock, you must provide voting instructions to the plan trustee (either via the proxy card or by Internet or telephone) no later than 11:59 P.M. Eastern Time on May 21, 2008 in order for your shares to be voted as you instruct. If no voting instructions are received by the plan trustee, your 401(k) shares will be voted by the plan administrator. Your voting instructions will be held in strict confidence.

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Householding of Proxy Materials

In December of 2000, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted rules that permit companies and intermediaries (e.g., brokers) to satisfy the delivery requirements for proxy statements with respect to two or more security holders sharing the same address by delivering a single proxy statement addressed to those security holders. This process is commonly referred to as householding.

A single proxy statement will be delivered to multiple stockholders sharing an address unless contrary instructions have been received from an affected stockholder. Once you have received notice from your broker that it will be householding communications to your address, householding will continue until you are notified otherwise or until you revoke your consent. If you or another stockholder of record with whom you share an address wish to receive a separate Annual Report or Proxy Statement, we will promptly deliver it to you if you request it by writing to: NovaStar Financial, Inc., Investor Relations, 8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, MO 64114. If you or another stockholder of record with whom you share an address wish to receive a separate Annual Report or Proxy Statement in the future, you may telephone toll-free 1-800-542-1061 or write to Broadridge, Attention Householding Department, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, New York 11717.

Stockholders who currently receive multiple copies of the proxy statement at their address and would like to request householding of their communications should contact their broker.

Share Numbers

All share numbers and stock prices set forth in this proxy statement have been adjusted to reflect the one-for-four reverse stock split of the Company's common stock on July 27, 2007.

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The Board of Directors is divided into three classes, designated Class I, Class II and Class III, with one class standing for election at the annual meeting of stockholders each year. A director elected by stockholders shall hold office until the annual meeting for the year in which his or her term expires and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies, subject however, to prior death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal from office. One Class III director will be elected at this year's annual meeting. His term will expire upon the 2011 annual meeting. The nominee for director is set forth below. The proxy holders intend to vote all proxies received by them in the accompanying form for the nominee for director listed below unless otherwise specified by the stockholder. In the event that the nominee is unable or declines to serve as a director at the time of the annual meeting, the proxies will be voted for the nominee who shall be designated by the present Board of Directors to fill the vacancy. In the event that additional persons are nominated for election as directors, the proxy holders intend to vote all proxies received by them for the nominee listed below and against any other nominee. The nominee has agreed to serve as a director if elected, and as of the date of this proxy statement the Board of Directors is not aware that the nominee is unable to serve as director. The nominee listed below already serves as a director of NovaStar Financial.

The election to the Board of Directors of the nominee identified in the proxy statement will require a plurality of all of the votes cast at the annual meeting.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that stockholders vote FOR the nominee identified below:

Name	Position with NovaStar Financial, Inc.
Donald M. Berman	Class III Director

Nominees and Directors***Class I Directors Terms Expiring 2009***

Art N. Burtscher, age 57, has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2001. In 2000, Mr. Burtscher became Chairman of McCarthy Group Advisors, LLC, an Omaha, Nebraska asset management organization. From 1988 to 2000, Mr. Burtscher served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Great Western Bank in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Burtscher also serves on the Board of Directors of Great Western Bancorporation, Inc., an Omaha, Nebraska multi-bank holding company, and NIC Inc., an Overland Park, Kansas eGovernment service provider.

Edward W. Mehrer, age 69, has been a member of the Board of Directors since 1996. From November 2002 through June 2003, he served as Interim President & Chief Executive Officer of Cydex, a pharmaceutical company based in Overland Park, Kansas. From 1996 through December 2003, he served as Chief Financial Officer of Cydex. For approximately ten years and until December 1995, Mr. Mehrer was associated with Hoechst Marion Roussel, formerly Marion Merrell Dow, Inc., an international pharmaceutical company (Marion). From December 1991 to December 1995, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and a director of Marion. Prior to joining Marion, Mr. Mehrer was a partner with the public accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., a predecessor firm to KPMG LLP, in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Mehrer also serves on the Board of Directors of FBL Financial Group, Inc., a Des Moines, Iowa insurance company.

Class II Directors Terms Expiring 2010

W. Lance Anderson, age 47, is a co-founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of NovaStar Financial, and has been a member of the Board of Directors since 1996. His primary responsibilities are to interact with the capital markets and oversee the portfolio of investments. Prior to Mr. Anderson's appointment as CEO, he served as President and Chief Operating Officer where his primary responsibilities included directing the mortgage origination and servicing operations along with the non-financial support areas of human resources, information systems and legal. Prior to joining NovaStar, Mr. Anderson served as Executive Vice President of Dynex Capital, Inc., formerly Resource Mortgage Capital, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed real estate investment trust (Dynex). In addition, Mr. Anderson was President and Chief Executive Officer of Dynex's single-family mortgage operation, Saxon Mortgage. Prior to joining NovaStar Financial, he had been at Dynex since October 1989.

Gregory T. Barmore, age 65, has served on the Board of Directors since 1996. He retired as Chairman of the Board of GE Capital Mortgage Corporation (GECMC), a subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation (GE Capital) headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina in 1997. He was responsible for overseeing the strategic development of GECMC's residential real estate-affiliated financial business, including mortgage

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insurance, mortgage services and mortgage funding. Prior to joining GECCM in 1986, Mr. Barmore was Chief Financial Officer of Employers Reinsurance Corporation (ERC), one of the nation's largest property and casualty reinsurance companies. Mr. Barmore also serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of ICO, Inc., a Houston, Texas based plastics products company.

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Class III Nominee Term Expiring 2011

Donald M. Berman, age 56, was named to the Board of Directors in July of 2005. Since 1987 Mr. Berman has been the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CardWorks, L.P., a privately held consumer finance company based in Woodbury, New York. As Chief Executive Officer of CardWorks, Mr. Berman oversees two wholly owned subsidiaries: Cardholder Management Services, Inc. (CMS), based in Woodbury, New York, which was founded by Mr. Berman in 1987, and Merrick Bank, located in Salt Lake City, Utah, which was established by CMS in 1997. Mr. Berman has been a senior marketing executive with Eastern States Bankcard Association, a bankcard industry consultant and a Vice President in the Financial Institutions Division of Smith Barney.

Director Independence

A majority of the directors of the Board must meet the criteria for independence as established by the Board. The Company's criteria provide that a director will not qualify as independent unless the Board affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the Company. The Board has adopted, upon recommendation from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, a set of categorical standards to form the basis for the Board's independence determinations (the Director Independence Standards). Although the Company's securities are no longer listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Director Independence Standards are substantively the same as those provided for in the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board have evaluated the relationships between each nominee or director (and his or her immediate family members and related interests) and the Company and its subsidiaries. As a result of this evaluation, the Board has affirmatively determined, upon recommendation from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, that each of the following nominees or directors has no material relationship with the Company and is independent under the Director Independence Standards: Gregory T. Barmore, Donald M. Berman, Art N. Burtscher and Edward W. Mehrer.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No interlocking relationship exists between the Board of Directors or officers responsible for compensation decisions and the board of directors or compensation committee of any other company, nor has any such interlocking relationship existed in the past.

Board Attendance and Annual Meeting Policy

During 2007, there were 30 meetings of the Board of Directors. Each director participated in at least 75% of the meetings of the Board and the committees on which he served.

Independent directors are not expected to attend the annual meeting of stockholders. All of the independent directors attended the Company's 2007 annual meeting.

Board Committee Membership and Meetings

The Board of Directors has three committees, Audit, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Compensation. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee makes recommendations to the Board concerning committee memberships and appointment of chairpersons for each committee, and the Board appoints the members and chairpersons of each committee. Descriptions of the committees are provided below. These descriptions are qualified in their entirety by the full text of the written committee charters that may be found on the Company's website as described below.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors consists of four directors, all of whom are independent under the Director Independence Standards and other SEC rules and regulations applicable to audit committees. The following directors are currently members of the Audit Committee: Gregory T. Barmore, Donald M. Berman, Art N. Burtscher and Edward M. Mehrer, who serves as the chairman. The Board of Directors has determined that Edward W. Mehrer qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, as such term is defined by Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act. During 2007, the Audit Committee met 10 times.

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The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to: (i) the integrity of the Company's financial statements and financial reporting process and its system of internal accounting and financial controls, (ii) the performance of the internal audit function, (iii) the performance of the independent auditors, which would include an evaluation of the independent auditor's qualifications and independence, (iv) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, including disclosure controls and procedures, and (v) the preparation of an Audit Committee report to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors consists of four directors, all of whom are independent under the Director Independence Standards. The following directors are currently members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee: Gregory T. Barmore, Donald T. Berman, Art N. Burtscher and Edward M. Mehrer, with Mr. Burtscher serving as the chairman. During 2007, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee met 10 times.

The purpose of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee is to: (i) identify individuals qualified to become Board members, consistent with the criteria established by the Board, (ii) recommend to the Board the director nominees for the next annual meeting of stockholders, (iii) leading the Board in the annual review of the Board's performance and the review of management's performance, and (iv) shape the corporate governance policies and practices including developing a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the Company and recommending them to the Board.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors consists of four directors, all of whom are independent under the Director Independence Standards and SEC rules and regulations applicable to compensation committees. The following directors are currently members of the Compensation Committee: Gregory T. Barmore, Donald T. Berman, Art N. Burtscher and Edward M. Mehrer, with Mr. Barmore serving as the chairman. The Committee is scheduled to meet quarterly, and more frequently as circumstances dictate. During 2007, the Compensation Committee met 9 times.

The responsibilities of the Compensation Committee are set forth in its charter and include: (i) review and approve the goals, objectives and compensation structure for our Chief Executive Officer and senior management; (ii) review, approve and recommend to the Board any new incentive-compensation and equity-based plans that are subject to Board approval and (iii) approve the required disclosure on executive officer compensation for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy statement and annual report on Form 10-K. The Compensation Committee also reviews and approves the compensation structure for the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee may delegate certain of its authority to a subcommittee comprised of one or more members of the Compensation Committee.

Additional information regarding the Compensation Committee's processes and procedures for considering and determining executive compensation are described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

Corporate Governance Documents

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Conduct and charters of the Company's Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees may be obtained at the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website (www.novastarmortgage.com). The Company will also provide copies of these documents free of charge to any stockholder who sends a written request to: NovaStar Financial, Inc., Investor Relations, 8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, MO 64114.

Executive Sessions

Executive sessions of non-management directors are held at least three times a year. The sessions are scheduled and chaired by Mr. Burtscher, who is the Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Any non-management director can request that an additional executive session be scheduled.

Special Committee

During 2007, the Company announced its intention to explore strategic alternatives as a result of the liquidity issues facing the Company. The Board of Directors established a special committee, consisting of the non-employee directors, to review and evaluate strategic transactions proposed by management and recommend to the full Board of Directors what action, if any, should be taken by the Company with respect to a strategic transaction. Each member of the special committee was paid a retainer fee of \$20,000 and an additional \$2,000 for each meeting attended. The special committee met 9 times during 2007. While the special committee has not formally been dissolved, there are currently no

strategic initiatives under evaluation by the special committee.

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Communications with the Board

Individuals may communicate directly with any member of the Board of Directors or any individual chairman of a committee of the Board of Directors by writing directly to those individuals at the following address: NovaStar Financial, Inc., 8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, MO 64114. Communications that are intended for the non-management, independent directors generally should be marked to the attention of the Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Company's general policy is to forward, and not to intentionally screen, any mail received at the Company's corporate office unless the Company believes the communication may pose a security risk.

Consideration of Director Nominees by Stockholders

The policy of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is to consider properly submitted stockholder nominations for candidates for membership on the Board of Directors as described below.

Identifying and Evaluating Nominees for Directors

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee intends to utilize a variety of methods for identifying and evaluating nominees for director. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will regularly assess the appropriate size of the Board of Directors, and whether any vacancies on the Board of Directors are expected due to retirement or otherwise. In the event that vacancies are anticipated, or otherwise arise, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider various potential candidates for director. Candidates may come to the attention of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee through current members of the Board of Directors, professional search firms, stockholders or other persons. These candidates are evaluated at regular or special meetings of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and may be considered at any point during the year. Stockholder nominations should be addressed to: NovaStar Financial, Inc., 8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, MO 64114, attention Corporate Secretary. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider properly submitted stockholder nominations for candidates for the Board of Directors, following verification of the stockholder status of persons proposing candidates. If any materials are provided by a stockholder in connection with the nominating of a director candidate such material will be forwarded to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will also review materials provided by professional search firms or other parties. In evaluating such nominations, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee seeks to achieve a balance of knowledge, experience and capability on the Board of Directors.

Directors Minimum Qualifications

The Company considers candidates for the Board of Directors based upon several criteria, including their broad-based business and professional skills and experience, education, accounting and financial expertise, age, diversity, reputation, civic and community relationships, concern for the long-term interest of stockholders, personal integrity and judgment, and knowledge and experience in the mortgage banking industry. When evaluating nominees, the composition of the entire Board of Directors is taken into account including the need for a majority of independent directors. In addition the assessment of a candidate includes consideration of the number of public boards on which he or she serves because of the time requirements for duties and responsibilities associated with serving on the Board of Directors.

Director Nominee Recommendations

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors has approved the candidate for inclusion on the proxy card. The director nominee is standing for re-election to his position as a Director of the Company.

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Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in any of NovaStar Financial's previous or future filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that might incorporate future filings, including this proxy statement, in whole or in part, the Audit Committee Report and Compensation Committee Report shall not be incorporated by reference into any such filings.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee engages the independent auditors, reviews with the independent auditors the plans and results of any audits, reviews other professional services provided by the independent auditors, reviews the independence of the independent auditors, considers the range of audit and non-audit fees and reviews with management management's evaluation of NovaStar Financial's internal control structure. The Audit Committee is composed of four directors.

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed with management and the independent auditors NovaStar Financial's audited financial statements for fiscal 2007. In addition, the Audit Committee has discussed with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114, Communication with Audit Committees.

The Audit Committee has received from the independent auditors written disclosures and a letter concerning the independent auditors independence from NovaStar Financial, as required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1, Independence Discussions with Audit Committees. These disclosures have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and discussed with the independent auditors.

Based on these reviews and discussions, the Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2007 for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Audit Committee

Edward W. Mehrer, Chair
Gregory T. Barmore
Art N. Burtscher
Donald M. Berman

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Pursuant to its 2005 Compensation Plan for Independent Directors, NovaStar Financial pays non-employee directors \$35,000 per year plus \$1,500 for each day of board or committee meetings attended. In addition, each independent director is granted (i) upon becoming a director, options to purchase that number of shares of NovaStar Financial common stock which has a fair market value of \$100,000 at the time of the grant, exercisable in accordance with the the NovaStar Financial 2004 Incentive Stock Plan (the Incentive Plan) and subject to a four year vesting schedule, and (ii) on the day after each annual meeting of stockholders, fully vested options to purchase 5,000 shares of common stock, exercisable in accordance with the Incentive Plan. Finally, the chairperson of each of the Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees is paid an annual retainer fee of \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

During 2007, the Board of Directors established a special committee, consisting of the non-employee directors, to review and evaluate strategic transactions and recommend to the full Board of Directors what action, if any, should be taken by the Company with respect to a strategic transaction. Each member of the special committee was paid a retainer fee of \$20,000 and an additional \$2,000 for each meeting attended.

All directors receive reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with meetings of the Board of Directors. No director who is an employee of NovaStar Financial will receive separate compensation for services rendered as a director.

The following table sets forth the compensation for each of our non-employee directors for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in		Total (\$)
	Cash (\$)	Option Awards \$(1)	
Gregory T. Barmore	\$ 128,625	\$ 58,593	\$ 187,218
Art N. Burtscher	128,625	58,593	187,218
Edward W. Mehrer	133,000	58,593	191,593
Donald M. Berman	118,500	45,262	163,762

1. Represents the dollar amount recognized for financial reporting purposes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with SFAS 123(R) (disregarding estimates of forfeitures), and includes amounts from stock option awards granted in 2003 through 2007. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating these amounts. The grant date fair value of the 2007 option awards for each director was \$20,294. The aggregate number of option awards outstanding at December 31, 2007 for each director was; 8,750 for Mr. Barmore; 12,500 for Mr. Burtscher; 12,813 for Mr. Mehrer; and 4,466 for Mr. Berman.

Table of Contents**COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS****Introduction**

This section provides information regarding the compensation programs for the persons who served as our chief executive officer and chief financial officer during 2007, the three other most highly compensated executive officers at December 31, 2007, and one additional person whose employment was terminated during 2007 but who would have been among our three other most highly compensated executive officers for 2007 had he remained employed by the Company at December 31, 2007 (collectively our named executives). This section includes, among other things, the overall objectives of our compensation program, each element of compensation that we provide, and an explanation of the reasons for the compensation decisions we have made regarding the named executives.

Our named executives for 2007, and the positions they held during 2007, were as follows:

Name	Title
Scott F. Hartman (A)	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Gregory S. Metz (B)	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
W. Lance Anderson (C)	President and Chief Operating Officer
Michael L. Bamberg	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer
David A. Pazgan (D)	President and Chief Executive Officer of NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., a subsidiary of the Company
Todd M. Phillips	Vice President, Treasurer and Controller (Chief Accounting Officer)

- (A) Mr. Hartman's employment was terminated by the Board of Directors effective January 3, 2008 and he resigned from the Board of Directors effective January 3, 2008.
- (B) Mr. Metz's employment was terminated effective January 3, 2008.
- (C) Effective January 3, 2008 the Board appointed Mr. Anderson as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.
- (D) Mr. Pazgan's employment was terminated effective October 16, 2007.

Overview of the Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee (the Committee) of our Board of Directors has overall responsibility for evaluating and approving our executive officer compensation plans, policies and programs and making decisions regarding specific compensation to be paid or awarded to our named executives. In determining our named executives' compensation for 2007, the Committee determined not to engage the services of an outside compensation consultant. In the future, the Committee may determine that the services of a compensation consultant are warranted and under its charter, the Committee has the authority to engage, to compensate and to terminate the services of an outside compensation consultant.

The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining sound processes for the development and administration of compensation and benefit programs to enhance the Committee's ability to effectively carry out its responsibilities. To that end, the Committee did the following during 2007:

Established an annual calendar of key responsibilities, including reviewing compensation philosophy and program design, setting base salary, and granting long-term equity awards;

Reviewed our compensation philosophy and program to ensure its objectives and purpose are being accomplished; and

Reviewed all aspects of executive compensation by type and amount.

Objectives of Our Compensation Program*Philosophy*

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We believe that our growth and success is dependent, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified executive officers. Toward that end, we have developed what we believe is a competitive executive compensation program, designed to reward executive officers over the short-term and long-term for remaining with the Company and for achieving pre-established objectives and increasing stockholder value. To achieve these objectives, the Company utilizes a mix of compensation components including base salary, short-term incentive awards and long-term equity awards.

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The compensation program is organized around the following fundamental principles:

Provide Total Compensation Opportunities That Are Competitive: To enable us to attract, motivate and retain highly qualified executives that provide the leadership required to achieve our strategic goals, total compensation opportunities for each executive (base salary, short-term incentive awards and long-term equity awards) are targeted at levels to be competitive with similar positions at comparable companies in the financial services industry based on a review of publicly available data and compensation surveys.

A Substantial Portion of Total Compensation Should Be At Risk Because It Is Performance-Based: The Committee believes executives should be rewarded for their performance. As a result, in setting the compensation for the named executives, the Committee strives to establish a direct link between business results that drive stockholder value and individual performance and rewards. Consequently, a substantial portion of an executive's total potential compensation is at risk, with amounts actually paid dependent on the establishment of objectives for the individual and the Company and performance against those pre-established objectives. As a result of the severe disruptions in the subprime mortgage industry and its effects on the financial condition of the Company and its objectives, the Company did not establish, or pay any compensation based upon, pre-established performance objectives for individuals or the Company for 2007, but instead paid certain cash discretionary bonuses and retention bonuses to certain individuals, designed to reward individual performance and encourage continued employment with the Company.

A Substantial Portion of Total Compensation Should Be Delivered in the Form of Equity-Based Awards: The Committee believes an equity stake in the Company effectively aligns executive and stockholder interests and provides motivation for enhancing stockholder value. As a result, the Committee may award stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights (as well as other awards paid in cash or equity). The Company does not currently maintain stock ownership requirements for its executive officers. The Company's executive officers are subject to the Company's Insider Trading and Disclosure Policy for Designated Insiders when purchasing or selling Company stock. In addition, common stock awarded pursuant to our short-term incentive plan is subject to transfer restrictions.

The Committee recognizes that recruiting new executives or retaining existing executives may involve individual negotiations with such individuals. Accordingly, the Committee may determine in a particular situation that it is in the best interests of the Company to negotiate a compensation package that deviates from the above described philosophies and the historical compensation provided to our executive officers.

Objectives of Each Component

All of our named executives have the same elements of compensation: base salary, short-term incentive awards and long-term equity awards. Our base salary is designed to enable the named executive to receive a fixed amount of cash commensurate with his position and is designed to not only incent future performance but to recognize past performance and contributions.

Historically, short-term incentive awards have been in the form of annual cash awards and common stock awards subject to transfer restrictions, and have been designed to support the near-term initiatives of the business and to position the Company for the future by focusing on annual goals, both financial and operational. In 2007, however, the Company did not set pre-established performance standards for short-term incentive awards, but instead paid certain cash discretionary bonuses and retention bonuses to certain individuals, designed to reward individual performance and encourage continued employment with the Company.

In 2007, long-term equity awards were granted in the form of stock option awards and restricted stock awards. Stock options are designed to reward performance that delivers stockholder value over a sustained period of time. All 2007 stock option awards vest equally over a four-year period. Restricted stock awards are designed as a retention device because the named executive receives equity based on the passage of time and continued employment and are not dependent on any performance criteria. All 2007 restricted stock awards vest 100% on the fifth anniversary of the date of grant.

Role of Executive Officers in Executive Compensation

The Committee reviewed and approved all compensation decisions relating to our named executives in 2007. Management played a significant role in the compensation process. Messrs. Hartman and Anderson reviewed the performance of the other named executives and recommended base salary levels, long-term equity awards, and, in some cases, cash discretionary bonuses and retention bonuses for these individuals for approval by the Committee, subject to the Committee's authority to approve compensation at levels above or below such

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recommendations. Further, Messrs. Hartman and Anderson regularly presented information to the Committee for discussion and approval relating to compensation and benefit plans, policies and programs. Our general counsel and director of human resources served as the management liaison officers for the Committee. The human resources and legal departments also provided assistance to the Committee in connection with administration of the Committee's responsibilities, such as setting meetings and assembling and distributing materials for Committee meetings. In addition, management assisted the Committee by:

Providing information needed or requested by the Committee, such as performance against budget and objectives, historic compensation, compensation expense, and information regarding our compensation policies and programs; and

Providing input and advice regarding compensation programs and policies and their impact on the Company and its executives. In setting compensation, Messrs. Hartman and Anderson made recommendations to the Board regarding budgets and operating and strategic initiatives of the Company and their personal impact on and contribution to such initiatives. The Committee considered this information in setting the compensation of Messrs. Hartman and Anderson, subject to the Committee's ultimate authority to review the performance of, and to determine the base salary, short-term incentive awards and objectives and long-term equity awards for Messrs. Hartman and Anderson.

Elements of Compensation

Our compensation program has historically consisted of the following key elements: (a) Base Salary; (b) Short-Term Incentive Awards; and (c) Long-Term Equity Awards. Short-term incentive awards granted by the Company prior to 2007 have been granted pursuant to both the NovaStar Financial, Inc. Executive Bonus Plan (Amended and Restated January 1, 2006) (the "Executive Bonus Plan") and the NovaStar Financial 2004 Incentive Stock Plan (including related award agreements) (the "Incentive Plan").

As a result of the severe disruptions in the subprime mortgage industry and its effects on the financial condition of the Company and its objectives for 2007, the Company did not establish performance goals or grant any short-term incentive awards under these plans in 2007. However, the Company paid certain cash discretionary and retention bonuses to certain named executives in 2007, as described below.

Base Salary

Each of our named executives has an employment agreement which establishes a minimum level of base salary and provides for an annual review of base salary by the Committee. Base salary for these executives is generally reviewed by the Committee in the first quarter of each year and any increases are generally effective on the first pay date in February. In setting base salary, the Committee takes into consideration its overall goal for allocation of total compensation to this element, competitive pay practices in the financial services industry and the Committee's assessment of individual performance relative to responsibilities and objectives for each named executive.

The base salary for named executives increased by 3.6% in 2007 as compared to their base salary in 2006. The Committee considered the average wage increase for all NovaStar staff in reaching this decision.

Short-Term Incentive Awards

We historically have provided short-term incentive awards pursuant to both the Executive Bonus Plan, which was approved by our stockholders at the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and the Incentive Plan, which was approved by our stockholders at the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. These short-term incentive awards were designed to provide compensation to the named executives on an annual basis to the extent that Company-wide, business unit and individual goals were attained.

As a result of the severe disruptions in the subprime mortgage industry and its effects on the financial condition of the Company and its objectives for 2007, the Committee, upon recommendation from Messrs. Hartman and Anderson, decided that none of our named executives would be eligible for 2007 short-term incentive awards under these plans.

However, during 2007, the Company paid certain cash discretionary and retention bonuses to certain of our named executive officers outside of these plans. Specifically, the Board granted to Messrs. Metz and Phillips discretionary bonuses in the amounts of \$50,000 and \$30,000, respectively, upon the completion of the sale of the Company's mortgage servicing rights in November 2007. The Committee also awarded Mr. Phillips a discretionary bonus of \$68,400 based on Mr. Phillips exceeding performance expectations during the difficult environment

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experienced by the Company in 2007. In addition, the Committee awarded Mr. Phillips a retention bonus in the amount of \$68,400 as an incentive for him to remain employed with the Company, given the significance of his role and experience to the Company's ability to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting.

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Long-Term Equity Awards

The goal of our long-term equity awards is to maximize the Company's performance over multiple years (generally four to five years). Long-term equity awards are made pursuant to the NovaStar Financial, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan and normally consist of stock options and restricted stock awards. The Committee may also grant stock awards for those years in which the Company's performance is extraordinary or for other business purposes (including, for example, to address unique employee retention issues).

All equity-based awards are issued pursuant to the terms of the Incentive Plan. The Committee determines each year:

The number of shares to be awarded to each named executive;

The type of awards granted (e.g., stock options, restricted stock, etc.); and

Any performance or other conditions and limitations that may apply with respect to such awards.

In establishing award levels, the Committee generally does not consider the equity ownership levels of our named executives or prior equity awards, whether fully vested or not, as it is the Committee's belief that competitors who might try to hire away our named executives would not give credit for equity ownership in the Company. However, because Messrs. Hartman and Anderson have a substantial equity ownership in the Company that would make it difficult for a competitor to recruit them, the Committee subjectively considered their equity ownership when it established their overall targeted compensation. The Committee also uses certain additional factors to determine the amount of the long-term equity award, including the Company's performance, the market price of the Company's common stock, projected business needs, the projected impact of stockholder dilution, and the expense the Company will incur pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123(R) (SFAS 123(R)), Share-Based Payment.

For 2007, the Committee determined the dollar amount of the long-term equity award that it wanted to provide to each named executive and then granted each named executive a number of stock options and a number of shares of restricted stock, each with a SFAS 123(R) value equal to 50% of the total equity award. For Messrs. Hartman, Anderson, Bamburg and Pazgan, the Committee determined to grant each equity awards in an amount equal to 100% of their base salary and determined to grant Mr. Metz and Mr. Phillips equity awards equal to 50% and 30%, respectively, of their base salary. The stock options vest in equal annual installments over a period of four years and the restricted stock vests 100% on the fifth anniversary of the date of grant. Further, the stock options and restricted stock are accompanied by dividend equivalent rights that entitle the named executives to receive dividends declared on the Company's common stock to the same extent they would if they actually owned the common shares underlying the stock options and the restricted stock. Dividend equivalent rights on restricted stock are paid in cash at the time the Company pays dividends to its stockholders. Dividend equivalent rights on stock options are accrued and paid in cash upon vesting. In 2007, the Committee granted dividend equivalent rights on unvested stock options and restricted stock because historically a significant portion of the value of our common stock has been derived from dividend payments. This was due to our REIT structure, which required us to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income, and to regularly issue common stock, both of which made it difficult for us to have significant increases in common stock value over time. However, as discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, in the third quarter of 2007 we terminated our REIT status effective January 1, 2006 and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

The Committee chose to award stock options because it believes that stock options directly align the named executive's interests with stockholder interests because the named executive does not receive any benefit, other than subsequent dividends and increase in the Company's common stock price above the exercise price. Further, the Committee decided to have the options vest in equal increments over four years because it believed that such a vesting schedule would encourage the named executives to operate the Company's business with a long-term perspective and to remain with the Company.

The Committee chose to award restricted stock that vests 100% at the end of five years principally as a retention device. With time-vesting restricted stock, the receipt of the stock is dependent on the passage of time and the continued employment of the named executive and not any performance criteria, although performance is rewarded through dividend equivalent rights that accompany the restricted stock. The Committee determined that five years was an appropriate period of time to incent the named executives to remain with the Company and align their interests with those of the stockholders.

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Additional information regarding the stock option and restricted awards made to the named executive officers is found under the heading Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2007 of this Proxy Statement.

Benefits

401(k), Health & Welfare Benefits. The named executives are generally entitled to participate in the Company's employee benefit plans (including 401(k), health and welfare benefits) on the same basis as other employees. Our named executives are not eligible for matching contributions under the 401(k) plan, but instead have in the past received their matching contributions under the NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, described below.

Perquisites and Other Benefits. The Committee annually reviews the perquisites that the named executives receive. During 2007, the primary perquisites for our named executives were the reimbursement of up to \$5,000 for financial planning expenses plus an amount equal to the taxes that the named executive has to pay on the reimbursement. This benefit was cancelled by the Board of Directors effective January 1, 2008. In addition, prior to the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Company loaned Messrs. Hartman and Anderson certain amounts. See Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Parties; Related Party Transactions for additional information.

The Compensation Committee does not view perquisites and other benefits as a significant element of our comprehensive compensation structure but it does believe that they can be used in conjunction with the key components of our compensation program to attract, motivate and retain individuals in a competitive environment.

Deferred Compensation Plan. Prior to 2008, we maintained the NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan) for the purpose of providing eligible employees with an opportunity to save additional funds for retirement or other purposes. Participants in the Incentive Plan were also able to defer the receipt of stock awards. The Company did not make any contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan in 2007. The Deferred Compensation Plan was terminated effective December 31, 2007, and all remaining participant balances were distributed to participants in January 2008 pursuant to such termination and participants' prior distribution elections.

Relationship of Compensation Elements

In 2007, the Committee used tally sheets to provide a summary of the compensation history of our named executives. These tally sheets included a two-year summary of base salary, annual short-term incentive awards and long-term equity awards.

Employment Agreements

The Board and the Committee generally believe that employment agreements are appropriate to attract and retain a management team committed to the Company's success. All of the named executives have (or, in the case of former executives, had) written employment agreements with the Company that include severance and other provisions that protect the executive in case of his termination by the Company without cause or his resignation for good reason, including after a change in control of the Company, or due to termination resulting from his death or disability. We believe in providing reasonable severance benefits to employees. With respect to our named executives, these severance benefits reflect the fact that it may be difficult for the executive to find comparable employment within a short period of time. We believe that change in control provisions are critical because they allow management to remain focused on our stockholders' best interests in the event a potential change in control situation.

See Employment Agreements and Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control, below, for additional information regarding the employment agreements and benefits upon termination of employment.

Retention Agreements

During 2007, the Company entered into a retention agreement with Mr. Phillips which provides for cash incentives if Mr. Phillips remains employed by the Company through certain specified dates.

See Retention Agreements and Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control, below, for additional information regarding the retention agreements and benefits upon termination of employment.

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Impact of Accounting and Tax Treatments

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code limits our ability to deduct annual compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any of the named executives. This limitation generally does not apply to compensation based on performance goals if certain requirements are met. It is the Committee's position that in administering the performance-based portion of our executive compensation program, it will attempt to satisfy the requirements for deductibility under Section 162(m). However, the Committee believes that it needs to retain the flexibility to exercise its judgment in assessing an executive's performance and that the total compensation system for executives should be managed in accordance with the objectives outlined in this discussion and in the overall best interests of our stockholders. Should the requirements for deductibility under Section 162(m) conflict with our executive compensation philosophy and objectives or with what the Committee believes to be in the best interests of the stockholders, the Committee may authorize compensation which is not fully deductible for any given year.

We adopted SFAS 123(R) in January of 2006, but we have been expensing stock options and restricted stock awards under the fair value method of SFAS 123 since 2003. Therefore, the adoption of SFAS 123(R), on January 1, 2006, did not have a material impact on our financial statements and its adoption did not have a material affect on the selection of forms of equity compensation.

Timing of Compensation Decisions

The Committee develops an annual agenda to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities. Generally, in the first quarter of each year, the Committee:

Reviews prior year performance and authorizes the distribution of short-term incentive awards for the prior year;

Reviews and establishes base salary for the current year;

Establishes performance criteria for the short-term incentive awards for the current year; and

Authorizes long-term equity awards for the current year.

This timing has been selected as a result of a variety of tax considerations. In order to satisfy the deductibility requirements under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, performance objectives must be established in the first 90 days of the performance period. For annual incentive awards, this means performance objectives must be established no later than the end of March. In addition, in order to avoid being considered deferred compensation under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, incentive awards with respect to the prior year must be paid out prior to March 15.

In 2007, the Company did not establish performance objectives and, consequently, did not grant annual incentive awards for 2007. Instead, the Company paid certain discretionary cash bonuses in the fourth quarter of 2007, and certain cash retention bonuses in the first quarter of 2008 for service in 2007.

We have adopted an Equity Award Policy governing the grant of equity awards. In general, equity awards may be granted only at a meeting of the Committee or the entire Board during the Trading Window, as defined in the Company's Insider Trading and Disclosure Policy for Designated Insiders. The Trading Window for a particular quarter is open beginning on the second business day following an earnings release with respect to the prior quarter until the 15th day of the third month of the quarter. The exercise price (if applicable) of all equity awards will be equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

Grants of long-term equity awards for 2007 were made on March 14, 2007, in accordance with our Equity Award Policy.

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COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of NovaStar Financial, Inc., the Company, has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis set forth above with the management of the Company, and, based on such review and discussion, have recommended to the Board of Directors inclusion of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis in this Proxy Statement and the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Compensation Committee:

Gregory T. Barmore Chairperson
Art N. Burtscher
Edward W. Mehrer
Donald M. Berman

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION****Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth the compensation of our named executives during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. Mr. Phillips first became a named executive during 2007 and, consequently, information with respect to Mr. Phillips for 2006 is not reflected in this table.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)(1)	Bonus (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(4)	Option Awards (\$)(5)	Stock Awards (\$)(5)	All Other Compensation (\$)(6)	Total (\$)
Scott F. Hartman Chief Executive Officer	2007	\$ 663,204	\$	\$	\$ 188,401	\$ 231,847	\$ 31,573	\$ 1,115,025
	2006	642,735		474,534	269,896	172,709	37,783	1,597,657
Gregory S. Metz Chief Financial Officer	2007	262,476	50,000(2)		37,468	27,631	214	377,789
	2006	254,375		167,888	24,213	15,930	6,880	469,286
W. Lance Anderson President and Chief Operating Officer	2007	663,204			188,401	231,847	31,573	1,115,025
	2006	642,735		474,534	269,896	172,709	39,977	1,599,851
Michael L. Bamberg Chief Investment Officer	2007	412,738			105,895	126,895	2,547	648,075
	2006	397,107		300,000	137,438	90,309	2,848	927,702
David A. Pazgan Chief Executive Officer of NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.	2007	365,073			4,917	7,459	280	377,729
	2006	393,077		300,000	99,585	248,586	5,638	1,046,886
Todd M. Phillips Chief Accounting Officer	2007	136,554	166,800(3)		13,093	9,961	111	326,519
	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Mr. Pazgan voluntarily deferred the receipt of \$18,254 and \$20,273 of his salary pursuant to the Deferred Compensation Plan during 2007 and 2006, respectively.
- Represents a discretionary cash bonus paid in connection with the sale of the Company's mortgage servicing rights on November 1, 2007 of \$50,000.
- Represents a discretionary cash bonus paid in connection with the sale of the Company's mortgage servicing rights on November 1, 2007 of \$30,000; a discretionary bonus for 2007 performance of \$68,400; and a retention bonus of \$68,400 fully earned and vested on December 31, 2007.
- Represents short-term incentive awards paid for performance under the Executive Bonus Plan. The bonuses are reported in the year earned and were subsequently paid the following year. For further information about these awards, see the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table below and Compensation Discussion and Analysis Short-Term Incentive Awards.
- Represents the dollar amount recognized for financial reporting purposes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with SFAS 123(R) (disregarding estimates of forfeitures). The stock awards column includes amounts for restricted stock granted in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The option awards column includes amounts for stock option awards granted in 2005, 2006 and 2007. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for a discussion of the assumptions used in calculating these amounts. For further information about awards made in 2007, see the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table below and Compensation Discussion and Analysis Long-Term Equity Awards. Mr. Pazgan was terminated during 2007, therefore, his option and stock award amounts are only reflective of the amounts recognized for financial reporting purposes for shares which vested during 2007 prior to his termination.

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6. All Other Compensation for the named executives is set forth in the following table. Mr. Phillips first became a named executive during 2007 and, consequently, information with respect to Mr. Phillips for 2006 is not reflected in this table.

Name	Year	Forgiveness of Founders Notes (\$)(A)	Company Contributions to Deferred Compensation Plans (\$)	Insurance Premiums and Tax Gross-Ups (\$)(B)	Total All Other Compensation (\$)(C)
Scott F. Hartman	2007	\$ 30,583	\$	\$ 990	\$ 31,573
	2006	30,583	5,000	2,200	37,783
Gregory S. Metz	2007			214	214
	2006		6,666	214	6,880
W. Lance Anderson	2007	30,583		990	31,573
	2006	30,583	5,000	4,394	39,977
Michael L. Bamburg	2007			2,547	2,547
	2006			2,848	2,848
David A. Pazgan	2007			280	280
	2006		5,000	638	5,638
Todd M. Phillips	2007			111	111
	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (A) Represents forgiveness of principal under founders' notes receivable. This amount does not include the forgiveness of capitalized interest as that amount is not reportable compensation for the named executive. See "Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Persons; Related Party Transactions" for additional information.
- (B) Represents the dollar value of the insurance premiums paid by the Company with respect to term life insurance for the benefit of the named executive. Tax gross-ups for Messrs. Hartman and Anderson were paid on the forgiveness of founders' notes receivable and a financial planning allowance received during fiscal year 2007. Tax gross-ups for Mr. Bamburg were paid on a financial planning allowance received. Tax gross-ups for Mr. Pazgan were paid on a financial planning allowance received as well as a reimbursement for travel by his spouse to attend a certain company function involving spouse participation in 2006.
- (C) The total value of all perquisites and other personal benefits did not exceed \$10,000 for any named executive officer for fiscal year 2007 so the amounts have been excluded from the Summary Compensation Table.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2007**

The following table sets forth the grants of plan-based awards to our named executives during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (1)		All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)(2)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)(3)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)(4)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards \$(5)
		Threshold (\$)	Maximum (\$)				
Scott F. Hartman (6)	3/14/2007					\$ 16.72	\$ 321,368
	3/14/2007			19,221			321,368
		\$	\$ 665,874	\$ 1,331,748			
Gregory S. Metz (6)	3/14/2007				6,516	16.72	63,594
	3/14/2007			3,803			63,594
			263,535	527,070			
W. Lance Anderson	3/14/2007					16.72	321,368
	3/14/2007			19,221	32,927		321,368
			665,874	1,331,748			
Michael L. Bamberg	3/14/2007					16.72	200,000
	3/14/2007			11,962	20,492		200,000
			414,400	828,800			
David A. Pazgan (6)	3/14/2007					16.72	200,000
	3/14/2007			11,962	20,492		200,000
			414,400	828,800			
Todd M. Phillips	3/14/2007					16.72	25,900
	3/14/2007			1,184	2,654		19,800
			68,310	136,620			

1. These columns show the range of payouts that would have been available for 2007 performance under the Executive Bonus Plan and the Incentive Plan, had target or maximum performance objectives been established and satisfied. However, as discussed under Compensation Discussion and Analysis Short-Term Incentive Awards, the Company did not establish performance goals for 2007 and, as a result, no payouts were available or made under these plans for 2007.
2. Represents a grant of restricted stock under the Incentive Plan, as described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Long-Term Equity Awards, which vests five years from the date of grant. Dividends will be paid on these shares at the same rate payable to common stockholders on dividend payment dates commencing from the date of grant until the forfeiture of the unvested restricted stock prior to March 14, 2012.
3. Represents a grant of stock options under the Incentive Plan, as described in Compensation Discussion and Analysis Long-Term Equity Awards, which vests in four equal annual installments. Dividends will be accrued and paid upon vesting on these options at the same rate payable to common stockholders on dividend payment dates commencing from the date of grant until the exercise or forfeiture of the stock option, or termination of the option on March 14, 2017.
4. The exercise price of options granted in 2007 was the closing price of the Company's common stock as reported in the Wall Street Journal on the date of the grant.
5. Represents the full grant date fair value under SFAS 123(R) of stock options and restricted stock granted in 2007. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 for a discussion of the assumptions used in calculating these amounts.
6. Messrs. Hartman, Metz and Pazgan have been terminated by the Company and subsequently forfeited their 2007 stock option and restricted stock grants.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2007**

The following table sets forth the outstanding stock options and stock awards for each of our named executives as of December 31, 2007.

Name	OPTION AWARDS				STOCK AWARDS	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)(5)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested \$(6)
Scott F. Hartman	5,000(1)		\$ 28.64	12/19/2011		
	9,375(1)		48.88	12/18/2012		
	1,733	1,733(2)	168.52	2/7/2015		
	1,525	4,575(3)	124.84	2/8/2016		
		32,927(4)	16.72	3/14/2017		
					23,499	\$ 67,912
Gregory S. Metz	350	350(2)	168.52	2/7/2015		
	302	905(3)	124.84	2/8/2016		
		6,516(4)	16.72	3/14/2017		
					4,558	13,173
W. Lance Anderson	9,375(1)		48.88	12/18/2012		
	1,733	1,733(2)	168.52	2/7/2015		
	1,525	4,575(3)	124.84	2/8/2016		
		32,927(4)	16.72	3/14/2017		
					23,499	67,912
Michael L. Bamberg	760	760(2)	168.52	2/7/2015		
	890	2,669(3)	124.84	2/8/2016		
		20,492(4)	16.72	3/14/2017		
					14,255	41,197
David A. Pazgan (7)						
Todd M. Phillips	63	62(2)	168.52	2/7/2015		
	121	362(3)	124.84	2/8/2016		
		2,654(4)	16.72	3/14/2017		
					1,343	3,881

- For options that vested prior to January 1, 2005, a recipient is entitled to receive additional shares of Company common stock upon the exercise of the options as a result of dividend equivalent rights (DERs) that accrue at a rate equal to the number of shares underlying the option outstanding multiplied by 60% of the dividends paid on each share of common stock. The DERs convert to shares by dividing the dollar value of the DERs by the closing price of the Company's common stock on the dividend payment date. At December 31, 2007, Messrs. Hartman and Anderson each were entitled to receive an additional 7,019 shares of stock upon exercise of their options with an expiration date of December 19, 2011 and an additional 7,028 shares of stock upon exercise of their options with an expiration date of December 18, 2012. However, Mr. Hartman's options and, consequently, his right to receive additional shares of common stock upon the exercise of such options, were forfeited upon his subsequent termination.
- Options will vest in 50% increments on February 7th of the years 2008-2009. Messrs. Hartman and Metz were terminated on January 3, 2008 and have subsequently forfeited their respective options.
- Options will vest in 1/3 increments on February 8th of the years 2008-2010. Messrs. Hartman and Metz were terminated on January 3, 2008 and have subsequently forfeited their respective options.
- Options will vest in 25% increments on March 14th of the years 2008-2011. Messrs. Hartman and Metz were terminated on January 3, 2008 and have subsequently forfeited their respective options.

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5. The vesting dates of the shares of restricted stock held at fiscal-year end 2007 are as follows:

Name	Grant Date	Shares Outstanding	Vesting Schedule
Scott F. Hartman	1/28/2004	500	Forfeited upon termination
	2/7/2005	1,100	Forfeited upon termination
	2/8/2006	2,678	Forfeited upon termination
	3/14/2007	19,221	Forfeited upon termination
Gregory S. Metz	2/7/2005	225	Forfeited upon termination
	2/8/2006	530	Forfeited upon termination
	3/14/2007	3,803	Forfeited upon termination
W. Lance Anderson	1/28/2004	500	100% on 1/28/2008
	2/7/2005	1,100	100% on 2/7/2015
	2/8/2006	2,678	100% on 2/8/2011
	3/14/2007	19,221	100% on 3/14/2012
Michael L. Bamberg	1/28/2004	250	100% on 1/28/2008
	2/7/2005	481	100% on 2/7/2015
	2/8/2006	1,562	100% on 2/8/2011
	3/14/2007	11,962	100% on 3/14/2012
Todd M. Phillips	1/28/2004	19	100% on 1/28/2008
	2/7/2005	38	100% on 2/7/2015
	2/8/2006	102	100% on 2/8/2011
	3/14/2007	1,184	100% on 3/14/2012

6. The closing market price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2007 (the last trading day of 2007) was \$26.65 (as adjusted to reflect the 1-for-4 reverse stock split on July 27, 2007).

7. David Pazgan's employment terminated effective October 16, 2007 and all stock-based awards had been forfeited as of December 31, 2007.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested in Fiscal Year 2007

The following table sets forth the details of each exercise of stock options and each vesting of stock awards for each of our named executives for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Name	OPTION AWARDS		STOCK AWARDS	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)(1)	Value Realized on Vesting \$(2)
Scott F. Hartman			500	\$ 43,180
Gregory S. Metz				
W. Lance Anderson	5,000	12,600	500	43,180
Michael L. Bamberg			250	21,590
David A. Pazgan			250	21,590
Todd M. Phillips			19	1,641

1. Represents shares of restricted stock which vested on 1/28/2007. Messrs. Hartman and Anderson elected to voluntarily defer receipt of the full amount of their restricted stock which vested on 1/28/2007 under the Incentive Plan.
2. Represents the value realized on shares of restricted stock that vested on 1/28/2007 based on the closing market price of the Company's stock on that date of \$86.36 (as adjusted to reflect the 1-for-4 reverse stock split on July 27, 2007).

Table of Contents**Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in Fiscal 2007**

The following table sets forth the details on the nonqualified deferred compensation plan contributions, earnings and balances for each of our named executives during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. The Deferred Compensation Plan was terminated effective December 31, 2007 and all participant balances were distributed to participants in January 2008 pursuant to such termination and prior distribution elections.

Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Distributions in Last FY (\$)(4)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)(5)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)
Scott F. Hartman	\$ 43,180(1)	\$	\$ (7,375,839)	\$ 2,419,057
Gregory S. Metz			754	18,427
W. Lance Anderson	43,180(1)		(3,634,004)	1,987,699
Michael L. Bamburg			(1,628,947)	557,299
David A. Pazgan	18,254(2)	47,184	(159,619)	66,194
Todd M. Phillips	49,500(3)		2,842	65,837

1. Reflects a voluntary deferral of restricted stock that vested on 1/28/2007 under the Incentive Plan.
2. Reflects a voluntary deferral of compensation under the Incentive Plan. This amount is included in the Salary column of the 2007 Summary Compensation table.
3. Reflects a voluntary deferral of compensation under the Incentive Plan.
4. Reflects a voluntary distribution election received by Mr. Pazgan pursuant to his election.
5. Aggregate earnings in 2007 consists of earnings on investments within the Deferred Compensation Plan and earnings on stock awards that have been deferred under the Incentive Plan, including dividends on any Company stock, and are not above-market or preferential. The Plan was terminated effective December 31, 2007 and these balances were distributed to the executives in January 2008.

Employment Agreements

NovaStar Financial enters into employment agreements with all of its executive officers. Due to the termination of Messrs. Hartman, Metz and Pazgan, as previously discussed, the following discussion the Company's employment agreements is limited to those of the remaining executive officers including, Messrs. Anderson, Bamburg and Phillips. See Summary of Termination Payments and Obligations for Messrs. Hartman, Metz and Pazgan for further discussion of compensation and other benefits paid, or to be paid, by the Company as a result of their termination.

The term of Mr. Anderson's agreement automatically extends for one additional calendar year unless either party provides three months prior written notice to the other party.

The employment agreements for Messrs. Bamburg and Phillips do not provide for a specified term or period of employment and generally provide for a minimum base salary, subject to increase by the Company, and eligibility for incentive opportunities and benefits pursuant to the Company's benefit plans.

Pursuant to the terms of their employment agreements, our named executives are entitled to certain benefits upon termination of employment, including after a change in control. See Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control for a description of these benefits.

Retention Agreements

NovaStar Financial has entered into a retention agreement with Mr. Phillips to provide cash incentives to Mr. Phillips if he remains employed with the Company through certain specified dates.

Pursuant to the terms of the retention agreement, Mr. Phillips is entitled to certain benefits upon termination of employment, including after a change in control. See Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control for a description of these benefits.

Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment or Change in Control

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The tables below reflect the amount of compensation and other benefits to which the current named executives would be entitled under their respective employment and award agreements and compensation arrangements if their employment had terminated on December 31, 2007, given their compensation and service levels as of such date and, if applicable, based on the Company's closing stock price on that date. These benefits are in addition to benefits otherwise available to the executives, including exercisable stock options, as well as benefits

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generally available to all salaried employees, such as amounts accrued and vested through the Company's retirement plans, payout of any accrued salary and vacation, and health benefits under COBRA (collectively, the Pre-Termination Benefits). Named executives are entitled to receive the Pre-Termination Benefits regardless of the manner in which their employment is terminated.

The actual amounts of benefits to which the named executives are entitled upon termination of employment can only be determined at the time of such executive's separation from the Company. Due to a number of factors that affect the nature and amount of any benefits provided, the actual amounts may be higher or lower than described below. Factors that could affect these amounts include the timing during the year of termination and the Company's stock price at such time. In addition, in connection with any actual termination of employment, the Company may determine to enter into an agreement, or to establish an arrangement with a departing executive to provide benefits in addition to, or to alter the terms of, the benefits described below.

Employment, Equity Award and Retention Agreements

The Company or its subsidiaries has entered into employment agreements and equity award agreements with each of the named executives that provide the named executives with certain benefits in the event of termination by the Company without cause or by the executive for good reason, including after a change in control, or termination as a result of death or disability. Additionally, the Company has entered into a retention agreement with Mr. Phillips to provide for certain benefits. Each of these agreements, as amended, is included as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the SEC.

For purposes of the employment agreements with Mr. Anderson, the following definition applies:

Cause means the occurrence of:

acts or omissions constituting gross negligence, recklessness or willful misconduct on the part of the executive in respect of his fiduciary obligations or otherwise relating to the business of the Company;

the executive's material breach of the employment agreement; or

the executive's conviction or entry of a plea of nolo contendere for fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement.

For purposes of the employment agreement with Mr. Bamburg and the employment and retention agreements with Mr. Phillips, the following definition applies:

Cause means the existence of or a belief by the Company in the existence of facts which constitute a basis for termination of executive's employment in view of relevant facts and circumstances, which may include, but are not limited to, executive's duties, responsibilities, conduct on the job or otherwise, job performance, and employment record. Acts or omissions which could constitute a basis for termination for Cause include, but are not limited to:

breach of any of the terms of the employment agreement;

failure to perform duties in accordance with the standards from time to time established by the Company or conduct which the Company determines may impair or tend to impair the integrity of the Company, including but not limited to: insubordination; gross misconduct; theft, misappropriation or embezzlement; dishonesty; neglect in performance of or failure to attend to the performance of duties; executive's breach of fiduciary duty; and any inaccurate, incomplete, or misleading oral or written statements made by the executive at any time, including but not limited to, any such statements in interviews, resumes, curriculum vitae, job application, or other related oral or written communications; or

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any act or omission, which is inconsistent with the business interests of the Company.

For purposes of the employment agreements with each of the named executives, the following definitions apply:

Change in control shall be deemed to have occurred if any of the conditions set forth below shall have been satisfied:

any person as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) (other than the Company; any trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under an executive benefit plan of the Company; or any company owned, directly or indirectly, by the stockholders of the Company in substantially the same proportions as their ownership of the stock of the Company), is or becomes the beneficial owner (as defined by Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of the securities of the Company (not including securities beneficially owned by such person, any securities acquired directly from the Company or from a transferor in a transaction expressly approved or consented to by the Board of Directors) representing more than 25% of the combined voting power of the Company's then outstanding securities;

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the stockholders of the Company approve a merger or consolidation of the Company with another corporation, other than (i) a merger or consolidation which would result in the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity), in combination with the ownership of any trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under an executive benefit plan of the Company, at least 75% of the combined voting power of the voting securities of the Company or such surviving entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation, or (ii) a merger or consolidation effected to implement a recapitalization of the Company (or similar transaction) in which no person acquires more than 50% of the combined voting power of the Company's then outstanding securities;

the stockholders of the Company approve a plan of complete liquidation of the Company or an agreement for the sale or disposition by the Company of all or substantially all the Company's assets; or

during any period of two consecutive years (not including any period prior to the execution of the employment agreement), individuals who at the beginning of such period constitute the Board of Directors and any new director (other than a director designated by a person who has entered into an agreement with the Company to effect a transaction described in three immediately preceding bulleted paragraphs), (i) whose election by the Board of Directors or nomination for election by the Company's stockholders was approved by a vote of at least (2/3) of the directors then still in office who either were directors at the beginning of the period or whose election or nomination for election was previously so approved or (ii) whose election is to replace a person who ceases to be a director due to death, disability or age, cease for any reason to constitute a majority thereof.

Good reason means the occurrence, without the executive's written consent, of any one or more of the following events:

a reduction in title and/or compensation of the executive or the assignment of duties to the executive not consistent with those of an executive of the Company, except in connection with the Company's termination of the executive's employment for Cause or as otherwise expressly contemplated in the employment agreement;

the Company's material breach of any of the provisions of the employment agreement, including, but not limited to, a reduction by the Company in the executive's base salary in effect as of the Effective Date, or a material change in the conditions of the executive's employment; or

the relocation of the Company's principal executive offices to a location more than fifty (50) miles from its location or the Company's requiring the executive to be based anywhere other than the Company's principal executive offices, except for requiring travel on the Company's business to an extent substantially consistent with the executive's duties hereunder.

The employment agreement and equity award agreements for Mr. Anderson provide:

absent a change in control, if the Company terminates Mr. Anderson's employment without cause, or if Mr. Anderson resigns for good reason, Mr. Anderson receives: an amount equal to his combined maximum base salary and actual bonus compensation for the preceding year, subject in each case to a maximum amount of 1% of book value (exclusive of valuation adjustments) and a minimum of \$120,000; and certain fringe benefits for up to one year after termination.

for Mr. Anderson to receive, if Mr. Anderson resigns for good reason or is terminated without cause after a change in control: an amount equal to three times his combined maximum base salary and actual bonus compensation for the preceding year, subject in each case to a maximum amount of 1% of the book equity value (exclusive of valuation adjustments) and a minimum of \$360,000; and certain fringe benefits for up to two years after termination; provided, that Mr. Anderson is prohibited for a period of one year following termination from competing with the Company or soliciting any Company employee to work for a competing business; and

The employment agreement and equity award agreements for Mr. Bamberg provide:

absent a change in control, if the Company terminates Mr. Bamberg's employment without cause, or if Mr. Bamberg resigns for good reason, Mr. Bamberg and the Company shall immediately enter into a consulting agreement with a 12 month term pursuant to which Mr. Bamberg shall receive payment in an amount equal to Mr. Bamberg's 12 months base salary in exchange for consulting services with respect to matters related

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to Mr. Bamburg's job description during the course of his employment with the Company; the vesting period of stock options and restricted stock for the year in which the termination occurs will accelerate; and the Company has the discretion to pay Mr. Bamburg his pro-rata share of incentive compensation for the year up to the termination date if Mr. Bamburg is terminated by the Company without cause; and

for Mr. Bamburg to receive, if Mr. Bamburg resigns for good reason or is terminated without cause after a change in control, an amount equal to three times his combined current year base salary and actual bonus compensation for the preceding fiscal year, subject in each case to a maximum amount of 1% of the book equity value of the Company and a minimum of \$500,000;

all unvested outstanding options and restricted stock granted to Mr. Bamburg shall immediately vest if Mr. Bamburg resigns for good reason or is terminated without cause after a change in control or if Mr. Bamburg's employment is terminated due to his death;

that Mr. Bamburg is prohibited from disclosing confidential information and, for a period of one year following termination, from competing with the Company, soliciting the Company's employees or customers, or interfering with the Company's business.

The employment agreement, equity award agreements and retention agreement for Mr. Phillips provide:

absent a change in control, if the Company terminates Mr. Phillips' employment without cause, or if Mr. Phillips resigns for good reason, Mr. Phillips and the Company shall immediately enter into a consulting agreement with a 9 month term pursuant to which Mr. Phillips shall receive payment in an amount equal to Mr. Phillips' 9 months base salary in exchange for consulting services with respect to matters related to Mr. Phillips' job description during the course of his employment with the Company; the vesting period of stock options and restricted stock for the year in which the termination occurs will accelerate; and the Company has the discretion to pay Mr. Phillips his pro-rata share of incentive compensation for the year up to the termination date if Mr. Phillips is terminated by the Company without cause; and

for Mr. Phillips to receive, if Mr. Phillips resigns for good reason or is terminated without cause after a change in control, an amount equal to one times Mr. Phillips' combined current year base salary and actual bonus compensation for the preceding fiscal year, subject in each case to a minimum of \$200,000;

all unvested outstanding options and restricted stock granted to Mr. Phillips shall immediately vest if he resigns for good reason or is terminated without cause after a change in control;

that Mr. Phillips is prohibited from disclosing confidential information and, for a period of one year following termination, from competing with the Company, soliciting the Company's employees or customers, or interfering with the Company's business;

for Mr. Phillips to receive, \$68,400 on the first regularly scheduled pay date in 2008 provided his employment continues through December 31, 2007 and \$72,500 payable in four equal installments on the first regularly scheduled pay date following the end of four calendar quarters beginning June 30, 2008, provided his employment continues through the end of the applicable quarter.

Excise tax gross-up. If a named executive resigns for good reason or is terminated without cause after a change in control, the executive may be subject to certain excise taxes under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company has agreed to reimburse the affected executives for those excise taxes as well as any income and excise taxes payable by the executive as a result of any reimbursements for the 280G excise taxes. For purposes of the 280G calculation, it is assumed that no amounts will be discounted as attributable to reasonable compensation and no value will be attributed a non-competition agreement. There would not be any excise tax gross-ups from the severance payments calculated as of December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents***Termination of Employment by the Company Without Cause or Resignation for Good Reason, Other than in Connection with a Change of Control***

Name	Cash Severance	Incentive Pay	Forgiveness of Founders Notes	Accelerated Vesting of Options & Restricted Stock	Continuation of Benefits	Total
W. Lance Anderson	\$120,000(1)	\$	\$208,981(5)	\$	\$13,728(7)	\$342,709
Michael L. Bamburg	414,400(2)	(4)		(6)		414,400
Todd M. Phillips	181,250(3)	(4)				181,250

1. Because the Company had a negative book value as of December 31, 2007, Mr. Anderson's severance payment would be the lesser of \$120,000 or one times his 2007 base salary and 2006 annual incentive compensation. The payments would be paid in a single lump sum as soon as possible if the executive's employment was terminated by the Company without cause. If the executive resigns for good reason, the payments would be paid six months following resignation.
2. The payment represents Mr. Bamburg's 2007 base salary, which he would receive in 12 equal monthly payments.
3. The payment represents 9 months of Mr. Phillips' 2007 base salary which he would receive in 9 equal monthly payments and the \$72,500 retention bonus which would immediately vest pursuant to Mr. Phillips' retention agreement.
4. Under the terms of their employment agreements, upon termination the Company may pay, but is not obligated to pay, the executive a pro rata portion of the executive's incentive compensation for the year of termination. Because the Company did not set performance objectives for 2007, the executives received no incentive compensation for 2007. Had performance objectives been set, the target incentive compensation for Messrs. Bamburg and Phillips would have been \$414,000 and \$72,500, respectively.
5. Represents the outstanding balance of the founders' notes as of December 31, 2007. See Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Parties; Related Party Transactions for additional information.
6. Under Mr. Bamburg's employment agreement, the vesting period will only accelerate for stock options and restricted stock that would vest in the year of termination. There is no accelerated vesting benefit included in the table because there were no outstanding stock options or restricted stock that were scheduled to vest in 2007.
7. Represents term life, disability, medical and dental insurance premiums that would be paid by the Company until the earlier of (i) the executive finding full-time employment or (ii) the expiration of one year. The cost of these premium payments is capped so that the cost to the Company will not exceed 200% of the cost of providing similar benefits to other members of senior management.

Termination of Employment by the Company Without Cause or Resignation for Good Reason After a Change in Control

Name	Cash Severance	Forgiveness of Founders Notes (4)	Accelerated Vesting of Options & Restricted Stock (5)	Continuation of Benefits	Total
W. Lance Anderson	\$ 360,000(1)	\$208,981	\$	\$27,456(6)	\$ 596,437
Michael L. Bamburg	500,000(2)		41,197		541,197
Todd M. Phillips	283,500(3)		3,881		287,381

1. Because the Company's book value as of December 31, 2007 was negative, the payment represents the lesser of three times Mr. Anderson's 2007 base salary and 2006 annual incentive compensation or \$360,000. The payments would be paid in a single lump sum as soon as possible if Mr. Anderson's employment was terminated by the Company without cause after a change in control. If Mr. Anderson resigns for good reason after a change in control, the payments will be paid six months following resignation.
2. Because the Company's book value as of December 31, 2007 was negative, the payment represents the lesser of three times Mr. Bamburg's 2007 base salary and 2006 annual incentive compensation or \$500,000. The payments would be paid in a single lump sum as soon as possible if Mr. Bamburg's employment was terminated by the Company without cause after a change in control. If Mr. Bamburg resigns for good reason after a change in control, the payments will be paid six months following resignation.
3. The payment represents the greater of one times Mr. Phillips' 2007 base salary and 2006 annual incentive compensation or \$200,000 and also includes \$72,500 retention bonus which would fully vest pursuant to Mr. Phillips' retention agreement. The payments would be paid in a single lump sum as soon as possible if Mr. Phillips' employment was terminated by the Company without cause after a change in control.

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If the executive resigns for good reason after a change in control, the payments will be paid six months following resignation.

4. Represents the outstanding balance of the founders' notes as of December 31, 2007. See "Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Parties; Related Party Transactions" for additional information.

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- Represents the market value of the unvested restricted stock as of December 31, 2007 that would become immediately vested and exercisable under Messrs. Bamburg's and Phillips' employment agreements. There is no accelerated vesting benefit included in the table related to stock options for which vesting accelerates because the closing market price on December 31, 2007 (the last trading day of 2007) was less than the exercise price of the options.
- Represents life, disability, medical and dental insurance premiums that would be paid by the Company until the earlier of (1) the executive finding full-time employment or (ii) the expiration of two years. The cost of these premium payments is capped so that the cost to the Company would not exceed 200% of the cost of providing similar benefits to other members of senior management.

Termination of Employment due to Death

Name	Forgiveness of Founders' Notes	Accelerated Vesting of Options & Restricted Stock (2)	Total
W. Lance Anderson	\$208,981(1)	\$	\$ 208,981
Michael L. Bamburg		41,197	41,197
Todd M. Phillips		3,881	3,881

- Represents the outstanding balance of the founders' notes as of December 31, 2007. See Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Parties; Related Party Transactions for additional information.
- Represents the market value of the unvested restricted stock as of December 31, 2007 that would become immediately vested and exercisable under Messrs. Bamburg's and Phillip's employment agreements. There is no accelerated vesting benefit related to stock options included in the table because the closing market price on December 31, 2007 (the last trading day of 2007) was less than the exercise price of the accelerated options.

Termination of Employment due to Disability

Name	Forgiveness of Founders' Notes	Total (2)
W. Lance Anderson	\$208,981(1)	\$ 208,981
Michael L. Bamburg		
Todd M. Phillips		

- Represents the outstanding balance of the founders' notes as of December 31, 2007. See Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Parties; Related Party Transactions for additional information.
- There is no accelerated vesting benefit related to stock options included in the table because the closing market price on December 31, 2007 (the last trading day of 2007) was less than the exercise price of the accelerated options.

Summary of Termination Payments and Obligations to Messrs. Hartman, Metz and Pazgan

On December 18, 2007, Mr. Hartman was terminated without "cause" as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective as of January 3, 2008, as part of a management restructuring intended to reduce management personnel to a level in line with the needs of the Company in light of changes in the business environment and operations of the Company. In addition, he resigned from the Company's Board of Directors, effective as of January 3, 2008.

The Company and Mr. Hartman concluded that the applicable provisions of Mr. Hartman's employment agreement were acceptable to each party. Accordingly, Mr. Hartman received the rights and benefits specified in his employment agreement as applicable following termination of employment without cause. Mr. Hartman received compensation for 60 days at his base salary which existed immediately prior to termination, in accordance with the federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

Effective January 3, 2008, Mr. Metz's employment as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company was terminated by the Company. Such termination was without "cause" and was part of a restructuring intended to reduce management personnel to a level in line with the needs of the Company in light of changes in the business environment and operations of the Company.

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In connection with Mr. Metz's termination, the Company and Mr. Metz entered into a Separation and Consulting Agreement pursuant to which Mr. Metz will provide consulting services to the Company and its affiliates upon the Company's request up to 10 hours per week, or up to 5 hours per week after Mr. Metz accepts subsequent employment with a third party, and receives consulting compensation at an annual rate equal to his most recent base salary of \$263,533, all as was provided for in Mr. Metz's employment agreement with the Company. The consulting term continues for 14 months, which is comprised of an initial period of two months in accordance with the Company's practice with regard to the federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, and a subsequent period of 12 months pursuant to Mr. Metz's employment agreement.

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Under the Separation and Consulting Agreement, Mr. Metz waived all rights that he had under his employment agreement to the payment of incentive compensation upon or following the termination of his employment. In addition, the Company waived Mr. Metz's non-compete obligations under his employment agreement and otherwise, and Mr. Metz released all claims, if any, against the Company and its affiliates arising out of Mr. Metz's employment by the Company and the termination of his employment, other than rights to indemnification. Mr. Metz is subject to certain non-solicitation obligations during the consulting term, and to certain ongoing confidentiality obligations in favor of the Company and its affiliates.

In accordance with Mr. Metz's employment agreement, the stock options and restricted stock previously awarded by the Company to Mr. Metz that would have vested in 2008 became fully vested upon termination of his employment, and all other unvested stock options and restricted stock were forfeited. Pursuant to the Separation and Consulting Agreement, the same vesting and forfeiture treatment applies to dividend equivalent rights previously awarded to Mr. Metz in respect of his stock options and restricted stock. In addition, the Separation and Consulting Agreement provides for continued reimbursement by the Company of certain financial and tax planning expenses incurred by Mr. Metz within 30 days following the termination of his employment.

On October 16, 2007, Mr. Pazgan was terminated as an employee of NovaStar Mortgage and its affiliates, including as the President and CEO of NovaStar Mortgage, as part of a reduction in workforce. Upon termination, NovaStar Mortgage and Mr. Pazgan entered into a Separation and Consulting Agreement under which Mr. Pazgan provides consulting services to NovaStar Mortgage and its affiliates as provided for in Mr. Pazgan's employment agreement, except that the term of such consulting relationship continues for 18 rather than 12 months. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Pazgan's employment agreement and the Separation and Consulting Agreement, during the consulting term Mr. Pazgan will provide services to NovaStar Mortgage and its affiliates, at NovaStar Mortgage's request, for up to ten hours per week or such greater amount of time as may be required by special circumstances, will receive consulting compensation at an annual rate equal to Mr. Pazgan's most recent annual base salary of \$414,400, and is subject to certain non-competition, non-solicitation, and confidentiality obligations. In addition, pursuant to the Separation and Consulting Agreement, Mr. Pazgan released all claims, if any, against NovaStar Mortgage and its affiliates arising out of Mr. Pazgan's employment by NovaStar Mortgage and its affiliates or the termination of such employment.

The following table summarizes the payments and obligations to Messrs. Hartman, Metz and Pazgan upon their termination:

Name	Cash Severance	Forgiveness of Founders Notes	Accelerated Vesting of Options & Restricted Stock	Continuation of Benefits	Total
Scott F. Hartman	\$ 296,713(1)	\$208,981(4)	\$	\$13,728(6)	\$ 519,422
Gregory S. Metz	307,458(2)		14,599(5)		322,057
David A. Pazgan	621,600(3)				621,600

- The Company had a negative book value as of December 31, 2007, therefore, Mr. Hartman's severance payment was capped at the lesser of \$120,000 or one times his 2007 base salary and 2006 annual incentive compensation. The payment was paid in a single lump sum in January 2008. In addition, Mr. Hartman was paid two months of his base salary in fulfillment of the Company's obligations under the federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act and he was paid his accrued vacation.
- The payment represents 14 months of Mr. Metz's 2007 base salary, which he will receive in 14 equal monthly payments with the last installment payable on February 1, 2009.
- The payment represents 18 months of Mr. Pazgan's 2007 base salary, which he would receive in 18 equal monthly payments with the last installments payable on March 1, 2009.
- Represents the outstanding balance of the founders' notes as of December 31, 2007. See Review and Approval of Transactions with Related Parties; Related Party Transactions for additional information.
- Under Mr. Metz's employment agreement, the vesting period will only accelerate for stock options and restricted stock that would have vested in 2008. The payment represents the value of the DERs accrued on options which would have vested in 2008. There is no accelerated vesting benefit related to stock options included in the table because the closing market price on December 31, 2007 (the last trading day of 2007) was less than the exercise price of the accelerated options.
- Represents certain benefits after Mr. Hartman's termination which include term life, disability, medical and dental insurance premiums that will be paid by the Company until the earlier of (i) Mr. Hartman's finding full-time employment or (ii) the expiration of one year. The cost of these premium payments are capped so that the cost to the Company will not exceed 200% of the cost of providing similar benefits to other members of senior management.

Table of Contents**SECURITIES OWNERSHIP****Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock by Directors, Management and Large Securityholders**

The following table sets forth certain information known to NovaStar Financial with respect to the beneficial ownership of its voting stock as of March 12, 2008 by (i) each person owning beneficially more than 5% of any class of the Company's outstanding shares of voting stock, (ii) each director, (iii) the Named Executive Officers, and (iv) all directors and executive officers as a group. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the table, the persons named below have, to the knowledge of NovaStar Financial, sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (#)	Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock		Beneficial Ownership of Series D1 Preferred Stock		Voting Power (12)	
	Shares	Percent	Shares	Percent	Votes	Percent
Scott F. Hartman (1)	294,253	3.10%			294,253	2.59%
W. Lance Anderson (2)	240,258	2.53%			240,258	2.12%
Michael L. Bamberg (3)	121,393	1.28%			121,393	1.07%
David A. Pazgan (4)	40,512	*			40,512	*
Edward W. Mehrer (5)	38,101	*			38,101	*
Gregory T. Barmore (6)	22,670	*			22,670	*
Art N. Burtscher (7)	19,378	*			19,378	*
Rodney E. Schwatken (8)	11,308	*			11,308	*
Donald M. Berman (9)	3,483	*			3,483	*
Todd M. Phillips (10)	2,799	*			2,799	*
Gregory S. Metz	363	*			363	*
All current directors and executive officers as a group						
(8 persons)(11)	459,389	4.84%			459,389	4.04%
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (13) 1295 State Street Springfield, MA 01111	192,950	2.03%	1,050,000	50.00%	1,130,450	9.95%
Jefferies Capital Partners IV LLC (14) 520 Madison Avenue, 12 th Floor New York, NY 10022			1,050,000	50.00%	937,500	8.25%

The mailing address of each beneficial owner is 8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, Missouri 64114, unless otherwise shown.

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Consists of 282,132 shares of common stock held directly, 481 shares of common stock owned by his children; and 11,640 shares of common stock held in the NovaStar Financial 401(k) Plan.
- (2) Consists of 71,891 shares of common stock held directly; 115,850 shares of stock owned jointly with his spouse; 2,748 shares of common stock held in the NovaStar Financial 401(k) Plan; and 25,013 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008. As of March 12, 2008, Mr. Anderson had pledged 36,111 shares of common stock as security.
- (3) Consists of 98,472 shares of common stock owned directly; 876 shares of common stock owned by his spouse; and 8,041 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.

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- (4) Consists of 39,167 shares of common stock held directly; and 1,345 shares of common stock held in the NovaStar Financial 401(k) Plan.
- (5) Consists of 17,017 shares of common stock held directly; 1,000 shares of common stock owned by his spouse; and 20,083 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.
- (6) Consists of 12,673 shares of common stock held directly; and 9,998 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.
- (7) Consists of 1,125 shares of common stock held directly and 18,253 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.
- (8) Consists of 2,184 shares of common stock held directly; 5,088 shares of stock owned by the Rodney E. Schwatken Trust; 3,141 shares of common stock held in the NovaStar Financial 401(k) Plan; and 372 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.
- (9) Consists entirely of shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.
- (10) Consists of 75 shares of common stock owned directly; 402 shares of common stock held in the NovaStar Financial, Inc. 401(k) Plan; and 998 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.
- (11) Includes 87,998 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to options exercisable within 60 days of March 12, 2008.

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- (12) The holders of the Series D1 Preferred Stock are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock into which the Series D1 Preferred Stock held as of the record date is convertible, on each matter on which the holders of the common stock have a right to vote. Consequently, total votes include one vote for each share of the Company's common stock outstanding, and one vote for each share of common stock into which outstanding shares of the Company's Series D1 Preferred Stock may be converted. As of March 12, 2008, the amounts were 9,390,840 and 1,875,000, respectively, for total outstanding votes of 11,265,840.
- (13) Based on an amended Schedule 13D dated October 9, 2007. The amended Schedule 13D indicates that Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company has shares voting and dispositive power with Babson Capital Management LLC, in its capacity as investment advisor.
- (14) Based on an amended Schedule 13D dated October 5, 2007. The amended Schedule 13D indicates that Jefferies Capital Partners IV LLC (the "Manager") is the manager of, and may be deemed the beneficial owner of shares held by, Jefferies Capital Partners IV LP (holds 911,659 shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock currently convertible into 813,981 shares of common stock (7.2%)), Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC (holds 105,002 shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock currently convertible into 93,752 shares of common stock (0.8%)), and JCP Partners IV LLC (holds 33,339 shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock currently convertible into 29,767 shares of common stock (0.3%)) (together, "Jefferies Capital Partners"), which collectively hold the indicated shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock. The amended Schedule 13D indicates further that the Manager has shared voting and dispositive power with Jefferies Capital Partners and with Brian P. Friedman and James L. Luikart, managing members of the Manager, who also may be deemed beneficial owners of these shares.

SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the directors and executive officers, and holders of more than 10% of NovaStar Financial's common stock, to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities. Such officers, directors and 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish NovaStar Financial with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based solely on its review of such forms furnished to it, or written representations from reporting persons that no Form 5s were required for such persons, NovaStar Financial believes that, during fiscal 2007, all Section 16(a) filing requirements were satisfied.

MANAGEMENT OF NOVASTAR FINANCIAL

The executive officers of NovaStar Financial and their positions are as follows:

Name	Position With NovaStar Financial	Age
W. Lance Anderson	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	47
Michael L. Bamburg	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	45
Rodney E. Schwatken	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	44
Todd M. Phillips	Vice President, Treasurer and Controller (Chief Accounting Officer)	35

The executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Biographical information regarding Mr. Anderson is provided in the Nominee and Directors' section of this document. Biographical information regarding Mr. Bamburg, Mr. Schwatken and Mr. Phillips is set forth below.

Michael L. Bamburg, age 45, became Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of NovaStar Financial and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., a subsidiary of NovaStar Financial, in February 1998. Mr. Bamburg is responsible for managing the portfolio of investments and interacting with the capital markets. Prior to arriving at NovaStar Financial, Mr. Bamburg most recently served as a Principal of Smith Breeden Associates, a financial institution consulting and money management firm specializing in the evaluation and hedging of mortgage backed securities. Mr. Bamburg spent more than 11 years with Smith Breeden where he analyzed and traded mortgage-backed securities and consulted with various financial institutions regarding investments and asset/liability management issues. During the last 3 years with Smith Breeden, Mr. Bamburg spent most of his time marketing Smith Breeden's money management products.

Rodney E. Schwatken, age 44, assumed the responsibilities of Chief Financial Officer of the Company as of January 3, 2008. Since March 2006, Mr. Schwatken had been the Company's Vice President-Strategic Initiatives where he was responsible for special projects generally related to corporate development and management of the Company's strategic transactions. From March 1997 until March 2007, Mr. Schwatken held various titles including Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Controller (Chief Accounting Officer) of the Company and was responsible for corporate accounting, including implementation of accounting policies and procedures and developing and implementing proper internal control over all financial recordkeeping. From June 1993 to March 1997, when he joined the Company, Mr. Schwatken was Accounting Manager with U.S. Central Credit Union, a \$30 billion dollar investment, liquidity and technology resource for the credit union industry. From January 1987 to June 1993, Mr. Schwatken was employed by Deloitte & Touche LLP in Kansas City, Missouri, most recently as an audit manager.

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Todd M. Phillips, age 35, became Vice President, Treasurer and Controller (Chief Accounting Officer) of NovaStar Financial, in April 2007. As Chief Accounting Officer, Mr. Phillips is responsible for corporate accounting, including implementation of accounting policies and procedures and developing and implementing proper internal control over all financial recordkeeping. Mr. Phillips has been with the Company since 2002 and most recently held the position of Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer. From February 1999 to September 2002, Mr. Phillips was a Senior Analyst with NovaMed Inc., a NASDAQ-listed company which specializes in owning and operating ambulatory surgery centers. From July 1995 to February 1999, Mr. Phillips was employed by KPMG LLP in Kansas City, Missouri, most recently as an Audit Senior.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES; RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted a written policy that addresses the review, approval or ratification of any transaction, arrangement, or relationship or series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships, including any indebtedness or guarantee of indebtedness, between the Company and any related party, in which the aggregate amount involved is reasonably expected to exceed \$120,000 in any calendar year. Under the policy, a related party of the Company includes:

Any executive officer, or any director or nominee for election as a director;

Any person who owns more than 5% of the Company's voting securities;

Any immediate family member of any of the foregoing; or

Any entity in which any of the foregoing persons is employed or is a partner or principal or in a similar position or in which such person has a 10% beneficial ownership interest.

Under the policy, the Board reviews the material facts of any related party transaction and approves it prior to its occurrence. If advance approval is not feasible, then the Board will either ratify transaction at its next regularly scheduled meeting or the transaction will be rescinded. In making its determination to approve or ratify any related party transaction, the Board may consider such factors as (i) the extent of the related party's interest in the transaction, (ii) if applicable, the availability of other sources of comparable products or services, (iii) whether the terms of the transaction are no less favorable than terms generally available to Company in unaffiliated transactions under like circumstances, (iv) the benefit to the Company, and (v) the aggregate value of the transaction.

No director may engage in any Board discussion or approval of any related party transaction in which he or she is a related party; but that director is required to provide the Board with all material information reasonably requested concerning the transaction.

In conjunction with adopting this policy, the Board reviewed and approved any existing related party transactions.

Prior to the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Audit and Compensation Committees of the Board of Directors approved a loan to Messrs. Hartman and Anderson in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,393,208 pursuant to 10-year non-recourse, non-interest bearing promissory notes dated January 1, 2001. These transactions were executed to restructure previously issued promissory notes executed in favor of the Company by Mr. Hartman and Mr. Anderson. As of December 31, 2007, each of Mr. Hartman and Anderson had pledged 36,111 shares of our common stock as security for the promissory notes. The notes are forgiven in equal annual installments in the aggregate amount of \$139,321 over a 10-year period so long as the executive remains employed by the Company. In addition, the notes will be forgiven in the event of death, disability, a change in control of the Company, termination by the Company other than for cause or resignation by the executive for good reason as those terms are defined in each executive's employment agreement. The aggregate balance of the notes was \$557,283 as of January 1, 2007, which was the largest aggregate amount outstanding under the notes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. Because Mr. Hartman was terminated on January 3, 2008 other than for cause, his balance of \$208,981 was forgiven. As of March 12, 2008, the aggregate amount outstanding under Mr. Anderson's note was \$208,981.

On July 16, 2007, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Securities Purchase Agreement") with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company ("MassMutual"), Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC, and JCP Partners IV LLC (collectively, "Jefferies Capital Partners," and together

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with MassMutual, the Investors), pursuant to which the Investors purchased for \$48,825,000.00 in cash, in the aggregate, 2,100,000 shares of the Company's Series D1 Preferred Stock in a private placement not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). MassMutual and Jefferies Capital Partners each purchased 50% of such securities and, as a result, each holds securities having more than 5% of the total outstanding voting rights of the Company's securities.

In connection with the Investors' purchase of the Series D1 Preferred Stock, the Company and the Investors entered into a Standby Purchase Agreement (the Standby Purchase Agreement), pursuant to which the Investors committed to purchase up to \$101,175,000 of the Company's 9.00% Series D2 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series D2 Preferred Stock) upon completion of a planned rights offering of such shares by the Company (the Rights Offering). The Standby Purchase Agreement terminated prior to issuance of any Series D2 Preferred Stock as a result of the Company's cancellation of the planned Rights Offering.

Also in connection with the Investors' purchase of the Series D1 Preferred Stock, the Company and the Investors entered into a Registration Rights and Shareholders Agreement (the Registration Rights Agreement). Certain rights under the Registration Rights Agreement relate to the Series D1 Preferred Stock purchased by the Investors under the Securities Purchase Agreement and to any shares of Series D2 Preferred Stock into which such Series D1 Preferred Stock may be converted (collectively, the Series D Preferred Stock).

Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Investors can require that the Company register shares of Series D Preferred Stock held by the Investors, shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon conversion thereof, shares of the Company's common stock acquired by the Investors after the date of the Registration Rights Agreement, and any other securities received by the Investors on account of any such securities, subject to certain limitations.

The Registration Rights Agreement grants the Investors certain rights to designate up to four individuals for election to the Company's Board of Directors, depending on the percentage of shares owned by the Investors. In lieu of designating members of the Board, the Investors have the right to designate board observers who receive, subject to certain exceptions, all materials that are provided to Board members and who are entitled to attend, but not vote at, all Board meetings. MassMutual and Jefferies Capital Partners have each designated one Board observer.

The Registration Rights Agreement further provides that so long as any Investor owns at least 25% of the shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock purchased pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Investors have the right to approve (1) any Change of Control (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement), any Liquidation Event (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement), or any voluntary bankruptcy of the Company or its subsidiaries unless, in each case, the Investors receive certain proceeds in connection with such transactions; (2) subject to certain exceptions, the creation, authorization, or issuance of, or the increase in the authorized amount of, any Series D Preferred Stock, any series of capital stock that ranks *pari passu* with the Series D Preferred Stock, any capital stock of any subsidiary of the Company, or any obligation or security convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, such stock; (3) any amendment of any terms of the Series D Preferred Stock; (4) any reclassification of any authorized shares of the Company's capital stock into Series D Preferred Stock, any securities that rank *pari passu* with the Series D Preferred Stock, or any obligation or security convertible into or excisable for such stock; (5) except as provided in the Registration Rights Agreement, any change in the number of, or method of electing, any directors or any members of any committee of the Company's Board of Directors; (6) any transactions between the Company and any of its affiliates, other than wholly owned subsidiaries, that are not on an arms-length basis; and (7) the consummation of any transactions that could reasonably be expected, individually or in the aggregate, to adversely affect the rights, privileges or preferences of the Investors, as holders of the Company's capital stock.

The Registration Rights Agreement also provides for certain anti-dilution adjustments and preemptive purchase rights. In addition, upon a Change of Control, the Investors can require that the Company redeem all or a portion of their Series D1 Preferred Stock, at a price equal to the greater of (1) the aggregate liquidation preference of the shares or (2) an amount equal to \$37.50, less all cash dividends paid on such shares, subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split or combination. In the event of any sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets or any other Change of Control in which the Company is not the surviving entity, each Investor is entitled to receive securities of the acquiring entity in form and substance substantially similar to the Series D1 Preferred Stock, to the extent it did not elect to have its Series D1 Preferred Stock redeemed. In addition, the Company must ensure that the Investors have the right to acquire, in exchange for such replacement securities following such Change in Control, the shares of stock, securities or assets that would have been received by the Investors had they converted their Series D Preferred Stock into common stock prior to such Change in Control.

Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company's Board of Directors waived certain transfer restrictions, otherwise imposed upon the Series D Preferred Stock held by the Investors or their respective affiliates, that are intended to help the Company preserve the potential tax benefits of certain net operating loss carryovers and net unrealized built-in losses. The waiver applies to any transfer that an Investor or the applicable affiliate thereof did not know would result in a substantial limitation on the Company's use of net operating loss carryovers and net unrealized built-in losses, and to any transfer by an Investor or any of its affiliates (1) pursuant to a registered public

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offering or a sale through a broker, dealer or market-maker pursuant to Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act; (2) to affiliates of the Investor or any of their respective affiliates; or (3) that is approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Board also waived, with respect to the Investors and their respective affiliates, the application of any other restrictions (except as may be required by law) that may be in effect from time to time on the transfer, sale or other disposition of shares of capital stock of the Company that are similar in nature to the transfer restrictions imposed on the Series D Preferred Stock.

The Securities Purchase Agreement, the Standby Purchase Agreement, and the Registration Rights Agreement were filed as exhibits to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 20, 2007.

PROPOSAL 2 PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XI OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER

The Company's stockholders are being asked to approve a proposal to amend the Company's Charter to adopt certain restrictions on transfers of the capital stock of the Company by persons who hold 5% or more of the outstanding shares of certain classes of stock of the Company intended to reduce the risk of a substantial loss of potential tax benefits arising out of the Company's net operating losses and unrealized built-in losses. These provisions would replace, in their entirety, restrictions on transfer of the capital stock of the Company, and related provisions, that have ceased to be effective as a result of the termination of the Company's status as a real estate investment trust under the Internal Revenue Code (the Code).

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had a federal net operating loss carryover of approximately \$368.4 million. The Company is expecting to carry back \$196.1 million of the 2007 projected federal net operating loss against the Company's 2006 taxable income. The remaining \$172.3 federal net operating loss may be carried forward to offset future taxable income, subject to provisions of the Code, including substantial limitations that would be imposed in the event of an ownership change as defined by Section 382 of the Code. The ability of the Company to preserve and carry forward its net operating losses is beneficial to the Company only to the extent that the Company generates future taxable income.

Section 382 of the Code severely restricts the ability of a corporation to carry forward and use net operating losses and net unrealized built-in losses where the corporation has experienced an ownership change, as defined by Section 382 of the Code. Under that Section, an ownership change can arise as a result of any change in stock ownership by a person who owns 5%, by value, of certain stock of the corporation, depending on circumstances unrelated to that particular purchase or sale of stock, including prior transactions by other 5% stockholders and changes in relative value between the corporation's classes of stock.

To reduce the risk of these adverse federal income tax consequences resulting from an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code, the Board of Directors has recommended that the Charter of the Company be amended to restrict certain transfers of any class of the Company's stock that is considered in determining the occurrence of an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code, unless the Company's Board of Directors has consented to such transfer or otherwise waived the application of these restrictions.

The classes of the Company's stock that are outstanding or into which any shares of the Company's outstanding stock may be converted, and that would be subject to the restrictions and would be taken into account in determining whether a person is a 5% stockholder, consist of the Company's common stock, its 9.00% Series D1 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock, and its 9.00% Series D2 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock. The Company's 8.90% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock is not included within the restrictions and is not taken into account in determining whether a person is a 5% stockholder.

The transfer restrictions apply only to transactions by persons who hold 5% or more of any affected class of the Company's stock, and transactions by which a person would become a holder of 5% or more of any affected class of the Company's stock. Further, the transfer restrictions do not prohibit any transfer of stock unless, during the relevant testing period (generally, the prior three year period), all 5% stockholders have, collectively, increased their ownership percentages of the affected classes of stock (by value) by an amount that equals or exceeds 40% of the outstanding value of the affected classes of the Company's stock. The provisions require that advance notice of a proposed transfer by a 5% stockholder be given to the Company if the aggregate 5% stockholder ownership percentage increase during the relevant testing period is 30% or above. The Company's Board of Directors has the authority to waive the transfer restrictions with respect to any particular transaction.

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The text of the proposed Charter Amendment is set forth below:

The Charter of NovaStar Financial, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the Corporation), is hereby amended by deleting the provisions of Article XI in their entirety and replacing such provisions with the following:

ARTICLE XI

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Section 11.1 Certain Definitions. As used in this Article XI:

5-Percent Stockholder means an individual or Entity that beneficially owns 5% or more of the number of outstanding shares of any class of Stock.

Business Day means any day other than a Saturday or Sunday or any other day on which banks in the City of New York are authorized or required by law or executive order to close.

Completion occurs, and a Transfer is Completed, when all steps have been taken to effect the Transfer of beneficial ownership.

Entity means an entity within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-3(a)(l).

IRC means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.

Notice Date means a testing date (as described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2(a)(4)) on which the aggregate Percentage Stock Increases are equal to or greater than the Threshold Percentage less ten percentage points.

Percentage Stock Increase means on any testing date (as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2(a)(4)) the increase in the Percentage Stock Ownership of Stock of the Corporation by a 5-Percent Stockholder over the lowest Percentage Stock Ownership of Stock of the Corporation by such 5-Percent Stockholder at any time during the testing period (as defined in Section 382(i) of the Code). For this purpose, Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2T(g)(5)(i)(A) shall apply in determining the Percentage Stock Increase of any 5-Percent Stockholder.

Percentage Stock Ownership means percentage stock ownership of Stock of the Corporation determined in accordance with the Treasury Regulations under Section 382 of the IRC.

Prohibited Transfer means a purported Substantial Stockholder Transfer, but only to the extent that such Transfer is null and void ab initio under Section 11.2 or Section 11.3.

Restriction Notice means a written notice provided by the Corporation to a potential Transferee, prior to 5:00 p.m. (New York time) on the fifth Business Day following the day of receipt by the Corporation of a Transfer Notice, which written notice states that the Corporation believes that a Restriction Period either has or has not commenced and, if it has, that the Termination Date either has or has not occurred.

Restriction Period means a period:

(1) beginning on a testing date (as described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2(a)(4)), on which the aggregate Percentage Stock Increases of all 5-Percent Stockholders on such testing date (taking into account all pending Transfers) equals or exceeds the Threshold Percentage; and

(2) ending on the earliest date on which the Board of Directors determines that (a) an ownership change (within the meaning of section 382 of the IRC) would not result in a substantial limitation on the ability of the Corporation (or a direct or indirect subsidiary of the Corporation) to use otherwise available Tax Benefits, or (b) no significant value attributable to Tax Benefits would be preserved by continuing the Transfer restrictions herein, or (c) continuation of the Restriction Period is no longer in the best interest of the Corporation (the earliest of the dates described in this clause (2) being hereafter referred to as the Termination Date).

Stock means stock as that term is used in Section 382(k)(6)(A) of the IRC.

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Substantial Stockholder means an individual or Entity that acquires or Transfers or, if the Transfer Restrictions or the Notice Restrictions are then applicable, that purports to acquire or Transfer direct beneficial ownership of Stock in a Substantial Stockholder Transfer.

Substantial Stockholder Transfer means a Transfer that will trigger a testing date (as described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2(a)(4)) in which a Percentage Stock Increase would occur or, if the Transfer Restrictions or the Notice Restrictions are then applicable, that would trigger a testing date (as described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2(a)(4)) in which a Percentage Stock Increase would have occurred if it were not void ab initio.

Tax Benefits means net operating loss carryovers (as defined in Section 172(b)(2) of the IRC) and net unrealized built-in loss (as defined in Section 382(h)(1)(B) of the IRC).

Threshold Percentage means 40%.

Transfer means any direct or indirect purchase, sale, transfer, exchange, issuance, grant, redemption, repurchase, assignment, conveyance or other disposition for consideration, whether voluntary or involuntary, and whether by operation of law or otherwise, but not including an issuance, grant, redemption or repurchase of Stock by the Corporation.

Transferee means any individual or Entity to whom direct beneficial ownership of Stock is Transferred and who is, or would become as a result of such Transfer, a Substantial Stockholder.

Transfer Notice means a written notice provided by a Substantial Stockholder to the Corporation, at least seven and not more than twelve Business Days prior to Completion of a Substantial Stockholder Transfer, which notice states (i) the name, address, facsimile number and e-mail address, and Percentage Stock Ownership of the Substantial Stockholder prior to the Substantial Stockholder Transfer, (ii) if known to the Substantial Stockholder, the name and address of the transferor, (iii) the number of shares subject to the Substantial Stockholder Transfer, and (iv) the proposed date of Completion of the Substantial Stockholder Transfer. For purposes of this definition, if a Substantial Stockholder does not exist with respect to a Substantial Stockholder Transfer, then the Transfer Notice shall be provided by the individual or Entity that purports to engage in the Transfer that will cause the Substantial Stockholder Transfer.

Treasury Regulation means a Treasury Regulation promulgated under the IRC.

Section 11.2 Transfer Restrictions. Unless the applicability of this Section 11.2 has been specifically waived by the Board of Directors, either generally or with respect to the specific Substantial Stockholder Transfer in issue, a Substantial Stockholder Transfer that is Completed during a Restriction Period shall be null and void ab initio and shall not be effective to Transfer any Stock, but only to the extent necessary to prevent the Transfer from being a Substantial Stockholder Transfer (the Transfer Restrictions). Notwithstanding the foregoing, but without limiting any other remedy, nothing in this Article XI shall preclude the settlement of any transaction with respect to Stock entered into through the facilities of any national securities exchange or any national securities quotation system. The term beneficial used in this paragraph shall mean beneficial ownership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Section 11.3 Notice and Permitted Transfers. No Transfer Notice is required for Transfers that occur prior to issuance by the Corporation of a Notice Date Press Release (defined below). Unless the applicability of this Section 11.3 has been specifically waived by the Board of Directors, either generally or with respect to the specific Substantial Stockholder Transfer in issue, a Substantial Stockholder Transfer that is Completed shall be null and void ab initio unless a Transfer Notice is provided to the Corporation (the Notice Restriction). If the Corporation receives a Transfer Notice on a day that is not in a Restriction Period (taking into account all prior Transfers (i) for which a previous Transfer Notice was received by the Corporation, (ii) for which a Schedule 13D or Schedule 13G was theretofore filed, or (iii) of which the Corporation was otherwise previously aware) and the Transfer Notice references a Substantial Stockholder Transfer that, upon Completion, would cause a Restriction Period to commence, such Transfer shall be treated as a Prohibited Transfer to the extent necessary for a Restriction Period not to commence. If the Corporation receives more than one such Transfer Notice on the same day, the Transfers referenced in such Transfer Notices shall be treated as Prohibited Transfers to the extent necessary for a Restriction Period not to commence, and the amount of the Stock referenced in each Transfer Notice that is treated as Prohibited Stock shall be in proportion to the amounts of Stock referenced in each such Transfer Notice. The Corporation shall provide a Restriction Notice to each Substantial Stockholder that files a Transfer Notice. The determination of whether a Transfer referenced in a Transfer Notice is a Prohibited Transfer is made on the date the Transfer Notice is received by the Corporation. From and after receipt of a Transfer Notice until Completion of the Transfer described in such Transfer Notice (and thereafter to the extent such Transfer is Completed and is not a Prohibited Transfer), the determination of whether a Restriction Period

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has commenced with respect to any other Transfer (i) for which a Transfer Notice was not theretofore received by the Corporation, (ii) for which a Schedule 13D or Schedule 13G was not theretofore filed, or (iii) of which the Corporation was not otherwise previously aware, shall be made by taking into account the Percentage Stock Increase referenced in such Transfer Notice (or if Completion has occurred, the Percentage Stock Increase that resulted from that part of the Transfer referenced in such Transfer Notice that was not a Prohibited Transfer).

Section 11.4 Recovery of Prohibited Transfers. The Corporation may institute legal proceedings to force rescission of a Prohibited Transfer. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, but without limiting any other remedy, nothing in this Article XI shall preclude the settlement of any transaction with respect to Stock entered in to or arranged through the facilities of any national securities exchange or of any national electronic quotation system or network for listed or over-the-counter securities. Upon written demand by the Corporation, the purported Transferee or member of a Prohibited Party Group (as defined below) with respect to a Prohibited Transfer shall deliver or cause to be delivered to an agent designated by the Board of Directors (the Securities Transfer Agent), all certificates and other evidences of ownership of the Stock that is the subject of the Prohibited Transfer (the Prohibited Stock), together with any dividends or other distributions that were received from the Corporation with respect to such Prohibited Stock (Prohibited Distributions). With respect to any Prohibited Transfer that is a Transfer to a 5-Percent Stockholder, the Securities Transfer Agent promptly shall sell the Prohibited Securities to one or more buyers. Disposition of Prohibited Stock by the Securities Transfer Agent shall be deemed to occur simultaneously with the Prohibited Transfer to which the Prohibited Stock relates. The Securities Transfer Agent shall not act or be treated as acting as an agent for or on behalf of the purported Transferee or Prohibited Party Group or for or on behalf of the Corporation and shall have no right to bind any of them, in contract or otherwise, but shall act only to carry out the ministerial functions assigned to it in these Transfer Restrictions. If a purported Transferee or member of a Prohibited Party Group has resold Prohibited Stock before receiving the Corporation's demand to surrender the Prohibited Stock to the Securities Transfer Agent, the purported Transferee or member of a Prohibited Party Group shall be deemed to have sold the Prohibited Stock on behalf of the Securities Transfer Agent and shall be required to Transfer to the Securities Transfer Agent any Prohibited Distributions and the proceeds of such sale of Prohibited Stock. If a purported Transferee or member of a Prohibited Party Group fails to surrender Prohibited Stock or proceeds of a sale of Prohibited Stock to the Securities Transfer Agent, together with any Prohibited Distributions, within three Business Days from the date the Corporation makes a demand for surrender of such Prohibited Stock, the Corporation may institute legal proceedings to compel such surrender. If a Prohibited Transfer occurs, but does not result from a Transfer of direct beneficial ownership of Stock, each individual or Entity whose ownership of Stock is attributed to the 5-Percent Stockholder that had a Percentage Stock Increase (collectively, the Prohibited Party Group) shall be required to deliver, and shall be deemed to have delivered to the Securities Transfer Agent, prior to the Transfer, a sufficient number of shares of Stock (which Stock shall be so delivered in the inverse order in which it was acquired by members of the Prohibited Party Group) to cause the Transfer, following such delivery, not to be a Prohibited Transfer.

Section 11.5 Treatment of Prohibited Transfers and Prohibited Stock. No employee or agent of the Corporation shall record any Prohibited Transfer and the purported Transferee shall not be recognized as a stockholder of Prohibited Stock for any purpose whatsoever and shall not be entitled, with respect to such Prohibited Stock, to any rights of a stockholder of the Corporation, including, without limitation, the right to vote such Prohibited Stock or to receive dividend distributions, whether liquidating or otherwise, in respect thereof. Once Prohibited Stock has been acquired in a Transfer that is not a Prohibited Transfer, the Prohibited Stock shall cease to be Prohibited Stock.

Section 11.6 Proceeds of Prohibited Transfers. The Securities Transfer Agent shall apply any proceeds of a sale by it of Prohibited Stock (or, if the purported Transferee resold the Prohibited Stock before the Securities Transfer Agent could recover the Prohibited Stock from the Purported Transferee, the proceeds from such resale of Prohibited Stock by the Purported Transferee), as follows: (a) first, to reimburse itself for its costs and expenses in connection with its duties as Securities Transfer Agent hereunder; (b) second, from such proceeds as well as other funds available in the Prohibited Transfers Fund, to reimburse the purported Transferee for the amounts paid by the purported Transferee for the Prohibited Stock, and (c) third, to pay any remaining balance of such proceeds into a fund (the Prohibited Transfers Fund) that will hold all excess proceeds from sales of Prohibited Stock. The Securities Transfer Agent shall be the disbursing agent of the Prohibited Transfers Fund, and such fund shall be used to reimburse purported Transferees for the amounts paid by the purported Transferees for Prohibited Stock. At the end of a Restriction Period, any remaining amounts in the Prohibited Transfers Fund shall be paid to the U.S. Treasury Department.

Section 11.7 Amendment of Transfer Restrictions. The affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of an Applicable Series of the Corporation's Capital Stock, voting as a separate class, shall be required to amend this Article XI if such amendment would impose additional

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restrictions, burdens or requirements on any Transfer of any shares of such Applicable Series or on any Transfer of any shares of any series or class of Capital Stock (other than Common Stock) into which any shares of such Applicable Series may, pursuant to the terms of such Applicable Series, be converted, reclassified or exchanged. As used herein, the term Applicable Series means the Corporation's 9.00% Series D1 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series D1 Preferred Stock), the Corporation's 9.00% Series D2 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series D2 Preferred Stock), and any class or series of capital stock (other than Common Stock) into which any shares of the Series D1 Preferred Stock, Series D2 Preferred Stock or other Applicable Series have at any time been converted, reclassified or exchanged, pursuant to the terms thereof or otherwise, and does not include the Common Stock.

Section 11.8 Legend on Certificates. All certificates reflecting Stock, until the end of a Restriction Period, shall bear a conspicuous legend in substantially the following form:

THE TRANSFER OF THE SECURITIES REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE IS SUBJECT TO RESTRICTION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XI OF THE CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION, AS AMENDED AND IN EFFECT FROM TIME TO TIME, A COPY OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CORPORATION UPON REQUEST.

Section 11.9 Press Releases. Within five (5) Business Days after the Corporation determines that a Notice Date has occurred, or at any time after the Corporation determines that there is a risk that if a testing date (as described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.382-2(a)(4)) were to occur the Notice Date may be deemed to have occurred, the Corporation shall issue a press release stating that fact and stating that the Transfer Notice requirements of this Article XI have therefore become operative (the Notice Date Press Release). Within five (5) Business Days after the Corporation determines that a Restriction Period has commenced, the Corporation shall issue a press release stating such fact.

Section 11.10 Administration and Waiver of Transfer Restrictions. The Board of Directors shall have the power to determine, in its sole discretion, all matters related to this Article XI, including matters necessary or desirable to administer, to waive or to determine compliance with this Article XI.

As noted above, the Company's ability to utilize tax benefits arising from its net operating losses is dependent upon the Company's generation of taxable income. In the preparation of the Company's financial statements, generally accepted accounting principles require that the Company determine, based on all available evidence, whether it is more likely than not that these tax benefits will not be realized, a threshold that is specified to be a fifty percent (50%) likelihood. Based on the evidence available to the Company of December 31, 2007, the Company concluded, for financial accounting purposes, that it is more likely than not that these tax benefits will not be realized, and consequently recorded a valuation allowance of \$368.3 million for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007. The financial accounting treatment of the deferred tax assets does not impact the ability of the Company to utilize the tax benefits in the event that the Company has taxable income in the future.

Also as noted above, the proposed transfer restrictions are intended to reduce the risk of a substantial loss of potential tax benefits arising out of the Company's existing and future net operating losses and unrealized built-in losses, by reducing the risk of an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code. Adoption of the transfer restrictions will not protect existing net operating losses and unrealized built-in losses against any ownership change that may have occurred after such net operating losses and unrealized built-in losses were incurred or that may occur prior to the adoption of the transfer restrictions.

Although transfer restrictions are expressly authorized under the Maryland General Corporation Law, the Company is not aware of any published court decisions enforcing similar transfer restrictions. Thus, a transfer could occur that would violate the transfer restrictions, and the Company may be unable to enforce such transfer restrictions. Even if a court were to enforce the transfer restrictions, the Internal Revenue Service might not agree that the transfer restrictions provided a sufficient remedy with respect to an ownership change resulting from a prohibited transfer. As a result, an ownership change could occur despite the implementation of the transfer restrictions.

Further, the existing and proposed transfer restrictions permit the Company's Board of Directors to waive application of the transfer restrictions to particular stockholders or particular transactions if determined by the Board of Directors to otherwise be in the interests of the Company, which could result in an ownership change. Pursuant to a Registration Rights and Shareholders Agreement dated July 16, 2007 (the Registration Rights Agreement), between Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC (collectively, the Investors) and the Company, the Company waived the applicability of the proposed transfer restrictions to the Investors and their affiliates. However, so long as the Investors continue to hold shares of the Company's 9.00% Series D1 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock or 9.00% Series D2 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock, the Investors are subject to similar restrictions with regard to such stock, subject to certain waivers granted by the Company under the Registration Rights Agreement for, among other transactions, sales pursuant to a registered public offering or to the public under Rule 144. A copy of the Registration Rights Agreement was filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company with the SEC on July 20, 2007.

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The proposed Charter Amendment has an anti-takeover effect, as the transfer restrictions limit the amount of stock that any person or group of persons can acquire over a three-year period, without approval of the Company's Board of Directors, to no more than, and often substantially less than, 40% of the aggregate value of the affected classes of the Company's stock. At times, the transfer restrictions limit the amount of stock that any person can acquire over a three-year period to no more than 5% of the number of outstanding shares of any affected class, unless approved by the Company's Board of Directors. In addition, because the restrictions limit the ability of a 5% stockholder to dispose of affected stock if such disposition would result in an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code, the restrictions may deter acquisition of stock that would result in a person holding more than 5% of the number of outstanding shares of any affected class. This proposal to amend the Charter is intended to reduce the risk of adverse federal income tax consequences resulting from an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code, and is not being proposed in response to any effort of which the Company is aware to accumulate capital stock or obtain control of the Company.

The approval of the Charter Amendment will require the affirmative vote of stockholders entitled to cast a majority of the votes entitled to be cast at the annual meeting by the holders of common stock and Series D1 Preferred Stock voting together as a single class, and the affirmative vote of holders of two-third of the outstanding shares of Series D1 Preferred Stock voting as a separate class. If the Charter Amendment is approved by our stockholders, we intend to file Articles of Amendment containing the Charter Amendment with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland as soon as practicable following such stockholder approval.

The Board unanimously recommends that the stockholders vote FOR the approval of the Charter Amendment.

PROPOSAL 3 - RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF THE INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has selected the accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP to audit NovaStar Financial's financial statements for, and otherwise act as NovaStar Financial's independent registered public accounting firm with respect to, the year ending December 31, 2008. The Audit Committee's selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP for the current fiscal year is being presented to stockholders for ratification at the annual meeting. To NovaStar Financial's knowledge, neither Deloitte & Touche LLP nor any of its partners has any direct financial interest or any material indirect financial interest in NovaStar Financial, or acted since the inception of NovaStar Financial in the capacity of a promoter, underwriter, voting trustee, director, officer or employee of NovaStar Financial. A representative of Deloitte & Touche LLP is expected to be present at the annual meeting, will have the opportunity to make a statement if he or she has the desire to do so and will be available to respond to appropriate questions from stockholders.

The ratification of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the annual meeting.

The Board of Directors recommends that the stockholders vote FOR ratifying the selection of

Deloitte & Touche LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm.

Table of Contents**Principal Accounting Firm Fees**

In connection with the audit of the 2007 financial statements, the Company entered into an engagement agreement with Deloitte & Touche LLP which set forth the terms by which Deloitte & Touche LLP will perform audit services for the Company.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates (collectively, the Deloitte Entities) billed NovaStar Financial for fees as follows:

	For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Audit fees (1)	\$ 3,494,243	\$ 2,225,697
Audit-related fees (2)	244,181	332,055
Total audit and audit-related fees	3,738,424	2,557,752
Tax fees (3)	401,284	172,429
All other fees (4)		
Total	\$ 4,139,708	\$ 2,730,181

- (1) Audit fees consist principally of fees for the annual and quarterly reviews of the consolidated financial statements, the issuance of stand-alone financial statements of consolidated subsidiaries, compliance reporting regarding the servicing of mortgage loans and assistance with and review of documents filed with the SEC (including the issuance of consents and comfort letters).
- (2) Audit-related fees consist principally of fees for assistance in securitization transactions, employee benefit plan audits and research and consulting related to financial accounting and reporting matters.
- (3) Tax fees principally include assistance with statutory filing and income tax consultations and planning.
- (4) The Company generally does not engage Deloitte & Touche LLP for other services.

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy with respect to the pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services provided by the independent auditors. All fees paid to the independent auditors for fiscal years 2007 and 2006 were pre-approved in accordance with these policies.

Annual Report on Form 10-K

A copy of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, which contains audited financial statements and financial statement schedules, may be obtained without charge by visiting the Company's website at (www.novastarmortgage.com) or upon written request to Matt Kaltenrieder, Director of Investor Relations, NovaStar Financial, Inc., 8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, Missouri 64114.

The Annual Report on Form 10-K includes a list of all exhibits thereto. The Company will furnish written copies of such exhibits upon written request therefor and payment of the Company's reasonable expenses in furnishing such exhibits.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Board of Directors knows of no other matters which may be presented for stockholder action at the meeting. However, if other matters do properly come before the meeting, it is intended that the persons named in the proxies will vote upon them in accordance with their discretion.

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STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS OR NOMINATIONS 2009 ANNUAL MEETING

Any stockholder proposal, including the nomination of a director, intended to be presented at the 2009 annual meeting of stockholders and included in the proxy statement and form proxy relating to such meeting, must be received at NovaStar Financial's offices on or before December 30, 2008.

In addition, the NovaStar Financial bylaws provide that any stockholder wishing to bring any matter, including the nomination of a director, before an annual meeting must deliver notice to the Corporate Secretary of NovaStar Financial, Inc. at the Company's principal executive offices on or before January 29, 2009.

The stockholder's notice must set forth (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or reelection as a director all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Act of 1934, as amended (including such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to servicing as a director if elected); (b) as to any other business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting, a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any material interest in such business of such stockholder and of the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made; and (c) as to the stockholder giving the notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made, (i) the name and address of such stockholder, as they appear on the Company's corporate books, and of such beneficial owner and (ii) the class and number of shares of the Company's stock which are owned beneficially and of record by such stockholder and such beneficial owner.

You may contact the Secretary of NovaStar Financial, Inc. at the Company's principal executive offices regarding the requirements for making stockholder proposals and nominating director candidates.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) allows us to incorporate by reference information into this proxy statement. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to another document delivered to you and filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference into this proxy statement is considered a part of this proxy statement.

Pursuant to Item 13 of Rule 14a-101, the information set forth in Items 7, 7A and 8 of the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 is incorporated by reference to Proposal 2 of this proxy statement. The Form 10-K has been electronically filed with the SEC (www.sec.gov) and is being delivered to stockholders as part of the annual report that accompanies this proxy statement.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

/s/ W. Lance Anderson
W. Lance Anderson
Chairman of the Board

Kansas City, Missouri

April 29, 2008

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NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.
8140 WARD PARKWAY, SUITE 300
KANSAS CITY, MO 64114

VOTE BY INTERNET - www.proxyvote.com

Use the Internet to transmit your voting instructions and for electronic delivery of information up until 11:59 P.M. Eastern Time the day before the meeting date. Have your proxy card in hand when you access the web site and follow the instructions to obtain your records and to create an electronic voting instruction form.

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF FUTURE SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS

If you would like to reduce the costs incurred by NovaStar Financial, Inc. in mailing proxy materials, you can consent to receiving all future proxy statements, proxy cards and annual reports electronically via e-mail or the Internet. To sign up for electronic delivery, please follow the instructions above to vote using the Internet and, when prompted, indicate that you agree to receive or access shareholder communications electronically in future years.

VOTE BY PHONE - 1-800-690-6903

Use any touch-tone telephone to transmit your voting instructions up until 11:59 P.M. Eastern Time the day before the meeting date. Have your proxy card in hand when you call and then follow the instructions.

VOTE BY MAIL

Mark, sign and date your proxy card and return it in the postage-paid envelope we have provided or return it to NovaStar Financial, Inc., c/o Broadridge, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717.

TO VOTE, MARK BLOCKS BELOW IN BLUE OR BLACK INK AS FOLLOWS:

NOVFN1

KEEP THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

DETACH AND RETURN THIS PORTION ONLY

THIS PROXY CARD IS VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED AND DATED.

NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.
The Board recommends a vote FOR the nominee
identified below and FOR the listed proposals.

Vote on Director		For	Against	Vote on Proposals				
ITEM 1.	TO ELECT AS DIRECTOR THE NOMINEE LISTED BELOW.	"	"	ITEM 2.	APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XI OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.	For	Against	Abstain
						"	"	"
Nominee:	01) Donald M. Berman			ITEM 3.	RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP AS THE INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM OF THE COMPANY FOR THE	"	"	"

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 2008.

IN THEIR DISCRETION, THE PROXIES ARE AUTHORIZED TO VOTE UPON SUCH OTHER MATTERS AS MAY PROPERLY COME BEFORE THE MEETING.

Please sign and date this Proxy below and return in the enclosed envelope. Please sign exactly as the name appears on the stock certificate. If shares are registered in two names, both stockholders should sign this Proxy. If signing as attorney, executor, administrator, trustee or guardian, please give your full title as such.

For address changes and/or comments, please check this box and write them " " on the back where indicated.

Please indicate if you plan to attend this meeting. " "

Yes No

Signature [PLEASE SIGN WITHIN BOX] Date

Signature (Joint Owners) Date

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Important Notice Regarding Internet Availability of Proxy Materials for the Annual Meeting:

The Annual Report/Notice and Proxy Statement Combo are available at www.proxyvote.com.

NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300

Kansas City, MO 64114

REVOCABLE PROXY

For Annual Meeting of Stockholders - May 22, 2008

This Proxy is solicited on behalf of the Board of Directors

The undersigned stockholder of NovaStar Financial, Inc. (the Company) hereby appoints W. Lance Anderson or Rodney E. Schwatken, and each of them, as attorneys and proxies, with full power of substitution to each, to vote all shares of stock of the Company which the undersigned is entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company to be held at the Sheraton Overland Park Hotel, 6100 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211 on Thursday, May 22, 2008, at 11:30 a.m. Central Time, and at any and all postponements or adjournments thereof.

THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED AS DIRECTED, BUT IF NO INSTRUCTIONS ARE SPECIFIED, THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED FOR THE NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR AND FOR THE OTHER PROPOSALS. IN THEIR DISCRETION, THE PROXIES ARE AUTHORIZED TO VOTE UPON SUCH OTHER MATTERS AS MAY PROPERLY COME BEFORE THE MEETING. AT THE PRESENT TIME THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS KNOWS OF NO OTHER BUSINESS TO BE PRESENTED AT THE MEETING.

Address Changes/Comments:

(If you noted any Address Changes/Comments above, please mark corresponding box on the reverse side.)

(Continued and to be signed on other side.)

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

.. **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 001-13533

NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Maryland (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	74-2830661 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300, Kansas City, MO (Address of Principal Executive Office)	64114 (Zip Code)
Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (816) 237-7000	

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

Redeemable Preferred Stock

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by 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

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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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2007 was approximately \$239,636,773, based upon the closing sales price of the registrant's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding on March 31, 2008 was 9,390,840.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III are incorporated by reference to the NovaStar Financial, Inc. definitive proxy statement to shareholders, which will be filed with the Commission no later than 120 days after December 31, 2007.

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NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

FORM 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

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Statements in this report regarding NovaStar Financial, Inc. and its business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward looking statements are those that predict or describe future events and that do not relate solely to historical matters and include statements regarding management's beliefs, estimates, projections, and assumptions with respect to, among other things, our future operations, business plans and strategies, as well as industry and market conditions, all of which are subject to change at any time without notice. Words such as believe, expect, anticipate, promise, plan, and other expressions or words of similar meanings, as well as future or conditional verbs such as will, would, should, could, or may are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. Actual results and operations for any future period may vary materially from those discussed herein. Some important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated include: our ability to manage our business during this difficult period for the subprime industry; our ability to continue as a going concern; decreases in cash flows from our mortgage securities; our ability to reduce expenses from our discontinued operations; increases in the credit losses on mortgage loans underlying our mortgage securities and our mortgage loans held in portfolio; our ability to repay Wachovia in a manner and time period acceptable to Wachovia; our ability to remain in compliance with the agreements governing our indebtedness; impairments on our mortgage assets; increases in prepayment or default rates on our mortgage assets; increases in margin calls and loan repurchase requests; changes in assumptions regarding estimated loan losses and fair value amounts; our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures in the future; events impacting the subprime mortgage industry in general, including events impacting our competitors and liquidity available to the industry; residential property values; interest rate fluctuations on our assets that differ from our liabilities; the outcome of litigation or regulatory actions pending against us or other legal contingencies; our compliance with applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations; our ability to adapt to and implement technological changes; compliance with new accounting pronouncements; the impact of general economic conditions; and the risks that are from time to time included in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including this report on Form 10-K. Other factors not presently identified may also cause actual results to differ. This report on Form 10-K speaks only as of its date and we expressly disclaim any duty to update the information herein except as required by federal securities laws.

Item 1. Business

We are a Maryland corporation formed on September 13, 1996 which operates solely as a non-conforming residential mortgage portfolio manager. Prior to significant changes in our business during 2007 and the first quarter of 2008, we originated, purchased, securitized, sold, invested in and serviced residential nonconforming mortgage loans and mortgage backed securities. We retained, through our mortgage securities investment portfolio, significant interests in the nonconforming loans we originated and purchased, and through our servicing platform, serviced all of the loans in which we retained interests. During 2007 and early 2008, we discontinued our mortgage lending operations and sold our mortgage servicing rights which subsequently resulted in the abandonment of our servicing operations. See Executive Overview of Performance and Known Material Trends, Significant Events and Uncertainties under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion of the severely disrupted mortgage industry and credit markets and the changes we made to our operations to manage through those changes.

We currently intend to manage only our mortgage portfolio management segment. In the event we are able to significantly increase our liquidity position (as to which no assurance can be given), we may use excess cash to make certain investments if we determine that such investments could provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to shareholders, including, potentially investing in new or existing operating companies. Because of certain state licensing requirements, it is unlikely we are able, ourselves, to directly recommence mortgage lending activities so long as we continue to have a shareholders' deficit. Segment information for the three years ended December 31, 2007 is included in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements.

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Historically, we had elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). During 2007, we announced that we would not be able to pay a dividend on our common stock with respect to our 2006 taxable income, and as a result, our status as a REIT terminated retroactive to January 1, 2006. This retroactive revocation of our REIT status resulted in us becoming taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and subsequent years.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. There are substantial doubts that we will be able to continue as a going concern and, therefore, may be unable to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

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Mortgage Portfolio Management

The continued deterioration of the secondary market for subprime mortgage assets has altered the focus of our portfolio management business from that of seeking investment opportunities to that of only managing our current portfolio of mortgage securities and mortgage loans. Our portfolio of mortgage securities includes interest-only, prepayment penalty, and overcollateralization securities retained from our securitizations of nonconforming, single-family residential mortgage loans which we have accounted for as sales, under applicable accounting rules (collectively, the residual securities). Our portfolio of mortgage securities also includes subordinated mortgage securities retained from our securitizations and subordinated home equity loan asset-backed securities (ABS) purchased from other ABS issuers (collectively, the subordinated securities).

The long-term mortgage loan portfolio on our balance sheet consists of mortgage loans classified as held-in-portfolio resulting from securitization transactions treated as financings completed in the second quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 (NHES Series 2006-1, NHES Series 2006-MTA1, and NHES Series 2007-1). We have financed our investment in these loans by issuing asset backed bonds (ABB).

Our mortgage portfolio management operations generate earnings primarily from the interest income generated from our mortgage securities and mortgage loan portfolios.

The credit performance and prepayment rates of the nonconforming loans underlying our securities, as well as the loans classified as held-in-portfolio, directly affects the profitability of this segment. In addition, short-term interest rates have a significant impact on this segment s profitability.

In the event we are able to significantly increase our liquidity position (as to which no assurance can be given), we may use excess cash to make certain investments if we determine that such investments could provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to shareholders, including, potentially investing in new or existing operating companies.

Market in Which NovaStar Competes

The mortgage industry is dominated by large, sophisticated financial institutions. To compete effectively, we must have a very high level of operational, technological, and managerial expertise as well as access to capital at a competitive cost. As a result of reduced access to capital, general housing trends, rising delinquencies and defaults and other factors, many mortgage lenders have recently experienced severe financial difficulty, with some exiting the business or filing for bankruptcy protection. Primarily because of these factors, the industry continues its consolidation trend.

Risk Management

Management recognizes the following primary risks associated with the business and industry in which it operates.

Interest Rate/Market

Liquidity

Credit

Prepayment

Interest Rate/Market Risk. Our investment policy goals are to maintain the net interest margin between our assets and liabilities and to diminish the effect of changes in interest rate levels on the market value of our assets, to the extent consistent with our liquidity needs.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates on our assets do not adjust at the same time or in the same amounts as the interest rates on our liabilities or when the assets have fixed rates and the liabilities have adjustable rates, future earnings potential is affected. We express this interest rate risk as the risk that the market value of our assets will increase or decrease at different rates than that of our liabilities. Expressed another way, this is the risk that our net asset value will experience an adverse change when interest rates change. We assess the risk based on the change in market values given increases and decreases in interest rates. We also assess the risk based on the impact to net income in changing interest rate environments.

Management historically has used financing sources under which the interest rate resets frequently. As of December 31, 2007, all borrowings under our financing arrangements adjust daily or monthly off LIBOR. On the other hand, very few of the mortgage assets we own adjust on a monthly or daily basis. Most of the mortgage loans contain rates that are fixed for some period of time and then adjust frequently thereafter.

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While short-term borrowing rates are low and long-term asset rates are high, this portfolio structure produces good results. However, if short-term interest rates rise rapidly, earning potential is significantly affected and impairments may be incurred, as the asset rate resets would lag the borrowing rate resets.

Historically, we have transferred interest rate agreements at the time of securitization into the securitization trusts to protect the third-party bondholders from interest rate risk and to decrease the volatility of future cash flows related to the securitized mortgage loans. We entered into these interest rate agreements as we originated and purchased mortgage loans in our mortgage lending segment. At the time of a securitization structured as a sale, we transferred interest rate agreements into the securitization trusts and they were removed from our balance sheet. The trust assumed the obligation to make payments and obtained the right to receive payments under these agreements. Generally, net settlement obligations paid by the trust for these interest rate agreements reduce the excess interest cash flows to our residual securities. Net settlement receipts from these interest rate agreements are used either to cover interest shortfalls on the third-party primary bonds or to provide credit enhancement with any remaining funds then flowing to our residual securities. For securitizations structured as financings the derivatives remain on our balance sheet. Generally, these interest rate agreements do not meet the hedging criteria set forth in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) while they are on our balance sheet; therefore, we are required to record their change in value as a component of earnings even though they may reduce our interest rate risk. In times when short-term rates rise or drop significantly, the value of our agreements will increase or decrease, respectively. Occasionally, we enter into interest rate agreements that do meet the hedging criteria set forth in GAAP. In these instances, we record their change in value, if effective, directly to other comprehensive income on our statement of shareholder s equity.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis. To assess interest sensitivity as an indication of exposure to interest rate risk, management relies on models of financial information in a variety of interest rate scenarios. Using these models, the fair value and interest rate sensitivity of each financial instrument, or groups of similar instruments is estimated, and then aggregated to form a comprehensive picture of the risk characteristics of the balance sheet. The risks are analyzed on a market value and cash flow basis.

The following table summarizes management s estimates of the changes in market value of our mortgage assets and interest rate agreements assuming interest rates were 100 and 200 basis points, or 1 and 2 percent, higher or lower. The cumulative change in market value represents the change in market value of mortgage assets, net of the change in market value of interest rate agreements. The change in market value of the liabilities on our balance sheet due to a change in interest rates is insignificant since a majority of our short-term borrowings and asset-backed bonds (ABB) are adjustable rate; however, as noted above, rapid increases in short-term interest rates would negatively impact the interest-rate spread between our liabilities and assets and, consequently, our earnings.

Interest Rate Sensitivity - Market Value

(dollars in thousands)

	Basis Point Increase (Decrease) in Interest Rates (A)			
	(200)	(100)	100	200
As of December 31, 2007:				
Change in market values of:				
Assets non trading (B)	\$ 42,484	\$ 19,234	\$ (18,057)	\$ (32,868)
Assets trading (C)	33,448	15,269	(14,210)	(26,053)

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Cumulative change in market value	\$ 75,932	\$ 34,503	\$ (32,267)	\$ (58,921)
Percent change of market value portfolio equity (D)	61.0%	24.6%	(17.5%)	(30.5%)
As of December 31, 2006:				
Change in market values of:				
Assets non trading (B)	\$ 226,262	\$ 105,038	\$ (78,698)	\$ (150,481)
Assets trading (C)	9,999	7,080	(14,120)	(30,707)
Interest rate agreements	(40,018)	(20,946)	23,998	49,264
Cumulative change in market value	\$ 196,243	\$ 91,172	\$ (68,820)	\$ (131,924)
Percent change of market value portfolio equity (D)	34.0%	15.8%	(11.9%)	(22.9%)

- (A) Change in market value of assets or interest rate agreements in a parallel shift in the yield curve, up and down 1% and 2%.
- (B) Includes mortgage loans held-for-sale, mortgage loans held-in-portfolio and mortgage securities available-for-sale for 2007 and 2006, and also includes mortgage servicing rights for 2006 as well.
- (C) Consists of mortgage securities trading.
- (D) Total change in estimated market value as a percent of market value portfolio equity as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

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Hedging. We use derivative instruments, including interest rate swap and cap contracts, to mitigate the risk of our cost of funding increasing at a faster rate than the interest on assets. We adhere to an interest rate risk management program that is approved by our Board. This program is formulated with the intent to mitigate the potential adverse effects resulting from rate adjustment limitations on mortgage assets and the differences between interest rate adjustment indices and interest rate adjustment periods of adjustable-rate mortgage loans and related borrowings. However, our hedging strategy is subject to, and is currently limited by, considerations of cost and liquidity risk.

Interest rate cap and swap agreements are legal contracts between us and a third-party firm or counterparty. Under an interest rate cap agreement the counterparty agrees to make payments to us in the future should the one-month LIBOR interest rate rise above the strike rate specified in the contract. We make either quarterly or monthly premium payments or have chosen to pay the premiums at the beginning to the counterparties under contract. Each contract has either a fixed or amortizing notional face amount on which the interest is computed, and a set term to maturity. When the referenced LIBOR interest rate rises above the contractual strike rate, we earn cap income. Under interest rate swap agreements we pay a fixed rate of interest while receiving a rate that adjusts with one-month LIBOR.

The following table summarizes the key contractual terms associated with our interest rate risk management contracts as of December 31, 2007, all of which are held by securitization trusts. All of our pay-fixed swap contracts and interest rate cap contracts are indexed to one-month LIBOR. During 2007, we terminated all of our derivative instruments not in securitization trusts. The cash impact was minimal to settle the terminations.

We have determined the following estimated net fair value amounts by using available market information and valuation methodologies we deem appropriate as of December 31, 2007.

Interest Rate Risk Management Contracts

(dollars in thousands)

	Net Fair Value	Total Notional Amount	Maturity Range				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 and beyond
Pay-fixed swaps:							
Contractual maturity	\$ (9,441)	\$ 1,165,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 405,000	\$ 40,000	\$	\$
Weighted average pay rate		4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%		
Weighted average receive rate		4.6%	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	
Interest rate caps:							
Contractual maturity	\$ 85	\$ 220,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 40,000	\$	\$	\$
Weighted average strike rate		5.0%	5.0%	5.0%			

(A) The pay-fixed swaps receive rate is indexed to one-month LIBOR.

Liquidity Risk. A significant risk to our operations is the risk that we will not have enough cash and liquidity available to operate our business and meet our debt payment and other obligations. We currently face substantial liquidity risk and uncertainty, near-term and otherwise, which threatens our ability to continue as a going concern and avoid bankruptcy. See the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion of liquidity risks and resources available to us.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that we will not fully collect the principal we have invested in mortgage loans or the amount we have invested in securities. Nonconforming mortgage loans comprise substantially all of our mortgage loan portfolio and serve as collateral for our mortgage securities. Nonconforming borrowers include individuals who do not qualify for agency/conventional lending programs because of a lack of conventional documentation or previous credit difficulties. Often, they are individuals or families who have built up high-rate consumer debt and are attempting to use the equity in their home to consolidate debt and reduce the amount of money it takes to service their monthly debt obligations.

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We have traditionally utilized our role as servicer of our securitized pools of mortgage loans to attempt to identify and address potential and actual borrower delinquencies and defaults. As a result of the sale of our mortgage servicing rights effective November 1, 2007, we no longer control the lender-borrower relationship, which may exacerbate the increase in delinquencies and defaults under such mortgage loans and the negative impact on the value and cash flows of our residual and subordinated securities and mortgage loans held-in-portfolio resulting from such delinquencies and defaults.

Prepayment Risk. Generally speaking, when market interest rates decline, borrowers are more likely to refinance their mortgages. The higher the interest rate a borrower currently has on his or her mortgage the more incentive he or she has to refinance the mortgage when rates decline. In addition, the incentive to refinance increases when credit ratings improve. When home values rise, loan-to-value ratios drop, making it more likely that a borrower will do a cash-out refinance. Each of these factors increases the chance for higher prepayment speeds.

The majority of our residual securities portfolio consists of securities which are interest-only in nature. These securities represent the net cash flow interest income on the underlying loans in excess of the cost to finance the loans. When borrowers repay the principal on their mortgage loans early, the effect is to shorten the period over which interest is earned, and therefore, reduce the cash flow and yield on our securities.

We mitigated prepayment risk by originating and purchasing loans that include a penalty if the borrower repays the loan in the early months of the loan's life. A majority of our loans have a prepayment penalty up to but no greater than 80% of six months interest on the principal balance that is being repaid. As of December 31, 2007, 51% of the loans which serve as collateral for our mortgage securities had a prepayment penalty. As of December 31, 2007, 62% of our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio had a prepayment penalty.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

Historically, we were taxed as a REIT under Section 857 of the Code. As a REIT, we generally were not subject to federal income tax. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we had to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income to our shareholders and meet certain other tests relating to assets, income and ownership. However, we had elected to treat NFI Holding Corporation and its subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries (collectively the TRS). In general, the TRS could hold assets that the REIT could not hold directly and generally could engage in any real estate or non-real estate related business. The subsidiaries comprising the TRS were subject to corporate federal and state income tax and were taxed as regular C corporations.

During 2007, we were unable to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement for the tax year ended December 31, 2006 either in the form of cash or preferred stock. This action resulted in our loss of REIT status retroactive to January 1, 2006. Our failure to satisfy the REIT distribution test resulted from demands on our liquidity and the substantial decline in our market capitalization during 2007.

As a result of our termination of REIT status, we elected to file a consolidated federal income tax return with our eligible affiliated members. We reported taxable income in 2006 of approximately \$212 million, which resulted in a tax liability of approximately \$74 million along with interest and penalties due of approximately \$5.8 million. After applying the payments and credits, we reported an amount owed to the IRS of approximately \$67 million. We applied for and received an extension of time to pay the income taxes due to our expectation of generating a net operating loss for 2007, which may be carried back to 2006. This approved extension should allow us to reduce all of our taxable income (excluding excess inclusion income) from 2006, and eliminate the outstanding tax liability due to the IRS. However, we will be required to pay interest and any penalties that apply on the balance due to the IRS in 2008.

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Because we terminated our REIT status effective January 1, 2006 and were taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and beyond, we recorded deferred taxes based on the estimated cumulative temporary differences as of December 31, 2007.

In determining the amount of deferred tax assets to recognize in the financial statements, we evaluate the likelihood of realizing such benefits in future periods. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109) requires the recognition of a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. SFAS 109 indicates the more likely than not threshold is a level of likelihood that is more than 50 percent.

Based on the evidence available as of December 31, 2007, including the significant pre-tax losses incurred by us in both the current quarter and previous quarters, the ongoing disruption to the credit markets, the liquidity issues facing us and our decision to close all of our mortgage lending operations, we concluded that it is more likely than not that our entire net deferred tax asset will not be realized. Based on these conclusions, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$368.3 million for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2006. In future periods, we will continue to monitor all factors that impact positive and negative evidence relating to our deferred tax assets.

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As of December 31, 2007, we had a federal net operating loss of approximately \$368.4 million. We are expecting to carryback \$196.1 million of the 2007 projected federal net operating loss against our 2006 taxable income and have recorded a current receivable for such benefit. The receivable was netted against the 2006 federal liability. The remaining \$172.3 federal net operating loss may be carried forward to offset future taxable income, subject to provisions of the Code, including substantial limitations that would be imposed in the event of an ownership change as defined by Section 382 of the Code. If not used, this net operating loss will begin to expire in 2025.

The IRS is currently examining the 2005 federal income tax return of NFI Holding Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary. We are not aware of any significant findings as a result of this exam, however, the exam is still ongoing. Management believes it has adequately provided for potential tax liabilities that may be assessed for years in which the statute of limitations remains open. However, the assessment of any material liability would adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2007, we employed 247 people. Because of further reductions in workforce subsequent to December 31, 2007, we employ approximately 53 people as of March 27, 2008. None of our employees are represented by a union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Available Information

Copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished with the SEC are available free of charge through our Internet site (www.novastarmortgage.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after filing with the SEC. References to our website do not incorporate by reference the information on such website into this Annual Report on Form 10-K and we disclaim any such incorporation by reference. Copies of our board committee charters, our board's Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Conduct, and other corporate governance information are available at the Corporate Governance section of our Internet site (www.novastarmortgage.com), or by contacting us directly. Our investor relations contact information follows.

Investor Relations

8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300

Kansas City, MO 64114

816.237.7424

Email: ir@novastar1.com

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below in evaluating our business and before investing in our publicly traded securities. Any of the risks we describe below or elsewhere in this report could negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, business prospects and ability to continue as a going concern. The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, business prospects and ability to continue as a going concern. Our business is also subject to the risks that affect many other companies, such as competition, inflation, technological obsolescence, labor relations, general economic conditions and geopolitical events.

Risks Related to Recent Changes in Our Business

The subprime loan market has largely ceased to operate, which has adversely affected our business and may adversely affect our ability to continue as a going concern.

Due to a number of market factors, including increased delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgage loans, investor concerns over asset quality, a weakening of the United States housing market and the failure of certain subprime mortgage companies and hedge funds that have invested in subprime loans, there has been extreme uncertainty and disruption in the subprime mortgage industry as a whole. As a result, our business has been materially and adversely affected in a number of ways. Due to the fact that the

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secondary market for mortgage loans has effectively been unavailable to us since the middle of 2007, we have discontinued our mortgage lending business and have sold, at a loss, most of the loans that we originated during 2007 and had not previously securitized. Further, we have sold our mortgage servicing assets to generate cash to repay existing indebtedness and to reduce cash requirements. We have also terminated a substantial portion of our workforce. All of these events have had a material adverse effect on our business and have forced us to change business strategies. Our business now is focused solely on managing our portfolio of mortgage securities. If the subprime market fails to significantly improve, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, and business prospects will be further adversely affected and there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue as a going concern. Further, because of state licensing requirements, we are unlikely to be able, ourselves, to recommence mortgage lending activities so long as we continue to have a shareholders' deficit. As a result of this and other factors, in the event that the subprime market recovers, there can be no assurance that we will be able to operate in the manner or at the levels that we have historically.

Payments on our mortgage securities are currently our only source of cash flows and will decrease in the next several months. Absent the reestablishment of profitable operations and reduction of our expenses from discontinued operations and other obligations, our cash flows will not be sufficient for us to continue as a going concern.

Our residual and subordinated mortgage securities are currently our only source of cash flows. Based on the current projections, the cash flows from our mortgage securities will decrease in the next several months as the underlying mortgage loans are repaid, and could be significantly less than the current projections if losses on the underlying mortgage loans exceed the current assumptions. In addition, we have significant operating expenses associated with office leases, software contracts, and other obligations relating to our discontinued operations, as well as payment obligations with respect to secured and unsecured debt, including periodic interest payments with respect to junior subordinated debentures relating to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. We intend to use available cash inflows in excess of our immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay all of Wachovia's short-term borrowings and any remaining fees due under the repurchase agreements at the earliest practical date. Any new advances under our financing facilities are at Wachovia's sole discretion and we do not expect any such advances to be made. If, as the cash flows from mortgage securities decrease, we are unable to recommence or invest in mortgage loan origination or brokerage business on a profitable basis, and restructure our unsecured debt and contractual obligations or if the cash flows from our mortgage securities are less than currently anticipated, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

To the extent that the mortgage loans underlying our residual and subordinated securities continue to experience significant credit losses, our liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern will be adversely affected.

Our mortgage securities consist of certain residual securities retained from our past securitizations of mortgage loans, which typically consist of interest-only, prepayment penalty, and over collateralization bonds, and certain investment grade and non-investment grade rated subordinated mortgage securities retained from our past securitizations and purchased from other ABS issuers. These residual and subordinated securities are generally unrated or rated below investment grade and, as such, involve significant investment risk that exceeds the aggregate risk of the full pool of securitized loans. By holding the residual and subordinated securities, we generally retain the first loss risk associated with the underlying pool of mortgage loans. As a result, losses on the underlying mortgage loans directly affect our returns on, and cash flows from, these mortgage securities. In addition, if delinquencies and/or losses on the underlying mortgage loans exceed specified levels, the level of over-collateralization required for higher rated securities held by third parties may be increased, further decreasing cash flows presently payable to us.

Increased delinquencies and defaults on the mortgage loans underlying our residual and subordinated mortgage securities have resulted in a decrease in the cash flow we receive from these investments. To the extent we continue to experience significant realized losses and decreased cash flows from these assets, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, and ability to continue as a going concern will be adversely affected. In addition, because we have financed our mortgage securities under short-term warehouse repurchase agreements, continued decreases in the value of these retained securities may result in additional margin calls, which will further undermine our liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

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There can be no assurance that we will have access to financing necessary to support our business and assets. Further, if we are unable to remain in compliance with agreements governing our indebtedness or to obtain waivers of any noncompliance, we will not be able to continue as a going concern.

We have incurred significant debt to finance our past operations, including the origination and purchase of mortgage loans and the purchase of mortgage securities. A significant amount of our indebtedness is represented by multiple secured financing facilities with Wachovia and the junior subordinated debentures related to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II.

We currently intend to use available cash inflows in excess of our immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay all of Wachovia's outstanding borrowings and any remaining fees due under the repurchase agreements at the earliest practical date. During and after this period of repayment, any new advances under the Wachovia lending facilities are at Wachovia's sole discretion and we do not expect any such advances to be made.

As of December 31, 2007 and thereafter, we are out of compliance with the net worth and liquidity covenants in our financing agreements with Wachovia. While Wachovia has waived this non compliance through April 30, 2008, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain further waivers of, or amendments to, our financing facilities if we were to breach any representation, warranty or covenant contained in such financing facilities or waiver or amendment. In addition, we project that we will be out of compliance with our current waiver prior to its expiration of April 30, 2008. Any default under our secured financing facilities and failure to obtain any necessary waivers or amendments in the future could result in the acceleration of the indebtedness under these facilities and the liquidation by the lender of the related collateral. Any acceleration of indebtedness would have a material adverse affect on our liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern and any liquidation of our collateral could be at a substantial loss.

Our wholly owned subsidiary NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. has outstanding junior subordinated debentures related to the outstanding trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. We have guaranteed NovaStar Mortgage's obligations under these debentures, including NovaStar Mortgage's obligations to make periodic interest payments thereon. Our financing facilities with Wachovia prohibit us from making any such payments without Wachovia's consent in the event that we have less than \$30 million of available liquidity. In the event that any such payments are not made when due, whether as a result of the restrictions in our financing agreements with Wachovia or otherwise, or we or NovaStar Mortgage otherwise breach any of our obligations relating to the debentures or trust preferred securities and fail to remedy the default within the applicable cure period, if any, all of our obligations with respect thereto, including the repayment of principal, may be accelerated and declared to be immediately due and payable, in which case we would be forced to seek the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

In light of current market conditions, our current financial condition, and our lack of significant unencumbered assets, no assurance can be given regarding our ability to meet our debt service obligations or to secure additional financing. To the extent we are unable to meet our debt service obligations or do not have access to adequate financing, our business prospects and ability to continue as a going concern will be negatively affected. There is no assurance that we will continue to have access to financing at levels necessary for operations or other liquidity needs or that we will not be forced to file for bankruptcy.

Various legal proceedings could adversely affect our financial condition, our results of operations, liquidity and our ability to continue as a going concern.

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In the course of our business, we are subject to various legal proceedings and claims. See Part I Item 3 Legal Proceedings. The resolution of these legal matters or other legal matters could result in a material adverse impact on our results of operations, liquidity, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) has requested information from issuers in our industry, including us, regarding accounting for mortgage loans and other mortgage related assets. In addition, we have received requests or subpoenas for information relating to our operations from various federal and state regulators and law enforcement, including, without limitation, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York Attorney General and the Department of Labor. While we have provided, or are in the process of providing, the requested information to the applicable officials, we may be subject to further information requests from, or action by, these or other regulators or law enforcement officials. To the extent we are subject to any actions, our financial condition, liquidity, and ability to continue a going concern could be materially adversely affected.

There can be no assurance that our common stock or Series C Preferred Stock will continue to be traded in an active market.

Our common stock and our 8.90% Series C Preferred Stock were delisted by the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in January 2008, as a result of failure to meet applicable standards for continued listing on the NYSE. Our common stock and Series C Preferred Stock are currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board and on the Pink Sheets. However, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will be maintained. Trading of securities on the OTC and Pink Sheets is generally limited and is effected on a less regular basis than on exchanges, such as the NYSE, and accordingly investors who own or purchase our stock will find that the

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liquidity or transferability of the stock may be limited. Additionally, a shareholder may find it more difficult to dispose of, or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of, our stock. If an active public trading market cannot be sustained, the trading price of our common and preferred stock could be adversely affected and your ability to transfer your shares of our common and preferred stock may be limited.

We are not likely to pay dividends to our common or preferred stockholders in the near future.

We are not required to pay out our taxable income in the form of dividends, as we are no longer subject to a REIT distribution requirement. Instead, payment of dividends is at the discretion of our board of directors. To preserve liquidity and to remain in compliance with our financing facilities, our board of directors has suspended dividend payments on our Series C and Series D-1 Preferred Stock. Dividends on our Series C and D-1 Preferred Stock continue to accrue and the dividend rate on our Series D-1 Preferred Stock increased from 9.0% to 13.0%, compounded quarterly, effective January 16, 2008 with respect to all unpaid dividends and subsequently accruing dividends. No dividends can be paid on any of our common stock until all accrued and unpaid dividends on our Series C and Series D-1 Preferred Stock are paid in full. Accumulating dividends with respect to our preferred stock will negatively affect the ability of our common stockholders to receive any distribution or other value upon liquidation.

Risks Related to Mortgage Asset Financing, Sale, and Investment Activities

We may be required to repurchase mortgage loans or indemnify mortgage loan purchasers as a result of breaches of representations and warranties, borrower fraud, or certain borrower defaults, which could further harm our liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

When we sold mortgage loans, whether as whole loans or pursuant to a securitization, we made customary representations and warranties to the purchaser about the mortgage loans and the manner in which they were originated. Our whole loan sale agreements require us to repurchase or substitute mortgage loans in the event we breach any of these representations or warranties. In addition, we may be required to repurchase mortgage loans as a result of borrower fraud. Likewise, we are required to repurchase or substitute mortgage loans if we breach a representation or warranty in connection with our securitizations. If a purchaser enforces its remedies against us, we may not be able to recover losses from the originating broker or correspondent. Repurchased loans are typically sold at a significant discount to the unpaid principal balance and, prior to sale, cannot currently be financed by us. As a result, significant repurchase activity would further harm our liquidity, cash flow, and financial condition.

During 2007, we received an increased number of repurchase and indemnity demands from purchasers of whole loans as a result of, among other things, borrower fraud, which had a negative impact on our liquidity and results of operations. In the event that we experience further repurchase and indemnity demands, our liquidity, cash flow, and financial condition will be further harmed.

Differences in our actual experience compared to the assumptions that we use to determine the value of our residual mortgage securities and to estimate reserves could further adversely affect our financial position.

Our securitizations of mortgage loans that were structured as sales for financial reporting purposes resulted in gain recognition at closing as well as the recording of the residual mortgage securities we retained at fair value. The value of residual securities represents the present value of future cash flows expected to be received by us from the excess cash flows created in the securitization transaction. In general, future cash flows are estimated by taking the coupon rate of the loans underlying the transaction less the interest rate paid to the investors, less contractually

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specified servicing and trustee fees, and after giving effect to estimated prepayments and credit losses. We estimate future cash flows from these securities and value them utilizing assumptions based in part on projected discount rates, delinquency, mortgage loan prepayment speeds and credit losses. It is extremely difficult to validate the assumptions we use in valuing our residual interests. Even if the general accuracy of the valuation model is validated, valuations are highly dependent upon the reasonableness of our assumptions and the predictability of the relationships which drive the results of the model. Due to deteriorating market conditions, our actual experience has differed significantly from our assumptions, resulting in a reduction in the fair value of these securities and impairments on these securities. If our actual experience continues to differ materially from the assumptions that we used to determine the fair value of these securities, our financial condition, results of operations and ability to continue as a going concern will continue to be negatively affected.

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Risks Related to Interest Rates and Our Hedging Strategies

Changes in interest rates may harm our results of operations and equity value.

Our results of operations are likely to be harmed during any period of unexpected or rapid changes in interest rates. Our primary interest rate exposures relate to our mortgage securities, mortgage loans, floating rate debt obligations, interest rate swaps, and interest rate caps. Interest rate changes could adversely affect our cash flow, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, business prospects, and ability to continue as a going concern in the following ways:

interest rate fluctuations may harm our cash flow as the spread between the interest rates we pay on our borrowings and hedges and the interest rates we receive on our mortgage assets narrows;

the value of our residual and subordinated securities and the income we receive from them are based primarily on LIBOR, and an increase in LIBOR increases our funding costs which reduces the cash flow we receive from, and the value of, these securities;

existing borrowers with adjustable-rate mortgages or higher risk loan products may incur higher monthly payments as the interest rate increases, and consequently may experience higher delinquency and default rates, resulting in decreased cash flows from, and decreased value of, our mortgage securities; and

mortgage prepayment rates vary depending on such factors as mortgage interest rates and market conditions, and changes in prepayment rates may harm our earnings and the value of our mortgage securities.

In addition, interest rate changes may also further impact our net book value as our mortgage securities and related hedge derivatives are marked to market each quarter. Generally, as interest rates increase, the value of our mortgage securities decreases which decreases the book value of our equity.

Furthermore, shifts in the yield curve, which represents the market's expectations of future interest rates, also affects the yield required for the purchase of our mortgage securities and therefore their value. To the extent that there is an unexpected change in the yield curve it could have an adverse effect on our mortgage securities portfolio and our financial position and operations.

Risks Related to Credit Losses

Further delinquencies and losses with respect to residential mortgage loans, particularly in the sub-prime sector, may cause us to recognize additional losses, which would further adversely affect our operating results, liquidity, financial condition, business prospects and ability to continue as a going concern.

The residential mortgage market has encountered difficulties which have adversely affected our performance. Delinquencies and losses with respect to residential mortgage loans generally have increased and may continue to increase, particularly in the sub-prime sector. In addition, in

recent months residential property values in most states have declined, in some areas severely, after extended periods during which those values appreciated. A sustained decline or a lack of increase in those values is likely to result in additional increases in delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans generally, especially with respect to any residential mortgage loans where the aggregate loan amounts (including any subordinate loans) are close to or greater than the related property values. Another factor that may have contributed to, and may in the future result in, higher delinquency rates is the increase in monthly payments on adjustable rate mortgage loans. Any increase in prevailing market interest rates may result in increased payments for borrowers who have adjustable rate mortgage loans. Moreover, with respect to option ARM mortgage loans with a negative amortization feature which reach their negative amortization cap, borrowers may experience a substantial increase in their monthly payment even without an increase in prevailing market interest rates. Compounding this issue, the current lack of appreciation in residential property values and the adoption of tighter underwriting standards throughout the sub-prime mortgage loan industry may adversely affect the ability of borrowers to refinance these loans and avoid default, particularly borrowers facing a reset of the monthly payment to a higher amount. To the extent that delinquencies or losses continue to increase for these or other reasons, the value of our mortgage securities and the mortgage loans held in our portfolio will be further reduced, which will adversely affect our operating results, liquidity, cash flow, financial condition, business prospects and ability to continue as a going concern.

Loans made to nonconforming mortgage borrowers entail relatively higher delinquency and default rates which will result in higher loan losses.

Nonconforming mortgage borrowers have impaired or limited credit histories, limited documentation of income and higher debt-to-income ratios than traditional mortgage lenders allow. Mortgage loans made to nonconforming mortgage loan borrowers generally entail a higher risk of delinquency and foreclosure than mortgage loans made to borrowers with better credit and, therefore, will result in higher levels of realized losses than conventional loans.

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Delinquency interrupts the flow of projected interest income from a mortgage loan, and default can ultimately lead to a loss if the net realizable value of the real property securing the mortgage loan is insufficient to cover the principal and interest due on the loan and costs of sale. In the event of a borrower's bankruptcy, that borrower's mortgage loan will be deemed to be secured only to the extent of the value of the underlying collateral at the time of bankruptcy (as determined by the bankruptcy court), and the lien securing the mortgage loan may in some circumstances be subject to the avoidance powers of the bankruptcy trustee under applicable state law. Foreclosure of a mortgage loan can be an expensive and lengthy process that can have a substantial negative effect on our originally anticipated return on the foreclosed mortgage loan. Also, our cost of financing a delinquent or defaulted loan is higher than for a performing loan, and loans that are delinquent or in default may be unmarketable or saleable only at a discount.

We have experienced an increase in borrower delinquencies and defaults, which has adversely affected our liquidity, cash flows, results of operations and financial condition. Nearly all of our remaining loans held for sale are delinquent or are in default. In addition, we continue to be exposed to delinquencies and losses with respect to loans that we have securitized, either through residual securities that we retain in securitizations structured as sales, or through the loans that remain on our balance sheet in securitizations structured as financings.

To the extent that loan delinquencies and defaults continue at their current rates or become more severe, our results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern may be further adversely affected.

We face loss exposure due to fraudulent and negligent acts on the part of loan applicants, employees, mortgage brokers and other third parties.

In our origination and purchasing of mortgage loans, we relied heavily upon information provided to us by third parties, including information relating to the loan application, property appraisal, title information and employment and income documentation. If any of this information was fraudulently or negligently misrepresented to us, the value of the loan may be significantly lower than we expected. Whether a misrepresentation was made by the loan applicant, the loan broker, one of our employees, or any other third party, we generally bear the risk of loss associated with it. A loan subject to misrepresentation typically cannot be sold and, if sold prior to our detection of the misrepresentation, generally must be repurchased by us. We may not be able to recover losses incurred as a result of the misrepresentation.

As with the broader nonconforming mortgage loan industry, we have experienced an increase in exposure due to fraud, which has resulted in an increase in our repurchase and indemnity obligations and has adversely affected our cash flow, liquidity, results of operations and financial condition. In the event that we experience further repurchase and indemnity demands, our liquidity, cash flow, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern will be adversely affected.

The value of, and cash flows from, our mortgage securities may further decline due to factors beyond our control.

There are many factors that affect the value of, and cash flows from, our mortgage securities, many of which are beyond our control. For example, the value of the homes collateralizing residential loans may decline due to a variety of reasons beyond our control, such as weak economic conditions or natural disasters, and a borrower's ability to repay a loan may be adversely affected by factors beyond our control, such as subsequent over-leveraging of the borrower, reductions in personal incomes, and increases in unemployment. Interest-only loans, negative amortization loans, adjustable-rate loans, reduced documentation loans, home equity lines of credit and second lien loans may involve higher than expected delinquencies and defaults. Changes in consumer behavior, bankruptcy laws, and other laws may exacerbate loan losses. To the extent that these factors continue to negatively affect the value of, and cash flows from, our mortgage assets our operating results, liquidity, cash flows, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern will be adversely affected.

Mortgage insurers may not pay claims resulting in increased credit losses.

We use mortgage insurance to mitigate our risk of credit losses. We face the risk that our mortgage insurers might not have the financial ability to pay all claims presented by us or may deny a claim if the loan is not properly serviced, has been improperly originated, is the subject of fraud, or for other reasons. Any of those events could increase our credit losses and thus adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows, and ability to continue as a going concern.

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A prolonged economic slowdown or a decline in the real estate market could further harm our results of operations.

A substantial portion of our mortgage assets consist of single-family mortgage loans or mortgage securities evidencing interests in single-family mortgage loans. Because substantially all of our loans were made to credit-impaired borrowers, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses on these loans tend to be higher during economic slowdowns. We have experienced a significant increase in delinquencies and defaults, which has harmed and continues to harm our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, cash flows and ability to continue as going concern. In addition, material declines in real estate values have weakened our collateral loan-to-value ratios, have increased the risk of default by decreasing the ability of borrowers to refinance loans they are unable to sustain or to sell the mortgage property to repay the loan, and have increased the possibility of loss if a borrower defaults. In such cases, we are subject to the risk of loss on such mortgage assets arising from borrower defaults to the extent not covered by third-party credit enhancement.

Geographic concentration of mortgage loans increases our exposure to risks in those areas.

Over-concentration in any one geographic area of our loans held for sale or underlying our mortgage securities increases our exposure to the economic risks associated with that area. Declines in the residential real estate markets in which we are concentrated, including California and Florida, have reduced the values of the properties collateralizing our mortgages which in turn has increased the risk of delinquency, foreclosure, or losses from those loans. In addition, increases in the unemployment rate in markets in which we are concentrated increases the likelihood that borrowers in those areas may become delinquent on their loans. To the extent that borrowers in a geographic area in which we have made a significant number of loans become delinquent or otherwise default on such loans, the value of, and cash flows from, our mortgage securities will further decrease which will adversely affect our operating results, liquidity, cash flows, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.

To the extent that we have a large number of loans in an area hit by a natural disaster, we may suffer losses.

Standard homeowner insurance policies generally do not provide coverage for natural disasters, such as hurricanes and floods. Furthermore, nonconforming borrowers are not likely to have special hazard insurance. To the extent that borrowers do not have insurance coverage for natural disasters, they may not be able to repair the property or may stop paying their mortgages if the property is damaged. A natural disaster that results in a significant number of delinquencies could cause increased foreclosures and decrease our ability to recover losses on properties affected by such disasters, and that in turn could negatively affect the value of, and cash flows from, our mortgage assets, which will adversely affect our operating results, liquidity, cash flows, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.

As a result of our sale of our mortgage servicing rights, we no longer possess the ability to identify and address potential or actual delinquencies and defaults on the mortgage loans underlying our residual and subordinated securities.

We have traditionally utilized our role as servicer of our securitized pools of mortgage loans to attempt to identify and address potential and actual borrower delinquencies and defaults. On November 1, 2007, we sold to a third party our servicing rights with respect to our securitized loans. As a result, we no longer control the lender-borrower relationship, which may exacerbate the increase in delinquencies and defaults under such mortgage loans and the negative impact on the value and cash flows of our residual and subordinated securities resulting from such delinquencies and defaults.

Risks Related to the Legal and Regulatory Environment in Which We Operate

We are subject to the risk that provisions of our loan agreements may be unenforceable.

Our rights and obligations with respect to our loans are governed by written loan agreements and related documentation. It is possible that a court could determine that one or more provisions of a loan agreement are unenforceable, such as a loan prepayment prohibition or the provisions governing our security interest in the underlying collateral. If this were to happen with respect to a material asset or group of assets, we could be required to repurchase these loans and may not be able to sell or liquidate the loans, which would negatively affect our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to continue as a going concern.

Failure to qualify for an exemption from regulation as an investment company could harm our business.

The Investment Company Act does not regulate entities that are primarily engaged, directly or indirectly, in a business other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities, or that are primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate. Under the SEC's current interpretation, in order to qualify for the latter exemption we must maintain at least 55% of our assets directly in qualifying real estate interests and at least an additional 25% of our assets in other real estate-related assets or additional qualifying real estate interests. Mortgage-backed securities

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that do not represent all the certificates issued with respect to an underlying pool of mortgages may be treated as securities separate from the underlying mortgage loans and thus may not qualify as a qualifying real estate interest for the purposes of the 55% requirement. If we fail to qualify for an applicable exemption from the Investment Company Act, we could not operate our business efficiently under the regulatory scheme imposed by the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, we could be required to restructure our activities which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and ability to continue as a going concern.

Failure to comply with federal, state or local regulation of, or licensing requirements with respect to, our business could harm our financial condition and ability to recommence mortgage banking operations.

Our prior mortgage lending, brokerage and loan servicing operations were subject to an extensive body of federal, state and local laws and licensing requirements. Although we utilized systems and procedures designed to facilitate compliance, these requirements were voluminous and, in some cases, complex and subject to interpretation, and our compliance with these requirements depended on the actions of a large number of employees. Borrowers experiencing foreclosure and terminated employees may make retaliatory allegations of non-compliance. Investigations, enforcement actions, litigation, fines, penalties and liability with respect to non-compliance with these requirements may consume attention of key personnel, may adversely affect our ability to recommence mortgage lending, brokerage or servicing operations, and may materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

Risks Related to Our Capital Stock

The market price and trading volume of our common and preferred stock may be volatile, which could result in substantial losses for our shareholders.

The market price of our capital stock can be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our capital stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. Investors may experience volatile returns and material losses. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our capital stock include:

actual or perceived changes in our ability to continue as a going concern;

actual or anticipated changes in the delinquency and default rates on mortgage loans, in general, and specifically on the loans we invest in through our mortgage securities;

actual or anticipated changes in residential real estate values;

actual or anticipated changes in market interest rates;

actual or anticipated changes in our earnings and cash flow;

general market and economic conditions, including the operations and stock performance of our competitors;

developments in the subprime mortgage lending industry or the financial services sector generally;

the impact of new state or federal legislation or adverse court decisions;

the activities of investors who engage in short sales of our common stock;

actual or anticipated changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;

sales, or the perception that sales could occur, of a substantial number of shares of our common stock by insiders;

additions or departures of senior management and key personnel; and

actions by institutional shareholders.

We may issue additional shares that may cause dilution and may depress the price of our common stock.

Our charter permits our board of directors, without shareholder approval, to:

authorize the issuance of additional shares of common stock or preferred stock without shareholder approval, including the issuance of shares of preferred stock that have preference rights over the common stock with respect to dividends, liquidation, voting and other matters or shares of common stock that have preference rights over our outstanding common stock with respect to voting; and

classify or reclassify any unissued shares of common stock or preferred stock and to set the preferences, rights and other terms of the classified or reclassified shares.

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In the future, we may access the capital markets to raise additional funds by making additional offerings of securities, including debt instruments, preferred stock or common stock. Additional equity offerings by us may dilute your interest in us or reduce the market price of our capital stock, or both. Our outstanding shares of preferred stock have, and any additional series of preferred stock may also have, a preference on distribution payments that limit our ability to make a distribution to common shareholders. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Further, market conditions could require us to accept less favorable terms for the issuance of our securities in the future. Thus, our common shareholders will bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their interest in us.

Other Risks Related to our Business

You should exercise caution in reviewing our consolidated financial statements.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result if we were unable to continue as a going concern. In light of these facts, you should exercise caution in reviewing our financial statements.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses could be severely limited if transfer restrictions are not adopted or are not effective in preventing an ownership change from occurring.

We currently have recorded a net deferred tax asset, before valuation allowance, of \$368.3 million, almost all of which relates to certain loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in-losses. While we believe that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to utilize such losses in the future, the net operating loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses could provide significant future tax savings to us if we are able to use such losses. However, our ability to use these tax benefits may be impacted, restricted or eliminated due to a future ownership change within the meaning of Section 382 of the Code. Pursuant to Section 382 of the Code, a corporation is limited in its ability to use existing net operating loss carryforwards and net unrealized built in losses once that corporation experiences an ownership change (as that term is defined in the Code and IRS regulations). We have imposed certain transfer restrictions on our Series D-1 Preferred Stock, and have also agreed to submit an amendment to our Charter to our shareholders for approval, to limit the transferability of our common stock in order to attempt to preserve certain of our net operating loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses. Our shareholders may fail to approve this amendment. Further, although transfer restrictions are valid under the Maryland General Corporation Law, we are not aware of any published court decisions enforcing similar transfer restrictions. Thus, a transfer could occur that would violate the transfer restrictions, and we may be unable to enforce such transfer restrictions. Even if a court were to enforce the transfer restrictions, the Internal Revenue Service might not agree that the transfer restrictions provided a sufficient remedy with respect to an ownership change resulting from a prohibited transfer. Further, our Board of Directors has waived, and may in the future waive, application of the transfer restrictions to certain shareholders or transfers if determined to otherwise be in the interests of the Company. In any of these cases, despite the implementation of the transfer restrictions, an ownership change could occur that would severely limit our ability to use the tax benefits associated with the net operating loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses, which may result in higher taxable income for us (and a significantly higher tax cost as compared to the situation where these tax benefits are preserved).

Our business could be adversely affected if we experienced an interruption in or breach of our communication or information systems or if we were unable to safeguard the security and privacy of the personal financial information we receive.

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We rely heavily upon communications and information systems to conduct our business. Any material interruption, or breach in security, of our communication or information systems or the third-party systems on which we rely could negatively affect our business. Additionally, we have access to the personal financial information of borrowers which is highly sensitive and confidential, and subject to significant federal and state regulation. If a third party were to misappropriate this information or if we inadvertently disclosed this information, we potentially could be subject to both private and public legal actions. Our policies and safeguards may not be sufficient to prevent the misappropriation or inadvertent disclosure of confidential information, may become noncompliant with existing federal or state laws or regulations governing privacy, or with those laws or regulations that may be adopted in the future.

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Some provisions of our charter, bylaws and Maryland law may deter takeover attempts, which may limit the opportunity of our shareholders to sell their common stock at favorable prices.

The transfer restrictions applicable or proposed to be applicable to our capital stock are complex and are designed to preserve the value of our net operating loss carryforwards and net unrealized built-in losses for the benefit of our stockholders. The transfer restrictions may make it more difficult to acquire a significant interest in us or to effect a business combination transaction that stockholders may perceive to be favorable. The transfer restrictions could also make it more difficult for a stockholder to replace current management because a stockholder's ability to increase its voting power is limited.

Certain additional provisions of our charter, bylaws and Maryland law could discourage, delay or prevent transactions that involve an actual or threatened change in control, and may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so may be beneficial to our shareholders. For example, our board of directors is divided into three classes with three year staggered terms of office. This makes it more difficult for a third party to gain control of our board because a majority of directors cannot be elected at a single meeting. Further, under our charter, generally a director may only be removed for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of all classes of shares entitled to vote in the election for directors together as a single class. Our bylaws make it difficult for any person other than management to introduce business at a duly called meeting requiring such other person to follow certain advance notice procedures. Finally, Maryland law provides protection for Maryland corporations against unsolicited takeover situations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

Our executive, administrative and portfolio management offices are located in Kansas City, Missouri, and consist of approximately 200,000 square feet of leased office space. The lease agreements on the premises expire in January 2011. The current annual rent for these offices is approximately \$4.3 million.

We are leasing office space in various other states which were used for operations which were discontinued in 2007 and early 2008. The leases on these premises expire from January 2008 through May 2013, and the current annual rent on those premises not terminated as of March 31, 2008 is approximately \$3.0 million.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

American Interbank Mortgage Litigation. On March 17, 2008, NovaStar Financial, Inc. (NFI), NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. (NMI), NFI Holding Corp. (NFI Holding) and NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. (NHMI) and, with NFI, NMI and NFI Holding, the NovaStar Entities) and American Interbank Mortgage, LLC (Plaintiff) entered into a Confidential Settlement Term Sheet Agreement (the Settlement Terms) with respect to the

actions, judgments and claims described below.

In March 2002, Plaintiff filed an action against NHMI in Superior Court of Orange County, California entitled American Interbank Mortgage LLC v. NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. et. al. (the California Action). In the California Action, Plaintiff alleged that NHMI and two other mortgage companies (Defendants) engaged in false advertising and unfair competition under certain California statutes and interfered intentionally with Plaintiff s prospective economic relations. On May 4, 2007, a jury returned a verdict by a 9-3 vote awarding Plaintiff \$15.9 million. The court trebled the award, made adjustments for amounts paid by settling Defendants, and entered a \$46.1 million judgment against Defendants on June 27, 2007. The award is joint and several against the Defendants, including NHMI. It is unknown if the other two Defendants, one of which has filed a bankruptcy petition, have the financial ability to pay any of the award.

NHMI s motion for the trial court to overturn or reduce the verdict was denied on August 20, 2007, and NHMI appealed that decision (the Appeal). Pending the Appeal, Plaintiff commenced enforcement actions in the states of Missouri (the Kansas City Action) and Delaware, and obtained an enforcement judgment in Delaware (the Delaware Judgment). On January 23, 2008, Plaintiff filed an involuntary petition for bankruptcy against NHMI under 11 U.S.C. Sec. 303, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Missouri (the Involuntary). Plaintiff was joined by two individuals alleging claims totaling \$150 in the Involuntary filing. NHMI filed an answer and contested the standing of Plaintiff and the individuals to be petitioning creditors in bankruptcy.

On March 17, 2008, the NovaStar Entities and Plaintiff entered into the Settlement Terms with respect to the California Action, the Judgment, the Kansas City Action, the Delaware Judgment, the Involuntary, and all related claims.

Under the Settlement Terms, the parties agreed to move to dismiss the Involuntary. Within ten (10) business days after notice of entry of the dismissal of the Involuntary, NFI will pay Plaintiff \$2,000,000 plus the balance in an account established by order of the Bankruptcy Court in an amount no less than \$50,000 (but not anticipated to be greater than \$65,000 at the time of payment), with NHMI obligated to otherwise satisfy obligations to its identified creditors up to \$48,000. The parties also agreed to extend the Appeal briefing period pending finalization of the settlement of the other actions, judgments and claims, as described below.

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The Settlement Terms provide that, subject to payment of the amounts described above and satisfaction of certain other conditions, the parties will dismiss the California Action as to NHMI and the Kansas City Action and Delaware Judgment, effect notice of satisfaction of the Judgment, and effect a mutual release of all claims that were or could have been raised in any of the foregoing or that are related to the subject matter thereof, upon the earliest of the following: (i) July 1, 2010, (ii) a waiver by Wachovia of Wachovia's right to file an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against any of the NovaStar Entities prior to July 1, 2010, (iii) an extension of the maturity date of our indebtedness to Wachovia until at least July 1, 2010, or (iv) delivery to Plaintiff of written documentation evidencing the full satisfaction of our current indebtedness to Wachovia.

In addition to the initial payments to be made to the Plaintiff following dismissal of the Involuntary, we will pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million if, prior to July 1, 2010, (i) NFI's average common stock market capitalization is at least \$94.4 million over a period of five (5) consecutive business days, or (ii) the holders of NFI's common stock are paid \$94.4 million in net asset value as a result of any sale of NFI or its assets. If NFI is sold prior to July 1, 2010 for less than \$94.4 million and ceases to be a public company, then NFI will obligate the purchaser either to immediately pay \$2 million to Plaintiff, or to pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million in the event the value of NFI exceeds \$94.4 million prior to July 1, 2010 as determined by an independent valuation company.

We make no assurances with regard to our ability to satisfy any of the conditions described or referenced above. Without limiting the foregoing, we have obtained no commitment from Wachovia with regard to any action that may be required of Wachovia in order to effect, prior to July 1, 2010, the dismissals and releases described above. Further, nothing in the Settlement Terms constitutes an expression of our belief, projection, assumption, or intent regarding any future event, any industry or market conditions, or our financial condition, stock price, or business plans or strategies.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, NHMI has recorded a liability of \$47.1 million as of December 31, 2007 with a corresponding charge to earnings. The \$47.1 million includes interest which is accruing on the obligation. Because NHMI is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of NFI, the \$47.1 million liability is included in our consolidated financial statements. The liability is included in the Liabilities of discontinued operations line of the consolidated balance sheets while the charge to earnings is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line of the consolidated statements of operations.

Other Litigation. Since April 2004, a number of substantially similar class action lawsuits have been filed and consolidated into a single action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. The consolidated complaint names us and three of our executive officers as defendants and generally alleges that the defendants made public statements that were misleading for failing to disclose certain regulatory and licensing matters. The plaintiffs purport to have brought this consolidated action on behalf of all persons who purchased our common stock (and sellers of put options on our common stock) during the period October 29, 2003 through April 8, 2004. On January 14, 2005, we filed a motion to dismiss this action, and on May 12, 2005, the court denied such motion. On February 8, 2007, the court certified the case as a class action. The case is now in the discovery stage. We believe that these claims are without merit and will continue to vigorously defend against them.

In April 2006, a single plaintiff filed a putative nationwide class action against NovaStar Mortgage in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. The complaint asserts claims under 42 U.S.C. Sections 1981 and 1982; the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 3601-3619; and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C. Sections 1691-1691f. Plaintiff alleges that NovaStar Mortgage paid higher yield spread premiums to brokers for loans made to minorities as compared to loans made to white borrowers. The lawsuit seeks injunctive relief and damages, including punitive damages. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

Since February 2007, a number of substantially similar putative class actions have been filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. The complaints name us and three of our executive officers as defendants and generally allege, among other things, that the defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding our business and financial results. The plaintiffs purport to have brought

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the actions on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired our common stock during the period May 4, 2006 through February 20, 2007. Following consolidation of the actions, a consolidated amended complaint was filed on October 19, 2007. On December 29, 2007, the defendants moved to dismiss all of plaintiffs' claims, and that motion is pending. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In May 2007, a lawsuit entitled *National Community Reinvestment Coalition v. NovaStar Financial, Inc., et al.*, was filed against us in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Plaintiff, a non-profit organization, alleges that we maintain corporate policies of not making loans on Indian reservations, or dwellings used for adult foster care or on rowhouses in Baltimore, Maryland

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that violates the federal Fair Housing Act. The lawsuit seeks injunctive relief and damages, including punitive damages, in connection with the lawsuit. On May 30, 2007, we responded to the lawsuit by filing a motion to dismiss certain of plaintiff's claims. That motion is pending resolution by the court. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In June 2007, two borrowers filed a putative class action entitled *Kubiak v. NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.*, against us and two of our subsidiaries in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, alleging that payments of premiums to brokers by one of the subsidiaries were not properly disclosed to borrowers in the manner allegedly required by federal or state law, thus constituting unfair competition and false advertising under California law and violation of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act. Plaintiffs seek statutory and punitive damages, restitution, injunctive relief and attorney's fees on behalf of California borrowers who allegedly failed to receive adequate disclosure of such premiums. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss the action. On December 19, 2007, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint, including the claims against NovaStar Financial, Inc., but the Court allowed the plaintiffs to file an amended complaint. On January 9, 2008, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint that does not make any claim against NovaStar Financial, Inc., but does assert the above claims against its subsidiaries, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. and NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In November 2007, a borrower filed a putative class action, entitled *Denman v. Novastar Mortgage, Inc.*, in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts alleging that NovaStar Mortgage induced him to enter into a disadvantageous mortgage with an adjustable rate and a balloon note. Plaintiff contends that NovaStar Mortgage's actions violated the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act and seeks actual and statutory damages, reformation of his mortgage contract and injunctive and declaratory relief. On March 6, 2008, NovaStar Mortgage filed a motion to dismiss the litigation. That motion is pending. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

On January 10, 2008, the City of Cleveland, Ohio filed suit against us and approximately 20 other mortgage, commercial and investment bankers alleging a public nuisance had been created in the City of Cleveland by the operation of the subprime mortgage industry. The case was filed in state court and promptly removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The plaintiff seeks damages for loss of property values in the City, and for increased costs of providing services and infrastructure, as a result of foreclosures of subprime mortgages. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

On January 31, 2008, two purported shareholders filed separate derivative actions in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri against various former and current officers and directors and named us as a nominal defendant. The essentially identical petitions allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties owed to us in connection with alleged insider selling and misappropriation of information, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, and unjust enrichment between May 2006 and December 2007. We believe that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In addition to those matters listed above, we are currently a party to various other legal proceedings and claims, including, but not limited to, breach of contract claims, class action or individual claims for violations of the RESPA, FLSA, federal and state laws prohibiting employment discrimination, federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination in lending and federal and state licensing and consumer protection laws.

In addition, we have received requests or subpoenas for information from various Federal and State regulators or law enforcement officials, including, without limitation, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities & Exchange Commission, the United State Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York Attorney General and the Department of Labor.

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While management currently believes that the ultimate outcome of all these proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and our ability to withstand an unfavorable ruling has greatly diminished. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur in any one of them, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and our ability to avoid bankruptcy would be materially and adversely affected.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

None

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Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters. Our common stock was traded on the NYSE under the symbol NFI through December 31, 2007. Our common stock has subsequently been delisted from the NYSE in 2008 and is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board and on the Pink Sheets under the symbol NOVSI. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of common stock on the NYSE and the cash dividends paid or payable per share of common stock. The Board of Directors declared a one-for-four reverse stock split of its common stock, providing shareholders of record as of July 27, 2007, with one share of common stock for each four shares owned. The reduction in shares resulting from the split was effective on July 27, 2007 decreasing the number of common shares outstanding to 9.5 million. Prior year share amounts and earnings per share disclosures have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

	High	Low	Dividends		
			Date Declared	Date Paid	Amount Per Share
2006					
First Quarter	\$ 135.20	\$ 102.80	5/4/06	5/26/06	\$ 5.60
Second Quarter	150.52	116.32	8/3/06	8/28/06	5.60
Third Quarter	142.40	113.00	9/11/06	11/30/06	5.60
Fourth Quarter	131.24	105.28	9/11/06	12/29/06	5.60
2007					
First Quarter	\$ 105.80	13.72	N/A	N/A	N/A
Second Quarter	40.00	19.56	N/A	N/A	N/A
Third Quarter	34.68	5.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fourth Quarter	9.32	1.16	N/A	N/A	N/A

As of March 12, 2008, we had approximately 1,010 shareholders of record of our common stock, including holders who are nominees for an undetermined number of beneficial owners based upon a review of the securities position listing provided by our transfer agent.

Dividend distributions will be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on earnings, financial condition, cost of equity, investment opportunities and other factors as the Board of Directors may deem relevant. In addition, accrued and unpaid dividends on our preferred stock must be paid prior to the declaration of any dividends on our common stock. We do not expect to declare any stock dividend distributions for the near future. See Industry Overview and Known Material Trends and Uncertainties for further discussion regarding future uncertainties.

Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

(dollars in thousands)

				Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (A)
	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
October 1, 2007 – October 31, 2007				\$ 1,020
November 1, 2007 – November 30, 2007				1,020
December 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007				1,020

(A) A current report on Form 8-K was filed on October 2, 2000 announcing that the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase its common shares, bringing the total authorization to \$9 million.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for the periods presented and should be read in conjunction with the more detailed information therein and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this annual report. Operating results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006(A)	2005(A)	2004(A)	2003(A)
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Interest income	\$ 366,246	\$ 304,122	\$ 199,482	\$ 142,513	\$ 110,063
Interest expense	228,369	131,334	22,263	21,071	20,304
Net interest income before provision for credit losses	137,877	172,788	177,219	121,432	89,758
Credit losses	(265,288)	(30,131)	(1,038)	(726)	(389)
(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets	(136)	362	(27)	359	(1,911)
(Losses) gains on derivative instruments	(10,997)	109	247	(111)	(894)
Fair value adjustments	(85,803)	(3,192)	549		
Impairment on mortgage securities available for sale	(98,692)	(30,690)	(17,619)	(15,902)	
General and administrative expenses	59,420	69,907	62,231	60,897	39,533
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(467,497)	55,393	121,029	43,638	58,001
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(256,780)	17,545	18,095	68,569	53,994
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	(733,082)	66,285	132,471	109,124	111,996
Basic income per share:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ (51.04)	\$ 5.70	\$ 15.42	\$ 9.85	\$ 10.44
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(27.51)	2.05	2.44	7.41	9.72
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.75	\$ 17.86	\$ 17.26	\$ 20.16
Diluted income per share:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ (51.04)	\$ 5.66	\$ 15.25	\$ 9.67	\$ 10.17
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(27.51)	2.03	2.42	7.27	9.46
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.69	\$ 17.67	\$ 16.94	\$ 19.63

As of December 31,

	2007	2006(A)	2005(A)	2004(A)	2003(A)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Mortgage Assets:					
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	\$ 2,870,013	\$ 2,116,535	\$ 28,840	\$ 59,527	\$ 94,717

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Mortgage securities available-for-sale	33,371	349,312	505,645	489,175	382,287
Mortgage securities trading	109,203	329,361	43,738	143,153	
Total assets	3,230,766	5,028,263	2,335,734	1,861,311	1,399,957
Long-term borrowings	3,223,692	2,160,050	201,243	389,894	132,980
Shareholders (deficit) equity	(211,488)	514,570	564,220	426,344	300,224

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	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Other Data:					
Annualized return on assets	(B)	1.98%	6.63%	7.08%	7.85%
Annualized return on equity	(B)	13.52%	28.09%	31.76%	46.33%
Dividends declared per common share	\$	\$ 22.40	\$ 22.40	\$ 27.00	\$ 20.16
Dividends declared per preferred share	\$ 1.67	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.11	\$

- (A) Reclassified to conform to current year presentation in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, as described in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (B) Not computed due to net loss available to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2007 and a shareholders deficit as of December 31, 2007.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of NovaStar Financial, Inc. and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

General Overview

We are a Maryland corporation formed on September 13, 1996 which operates solely as a non-conforming residential mortgage portfolio manager. Prior to significant changes in our business during 2007 and the first quarter of 2008, we originated, purchased, securitized, sold, invested in and serviced residential nonconforming mortgage loans and mortgage backed securities. We retained, through our mortgage securities investment portfolio, significant interests in the nonconforming loans we originated and purchased, and through our servicing platform, serviced all of the loans in which we retained interests. During 2007 and early 2008, we discontinued our mortgage lending operations and sold our mortgage servicing rights which subsequently resulted in the abandonment of our servicing operations.

Historically, we had elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code. During 2007, we announced that we would not be able to pay a dividend on our common stock with respect to our 2006 taxable income, and as a result, our status as a REIT terminated retroactive to January 1, 2006. This retroactive revocation of our REIT status results in us becoming taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and subsequent years.

The key performance measures for executive management are:

net income available to common shareholders, and

net interest yield on our mortgage securities.

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, along with other portions of this report, are designed to provide information regarding our performance and these key performance measures.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. There are substantial doubts that we will be able to continue as a going concern and, therefore, may be unable to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

Executive Overview of Performance

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During 2007, significant disruptions occurred in the U.S. mortgage market and the global capital markets, both of which we have historically relied upon to finance our mortgage production and operations. The combination of a weakening housing market and concern over certain industry-wide product offerings negatively impacted the expectations of future performance and the value investors assign to mortgage loans and securities. Because of this, investor demand for non-agency mortgage-backed securities abruptly declined and participants in the debt markets substantially curtailed financing of mortgage loan inventories.

Mortgage lenders responded by adjusting loan programs and underwriting standards, which had the effect of reducing the availability of mortgage credit to borrowers. These developments further weakened the housing market and affected mortgage loan and security performance.

Additionally, due to these sharp declines in mortgage asset values, we experienced severe liquidity constraints due to margin calls on our mortgage assets which were being financed with short-term borrowings.

In an effort to manage through these difficult conditions and preserve liquidity and shareholder value, we undertook several strategies including:

Execution of a \$1.9 billion global financing facility with Wachovia, and subsequent reduction of short-term borrowings;

Issuance of convertible preferred stock;

The exit of our mortgage lending and loan servicing operations;

Sale of our mortgage servicing rights;

Termination of REIT status; and

Termination of full recourse derivative instruments

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The severely disrupted mortgage and capital markets, along with the strategies we undertook to manage through such disruptions, were significant drivers in our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2007. The following discussion outlines the major factors which drove our 2007 financial performance.

Credit performance/Bond spread widening With repayment risks no longer offset by rapidly rising home values, delinquencies in the industry began to rise in 2006 and accelerated during the year ended December 31, 2007. These credit issues caused whole loans to lose significant value, affecting the value of and income generated by our portfolio of mortgage loans and securities.

Generally, the market value of our mortgage assets (i.e. mortgage loans and mortgage securities) fluctuates inversely with bond spreads in the market. As bond spreads widen (i.e. investors demand more return), the value of our mortgage assets will decline, alternatively, as they tighten, the market value will increase. Bond spreads dramatically widened during 2007 as investor concerns over deterioration of subprime asset quality continued. Because of these adverse market factors, we experienced significant mark-to-market losses on our mortgage securities trading and mortgage loans held-for-sale as well as impairments on our mortgage securities available-for-sale. We recognized losses on our mortgage securities trading due to fair value adjustments of \$342.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. We recorded \$101.1 million of losses from valuation adjustments on our mortgage loans held-for-sale for the year ended December 31, 2007. We recorded an impairment on our mortgage securities available-for-sale as a result of credit deterioration of \$98.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Another significant effect of the credit deterioration in our loan portfolio was our recording of provision for credit losses of \$265.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Exit Plans - As a result of the significant deterioration in the subprime secondary markets, during 2007, we undertook certain workforce reductions pursuant to plans of termination (Exit Plans) to align our organization and costs with our decision to discontinue our mortgage lending and loan servicing operations. We incurred pre-tax charges of approximately \$26.9 million related to these Exit Plans.

Sale of mortgage servicing rights - On November 1, 2007, we closed the sale of all of our mortgage servicing rights and servicing advances relating to our securitizations. The transaction provided \$154.9 million of cash to us after deduction of expenses. We used the proceeds from the sale to repay our short-term borrowings. We recorded a gain on the sale of \$19.8 million which is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item of our consolidated statements of operations.

Termination of REIT status - We were not able to pay a dividend on our common stock with respect to our 2006 taxable income, and as a result our status as a REIT terminated, retroactive to January 1, 2006. This retroactive revocation of our REIT status resulted in us becoming taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and subsequent years. Tax treatment of a C corporation is materially different from tax treatment as a REIT and thus the tax characterization of our transactions and calculations of our taxable income are different than how they have previously been reported to investors and the IRS. Because we became taxable as a C corporation retroactive to January 1, 2006, we reported taxable income in 2006 of approximately \$212 million, which resulted in a tax liability of approximately \$74 million. After applying payments and credits, we reported an amount owed to the IRS of approximately \$67 million. We applied for and received an extension of time to pay our income taxes due to our expectation of generating a net operating loss for 2007, which may be carried back to 2006. This approved extension should allow us to eliminate all of our taxable income (excluding excess inclusion income) from 2006, and eliminate the outstanding tax liability due to the IRS. We will, however, be required to pay interest and any penalties that apply on the balance due to the IRS in 2008. If the IRS were to reverse its decision and require us to pay the 2006 tax liability, it would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

Deferred tax asset valuation allowance - We recorded a valuation allowance for our net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2007 of \$368.3 million. See **Deferred Tax Asset, Net** under **Critical Accounting Estimates** for further discussion of the accounting policies surrounding our deferred tax assets.

Adoption of SFAS 159 As a result of the adoption of SFAS 159, we elected fair value treatment for the asset-backed bonds we issued in our CDO transaction executed in the first quarter of 2007. The adoption resulted in gains due to fair value adjustments of \$257.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, which have substantially offset the mark-to-market losses on the trading securities which were a part of our CDO transaction. These mark-to-market gains are netted with the mark-to-market losses on our trading securities in the **Fair value adjustments** line item of our consolidated statements of operations.

Liquidity As a result of the 2007 subprime environment, we used up significant cash reserves during the year ended December 31, 2007. Our cash balances declined by approximately \$125.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 primarily due to margin calls under short-term borrowings, mortgage loan repurchases and normal business operations. In addition, all short-term borrowing

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capacity in excess of outstanding borrowings was terminated or became unavailable to us, and we were required to repay a substantial portion of our outstanding borrowings. As a result, we face substantial liquidity risk and uncertainty, near-term and otherwise, which threatens our ability to continue as a going concern and avoid bankruptcy. See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for further discussion of our liquidity position and steps we have taken to preserve liquidity levels.

See discussion under heading *Industry Overview and Known Material Trends* below for more information about current conditions in our industry and the steps we are taking or considering to manage and operate our business in this challenging environment.

The following selected key performance metrics are derived from our consolidated financial statements for the periods presented and should be read in conjunction with the more detailed information therein and with the disclosure included elsewhere in *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

Table 1 Summary of Financial Highlights and Key Performance Metrics

(dollars in thousands; except per share amounts)

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (733,082)	\$ 66,285	\$ 132,471
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders, per diluted share	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.69	\$ 17.67
Net yield on mortgage securities (A)	12.52%	29.82%	42.11%

(A) This metric is defined in Table 5.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006.

We had a net loss available to common shareholders of \$733.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to net income available to common shareholders of \$66.3 million for the same period in 2006.

We incurred a significant loss from continuing operations of \$467.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to income from continuing operations of \$55.4 million for the same period in 2006. The following factors contributed to the current year loss and the decrease in income from continuing operations from the year ended December 31, 2006:

An increase in our provision for credit losses for our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio of \$235.2 million which was primarily due to the continued credit deterioration in our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio.

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A net loss due to fair value adjustments of \$85.8 million related to our trading securities and the asset-backed bonds issued in our CDO transaction. The trading securities had a negative fair value adjustment of approximately \$342.9 million while the CDO asset-backed bonds had a positive fair value adjustment of \$257.1 million. These adjustments were a result of significant spread widening in the subprime mortgage market for these types of asset-backed securities.

Higher delinquencies and thus higher expected credit losses as a result of the weakening housing market contributed to an increase in impairments in our mortgage securities available-for-sale portfolio of \$68.0 million from 2006. Another major contributor to the impairments in 2007 was the lengthening of the term of the securitizations due to slower prepayments and our change in expected call date assumptions used in valuing our residual securities. Previously, we estimated cash flows on our residual securities through the clean-up call date. We have extended our estimate of time that the residual securities will be outstanding further into the future due to our inability to exercise the clean-up call right we retain from the related securitizations. Because of our liquidity concerns and the fact that it takes a significant amount of capital to exercise the clean-up call, which includes repurchasing loans from the securitization trusts, we extended the estimated call dates into the future based on management's best estimate.

A decrease of \$34.9 million in net interest income before provision for credit losses which resulted primarily from higher average outstanding borrowings and higher delinquencies on our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio. The higher average borrowings were due to our liquidity needs. The higher delinquencies caused our interest income to fall as many loans have gone to nonaccrual status.

Our income tax expense increased to \$66.5 million from a tax benefit recorded of \$21.6 million due to our recording of a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

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We incurred a significant loss from discontinued operations of \$256.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to income from discontinued operations of \$17.5 million for the same period in 2006. The following factors contributed to the current year loss and the decrease in income from discontinued operations from the year ended December 31, 2006:

An increase in the charge to earnings from the lower of cost or market valuation adjustment on our mortgage loans held-for-sale of \$101.1 million. The increase in this adjustment was primarily the result of the significant decline in whole loan values in 2007 caused by investor concerns over deteriorating credit quality in the subprime whole loan secondary market which led to our sale to Wachovia of approximately \$669 million of loans at 91.5% of par. We had mortgage loans held-for-sale remaining at December 31, 2007 with a principal balance of \$17.5 million which had been marked down to their estimated fair value of \$5.3 million.

We incurred (losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets of \$(2.6) million and \$42.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The loss in 2007 was primarily due to \$6.3 million of losses on sales of real estate owned offset by a gain on our NMFT Series 2007-2 securitization of approximately \$5.0 million. As default rates have increased so have the assets we have acquired through foreclosure (real estate owned). We held real estate owned related to discontinued operations of \$2.6 million at December 31, 2007.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005.

Net income available to common shareholders declined by approximately \$66.2 million during 2006 as compared to 2005.

We earned income from continuing operations of \$55.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to income from continuing operations of \$121.0 million for the same period in 2005. The following factors contributed to the decline in income from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2006:

We increased our provision for credit losses by approximately \$29.1 million during 2006 from 2005 due to \$2.5 billion of securitizations structured as financing transactions we executed in 2006. Our provision for credit losses significantly offset the positive impact to interest income yielded by these transactions.

Higher expected credit losses contributed to impairments to our mortgage securities available-for-sale portfolio increasing by \$13.1 million from 2005 to 2006.

Our income from discontinued operations decreased by \$0.6 million from December 31, 2005 to 2006. A decline in our gains on sales of loans to third parties due to the increase in our reserve for losses related to loan repurchases was offset by an increase in net interest income resulting from a higher average balance of mortgage loans held-for-sale. Because of the increase in loan repurchase requests which resulted from increased delinquencies in our 2006 production, we increased our reserve for future expected losses resulting from these repurchases by \$25.4 million from 2005 to 2006. The higher average balance of loans was driven by the timing of our securitizations during 2006.

Industry Overview, Significant Events and Material Trends

Described below are some of the marketplace conditions, significant events and known material trends and uncertainties that may impact our future results of operations as we move into 2008.

Future Strategy, Liquidity and Going Concern Considerations - Our plan for the future will focus on minimizing losses and preserving liquidity with our remaining operations which consists only of mortgage portfolio management. Additionally, we will focus on paying down our outstanding borrowings with Wachovia and reducing operating costs. Our residual and subordinated mortgage securities are currently our only source of cash flows. Based on the current projections, the cash flows from our mortgage securities will decrease in the next several months as the underlying mortgage loans are repaid, and could be significantly less than the current projections if losses on the underlying mortgage loans exceed the current assumptions. In addition, we have significant operating expenses associated with office leases, software contracts, and other obligations relating to our discontinued operations, as well as payment obligations with respect to secured and unsecured debt, including periodic interest payments with respect to junior subordinated debentures relating to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. We intend to use available cash inflows in excess of our immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay all of Wachovia's short-term borrowings and any remaining fees due under the repurchase agreements at the earliest practical date. If, as the cash flows from our mortgage securities decrease, we are unable to recommence or invest in mortgage loan origination or brokerage businesses on a profitable basis, restructure our unsecured debt and contractual obligations or if the cash flows from our mortgage securities are less than currently anticipated, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

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Due to the fact that we have a negative net worth, we do not currently have ongoing significant business operations that are profitable and our common stock and Series C preferred stock have been delisted from the New York Stock Exchange, it is unlikely that we will be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing on favorable terms, or at all, for the foreseeable future. To the extent we require additional liquidity and cannot obtain it, we will be forced to file for bankruptcy.

In the event we are able to significantly increase our liquidity position (as to which no assurance can be given), we may use excess cash to make certain investments if we determine that such investments could provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to shareholders, including, potentially investing in new or existing operating companies. Because of certain state licensing requirements, it is unlikely we are able, ourselves, to directly recommence mortgage lending activities so long as we continue to have a shareholders' deficit.

Recent Market Developments - During 2008, the mortgage industry has remained under continuous pressure due to numerous factors, which include industry-wide disclosures regarding the continued deterioration of the value of mortgage assets held by banks and broker-dealers, the deterioration of mortgage credit among mortgage lenders, the downgrades of mortgage securities by the rating agencies, and a reluctance on the part of banks and broker-dealers to finance mortgage securities within the credit markets. Because of these factors, mortgage security market valuations remain volatile, mortgage securities trading remains limited and mortgage securities financing markets remain challenging as the industry continues to report negative news. All of these factors continue to contribute to the decline in the market values of our securities to levels at or below those experienced in 2007.

We have also seen a significant drop in LIBOR rates since the end of 2007 as the Federal Reserve made several cuts in short-term interest rates, which decreases the variable interest rates tied to one-month LIBOR within our securitizations which collateralize our mortgage securities and mortgage loans held-in-portfolio. These trends, if they continue, could lead to positive effects on the cash flows we receive from our mortgage securities. However, these cash flows are also dependent on the credit and prepayment performance of the underlying collateral which could offset part or all of any positive impact of decreased LIBOR rates.

Given the current uncertainty regarding these market conditions, we are unable to offer any additional factual information on the situation and how it will impact us other than to disclose what we are currently seeing in the mortgage market. As a result, we expect to continue to operate with a historically low level of leverage and to continue to take actions to support liquidity and available cash.

Home prices - Recently, we have seen broad-based declines in housing values. Housing values could continue to decrease during the near term which could affect our credit loss experience, which will continue to impact our earnings, cash flows and financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.

American Interbank Mortgage Litigation. On March 17, 2008, the NovaStar Entities and American Interbank Mortgage, LLC (Plaintiff) entered into a Confidential Settlement Term Sheet Agreement (the Settlement Terms) with respect to the actions, judgments and claims described below.

In March 2002, Plaintiff filed an action against NHMI in Superior Court of Orange County, California entitled American Interbank Mortgage LLC v. NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. et. al. (the California Action). In the California Action, Plaintiff alleged that NHMI and two other mortgage companies (Defendants) engaged in false advertising and unfair competition under certain California statutes and interfered intentionally with Plaintiff's prospective economic relations. On May 4, 2007, a jury returned a verdict by a 9-3 vote awarding Plaintiff \$15.9 million. The court trebled the award, made adjustments for amounts paid by settling Defendants, and entered a \$46.1 million judgment against Defendants on June 27, 2007. The award is joint and several against the Defendants, including NHMI. It is unknown if the other two

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Defendants, one of which has filed a bankruptcy petition, have the financial ability to pay any of the award.

NHMI's motion for the trial court to overturn or reduce the verdict was denied on August 20, 2007, and NHMI appealed that decision (the Appeal). Pending the Appeal, Plaintiff commenced enforcement actions in the states of Missouri (the Kansas City Action) and Delaware, and obtained an enforcement judgment in Delaware (the Delaware Judgment). On January 23, 2008, Plaintiff filed an involuntary petition for bankruptcy against NHMI under 11 U.S.C. Sec. 303, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Missouri (the Involuntary). Plaintiff was joined by two individuals alleging claims totaling \$150 in the Involuntary filing. NHMI filed an answer and contested the standing of Plaintiff and the individuals to be petitioning creditors in bankruptcy.

On March 17, 2008, the NovaStar Entities and Plaintiff entered into the Settlement Terms with respect to the California Action, the Judgment, the Kansas City Action, the Delaware Judgment, the Involuntary, and all related claims.

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Under the Settlement Terms, the parties agreed to move to dismiss the Involuntary. Within ten (10) business days after notice of entry of the dismissal of the Involuntary, NFI will pay Plaintiff \$2,000,000 plus the balance in an account established by order of the Bankruptcy Court in an amount no less than \$50,000 (but not anticipated to be greater than \$65,000 at the time of payment), with NHMI obligated to otherwise satisfy obligations to its identified creditors up to \$48,000. The parties also agreed to extend the Appeal briefing period pending finalization of the settlement of the other actions, judgments and claims, as described below.

The Settlement Terms provide that, subject to payment of the amounts described above and satisfaction of certain other conditions, the parties will dismiss the California Action as to NHMI and the Kansas City Action and Delaware Judgment, effect notice of satisfaction of the Judgment, and effect a mutual release of all claims that were or could have been raised in any of the foregoing or that are related to the subject matter thereof, upon the earliest of the following: (i) July 1, 2010, (ii) a waiver by Wachovia of Wachovia's right to file an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against any of the NovaStar Entities prior to July 1, 2010, (iii) an extension of the maturity date of our indebtedness to Wachovia until at least July 1, 2010, or (iv) delivery to Plaintiff of written documentation evidencing the full satisfaction of our current indebtedness to Wachovia.

In addition to the initial payments to be made to the Plaintiff following dismissal of the Involuntary, we will pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million if, prior to July 1, 2010, (i) NFI's average common stock market capitalization is at least \$94.4 million over a period of five (5) consecutive business days, or (ii) the holders of NFI's common stock are paid \$94.4 million in net asset value as a result of any sale of NFI or its assets. If NFI is sold prior to July 1, 2010 for less than \$94.4 million and ceases to be a public company, then NFI will obligate the purchaser either to immediately pay \$2 million to Plaintiff, or to pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million in the event the value of NFI exceeds \$94.4 million prior to July 1, 2010 as determined by an independent valuation company.

We make no assurances with regard to our ability to satisfy any of the conditions described or referenced above. Without limiting the foregoing, we have obtained no commitment from Wachovia with regard to any action that may be required of Wachovia in order to effect, prior to July 1, 2010, the dismissals and releases described above. Further, nothing in the Settlement Terms constitutes an expression of our belief, projection, assumption, or intent regarding any future event, any industry or market conditions, or our financial condition, stock price, or business plans or strategies.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, NHMI has recorded a liability of \$47.1 million as of December 31, 2007 with a corresponding charge to earnings. The \$47.1 million includes interest which is accruing on the obligation. Because NHMI is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of NFI, the \$47.1 million liability is included in our consolidated financial statements. The liability is included in the Liabilities of discontinued operations line of the consolidated balance sheets while the charge to earnings is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line of the consolidated statements of operations.

Dividend payments - As a result of the termination of our REIT status and our current financial condition, we do not intend to pay any dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. Also, our board of directors has suspended dividend payments on our Series C and Series D-1 Preferred Stock. As a result, dividends on the Series C and D-1 preferred stock will continue to accrue and the dividend rate on the Series D-1 preferred stock increased from 9.0% to 13.0%, compounded quarterly, effective January 16, 2008 with respect to all unpaid dividends and subsequently accruing dividends. All accrued and unpaid dividends on our preferred stock must be paid prior to payment of any dividends on our common stock. We do not expect to pay dividends on any of our stock for the foreseeable future.

Trading of our stock - On January 11, 2008, we announced that NYSE Regulation determined that our common stock (ticker symbol: NFI) and our 8.90% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (ticker symbol: NFI PR C) no longer met applicable listing standards for continued listing on the New York Stock Exchange. Our common and preferred shares are eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board and the Pink Sheets, an electronic quotation service for securities traded over-the-counter, under the symbols (NOVS) and (NOVSP), respectively.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Estimates**

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP and, therefore, are required to make estimates regarding the values of our assets and liabilities and in recording income and expenses. These estimates are based, in part, on our judgment and assumptions regarding various economic conditions that we believe are reasonable based on facts and circumstances existing at the time of reporting. These estimates affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income, expenses and other comprehensive income during the periods presented. The following summarizes the components of our consolidated financial statements where understanding accounting policies is critical to understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, especially given the significant estimates used in applying the policies. The discussion is intended to demonstrate the significance of estimates to our financial statements and the related accounting policies. Our critical accounting estimates impact our one reportable segment, which is our mortgage portfolio management segment. Management has discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting estimates with the audit committee of our Board of Directors and the audit committee has reviewed our disclosure.

Transfers of Assets (Loan and Mortgage Security Securitizations) and Related Gains. In a loan securitization, we combined the mortgage loans we originated and purchased in pools to serve as collateral for asset-backed bonds. In a mortgage security securitization (also known as a resecuritization), we combined mortgage securities retained in previous loan securitization transactions to serve as collateral for asset-backed bonds. The loans or mortgage securities were transferred to a trust designed to serve only for the purpose of holding the collateral. The trust is considered a qualifying special purpose entity as defined by SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* (SFAS 140). The owners of the asset-backed bonds have no recourse to us in the event the collateral does not perform as planned except where defects have occurred in the loan documentation and underwriting process.

To determine proper accounting treatment for each securitization or resecuritization, we evaluated whether or not we retained or surrendered control over the transferred assets by reference to the conditions set forth in SFAS 140. All terms of these transactions were evaluated against the conditions set forth in this statement. Some of the questions that must be considered include:

Have the transferred assets been isolated from the transferor?

Does the transferee have the right to pledge or exchange the transferred assets?

Is there a call agreement that requires the transferee to return specific assets?

Is there an agreement that both obligates and entitles the transferee to return the transferred assets prior to maturity?

Have any derivative instruments been transferred?

When these transfers were executed in a manner such that we surrendered control over the collateral, the transfer was accounted for as a sale. In accordance with SFAS 140, a gain or loss on the sale was recognized based on the carrying amount of the financial assets involved in the transfer, allocated between the assets transferred and the retained interests based on their relative fair value at the date of transfer. In a securitization accounted for as a sale, we retained (but have subsequently sold) the right to service the underlying mortgage loans and we also retained certain mortgage securities issued by the trust. As previously discussed, the gain recognized upon a securitization structured as a sale depends on, among other things, the estimated fair value of the components of the securitization—the loans or mortgage securities and derivative

instruments transferred, the securities retained and the mortgage servicing rights. The estimated fair value of the securitization components is considered a critical accounting estimate as 1) these gains or losses can represent a significant portion of our operating results and 2) the valuation assumptions used regarding economic conditions and the make-up of the collateral, including interest rates, principal payments, prepayments and loan defaults are highly uncertain and require a large degree of judgment.

We use two methodologies for determining the initial value of our residual securities: 1) the whole loan price methodology and 2) the discount rate methodology. We generally will try to use the whole loan price methodology when significant open market sales pricing data is available. Under this method, the initial value of the loans transferred in a securitization accounted for as a sale is estimated based on the expected open market sales price of a similar pool. In open market transactions, the purchaser has the right to reject loans at its discretion. In a loan securitization, loans generally cannot be rejected. As a result, we adjust the market price for the loans to compensate for the estimated value of rejected loans. The market price of the securities retained is derived by deducting the percent of net proceeds received in the securitization (i.e. the economic value of the loans transferred) from the estimated adjusted market price for the entire pool of the loans.

An implied yield (discount rate) is derived by taking the projected cash flows generated using assumptions for prepayments, expected credit losses and interest rates and then solving for the discount rate required to present value the cash flows back to the initial value derived above. We then ascertain whether the resulting discount rate is commensurate with current market conditions. Additionally, the initial discount rate serves as the initial accretable yield used to recognize income on the securities.

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When significant open market pricing information is not readily available to us, we use the discount rate methodology. Under this method, we first analyze market discount rates for similar assets. After establishing the market discount rate, the projected cash flows are discounted back to ascertain the initial value of the residual securities. We then ascertain whether the resulting initial value is commensurate with current market conditions.

For purposes of valuing our residual securities, it is important to know that we also transfer interest rate agreements to the securitization trust with the objective of reducing interest rate risk within the trust. During the period before loans are transferred in a securitization transaction we enter into interest rate swap or cap agreements. Certain of these interest rate agreements are then transferred into the trust at the time of securitization. Therefore, the trust assumes the obligation to make payments and obtains the right to receive payments under these agreements.

In valuing our residual securities, it is also important to understand what portion of the underlying mortgage loan collateral is covered by mortgage insurance. At the time of a securitization transaction, the trust legally assumes the responsibility to pay the mortgage insurance premiums associated with the loans transferred and the rights to receive claims for credit losses. Therefore, we have no obligation to pay these insurance premiums. The cost of the insurance is paid by the trust from proceeds the trust receives from the underlying collateral. This information is significant for valuation as the mortgage insurance significantly reduces the credit losses born by the owner of the loan. Mortgage insurance claims on loans where a defect occurred in the loan origination process will not be paid by the mortgage insurer. The assumptions we use to value our residual securities consider this risk.

When we do have the ability to exert control over the transferred collateral in a securitization, the assets remain on our financial statements and a liability is recorded for the related asset-backed bonds. The servicing agreements that we executed for loans we securitized include a removal of accounts provision which gives the servicer the right, but not the obligation, to repurchase from the trust loans that are 90 days to 119 days delinquent. While we retained these servicing rights, we recorded the mortgage loans subject to the removal of accounts provision in mortgage loans held-for-sale at fair value and the related repurchase obligation as a liability. However, in November 2007 we sold all of our mortgage servicing rights, including the removal of accounts rights, to a third party, which resulted in the removal of the mortgage loans subject to the removal of accounts provision from our balance sheet. In addition, we retained a clean up call option that can be exercised when the aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loans has declined to ten percent or less of the original aggregated mortgage loan principal balance. However, we subsequently sold these clean up call rights, in part, to the buyer of our mortgage servicing rights, and we do not expect to exercise any of the call rights that we retained.

Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale and Trading. Our mortgage securities available-for-sale and trading represent beneficial interests we retain in securitization and resecuritization transactions which include residual securities and subordinated securities as well as bonds issued by others which we have purchased. The residual securities include interest-only mortgage securities, prepayment penalty bonds and over-collateralization bonds. The subordinated securities represent bonds which are senior to the residual securities but are subordinated to the bonds sold to third party investors. All of the subordinated securities retained by us have been classified as trading.

The residual securities we retain in securitization transactions structured as sales primarily consist of the right to receive the future cash flows from a pool of securitized mortgage loans which include:

The interest spread between the coupon net of servicing fees on the underlying loans, the cost of financing, mortgage insurance, payments or receipts on or from derivative contracts and bond administrative costs.

Prepayment penalties received from borrowers who payoff their loans early in their life.

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Overcollateralization which is designed to protect the primary bondholder from credit loss on the underlying loans.

The subordinated securities we retain in our securitization transactions have a stated principal amount and interest rate. The performance of the securities is dependent upon the performance of the underlying pool of securitized mortgage loans. The interest rates these securities earn are variable and are subject to an available funds cap as well as a maximum rate cap. The securities receive principal payments in accordance with a payment priority which is designed to maintain specified levels of subordination to the senior bonds within the respective securitization trust. Because the subordinated securities are rated lower than AA, they are considered low credit quality and we account for the securities based on guidance set forth from Emerging Issuance Task Force 99-20 Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets (EITF 99-20) using the effective yield method. The fair value of the subordinated securities is based on third-party quotes.

The cash flows we receive are highly dependent upon the interest rate environment. The interest rates on the bonds issued by the securitization trust are indexed to short-term interest rates, while the coupons on the pool of loans held by the securitization trust are less interest rate sensitive. As a result, as rates rise and fall, our cash flows will fall and rise, because the cash we receive on our residual securities is dependent on this interest rate spread. As our cash flows fall and rise, the value of our residual securities will decrease or increase. Additionally, the cash flows we receive are dependent on the default and prepayment experience of the borrowers of the underlying mortgage security collateral. Increasing or decreasing cash flows will increase or decrease the yield on our securities.

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We believe the accounting estimates related to the valuation of our mortgage securities available-for-sale and establishing the rate of income recognition on the mortgage securities available-for-sale and trading are critical accounting estimates, because they can materially affect net income and shareholders' equity and require us to forecast interest rates, mortgage principal payments, prepayments and loan default assumptions which are highly uncertain and require a large degree of judgment. The rate used to discount the projected cash flows is also critical in the valuation of our residual securities. We use internal, historical collateral performance data and published forward yield curves when modeling future expected cash flows and establishing the rate of income recognized on mortgage securities. We believe the value of our residual securities is appropriate, but can provide no assurance that future changes in interest rates, prepayment and loss experience or changes in the market discount rate will not require write-downs of the residual assets. For mortgage securities classified as available-for-sale, impairments would reduce income in future periods when deemed other-than-temporary.

As previously described, our mortgage securities available-for-sale and trading represent retained beneficial interests in certain components of the cash flows of the underlying mortgage loans to securitization trusts. Income recognition for our mortgage securities available-for-sale and trading is based on the effective yield method. Under the effective yield method, as payments are received, they are applied to the cost basis of the mortgage related security. Each period, the accretable yield for each mortgage security is evaluated and, to the extent there has been a change in the estimated cash flows, it is adjusted and applied prospectively. The estimated cash flows change as management's assumptions about credit losses, borrower prepayments and interest rates are updated. The assumptions are established using internally developed models. We prepare analyses of the yield for each security using a range of these assumptions. The accretable yield used in recording interest income is generally set within a range of assumptions. The accretable yield is recorded as interest income with a corresponding increase to the cost basis of the mortgage security.

At each reporting period subsequent to the initial valuation of the residual securities, the fair value of the residual securities is estimated based on the present value of future expected cash flows to be received. Management's best estimate of key assumptions, including credit losses, prepayment speeds, expected call dates, market discount rates and forward yield curves commensurate with the risks involved, are used in estimating future cash flows. We estimate initial and subsequent fair value for the subordinated securities based on quoted market prices. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for key economic assumptions and sensitivity of the current fair value of our residual securities.

To the extent that the cost basis of mortgage securities available-for-sale exceeds the fair value and the unrealized loss is considered to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized and the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss is reclassified to earnings as a realized loss. When we retain new residual securities during a period when short-term interest rate increases are greater than anticipated by the forward yield curve, we generally are more susceptible to impairments on our newer mortgage securities as they do not have sizable unrealized gains to help offset the decline in value.

Mortgage Loans. Mortgage loans held-for-sale are recorded at the lower of cost or market determined on an aggregate basis. Mortgage loan origination fees and direct costs on mortgage loans held-for-sale are deferred until the related loans are sold. Premiums paid to acquire mortgage loans held-for-sale are also deferred until the related loans are sold. Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio are recorded at their cost, adjusted for the amortization of net deferred costs and for credit losses inherent in the portfolio. Mortgage loan origination fees and associated direct costs on mortgage loans held-in-portfolio are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to yield using the level yield method. Premiums paid to acquire mortgage loans held-in-portfolio are also deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to yield using the level yield method.

Allowance for Credit Losses. An allowance for credit losses is maintained for mortgage loans held-in-portfolio. The amount of the allowance is based on the assessment by management of probable losses incurred based on various factors affecting our mortgage loan portfolio, including current economic conditions, the makeup of the portfolio based on credit grade, loan-to-value ratios, delinquency status, mortgage insurance we purchase and other relevant factors. The allowance is maintained through ongoing adjustments to operating income. The assumptions used by management in estimating the amount of the allowance for credit losses are highly uncertain and involve a great deal of judgment.

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An internally developed migration analysis is the primary tool used in analyzing our allowance for credit losses. This tool takes into consideration historical information regarding foreclosure and loss severity experience and applies that information to the portfolio at the reporting date. We also take into consideration our use of mortgage insurance as a method of managing credit risk. We pay mortgage insurance premiums on a portion of the loans maintained on our balance sheet and have included the cost of mortgage insurance in our statement of operations.

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Our estimate of expected losses could increase if our actual loss experience is different than originally estimated. In addition, our estimate of expected losses could increase if economic factors change the value we could reasonably expect to obtain from the sale of the property. If actual losses increase or if values reasonably expected to be obtained from property sales decrease, the provision for losses would increase. Any increase in the provision for losses would adversely affect our results of operations.

Real Estate Owned Real estate owned, which consists of residential real estate acquired in satisfaction of loans, is carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. We estimate fair value at the asset's liquidation value less selling costs using management's assumptions which are based on historical loss severities for similar assets. Adjustments to the loan carrying value required at time of foreclosure are charged against the allowance for credit losses. Costs related to the development of real estate are capitalized and those related to holding the property are expensed. Losses or gains from the ultimate disposition of real estate owned are charged or credited to earnings.

Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSRs). We sold all of our mortgage servicing rights on November 1, 2007 and, therefore, did not have any MSRs recorded as of December 31, 2007. We did have significant MSR balances as of December 31, 2006, as well as significant MSR activity during 2007.

Beginning in 2007, due to the adoption of SFAS 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets (SFAS 156)*, MSRs were initially recorded at fair value. Prior to 2007, MSRs were initially recorded at allocated cost based upon the relative fair values of the transferred loans, derivative instruments and the servicing rights. Additionally, we elected to continue to amortize our MSRs in proportion to and over the projected net servicing revenues as opposed to the fair value method as allowed under SFAS 156. Periodically, we evaluated the carrying value of originated MSRs based on their estimated fair value. If the estimated fair value was less than the carrying amount of the mortgage servicing rights, the mortgage servicing rights were written down to the amount of the estimated fair value. For purposes of evaluating and measuring impairment of MSRs, we stratified the mortgage servicing rights based on their predominant risk characteristics. The most predominant risk characteristic considered was period of origination. The mortgage loans underlying the MSRs were pools of homogeneous, nonconforming residential loans.

We used a discounted cash flow methodology to arrive at a fair value. The fair value of MSRs is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. Changes in prepayment speed assumptions have the greatest impact on the fair value of MSRs. Generally, as interest rates decline, prepayments accelerate due to increased refinance activity, which results in a decrease in the fair value of MSRs. Conversely, as interest rates rise, prepayments typically slow down, which generally results in an increase in the fair value of MSRs. All assumptions are reviewed for reasonableness on a quarterly basis and adjusted as necessary to reflect current and anticipated market conditions. Thus, any measurement of the fair value of MSRs is limited by the existing conditions and the assumptions utilized as of a particular point in time. Those same assumptions may not be appropriate if applied at a different point in time.

Reserve for Loan Repurchases. We maintain a reserve for the representation and warranty liabilities related to loans sold to third parties, and for the contractual obligation to rebate a portion of any premium paid by a purchaser when a borrower prepays a sold loan within an agreed period. The reserve, which is recorded as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet, is established when loans are sold, and is calculated as the estimated fair value of losses reasonably estimated to occur over the life of the contractual obligation. Management estimates inherent losses based upon historical loss trends and frequency and severity of losses for similar loan product sales. The adequacy of this reserve is evaluated and adjusted as required. The provision for losses recognized at the sale date is included in the consolidated statements of operations as a reduction of gains on sales of mortgage assets.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Our strategy for using derivative instruments is to mitigate the risk of increased costs on our variable rate liabilities during a period of rising rates (i.e. interest rate risk), subject to cost and liquidity constraints. Our primary goals for managing interest rate risk are to maintain the net interest margin spread between our assets and liabilities and diminish the effect of changes in general interest rate levels on our market value. Generally the interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements we use have an active

secondary market, and none are obtained for a speculative nature. These interest rate agreements are intended to provide income and cash flows to offset potential reduced net interest income and cash flows under certain interest rate environments. The determination of effectiveness is the primary assumption and estimate used in hedging. At trade date, these instruments and their hedging relationship are identified, designated and documented.

SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133) standardizes the accounting for derivative instruments, including certain instruments embedded in other contracts, by requiring that an entity recognize those items as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure them at fair value. If certain conditions are met, an entity may elect to designate a derivative instrument either as a cash flow hedge, a fair value hedge or a hedge of foreign currency exposure. SFAS 133 requires derivative instruments to be recorded at their fair value with hedge ineffectiveness recognized in earnings. Due to the negative fair value of our derivative instruments at December 31, 2007, they are included in accounts payable and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. Our derivative instruments had a positive fair value as of December 31, 2006 and are included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheet as of that date.

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Derivative instruments that meet the hedge accounting criteria of SFAS 133 are considered cash flow hedges. We also have derivative instruments that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting. However, these derivative instruments do contribute to our overall risk management strategy by serving to reduce interest rate risk on long-term borrowings collateralized by our loans held-in-portfolio.

Any changes in fair value of derivative instruments related to hedge effectiveness are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments related to hedge ineffectiveness and non-hedge activity are recorded as adjustments to earnings. For those derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of the instruments are recorded as adjustments to earnings.

CDO Asset-backed Bonds (CDO ABB). We elected the fair value option for the asset-backed bonds issued from NovaStar ABS CDO I in 2007. We elected the fair value option for these liabilities to help reduce earnings volatility which otherwise would arise if the accounting method for this debt was not matched with the fair value accounting for the related mortgage securities trading. Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices of the underlying assets.

The asset-backed bonds which are being carried at fair value are included in the Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities line item on the consolidated balance sheets. We recognize fair value adjustments for the change in fair value of the bonds which are included in the Fair value adjustments line item on the consolidated statements of operations. We calculate interest expense for these asset-backed bonds based on the prevailing coupon rates of the specific classes of debt and record interest expense in the period incurred. Interest expense amounts are included in the Interest expense line item of the consolidated statements of operations.

Deferred Tax Asset, net. We recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the GAAP carrying amounts and their respective income tax bases. A deferred tax liability was recognized for all future taxable temporary differences, while a deferred tax asset was recognized for all future deductible temporary differences, operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. In accordance with SFAS 109, we recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rate that is expected to apply to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be realized.

We previously elected to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and, as a result, were not required to pay any corporate level income taxes as long as we remained a REIT and distributed 100 percent of our taxable income in the form of dividend distributions to our shareholders. During 2007, we were unable to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement for the tax year ended December 31, 2006, either in the form of cash or preferred stock. This action resulted in our loss of REIT status retroactive to January 1, 2006. Our failure to satisfy the REIT distribution test resulted from demands on our liquidity and a substantial decline in our market capitalization during 2007.

Although we had planned to revoke REIT status effective January 1, 2008, the termination of REIT status two years prior to our plan adversely impacted our financial statements. The impact of the termination of our REIT status has been reflected in our 2007 financial statements.

As a result of our termination of REIT status, we elected to file a consolidated federal income tax return with our eligible affiliated members. We reported taxable income in 2006 of approximately \$212 million, which resulted in a tax liability of approximately \$74 million along with interest and penalties due of approximately \$5.8 million. After applying our payments and credits, we reported an amount owed to the IRS of approximately \$67 million. We applied for and received an extension of time to pay our income taxes due to our expectation of generating a net operating loss for 2007, which may be carried back to 2006. This approved extension should allow us to eliminate all of our taxable income (excluding excess inclusion income) from 2006, and eliminate the outstanding tax liability due to the IRS. However, we will be required to pay interest and any penalties that apply on the balance due to the IRS in 2008.

Because we terminated our REIT status effective January 1, 2006, and were taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and beyond, we recorded deferred taxes as of December 31, 2007 based on the estimated cumulative temporary differences as of the current date.

In determining the amount of deferred tax assets to recognize in the financial statements, we evaluate the likelihood of realizing such benefits in future periods. SFAS 109 requires the recognition of a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. SFAS 109 indicates the more likely than not threshold is a level of likelihood that is more than 50 percent.

Under SFAS 109, companies are required to identify and consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, in determining whether it is more likely than not that all or some portion of its deferred tax assets will not be realized.

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Positive evidence includes, but is not limited to the following: cumulative earnings in recent years, earnings expected in future years, excess appreciated asset value over the tax basis, and positive industry trends. Negative evidence includes, but is not limited to the following: cumulative losses in recent years, losses expected in future years, a history of operating losses or tax credits carryforwards expiring, and adverse industry trends.

The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence should be commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. Accordingly, the more negative evidence that exists requires more positive evidence to counter, thus making it more difficult to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed for all or some of the deferred tax assets. A cumulative loss in recent years is significant negative evidence that is difficult to overcome when determining the need for a valuation allowance. Similarly, cumulative earnings in recent years represents significant positive objective evidence. If the weight of the positive evidence is sufficient to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, a valuation allowance should not be recorded.

We examine and weigh all available evidence (both positive and negative and both historical and forecasted) in the process of determining whether it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. We consider the relevancy of historical and forecasted evidence when there has been a significant change in circumstances. Additionally, we evaluate the realization of our recorded deferred tax assets on an interim and annual basis. We do not record a valuation allowance if the weight of the positive evidence exceeds the negative evidence and is sufficient to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that our deferred tax asset will be realized.

If the weighted positive evidence is not sufficient to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some of our deferred tax assets will be realized, we consider all alternative sources of taxable income identified in SFAS 109 in determining the amount of valuation allowance to be recorded. Alternative sources of taxable income identified in SFAS 109 include the following: 1) taxable income in prior carryback year, 2) future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, 3) future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards, and 4) tax planning strategies.

Based on the evidence available as of December 31, 2007, including the significant pre-tax losses incurred by us in both the current quarter and previous quarters, the ongoing disruption to the credit markets, the liquidity issues facing us and our decision to close all of our mortgage lending operations, we concluded that it is more likely than not that our entire net deferred tax asset will not be realized. Based on these conclusions, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$368.3 million for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2006. In future periods, we will continue to monitor all factors that impact positive and negative evidence relating to our deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2007, we had a federal net operating loss of approximately \$368.4 million. We are expecting to carryback \$196.1 million of the 2007 projected federal net operating loss against our 2006 taxable income and have recorded a current receivable for such benefit. The receivable was netted against the 2006 federal liability. The remaining \$172.3 federal net operating loss may be carried forward to offset future taxable income, subject to applicable provisions of the Code, including substantial limitations in the event of an ownership change as defined in Section 382 of the Code. If not used, this net operating loss will begin to expire in 2025.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*, an amendment of SFAS 133 and SFAS 140. This statement permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. It also clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to SFAS 133. The

statement also establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. The statement also clarifies that concentration of credit risks in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives, and it also amends SFAS 140, to eliminate the prohibition on a QSPE from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument.

In January 2007, the FASB provided a scope exception under SFAS 155 for securitized interests that only contain an embedded derivative that is tied to the prepayment risk of the underlying prepayable financial assets, and for which the investor does not control the right to accelerate the settlement. If a securitized interest contains any other embedded derivative (for example, an inverse floater), then it would be subject to the bifurcation tests in SFAS 133, as would securities purchased at a significant premium. In previous years, our policy was to designate our residual securities as available-for-sale but as a result of our adoption of SFAS 155 on January 1, 2007 and the complexities and uncertainties surrounding the application of this Statement, we designated the NMFT Series 2007-2 residual security as trading. As a result, the NMFT Series 2007-2 residual security qualifies for the scope exception concerning bifurcation provided by SFAS 155.

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In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 156. This statement requires that an entity separately recognize a servicing asset or a servicing liability when it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset under a servicing contract in certain situations. Such servicing assets or servicing liabilities are required to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. SFAS 156 also allows an entity to choose one of two methods when subsequently measuring its servicing assets and servicing liabilities: (1) *the amortization method* or (2) *the fair value measurement method*. The amortization method existed under SFAS 140 and remains unchanged in (1) allowing entities to amortize their servicing assets or servicing liabilities in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income or net servicing loss and (2) requiring the assessment of those servicing assets or servicing liabilities for impairment or increased obligation based on fair value at each reporting date. The fair value measurement method allows entities to measure their servicing assets or servicing liabilities at fair value at each reporting date and report changes in fair value in earnings in the period the change occurs. SFAS 156 introduces the notion of *classes* and allows companies to make a separate subsequent measurement election for each class of its servicing rights. In addition, SFAS 156 requires certain comprehensive roll-forward disclosures that must be presented for each class. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. We adopted SFAS 156 on January 1, 2007 and elected to continue using the amortization method for measuring our servicing assets.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or to be taken on a tax return. This interpretation also provides additional guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of FIN 48 is reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated deficit on January 1, 2007 and resulted in an increase to our accumulated deficit of \$1.1 million.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosures regarding fair value measurements. This accounting standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, however early adoption is permitted. We adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 on January 1, 2007. See Note 11 and Note 15 which describe the impact of the adoption of SFAS 157 on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance regarding the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of materiality assessments. The method established by SAB 108 requires each of our financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures to be considered when quantifying and assessing the materiality of the misstatement. The provisions of SAB 108 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2006. We adopted SAB 108 on January 1, 2007 and have deemed the impact immaterial on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (SFAS 159) which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. This accounting standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, however early adoption is permitted. We adopted the provisions of SFAS 159 on January 1, 2007. See Note 11 which describes the impact of the adoption of SFAS 159 on our consolidated financial statements.

On February 20, 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) 140-3, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets and Repurchase Financing Transactions* (FSP 140-3). The FSP focuses on the circumstances that would permit a transferor and a transferee to separately evaluate the accounting for a transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase financing under SFAS 140. The FSP states that a transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase agreement involving the transferred financial asset should be considered part of the same arrangement when the counterparties to the two transactions are the same unless certain criteria are met. The criteria in the FSP are intended to identify whether (1) there is a valid and distinct business or economic purpose for entering separately into the two transactions and (2) the repurchase financing does not result in the

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initial transferor regaining control over the previously transferred financial assets. Its purpose is to limit diversity of practice in accounting for these situations, resulting in more consistent financial reporting. Consequently, it is the FASB's desire to have the FSP effective as soon as practicable. This FSP would be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is not permitted.

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During the first quarter of 2006, we purchased approximately \$1.0 billion of mortgage loans from counterparties which were subsequently financed through repurchase agreements with that same counterparty. As of December 31, 2007, the entire \$1.0 billion of mortgage loans purchased during 2006 remained on our consolidated balance sheet but they were no longer financed with repurchase agreements as they had been securitized in transactions structured as financings and the short-term repurchase agreements were replaced with asset-backed bond financing. We believe there would be no material change to our financial statements upon the adoption of FSP 140-3.

In March 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. The new standard is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements, however, we are still in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 161.

Results of Operations Consolidated Earnings Comparisons

Continuing Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2007 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

See the *Executive Overview of Performance* for discussion of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2006.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005

See the *Executive Overview of Performance* for discussion of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net Interest (Expense) Income. We earn interest income primarily on our mortgage assets which include mortgage securities available-for-sale, mortgage securities trading and mortgage loans held-in-portfolio. In addition we earn interest income on available cash we hold for general operating needs. Interest expense consists primarily of interest paid on borrowings secured by mortgage assets, which includes warehouse repurchase agreements and asset backed bonds.

The following table provides the components of net interest income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Table 2 Net Interest Income

(dollars in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest income:			
Mortgage securities	\$ 102,500	\$ 164,858	\$ 188,856
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	258,663	134,604	4,311
Other interest income	5,083	4,660	6,315
Total interest income	366,246	304,122	199,482
Interest expense:			
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage loans		18,120	
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage securities	23,649	14,237	1,771
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans	178,937	88,116	1,809
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	17,635	3,860	15,628
Junior subordinated debentures	8,148	7,001	3,055
Total interest expense	228,369	131,334	22,263
Net interest income before provision for credit losses	137,877	172,788	177,219
Provision for credit losses	(265,288)	(30,131)	(1,038)
Net interest (expense) income	\$ (127,411)	\$ 142,657	\$ 176,181

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Our net interest (expense) income decreased by \$270.1 million and \$33.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Interest income on mortgage loans held-in-portfolio increased for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 as a result of higher average mortgage loan balances due to the on-balance sheet securitizations accounted for as financings we executed in 2007 and 2006. This increase was offset by lower interest income from our mortgage securities due to the addition of lower-yielding securities and credit deterioration of the mortgage loans underlying the mortgage securities. The increase in interest income from mortgage loans held-in-portfolio was further offset by an increase in interest expense as a result of higher average outstanding debt balances as well as an increased cost of financing. Another major driver in the decline in net interest income (expense) for both 2007 and 2006 was the fact that we experienced a significant increase in our provision for credit losses, which was a result of the on-balance sheet securitizations we executed in 2007 and 2006, as well as overall credit deterioration in the mortgage loan portfolio.

Table 3 Allowance for Credit Losses on Mortgage Loans Held-in-Portfolio

(dollars in thousands)

Activity in the allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans held-in-portfolio is as follows for the three years ended December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 22,452	\$ 699	\$ 507
Provision for credit losses	265,288	30,131	1,038
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(57,602)	(8,378)	(846)
Balance, end of period	\$ 230,138	\$ 22,452	\$ 699

Based on generally accepted accounting principles, for our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio, we must maintain an allowance for credit losses at a level that estimates the probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Because these loans have been legally sold into a securitization trust which has provided long-term nonrecourse financing, there are instances when the charge to earnings through our provision for credit losses can exceed the real economic investment we have in the trust (the equity). The equity investment at the time of securitization is defined as the difference in the cost basis of the assets legally sold to the trust and the net proceeds received from third-party bond investors. The following table presents the assets and liabilities of our securitization trusts accounted for as financing transactions as of December 31, 2007 and provides a reasonable indication of what the equity position of each trust was as of the end of the period presented.

Table 4 Condensed Balance Sheet of Securitizations Accounted for as Financing Transactions

(dollars in thousands)

	NHES 2006-MTA1	NHES 2006-1	NHES 2007-1	Totals
Assets:				
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio				

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Outstanding principal	\$ 753,787	\$ 694,101	\$ 1,619,849	\$ 3,067,737
Net unamortized deferred origination costs	27,177	5,237		32,414
Allowance for credit losses	(27,312)	(40,031)	(162,795)	(230,138)
	<u>753,652</u>	<u>659,307</u>	<u>1,457,054</u>	<u>2,870,013</u>
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio				
Accrued interest receivable	14,091	14,238	33,375	61,704
Real estate owned	4,851	32,126	39,637	76,614
	<u>4,851</u>	<u>32,126</u>	<u>39,637</u>	<u>76,614</u>
Total assets	\$ 772,594	\$ 705,671	\$ 1,530,066	\$ 3,008,331
	<u>772,594</u>	<u>705,671</u>	<u>1,530,066</u>	<u>3,008,331</u>
Liabilities:				
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans	\$ 748,182	\$ 714,476	\$ 1,603,088	\$ 3,065,746
Other liabilities	5,751	19,927	45,087	70,765
	<u>5,751</u>	<u>19,927</u>	<u>45,087</u>	<u>70,765</u>
Total liabilities	753,933	734,403	1,648,175	3,136,511
Net assets (deficiency)	18,661	(28,732)	(118,109)	(128,180)
	<u>18,661</u>	<u>(28,732)</u>	<u>(118,109)</u>	<u>(128,180)</u>
Total liabilities and net assets (deficiency)	\$ 772,594	\$ 705,671	\$ 1,530,066	\$ 3,008,331
	<u>772,594</u>	<u>705,671</u>	<u>1,530,066</u>	<u>3,008,331</u>

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As shown in table 5 below, our average net security yield on our mortgage securities decreased to 12.52% for 2007 from 29.82% for 2006 and 42.11% for 2005. The decrease in our average security yields in both 2007 and 2006 from the 2005 yield was primarily a result of margin compression caused by credit deterioration of the underlying mortgage loans.

The following table presents the average balances for our mortgage securities, mortgage loans held-in-portfolio and our repurchase agreement and securitization financings for those assets with the corresponding yields for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The interest income and expense used in the calculations includes the effects of premium amortization, discount accretion, debt issuance cost amortization and commitment fees on warehouse lines of credit.

Table 5 Net Interest Income Analysis**(dollars in thousands)**

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Mortgage securities interest analysis			
Average balances:			
Mortgage securities (A)	\$ 489,092	\$ 492,155	\$ 407,119
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage securities	224,236	223,715	42,376
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	302,158	54,836	227,733
Yield analysis:			
Interest income (A)	20.95%	33.50%	46.39%
Interest expense short-term borrowings	10.55%	6.36%	4.18%
Interest expense asset backed bonds	5.84%	7.04%	6.86%
Total financing expense	7.84%	6.50%	6.44%
Net interest spread	13.11%	27.00%	39.95%
Net yield (B)	12.52%	29.82%	42.11%
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio interest analysis			
Average balances:			
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	\$ 3,195,292	\$ 1,790,302	\$ 47,857
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	3,198,242	1,511,650	42,916
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage loans held-in-portfolio		327,609	
Yield analysis:			
Interest income	8.10%	7.52%	9.01%
Interest expense asset backed bonds	5.59%	5.83%	4.22%
Interest expense short-term borrowings	%	5.53%	%
Total financing expense	5.59%	5.78%	4.22%
Net interest spread	2.51%	1.74%	4.79%

Net yield (B)	2.50%	1.58%	5.23%
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- (A) Consists of the average cost basis of our mortgage securities-available-for-sale portfolio as well as the average fair value of our mortgage securities trading portfolio. The yield information does not give effect to the changes in fair value of our mortgage securities-available-for-sale portfolio which are reflected as a component of shareholders' equity.
- (B) Net yield is calculated as the net interest income divided by the average daily balance of the asset. The net yield will, generally, not equal the net interest spread due to the difference in denominators of the two calculations.

(Losses) Gains on Derivative Instruments.

We have entered into derivative instrument contracts that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting treatment, but contribute to our overall risk management strategy by serving to reduce interest rate risk related to short-term borrowing rates. Additionally, the derivative instruments on our balance sheet which are not included in discontinued operations represent derivative instruments which have been transferred into our securitization trusts structured as financings. The derivative instruments we use to mitigate interest rate risk will generally increase in value as short-term interest rates increase and decrease in value as rates decrease. Derivative instruments transferred into a securitization trust are administered by the trustee in accordance with the trust documents.

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We also entered into three credit default swaps (CDS) during 2007 as part of our CDO transaction previously discussed. The CDS had a notional amount of \$16.5 million and a fair value of \$6.1 million at the date of purchase and are pledged as collateral against the CDO ABB. At December 31, 2007 the fair value was \$2.5 million and we had recorded losses related to fair value adjustments of \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

As a result of declining interest rates and declining values of the CDS, the losses on derivative instruments from continuing operations were \$11.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to a gain of \$109,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Fair Value Adjustments.

We recorded net (losses) gains due to fair value adjustments of \$(85.8) million, \$(3.2) million and \$0.5 million related to our trading securities and the asset-backed bonds issued in our CDO transaction executed during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The trading securities had a fair value adjustment of approximately \$(342.9) million, \$(3.2) million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, while the CDO asset-backed bonds had a positive fair value adjustment of \$257.1 million in 2007. These adjustments were a result of significant spread widening in the subprime mortgage market for these types of asset-backed securities as well as poor credit performance of the underlying mortgage loans.

Impairment on Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale.

To the extent that the cost basis of mortgage securities available-for-sale exceeds the fair value and the unrealized loss is considered to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized and the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss is reclassified to earnings as a realized loss. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we recorded an impairment loss of \$98.7 million, \$30.7 million and \$17.6 million, respectively. The increase in impairments in 2007 and 2006 were primarily driven by an increase in projected losses due to the deteriorating credit quality of the loans underlying the securities and the fact that we changed the expected call date assumption used in valuing our residual securities. Previously, we estimated cash flows on our residual securities through the clean-up call date. We have extended our estimate of time that the residual securities will be outstanding further into the future due to our inability to exercise the clean-up call right we retain from the related securitizations. Because of our liquidity concerns and the fact that it takes a significant amount of capital to exercise the clean-up call, which includes repurchasing loans from the securitization trusts, we extended the estimated call dates into the future based on management's best estimate. As the call date extends into the future, the fair value of the overcollateralization bond, included in our residual securities, declines significantly due to higher expected credit losses.

Premiums for Mortgage Loan Insurance.

The use of mortgage insurance is one method of managing the credit risk in the mortgage asset portfolio. Premiums for mortgage insurance on our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio maintained on our balance sheet are paid by the trust and are recorded as a portfolio cost and are included in the statement of operations under the caption Premiums for Mortgage Loan Insurance. These premiums totaled \$16.5 million, \$6.3 million and \$0.3 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in premiums on mortgage loan insurance for 2007 as compared to 2006 and 2005 is due to the increase in loans-held-in-portfolio as a result of structuring three loan securitizations as financings during 2007 and 2006.

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Some of the mortgage loans that serve as collateral for our mortgage securities available-for-sale carry mortgage insurance. When loans are securitized in transactions treated as sales, the obligation to pay mortgage insurance premiums is legally assumed by the trust. Therefore, we have no obligation to pay for mortgage insurance premiums on these loans.

General and Administrative Expenses.

The main categories of our general and administrative expenses are: compensation and benefits, office administration, professional and outside services and other expense. Compensation and benefits includes employee base salaries, benefit costs and incentive compensation awards. Office administration includes items such as rent, depreciation, telephone, office supplies, postage, delivery, maintenance and repairs. Professional and outside services include fees for legal, accounting and other consulting services. Other expense primarily includes miscellaneous banking fees, travel and entertainment expenses and marketing expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by \$10.5 million from 2006 to 2007. Factors contributing to the decrease for the comparative period were:

Decrease in compensation expense as a result of the significant employee terminations during 2007 as a result of cost reduction initiatives.

\$5.0 million excise tax reversal included in the Other category which resulted from the termination of our REIT status as of January 1, 2006.

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General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by \$7.7 million from the same period of 2005 primarily due to the excise tax accrual of \$4.6 million which was subsequently reversed out in 2007.

Income and Excise Taxes & REIT Status

We previously elected to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and, as a result, were not required to pay any corporate level income taxes as long as we remained a REIT and distributed 100 percent of our taxable income in the form of dividend distributions to our shareholders. During 2007, we were unable to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement for the tax year ended December 31, 2006, either in the form of cash or preferred stock. This action resulted in our loss of REIT status retroactive to January 1, 2006. Our failure to satisfy the REIT distribution test resulted from demands on our liquidity and the substantial decline in our market capitalization during 2007.

Although we had planned to revoke REIT status effective January 1, 2008, the termination of REIT status two years prior to our plan adversely impacted our financial statements. The impact of the termination of our REIT status has been reflected in our 2007 financial statements.

As a result of our termination of REIT status, we elected to file a consolidated federal income tax return with our eligible affiliated members. We reported taxable income in 2006 of approximately \$212 million, which resulted in a tax liability of approximately \$74 million along with interest and penalties due of approximately \$5.8 million. After applying our payments and credits, we reported an amount owed to the IRS of approximately \$67 million. We applied for and received an extension of time to pay our income taxes due to our expectation of generating a net operating loss for 2007, which may be carried back to 2006. This approved extension should allow us to reduce all of our taxable income (excluding excess inclusion income) from 2006, and eliminate the outstanding tax liability due to the IRS. However, we will be required to pay interest and any penalties that apply on the balance due to the IRS in 2008. As of December 31, 2007, we had recorded additional interest of \$1.5 million related to the balance due which is included in the accounts payable and other liabilities line item of our consolidated balance sheet.

Because we terminated our REIT status effective January 1, 2006, and were taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and beyond, we recorded deferred taxes as of December 31, 2007 based on the estimated cumulative temporary differences as of the current date.

In accordance with SFAS 109, we examine and weigh all available evidence (both positive and negative and both historical and forecasted) in the process of determining whether it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. We consider the relevancy of historical and forecasted evidence when there has been a significant change in circumstances. Additionally, we evaluate the realization of our recorded deferred tax assets on an interim and annual basis.

Based on the evidence available as of December 31, 2007, including the significant pre-tax losses incurred by us in both the current quarter and previous quarters, the ongoing disruption to the credit markets, the liquidity issues facing us and our decision to close all of our mortgage lending operations, we concluded that it is more likely than not that our entire net deferred tax asset will not be realized. Based on these conclusions, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$368.3 million for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2006. In future periods, we will continue to monitor all factors that impact positive and negative evidence relating to our deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2007, we had a federal net operating loss of approximately \$368.4 million. We are expecting to carryback \$196.1 million of the 2007 projected federal net operating loss against our 2006 taxable income and have recorded a current receivable for such benefit. The

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receivable was netted against the 2006 federal liability previously described. The remaining \$172.3 million federal net operating loss may be carried forward to offset future taxable income, subject to provisions of the Code, including substantial limitations that would be imposed in the event of an ownership change as defined in Section 382 of the Code. If not used, this net operating loss will begin to expire in 2025.

When we were a REIT, we were subject to federal excise tax. An excise tax was incurred if we distributed less than 85 percent of our taxable income by the end of the calendar year. As part of the amount distributed by the end of the calendar year, we included dividends that were declared in October, November or December and paid on or before January 31 of the following year. To the extent that 85 percent of a REIT's taxable income exceeds dividend distributions in any given year, an excise tax of 4 percent is due and payable on the shortfall. For the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we accrued excise tax (benefit) expense of approximately \$(5.0) million and \$4.6 million, respectively. Excise tax (benefit) expense is recorded in the other component of general and administrative expenses on our consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, accrued excise tax payable was \$0.8 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. In lieu of requesting a refund of our excise tax payment of \$5.9 million, we applied this payment to our 2006 federal income tax liability. The excise tax payable is reflected as a component of accounts payable and other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

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The IRS is currently examining the 2005 federal income tax return of NFI Holding Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary. We are not aware of any significant findings as a result of this exam, however, the exam is still ongoing. Management believes it has adequately provided for potential tax liabilities that may be assessed for years in which the statute of limitations remains open. However, the assessment of any material liability would adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

Discontinued Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2007 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

See the Executive Overview of Performance for discussion of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2006.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 as Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005

See the Executive Overview of Performance for discussion of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net Interest Income (Expense).

The interest income we earn on our mortgage loans held-for-sale and the interest income we earn on the funds we held as custodian as a servicer of mortgage loans are included in discontinued operations, as is the interest expense on our borrowings used to finance the loans, servicing rights and servicing related advances.

Our net interest income from discontinued operations decreased to \$23.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, from \$86.8 million for the same period in 2006. Interest income on mortgage loans held-for-sale decreased from 2006 primarily as a result of lower than average mortgage loan balances resulting from lower originations as well as higher financing costs due to commitment fees charged by Wachovia for our current financing facilities. Net interest income increased for the year ended December 31, 2006 by \$23.4 million as compared to the same period of 2005 due to a higher average balance of mortgage loans during 2006.

(Losses) Gains on Sales of Mortgage Assets.

We recorded losses on sales of mortgage assets for the year ended December 31, 2007 of \$2.6 million, as compared to gains on sales of mortgage assets of \$42.9 million and \$68.2 million for the same periods of 2006 and 2005. The losses on sales of mortgage assets in 2007 is primarily a result of \$6.3 million of losses on sales of real estate owned, offset in part by a gain on our NMFT Series 2007-2 securitization of approximately \$5.0 million. Our real estate owned increased due to the poor credit performance of the 2006 loan vintage and due to loans we

repurchased from our loan sales in 2006 and 2007 and from our securitizations in 2006. The decrease in gains on sales from 2005 to 2006 was a result of margin compression in the industry and the result of higher expected loan repurchase reserves related to third party sales.

(Losses) Gains on Derivative Instruments.

We have entered into derivative instrument contracts that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting treatment, but contribute to our overall risk management strategy by serving to reduce interest rate risk related to short-term borrowing rates. The derivative instruments we use to mitigate interest rate risk generally increase in value as short-term interest rates increase and decrease in value as rates decrease. The derivative instruments included in discontinued operations include those which have never been assigned into a securitization trust. The (losses) gains on derivative instruments from discontinued operations were \$(4.9) million, \$11.9 million and \$17.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The losses in 2007 and the decline in gains in 2006 from 2005 were driven by interest rates decreasing during those periods. As of December 31, 2007, we had terminated all of our derivative instruments included in discontinued operations. The cash impact from termination was minimal.

Valuation Adjustments for Mortgage Loans Held-for-Sale.

We recorded a charge to earnings from the lower of cost or market valuation adjustment on our mortgage loans held-for-sale of \$101.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to \$1.2 million for the same period of 2006. The increase in this adjustment was primarily the result of the significant decline in whole loan values in 2007 caused by investor concerns over deteriorating credit quality in the subprime whole loan secondary market. We also significantly marked down our nonperforming assets to reflect current market prices for such assets.

Fee Income.

Our fee income declined to \$22.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$35.1 million and \$64.9 million for same periods of 2006 and 2005. Fee income primarily consisted of broker fee income and service fee income. Broker fees were paid to us

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for placing loans with third-party investors (lenders) and were based on negotiated rates with each lender to whom we broker loans. Revenue was recognized upon loan origination and delivery. Service fees were paid to us by either the investor or the borrower on mortgage loans serviced. Fees paid by investors on loans serviced were determined as a percentage of the principal collected for the loans serviced and were recognized in the period in which payments on the loans were received. These fees were approximately 0.50% of the outstanding balance of the loans being serviced. Fees paid by borrowers on loans serviced were considered ancillary fees related to loan servicing and include late fees and processing fees. Revenue was recognized on fees received from borrowers when an event occurs that generates the fee and they were considered to be collectible.

The amortization of mortgage servicing rights was also included in fee income. Mortgage servicing rights were amortized in proportion to and over the estimated period of net servicing income. Generally, as the size of our servicing portfolio increases the amortization expense will increase. In addition the amortization of mortgage servicing rights was impacted by our assumptions regarding prepayment speeds for the loans serviced for investors. During periods of increasing loan prepayments, the amortization on our mortgage servicing rights generally would increase.

Origination fees were received from borrowers at the time of loan closing and are deferred until the related loans were sold or securitized in transactions structured as sales. For securitizations structured as financings this fee income was deferred and amortized into interest income over the life of the loans using a level yield method.

The decreases in fee income from 2006 to 2007 and from 2005 to 2006 were a result of the gradual shutdown of our NHMI branch operations in 2005 and 2006 and the shutdown of our mortgage lending and loan servicing operations in 2007.

General and Administrative Expenses.

The main categories of our general and administrative expenses are: compensation and benefits, office administration, professional and outside services, loan expense, marketing expense and other expense. General and administrative expenses for discontinued operations increased by \$38.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from the same period of 2006. The increase for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to 2006 is due to the \$47.2 million accrual for the NHMI litigation judgment discussed in Item 3. Legal Proceedings . Without this accrual, general and administrative expenses would have slightly decreased for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same periods of 2006 due to the exit of our lending and servicing businesses. The decrease in general and administrative expenses from 2005 to 2006 was a result of the shutdown of our NHMI branch operations.

Financial Condition as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

Cash and Cash Equivalents.

See Liquidity and Capital Resources for discussion of our cash and cash equivalents.

Mortgage Loans - Held-in-Portfolio.

The following table summarizes the activity of our mortgage loans classified as held-in-portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Table 6 Rollforward of Mortgage Loans - Held-in-Portfolio**(dollars in thousands)**

Beginning principal balance	\$ 2,101,768
Borrower repayments	(801,286)
Capitalization of interest	41,973
Transfers of mortgage loans from held-for-sale	1,888,776
Transfers to real estate owned	(163,494)
	<hr/>
Ending principal balance	3,067,737
Net unamortized deferred origination costs	32,414
	<hr/>
Amortized cost	3,100,151
Allowance for credit losses	(230,138)
	<hr/>
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	\$ 2,870,013
	<hr/>

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Our portfolio of mortgage loans held-in-portfolio increased to \$2.9 billion at December 31, 2007 from \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2006. During the first quarter of 2007 we transferred mortgage loans with a principal balance of \$1.9 billion from the held-for-sale classification to the held-in-portfolio classification which was used as the underlying collateral for our NHEL 2007-1 securitization, which was structured as a financing and completed in 2007.

The following table provides delinquency information for our loans classified as held-in-portfolio as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

Table 7 Mortgage Loans Held-in-Portfolio Delinquencies

(dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31,			
	2007		2006	
	Current Principal	Percent of Total	Current Principal	Percent of Total
Current	\$ 2,484,386	81%	\$ 2,013,541	96%
30-59 days delinquent	158,366	5	29,316	1
60-89 days delinquent	98,039	3	15,593	1
90 + days delinquent	150,811	5	5,080	
In process of foreclosure	176,135	6	38,238	2
Total principal	\$ 3,067,737	100%	\$ 2,101,768	100%

We have \$753.8 million in principal balance of MTA loans on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2007 as compared to \$1.2 billion as of December 31, 2006. This product is also commonly referred to as an option ARM, negative amortization ARM, pay-option or MTA loan within the mortgage industry. We refer to this product as MTA, which stands for monthly treasury average. The monthly treasury average is the interest rate index for a majority of the loans of this product type which we have originated or purchased.

The interest rates for MTA loans are generally fixed for one, two or three months following their origination and then adjust monthly. These loans allow the borrower to defer making the full interest payment for at least the first year of the loan. After this option period, minimum monthly payments increase by no more than 7.50% per year unless the unpaid balance increases to a specified limit, which is no more than 125% of the original loan amount, at which time a new monthly payment amount adequate to repay the loan over its remaining contractual life is established. To ensure that contractual loan payments are adequate to repay a loan, the fully amortizing loan payment amount is re-established every five years.

Due to the MTA loans amortization characteristics, the loss that we would realize in the event of default may be higher than that realized on a traditional loan that results in the payment of principal. Our MTA loans contain features that help mitigate the risk of borrower default and the increased risk of loss in the event of default. Specifically, our underwriting standards for MTA loans required, at the date of funding, that the

borrower meet secondary market debt-service ratio tests designed to ensure that they can make the fully amortizing loan payment assuming the loan's interest rate is fully indexed. (A fully indexed loan rate equals the sum of the current index rate plus the margin applicable to the loan.) In addition, the loan's terms limit the amount of potential increase of loss in the event of default by restricting the amount of interest that may be added to the loan's balance as described in the preceding paragraph.

Our MTA loan portfolio has a relatively high initial loan quality, with a weighted average original FICO score (a measure of credit rating) of 706 and weighted average original loan-to-value (LTV) of 76.0% at December 31, 2007. However, the lower initial payment requirements of MTA loans may increase the credit risk inherent in our portfolio of loans held-in-portfolio. This is because when the required monthly payments for pay-option loans eventually increase (in a period not to exceed 60 months), borrowers may be less able to pay the increased amounts and, therefore, more likely to default on the loan, than a borrower with an amortizing loan. Our exposure to this higher credit risk is increased by any negative amortization that has been added to the principal balance.

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The following is a summary of our MTA loan portfolio for year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 as well as information on the negative amortization on these loans during the time periods presented:

Table 8 Summary of MTA Loan Activity**(dollars in thousands)**

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
MTA loan portfolio at period end	\$ 753,787	\$ 1,219,447
Accumulated negative amortization during the period	\$ 41,973	\$ 29,541
Number of loans with negative amortization during the period	1,965	3,295
Original Weighted Average LTV at period end	76.0%	80.4%
Original Weighted Average FICO score at period end	706	708

Table of Contents**Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale and Trading.**

The following tables summarize our mortgage securities available for sale and trading portfolios and the current assumptions and assumptions at the time of securitization as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

Table 9 Valuation and Assumptions for Individual Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale and Trading

(dollars in thousands):

As of December 31, 2007

Securitization Trust	Cost (A)	Unrealized Gain (loss) (A)	Estimated Fair Value of Mortgage Securities (A)	Current Assumptions			Assumptions at Trust Securitization		
				Discount Rate	Constant Prepayment Rate	Expected Credit Losses (B)	Discount Rate	Constant Prepayment Rate	Expected Credit Losses (B)
NMFT Series									
Available-for-Sale:									
2002-3	\$ 1,932	\$	\$ 1,932	25%	24%	0.6%	20%	30%	1.0%
2003-1	3,260		3,260	25	20	1.7	20	28	3.3
2003-2	2,817		2,817	25	18	1.2	28	25	2.7
2003-3	1,233		1,233	25	16	1.2	20	22	3.6
2003-4	1,279		1,279	25	20	1.6	20	30	5.1
2004-1	180		180	25	24	2.4	20	33	5.9
2004-2	180		180	25	23	2.4	26	31	5.1
2004-3	986		986	25	24	3.0	19	34	4.5
2004-4	48		48	25	26	2.6	26	35	4.0
2005-1	512		512	25	27	3.6	15	37	3.6
2005-2	642		642	25	24	3.3	13	39	2.1
2005-3	1,335		1,335	25	24	3.6	15	41	2.0
2005-3 (C)	158	69	227	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005-4	1,344		1,344	25	27	4.5	15	43	2.3
2005-4 (C)	212		212	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006-2	2,301		2,301	25	32	6.8	15	44	2.4
2006-3	2,994		2,994	25	31	8.4	15	43	3.0
2006-4	2,960		2,960	25	32	8.2	15	43	2.9
2006-5	4,217		4,217	25	31	11.0	15	43	3.9
2006-6	4,712		4,712	25	30	10.0	15	41	3.7
Total	\$ 33,302	\$ 69	\$ 33,371						
NMFT Series Trading Securities:									
2007-2	\$ 41,275	\$ (13,959)	\$ 27,316	25%	20%	12.5%	20%	34%	5.7%

-
- (A) The interest-only, prepayment penalty and overcollateralization securities are presented on a combined basis.
 - (B) For securities that have not reached their call date - represents expected credit losses for the life of the securitization up to the expected date in which the related asset-backed bonds can be called, net of mortgage insurance recoveries.
 - (C) Represents derivative cash flow bonds (CT Bonds).

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As of December 31, 2006

Securitization Trust	Cost (A)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) (A)	Estimated Fair Value of Mortgage Securities (A)	Current Assumptions			Assumptions at Trust Securitization		
				Discount Rate	Constant Prepayment Rate	Expected Credit Losses (B)	Discount Rate	Constant Prepayment Rate	Expected Credit Losses (B)
NMFT Series:									
2002-3	\$ 3,384	\$ 56	\$ 3,440	20%	35%	0.4%	20%	30%	1.0%
2003-1	9,398	418	9,816	20	32	1.3	20	28	3.3
2003-2	5,458	2,450	7,908	20	31	0.8	28	25	2.7
2003-3	5,255	254	5,509	20	29	0.8	20	22	3.6
2003-4	3,509	1,513	5,022	20	38	1.0	20	30	5.1
2004-1	13,511	3,170	16,681	20	47	1.3	20	33	5.9
2004-1 (D)	132		132	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004-2	14,321	4,492	18,813	20	47	1.3	26	31	5.1
2004-2 (D)	1,322	60	1,382	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004-3	24,939	8,982	33,921	19	48	1.5	19	34	4.5
2004-4	16,237	8,684	24,921	20	56	1.3	26	35	4.0
2005-1	20,525	4,558	25,083	15	60	1.7	15	37	3.6
2005-2	13,831	67	13,898	13	54	1.5	13	39	2.1
2005-3	13,047	1,169	14,216	15	51	1.5	15	41	2.0
2005-3 (C)	47,814	(1,131)	46,683	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005-3 (D)	6,423	1,473	7,896	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005-4	11,087	1,194	12,281	15	49	2.0	15	43	2.3
2005-4 (D)	5,278	1,143	6,421	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006-2	13,835		13,835	15	46	3.2	15	44	2.4
2006-3	13,746		13,746	15	45	4.3	15	43	3.0
2006-4	19,019		19,019	15	45	3.5	15	43	2.9
2006-5	22,181		22,181	15	44	4.8	15	43	3.9
2006-6	26,508		26,508	15	42	3.9	15	41	3.7
Total	\$ 310,760	\$ 38,552	\$ 349,312						

(A) The interest-only, prepayment penalty and overcollateralization securities are presented on a combined basis.

(B) For securities that have not reached their call date - represents expected credit losses for the life of the securitization up to the expected date in which the related asset-backed bonds can be called, net of mortgage insurance recoveries.

(C) Consists of the Class M-11 and M-12 certificates of NMFT Series 2005-3. The M-11 is rated BBB/BBB- by Standard & Poor's and Fitch, respectively. The M-12 is rated BBB- by Standard and Poor's. The fair value for these securities is based upon market prices.

(D) Represents derivative cash flow bonds (CT Bonds).

As of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 the fair value of our mortgage securities available-for-sale was \$33.4 million and \$349.3 million, respectively. The decline is mostly due to compressed margins, an increase in expected credit losses and normal paydowns. The value of our mortgage securities available-for-sale, as well as the cash flows we receive from them, are highly dependent upon interest rate spreads, as well as credit losses and prepayment experience of the borrowers of the underlying mortgage security collateral.

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The following tables provide a summary of our portfolio of trading securities at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

Table 10 Mortgage Securities - Trading

(dollars in thousands)

As of December 31, 2007

<u>S&P Rating</u>	<u>Original Face</u>	<u>Amortized Cost Basis</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Number of Securities</u>	<u>Weighted Average Yield</u>
A+	\$ 2,199	\$ 2,204	\$ 264	1	6.20%
A	21,263	20,770	6,471	5	7.59
A-	17,932	16,495	2,405	4	11.13
BBB+	52,802	50,959	9,537	15	9.20
BBB	129,795	122,480	25,063	31	10.97
BBB-	165,890	154,674	36,264	35	13.15
BB+	31,733	27,461	3,220	12	16.15
BB	13,500	11,052	1,238	5	19.39
Unrated	N/A	41,275	24,741	1	21.00
Total	\$ 435,114	\$ 447,370	\$ 109,203	109	13.85%

As of December 31, 2006

<u>S&P Rating</u>	<u>Original Face</u>	<u>Amortized Cost Basis</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Number of Securities</u>	<u>Weighted Average Yield</u>
A+	\$ 2,199	\$ 2,202	\$ 2,195	1	6.40%
A	15,692	15,444	15,466	3	6.96
A-	13,432	12,338	12,227	4	10.52
BBB+	53,657	51,442	51,367	14	8.56
BBB	99,795	93,035	92,750	24	9.71
BBB-	135,890	121,971	120,003	28	11.94
BB+	31,733	25,584	25,181	8	16.25
BB	13,500	10,029	10,172	3	19.50
Total	\$ 365,898	\$ 332,045	\$ 329,361	85	11.03%

As of December 31, 2007, mortgage securities trading consisted of residual securities, subordinated securities which were retained from our securitization transactions and subordinated securities purchased from other issuers. We had not classified any residual securities as mortgage securities trading at December 31, 2006. The aggregate fair market value of these securities as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

was \$109.2 million and \$329.4 million, respectively. Management estimates the fair value of the residual securities by discounting the expected future cash flows of the collateral and bonds and estimates the fair value of the subordinated securities based on quoted market prices. The market value of the subordinated securities within mortgage securities trading fluctuates inversely with bond spreads in the market. Generally, as bond spreads widen (i.e. investors demand more return), the value of our mortgage securities trading will decline; alternatively, as they tighten, the market value of our mortgage securities trading will increase. We recognized net trading (losses) gains of \$(342.9) million, \$(3.2) million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The significant trading losses in 2007 were the result of significant spread widening in the credit markets. If bond spreads continue to widen or credit performance continues to deteriorate, we are likely to experience additional mark-to-market losses on our mortgage securities trading if this trend does not reverse.

Real Estate Owned.

Real estate owned relating to continuing operations at December 31, 2007 was \$76.6 million. We had no real estate owned at December 31, 2006 from continuing operations. This increase is directly related to foreclosures arising out of our NHEL 2006-1 and 2007-1 securitizations. The stated amount of real estate owned on our consolidated balance sheet is net of expected future losses on the sale of the property.

Short-term Borrowings

We finance certain of our mortgage securities by using repurchase agreements. However, we have actively reduced the amount of these borrowings in 2007 and in the first quarter of 2008. We have no further borrowing capacity currently available to us. See Liquidity and Capital Resources for further discussion of our financing availability and liquidity.

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Stockholders (Deficit) Equity.

The decrease in our shareholders (deficit) equity as of December 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006 is a result of the following increases and decreases.

Shareholders (deficit) equity increased by:

\$73.1 million due to impairment on mortgage securities available for sale reclassified to earnings;

\$43.6 million due to the issuance of preferred stock;

\$5.4 million due to cumulative effect adjustment from adoption of SFAS 157;

\$3.2 million due to the issuance of common stock;

\$0.7 million due to compensation recognized under the stock compensation plan;

\$0.2 million due to issuance of stock under incentive stock plans;

\$1.3 million due to changes in other miscellaneous activity.

Shareholders (deficit) equity decreased by:

\$724.3 million due to a net loss recognized for the year ended December 31, 2007;

\$112.1 million due to the decrease in unrealized gains on mortgage securities classified as available-for-sale;

\$7.2 million due to the reversal of tax benefit derived from capitalization of affiliates;

\$8.8 million due to dividends accrued or paid on preferred stock;

\$0.1 million due to adjustments on derivative instruments used in cash flow hedges reclassified to earnings; and

\$1.1 million due to cumulative effect adjustment from the adoption of FIN 48.

As of December 31, 2007, our total liabilities exceeded our total assets under GAAP, resulting in a shareholders' deficit. Our losses, negative cash flows from operations and our shareholders' deficit raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, which is dependent upon, among other things, the maintenance of sufficient operating cash flows. There is no assurance that cash flows will be sufficient to meet our obligations.

Contractual Obligations

We have entered into certain long-term debt, hedging and lease agreements, which obligate us to make future payments to satisfy the related contractual obligations.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations for both continuing and discontinued operations, as of December 31, 2007, other than short-term borrowing arrangements.

Table 11 Contractual Obligations

(dollars in thousands)

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Long term debt (A)	\$ 4,216,819	\$ 700,420	\$ 1,159,419	\$ 736,331	\$ 1,620,649
Junior subordinated debentures (B)	278,456	6,970	13,940	13,940	243,606
Operating leases (C)	23,880	8,710	12,640	2,301	229
Premiums due to counterparties related to interest rate cap agreements	451	387	64		
Total	\$ 4,519,606	\$ 716,487	\$ 1,186,063	\$ 752,572	\$ 1,864,484

- (A) Our asset-backed bonds are non-recourse as repayment is dependent upon payment of the underlying mortgage loans, which collateralize the debt. The timing of the repayment of these mortgage loans is affected by prepayments. These amounts include expected interest payments on the obligations. Interest obligations on our variable-rate long-term debt are based on the prevailing interest rate at December 31, 2007 for each respective obligation.
- (B) The junior subordinated debentures are assumed to mature in 2035 and 2036 in computing the future payments. These amounts include expected interest payments on the obligations. Interest obligations on our junior subordinated debentures are based on the prevailing interest rate at December 31, 2007 for each respective obligation.
- (C) Does not include rental income of \$2.9 million to be received under sublease contracts.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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Historically, substantial cash was required to support our business operations. During 2007 and early 2008, we completed several actions to reduce our cash needs and liquidity risk, yet, we continue to have significant cash requirements and risks as a result of our continuing and discontinued operations.

Our residual and subordinated mortgage securities are currently our only source of significant positive cash flows. Based on the current projections, the cash flows from our mortgage securities will decrease in the next several months as the underlying mortgage

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loans are repaid, and could be significantly less than the current projections if losses on the underlying mortgage loans exceed the current assumptions. We have significant operating expenses associated with office leases, software contracts, and other obligations relating to our discontinued operations, as well as payment obligations with respect to secured and unsecured debt, including periodic interest payments with respect to junior subordinated debentures relating to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. We intend to use available cash inflows in excess of our immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay all of Wachovia's short-term borrowings and any remaining fees due under the repurchase agreements at the earliest practical date. If, as the cash flows from mortgage securities decrease, we are unable to recommence or invest in mortgage loan origination or brokerage businesses on a profitable basis, and restructure our unsecured debt and contractual obligations or if the cash flows from our mortgage securities are less than currently anticipated, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

As of March 27, 2008, we had approximately \$14 million in available cash on hand. In addition to our operating expenses, which currently range from approximately \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million per month, and repayments of outstanding obligations to Wachovia discussed below, we have quarterly interest payments due on our trust preferred securities and intend to make payments in settlement of certain litigation and to terminate certain leases, software contracts and other matters relating to our discontinued operations. The next payments due on the trust preferred securities are due on March 31 and April 30, 2008 and total an estimated \$1.8 million. However, we intend to defer these interest payments during the applicable thirty-day grace period to assist in managing our liquidity. Additionally, we expect to have near-term payments for pending litigation settlements and lease terminations which are estimated to be approximately \$3.0 million. Lease and other contract termination payments will vary, depending on negotiations and available cash. Our current projections indicate sufficient available cash and cash flows from our mortgage assets to meet these payment needs. However, our mortgage asset cash flows are currently volatile and uncertain in nature, and the amounts we receive could vary materially from our projections. Therefore, no assurances can be given that we will be able to meet our cash flow needs, in which case we would be required to seek protection of applicable bankruptcy laws.

Overview of Significant Factors Affecting Liquidity During Year Ended December 31, 2007

We had \$25.4 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2007, which was a decrease of \$125.2 million from December 31, 2006. Subsequent to December 31, 2007, our unrestricted cash has been impacted by the events described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the notes to our financial statements. As disclosed elsewhere, our intent is to use available cash inflows in excess of immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay our secured debt with Wachovia. We do not have, and do not expect to have, any availability for borrowings under our current financing facilities with Wachovia.

Wachovia Short-Term Borrowings Repayment. As of December 31, 2007 and thereafter, we were out of compliance with the net worth covenant and the liquidity covenant in our repurchase agreements with Wachovia, but have obtained multiple waivers to be in compliance. The current waiver expires on April 30, 2008 and we expect to be out of compliance prior to its expiration. No assurance can be given with respect to future waivers. If waivers are not obtained, we would be in default and Wachovia could exercise its remedies including, but not limited to, accelerating the outstanding indebtedness and liquidating the underlying collateral. In the event this were to occur, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

As of March 27, 2008, we had \$19 million of short-term borrowings outstanding with Wachovia. All payments received on the collateral securing these obligations are being remitted directly to Wachovia. Based on the expected cash flows from our mortgage securities from the March 25, 2008 bondholder remittances and the expected release of a portion of our cash held as collateral against letters of credit, we expect our short-term borrowings outstanding to be reduced to approximately \$11 million in the near-term. Our repurchase agreements with Wachovia expire on May 8 and May 29, 2008, and any remaining amounts then outstanding will be due and payable at that time.

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We have no financing facilities in place to provide liquidity in excess of outstanding borrowings. As a result, any adverse liquidity events could cause us to exhaust our cash balances and may result in our filing bankruptcy.

Sale of Mortgage Servicing Rights. On November 1, 2007, we sold all of our mortgage servicing rights and servicing advances relating to our securitizations. The transaction provided \$154.9 million of cash to us after deduction of expenses. We used the proceeds from the sale to repay short-term borrowings.

Margin Calls. During the year ended December 31, 2007, poor credit performance of subprime loans and wider bond spreads on mortgage-backed securities caused a significant decline in the fair value of our mortgage securities as well as our mortgage loans held-for-sale. Consequently, during the year ended December 31, 2007, we were subject to cash margin calls of approximately \$222.2 million, on our mortgage securities and mortgage loans held-for-sale.

Loan Repurchases. We also had significant cash outlays in 2007 to repurchase loans sold to third parties during 2006. When whole pools of mortgage loans are sold as opposed to securitized, the third party has recourse against us for certain borrower defaults. We are currently unable to finance any of these assets under our existing financing facilities. We paid \$104.3 million in cash during the year ended December 31, 2007 to repurchase loans sold to third parties.

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CDO Debt Issuance. We closed a CDO structured as a financing transaction in the first quarter of 2007. The collateral for this securitization consisted of subordinated securities which we retained from our loan securitizations as well as subordinated securities purchased from other issuers. We received net proceeds from the issuance of the asset-backed bonds and from the proceeds of our financing of the BBB bond aggregating \$64.3 million.

Loan Securitizations. During the first and second quarter of 2007, we closed two loan securitizations. The net cash inflow from these transactions was \$24.4 million. Generally, our securitizations were net positive cash flow events due to the financing we received on the residual security we retained.

Distressed Loan and Real Estate Owned Sales. To help reduce margin call risk and as a result of the value of our mortgage loans held-for-sale continuing to dramatically decline in the third quarter, we entered into a mortgage loan sale agreement with Wachovia to sell substantially all of our mortgage loans held-for-sale which were not, and had never been, delinquent, for a price of 91.5% of par. As of December 31, 2007 we had sold to Wachovia approximately \$668.8 million of our mortgage loans held-for-sale. In light of the 91.5% sale price, a lower of cost or market valuation adjustment of approximately \$47.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2007, and is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item on our consolidated statements of operations.

We also completed two other distressed loan and real estate owned sales resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$38.1 million which were used to repay short-term borrowings. We will continue to actively pursue the sale to other third party investors all of our mortgage loans held-for-sale and real estate owned. Substantially all of our remaining mortgage loans held-for-sale are delinquent or are in default. Yet, a portion of these loans do have mortgage insurance. Any proceeds from additional sales or liquidations of these assets would be used to repay Wachovia's short-term borrowings. After Wachovia is repaid, any proceeds would be used by us for future needs.

Preferred Stock Issuance. On July 16, 2007, we issued \$48.8 million of convertible preferred stock to certain private investors to enhance our liquidity position.

See discussion below under Industry Overview, Significant Events and Material Trends for other events affecting our liquidity.

Execution of Short-Term Borrowing Facilities during 2007. The following facilities were executed with Wachovia during 2007 to help us manage through our liquidity crisis:

\$100 Million Repurchase Facility. As a result of the significant decline in our liquidity position, in April 2007, we executed a Residual Securities Facility with Wachovia providing for the financing of certain of our existing residual securities and we also executed a Servicing Rights Facility with Wachovia, providing for the financing of certain mortgage servicing rights. The facility provided vital cash availability to us during 2007 and early 2008 but was repaid and terminated as of January 2008.

\$1.9 Billion Comprehensive Financing Facility. In May 2007, we executed a \$1.9 billion comprehensive financing facility with Wachovia. The facility expanded and replaced the whole-loan and securities repurchase agreements previously existing between Wachovia and us. All payments on the collateral securing these facilities is being, and until full repayment will be, remitted directly to Wachovia. After we repay the borrowings under these facilities, we do not expect to have any future availability or advances under these facilities.

The \$1.9 billion facility principally consists of the following separate agreements (collectively, the Agreements): (1) a Whole Loan Master Repurchase Agreement, expiring May 8, 2008; (2) a Securities Master Repurchase Agreement (Investment Grade), expiring May 29, 2008; and (3) a Securities Master Repurchase Agreement (Non Investment Grade), expiring May 29, 2008. Advances under the Agreements bear interest at rates ranging from LIBOR plus 0.65% to LIBOR plus 2.5%, depending on the assets securing the advance.

The Agreements are cross-collateralized with each other and all other secured transactions between us and Wachovia. We were required to pay Wachovia a structuring fee in connection with the Agreements and certain additional fees and expenses, including but not limited to reimbursement of due diligence expenses and payment of certain fees in the event of voluntary prepayment or termination by us or the occurrence of an event of default. In addition, upon a change of control, Wachovia has the right to terminate the Agreements and require the payment of a termination fee.

The Agreements require that the market value of the collateral posted under each facility exceed, by a specified amount, the funds borrowed under such facility. The market value of the collateral is determined by Wachovia from time to time in its sole discretion. If, in Wachovia's opinion, the market value of the collateral that is then financed under the applicable facility decreases for any reason, we are required to repay the margin or difference in market value, or provide additional collateral.

The Agreements require that the adjusted consolidated tangible net worth of NFI exceed \$150 million and that NFI maintain, on a consolidated basis, at least \$30 million of liquidity. We do not currently meet these requirements and do not expect to meet these requirements in the foreseeable future. Wachovia has waived our compliance with these requirements on multiple occasions, with the

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current waiver effective until April 30, 2008. During the waiver period, we must maintain liquidity of at least \$9.5 million. We expect to be out of compliance prior to the expiration of the current waiver and no assurance can be given with respect to any future waiver.

In addition, the Agreements prohibit NFI from paying any cash dividends on our capital stock without the consent of Wachovia, and dividends can be paid on our 8.90% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock and on the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II only if, after such payments, we continue to have at least \$30 million of liquidity or liquidity levels as amended by waiver. The Agreements contain other customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to us and our subsidiaries that are parties to the facilities (NovaStar Parties), including but not limited to covenants prohibiting fundamental changes in the nature of the business of the NovaStar Parties, prohibiting sales by any NovaStar Party of a material portion of our business or assets outside of the ordinary course of business, and prohibiting transactions between a NovaStar Party and any of our other affiliates that are not on arms-length terms.

The Agreements provide for customary events of default, including but not limited to the failure by the NovaStar Parties to make any payment due or to satisfy any margin call or to comply with any other material covenant (including financial covenants) under any of the facilities, representations or warranties made by the NovaStar Parties under the facilities proving to be materially incorrect, certain cross defaults involving other contracts to which any NovaStar Party is a party, an act of insolvency occurring with respect to NFI or certain of our subsidiaries, the failure by any NovaStar Party to satisfy certain final non-appealable monetary judgments, regulatory enforcement actions that materially curtail the conduct of business by us or certain of our subsidiaries, and the occurrence of a material adverse change in the business, performance, assets, operations or condition of NFI and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole.

If an event of default exists under any of the Agreements, Wachovia has the right, in addition to other rights and remedies, to accelerate the repurchase and other obligations of the NovaStar Parties under all of the facilities, to cause all income generated by the related collateral to be applied to the accelerated obligations, to direct the servicer of the mortgage asset collateral to remit payments directly to Wachovia, to sell or retain the collateral to satisfy obligations owed to it, and to recover any deficiency from us and our affiliates. In addition, an event of default under any of the Wachovia facilities would permit Wachovia and its affiliates to set off any outstanding obligations of us or our affiliates against any collateral pledged by us or our affiliates to Wachovia or any of its affiliates under any of the Wachovia facilities or under any other agreement. Further, the NovaStar Parties would be liable to Wachovia for all reasonable legal fees or other expenses incurred in connection with the event of default, the cost of entering into replacement transactions and entering into or terminating hedge transactions in connection or as a result of the event of default, and any other losses, damages, costs or expenses arising or resulting from the occurrence of the event of default.

Collateralization of letters of credit supporting surety bonds. Certain states required that we post surety bonds in connection with our former mortgage lending operations. During 2007, the sureties required that we provide letters of credit to support our reimbursement obligations to the sureties. In order to arrange these letters of credit, we were required to collateralize the letters of credit with cash, which totaled \$9.0 million as of December 31, 2007. We are in the process of terminating these surety bonds as a result of the discontinuation of our mortgage lending operations, and we expect to receive a return of the cash collateral following such termination. However, the timing of the return of these funds is dependent upon the acceptance by various states of our surrender of state licenses, which in some cases may be subject to final state audits or examinations. As a result, the full return of the related cash collateral may take up to a year or longer.

Summary of Operating, Investing and Financing Activities

We historically have financed our operations via warehouse and repurchase facilities, resecuritization or other asset-backed bond issuances, and equity and debt offerings based upon a consideration of numerous factors, including:

The financing costs involved

The dilutive effect to our common shareholders

The market price of our common stock

Subordination rights of lenders and shareholders

Collateral and other covenant requirements.

The following table provides a summary of our operating, investing and financing cash flows as taken from our consolidated statements of cash flows for years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Table 12 Summary of Operating, Investing and Financing Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:			
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (445,788)	\$ (3,326,491)	\$ (870,334)
Cash flows provided by investing activities	1,073,063	624,888	610,170
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(752,433)	2,587,431	256,295

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Operating Activities. Net cash used in operating activities decreased to \$445.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$3.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006. This decrease is due primarily to our reduced loan origination and purchase activity which is included in our cash flows from discontinued operations. Net cash used in operating activities increased to \$3.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$870.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase is due primarily to the issuance of \$2.5 billion in asset-backed bonds secured by our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio in 2006. Because the loans securing these transactions were not sold in securitizations, the transactions are presented as financing activities rather than operating activities on our consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Investing Activities. Net cash provided by investing activities increased to \$1.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$624.9 million for the same period of 2006. This increase is due primarily to higher repayments of our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio during the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the same period of 2006 which was driven by the on-balance sheet securitizations structured as financings we executed in 2006 and 2007. Net cash provided by investing activities increased to \$624.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$610.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Financing Activities. Our financing activities caused a decrease in cash of \$752.4 million for year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to an increase in cash of \$2.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006. This decrease is due primarily to a net decrease in short-term borrowings of \$2.1 billion during 2007 compared to a net increase in short-term borrowings of \$0.7 billion for the same period of 2006. This change was the result of lower originations in 2007 as well as our initiative to repay all of our short-term borrowings. Net cash provided by financing activities increased to \$2.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$256.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase is due primarily to the issuance of \$2.5 billion in asset-backed bonds secured by our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio during 2006 as discussed above.

Primary Uses of Cash

Investments in New Mortgage Securities. During 2007 we altered our operations substantially when we discontinued our origination businesses. Prior to that, we retained significant interests in the nonconforming loans we originated and purchased through our mortgage securities investment portfolio. Our securitization activities required capital to fund the primary bonds we retained, overcollateralization, securitization expenses and our operating costs to originate the mortgage loans. Due to the depressed market conditions and our liquidity constraints, we do not intend to invest in new mortgage securities for the foreseeable future.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, we retained residual securities with a cost basis of \$56.4 million and no subordinated securities from our securitization transactions. In addition, we purchased subordinated securities during 2007 with a cost basis of \$22.0 million from other issuers. For the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 we retained residual securities with a cost basis of \$155.0 million and \$289.5 million, respectively, and subordinated securities with a cost basis of \$90.0 million and \$42.9 million, respectively, from our securitization transactions and in 2006 we purchased subordinated securities with a cost basis of \$205.1 million from other issuers.

Originations and Purchases of Mortgage Loans. Mortgage lending requires significant cash to fund loan originations and purchases. The capital invested in our mortgage loans is outstanding until we sell or securitize the loans. Again, due to the significant deterioration in the subprime market, we have discontinued our lending and purchasing activities. For the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 we used \$2.7 billion, \$11.3 billion and \$9.4 billion in cash for the origination and purchase of mortgage loans held-for-sale, respectively. As the values of mortgage loans decreased in 2007, we were subject to cash margin calls on mortgage loans financed under short-term repurchase agreements. We have invested approximately \$17.5 million of capital invested in our mortgage loans held-for-sale on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2007 which consists of the difference between the current principal on the loans and the amount borrowed against these loans. We do not expect to recover a substantial portion of this capital investment due to the non-performing nature of our remaining loans.

Repayments of Long-Term Borrowings. Our payments on asset-backed bonds increased to \$797.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$565.2 million and \$363.9 million for the same periods of 2006 and 2005, respectively. These increases are due to an increase in our mortgage loans held-in-portfolio as a result of on-balance sheet securitizations completed in 2006 and 2007. Due to the fact that we do not intend to engage in any additional on-balance sheet securitizations in the foreseeable future, we expect our payments on asset-backed bonds to decrease as our current asset-backed bonds mature.

In addition, as of December 31, 2007, our wholly owned subsidiary NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. had \$83.6 million in outstanding principal of junior subordinated debentures relating to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. We have guaranteed the obligations of our wholly owned subsidiary NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. under the junior subordinated

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debentures. We make periodic interest payments based on a variable interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.5% which resets quarterly. See Table 11 for an estimate of our contractual obligations related to these junior subordinated debentures.

Repayments of Short-term Borrowings. See *Short-Term Borrowings* above for discussion of our repayment plan with respect to our outstanding borrowings with Wachovia and the facilities under which those borrowings are outstanding.

Common and Preferred Stock Dividend Payments. We announced that we will not be able to pay a dividend on our common stock with respect to our 2006 taxable income, and as a result our status as a REIT terminated, retroactive to January 1, 2006. This retroactive revocation of our REIT status results in us becoming taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and subsequent years.

We did not declare any common stock dividends for the year ended December 31, 2007. We declared common stock dividends per share of \$22.40 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Preferred stock dividends declared per share were \$1.67, \$2.23 and \$2.23 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Our Board of Directors has suspended dividend payments on our Series C and Series D-1 Preferred Stock. As a result, dividends on our Series C and Series D-1 preferred stock continue to accrue and the dividend rate on the Series D-1 Preferred Stock increased from 9.0% to 13.0%, compounded quarterly, effective January 16, 2008, with respect to all unpaid dividends and subsequently accruing dividends. Accrued and unpaid dividends on our preferred stock must be paid prior to the payment of any dividend on our common stock. We do not expect to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future.

Loan Sale and Securitization Repurchases. We have sold whole pools of loans with recourse for certain borrower defaults. Because the loans are no longer on our balance sheet, the recourse component is considered a guarantee. During the year ended December 31, 2007, we sold \$912.9 million of loans with recourse for borrower defaults compared to \$2.2 billion and \$1.1 billion for the same period of 2006 and 2005, respectively. We maintained a \$2.2 million recourse reserve related to these guarantees as of December 31, 2007 compared with a reserve of \$24.8 million as of December 31, 2006. We paid \$104.3 million in cash to repurchase loans sold to third parties during the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$21.3 million and \$2.3 million during the same periods of 2006 and 2005, respectively. The recourse reserve is our estimate of the loss we expect to incur in repurchasing the loan and then either liquidating or reselling the loan. The cash we must have on hand to repurchase these loans is much higher as we generally must reimburse the investor for the remaining unpaid principal balance, any premium recapture, any unpaid accrued interest and any other out-of-pocket advances in accordance with the loan sale agreement. The recourse reserve as of December 31, 2007 declined by \$22.6 million from December 31, 2006 due to the fact that we had repurchased the majority of loans reserved for at December 31, 2006 and the early payment default recourse period for all loan sales in 2007 had passed as of December 31, 2007.

We also have sold loans to securitization trusts and guaranteed losses suffered by the trust resulting from defects in the loan origination process. Defects may have occurred in the loan documentation and underwriting process, either through processing errors made by us or through intentional or unintentional misrepresentations made by the borrower or agents during those processes. If a defect is identified, we are required to repurchase the loan. As of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we had loans sold with recourse to securitization trusts with an outstanding principal balance of \$10.1 billion and \$12.6 billion, respectively. Historically, repurchases of loans from securitization trusts where a defect has occurred have been insignificant. Because we have received no significant requests to repurchase loans from our securitization trusts as of December 31, 2007, we have not recorded any reserves related to these guarantees.

Expenses Related to Discontinued Operations. We have significant ongoing expenses associated with our discontinued operations, including obligations under multiple office leases, software agreements, and other contractual obligations, that no longer contribute to our revenue producing operations. See *Other Liquidity Factors* for further discussion.

Primary Sources of Cash

Change in Short-Term Borrowings, net (Warehouse Lending Arrangements). As of December 31, 2007, our current short-term borrowing facilities are solely supporting the financing of our mortgage securities. We do not have borrowing capacity available to us in excess of outstanding borrowings, and we do not expect any availability under these facilities in the future.

We experienced a decrease in short-term borrowings of \$2.1 billion during 2007 compared to a net increase in short-term borrowings of \$0.7 billion for the same period of 2006 and a net increase in short-term borrowings of \$0.5 million for the same period of 2005. This change was the result of lower originations in 2007 as well as our initiative to repay all of our short-term borrowings. Changes in short-term borrowings from 2005 to 2006 are the result of loan originations and the timing of the securitization and sale of those loans.

Loans and securities financed with warehouse repurchase agreements are subject to changing market valuation and margin calls. The market value of our loans is dependent on a variety of economic conditions, including interest rates, borrower demand, borrower creditworthiness, and end investor desire and capacity. The market value of our securities is also dependent on a variety of economic

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conditions, including interest rates, default rates on the underlying loans and market demand for the types of securities we retain from our securitizations and purchase from other issuers. To the extent the value of the loans or securities declines below the required market value margin set forth in the lending agreements, we would be required to repay portions of the amounts we have borrowed.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, bond spreads widened on mortgage-backed securities to uncommon levels as a result of investor concerns over deteriorating credit quality in the subprime mortgage market. This widening caused a significant decline in the value of our mortgage securities as well as our mortgage loans held-for-sale. Consequently, we were subject to cash margin calls of approximately \$222.2 million on our mortgage securities and mortgage loans held-for-sale.

See **Short-Term Borrowings** under **Liquidity and Capital Resources** for further discussion of our repayment plan with Wachovia as well as discussion of all of our repurchase agreements.

Cash Received From Our Mortgage Securities Portfolio. A major driver of cash flows from investing activities are the proceeds we receive from our mortgage securities available-for-sale portfolio. We are required to use the cash inflows from these securities to paydown Wachovia's remaining debt until fully repaid. For the year ended December 31, 2007 we received \$235.2 million in proceeds from repayments on mortgage securities as compared to \$336.7 million and \$453.8 million for the same period of 2006 and 2005. The cash flows we receive on our mortgage securities available-for-sale are highly dependent on the interest rate spread between the underlying collateral and the bonds issued by the securitization trusts and default and prepayment experience of the underlying collateral. The following factors have been the significant drivers in the overall fluctuations in these cash flows:

The coupons on the underlying collateral of our mortgage securities have increased modestly while the interest rates paid on the bonds issued by the securitization trusts have dramatically risen over the last couple of years.

Higher credit losses have decreased cash available to distribute with respect to our residual securities.

We have lower average balances of our mortgage securities available-for-sale portfolio as our paydowns have increased faster than our addition of new bonds from our securitization transactions.

Proceeds from Repayments of Mortgage Loans. For the year ended December 31, 2007 we received \$801.3 million in proceeds from the repayments of our portfolio of mortgage loans held-in-portfolio compared to \$551.8 million and \$16.7 million for the same periods of 2006 and 2005. The significant increase in repayments is due to a larger portfolio of mortgage loans held-in-portfolio in 2007 as compared to 2006 and 2005.

Net Proceeds from Securitizations of Mortgage Loans. We depended on the capital markets to finance the mortgage loans we originated and purchased. The primary bonds we issued in our loan securitizations structured as sales were sold to large, institutional investors and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. The net proceeds from sales of mortgage loans held-for-sale in securitizations decreased to \$1.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$5.9 billion and \$7.4 billion for the same periods of 2006 and 2005. We currently do not expect to enter into any new securitizations as we have discontinued our loan origination operations.

Net Proceeds from Sales of Mortgage Loans to Third Parties. Sales of mortgage loans to third party investors have also historically been a source of liquidity, with proceeds from sale being used to repay funds used to finance the origination or purchase of these loans and any excess

being retained by us in respect of the capital we had invested in the loans. Due to the depressed mortgage banking environment in the year ended December 31, 2007, we significantly decreased the volume of loans that we originated and purchased, and that we sold to third parties.

During 2007, we sold to Wachovia mortgage loans held-for-sale with a principal balance of \$668.8 million, at a price equal to approximately 91.5% of par. In light of the 91.5% sale price, a lower of cost or market valuation adjustment of approximately \$47.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2007, and is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item on our consolidated statements of operations.

Net Proceeds from Issuances of Long-Term Debt. The resecuritization of our mortgage securities available-for-sale, on balance sheet securitizations, collateralized debt obligations as well as private debt offerings have provided long-term sources of liquidity. We do not expect to enter into any securitizations, resecuritizations, or CDOs or private debt offerings in the foreseeable future. Other issuances of long-term debt are highly dependent upon industry and market conditions and our financial condition, which are currently significantly unfavorable. As a result, no assurances can be given that we would have access to these sources of liquidity.

We received net proceeds of \$1.8 billion through the issuance of NHES Series 2007-1, a securitization structured as a financing during the year ended December 31, 2007. These asset-backed bonds are collateralized by mortgage loans held-in-portfolio on our consolidated balance sheet. The \$1.8 billion is prior to the netting of the repayment of short-term borrowings secured by the underlying mortgage loans and prior to any new short-term borrowings secured by retained mortgage securities. The net cash outflow for this securitization was approximately \$2.2 million.

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In 2005 we began retaining various subordinated investment-grade securities from our securitization transactions that were previously held in the form of overcollateralization bonds. We also purchase subordinated securities from other ABS issuers. We executed our first CDO in February 2007 with these securities and received net proceeds of \$326.8 million through the issuance of asset-backed bonds. The \$326.8 million is prior to the netting of the repayment of short-term borrowings secured by the underlying mortgage securities and prior to any new short-term borrowings secured by the retained mortgage securities. The net cash inflow for the CDO was approximately \$64.3 million.

Net Proceeds from Issuances Equity or Debt or the Retention of Cash Flow. Since inception, we have raised \$612.9 million in net proceeds through private and public equity offerings. As discussed previously under *Overview of Significant Factors Affecting Liquidity in the Year Ended December 31, 2007* within *Liquidity and Capital Resources*, we raised \$43.6 million in 2007 due to the issuance of preferred stock. While we have historically raised funds by issuing debt and equity securities, such issuances are highly dependent upon industry and market conditions and our financial condition, which are currently significantly unfavorable. As a result, it is unlikely that we would have access to these sources of liquidity.

Due to the fact that we have a negative net worth, we do not currently have ongoing significant business operations that are profitable and our common stock and Series C preferred stock have been delisted from the New York Stock Exchange, it is unlikely that we will be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing on favorable terms, or at all, for the foreseeable future. To the extent we require additional liquidity and cannot obtain it, we will be forced to file for bankruptcy.

Other Liquidity Factors

Table 11 details our major contractual obligations due over the next 12 months and beyond. As previously discussed, for the near future, we will focus on minimizing losses and preserving liquidity with our remaining operations which consist solely of mortgage portfolio management. Our residual and subordinated mortgage securities are currently our only source of significant positive cash flows. Based on the current projections, the cash flows from our mortgage securities will decrease in the next several months as the underlying mortgage loans are repaid, and could be significantly less than the current projections if losses on the underlying mortgage loans exceed the current assumptions. In addition, we have significant operating expenses associated with office leases, software contracts, and other obligations relating to our discontinued operations, as well as payment obligations with respect to secured and unsecured debt, including periodic interest payments with respect to junior subordinated debentures relating to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. We intend to use available cash inflows in excess of our immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay all of Wachovia's short-term borrowings and any remaining fees due under the repurchase agreements at the earliest practical date. We do not expect any new advances under these or any other financing facilities. If, as the cash flows from mortgage securities decrease, we are unable to recommence our mortgage loan origination or brokerage businesses on a profitable basis, and restructure our unsecured debt and contractual obligations or if the cash flows from our mortgage securities are less than currently anticipated, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws. Factors that can affect our liquidity are discussed in the *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and *Risk Factors* sections of this document.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As discussed previously, historically, we have pooled the loans we originated and purchased and typically securitized them to obtain long-term financing for the assets. The loans were transferred to a trust where they serve as collateral for asset-backed bonds, which the trust issued to the public. We often retained our residual and subordinated securities issued by the trust. We also securitized residual and subordinated securities that we retained from our securitizations and that we purchased from third parties. As discussed elsewhere, our inability to access the securitization market has had a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition* discusses the steps we are undertaking, in part, as a result of our

inability to access the securitization market.

Information about the revenues, expenses, liabilities and cash flows we have in connection with our securitization transactions, as well as information about the securities issued and interests retained in our securitizations, are detailed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

In an attempt to preserve liquidity as a result of the disruption in the secondary market for loans, we have undertaken the steps set forth under Liquidity and Capital Resources Overview of Significant Factors Affecting Liquidity during the Year Ended December 31, 2007. There, however, can be no assurance that these steps will be sufficient to support our liquidity.

As of December 31, 2007, we had no outstanding commitments to sell, originate or purchase loans. As of December 31, 2006, we had outstanding commitments to originate and purchase loans of \$774.0 million and \$11.8 million, respectively. We had no outstanding commitments to sell loans at December 31, 2006.

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In the ordinary course of business, we have sold whole pools of loans to investors with recourse for certain borrower defaults. We also have sold loans to securitization trusts and guaranteed to cover losses suffered by the trust resulting from defects in the loan origination process. See

Liquidity and Capital Resources Primary Uses of Cash Loan Sale and Securitization Repurchases for further discussion of these guarantees and recourse obligations.

Inflation

Virtually all of our assets and liabilities are financial in nature. As a result, interest rates and other factors drive our performance far more than does inflation. Changes in interest rates do not necessarily correlate with inflation rates or changes in inflation rates. Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. As a result, financial activities and the balance sheet are measured with reference to historical cost or fair market value without considering inflation.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

See discussion under Interest Rate/Market Risk in Item 1. Business .

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(dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,364	\$ 150,522
Restricted cash	8,998	
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio, net of allowance of \$230,138 and \$22,452, respectively	2,870,013	2,116,535
Mortgage securities trading	109,203	329,361
Mortgage securities available-for-sale	33,371	349,312
Real estate owned	76,614	
Accrued interest receivable	61,704	29,109
Deferred income tax asset, net		47,188
Other assets	37,244	74,167
Assets of discontinued operations	8,255	1,932,069
Total assets	\$ 3,230,766	\$ 5,028,263
Liabilities and Shareholders (Deficit) Equity		
Liabilities:		
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans	\$ 3,065,746	\$ 2,067,490
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	74,385	9,519
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage securities	45,488	503,680
Junior subordinated debentures	83,561	83,041
Due to servicer	56,450	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	57,208	46,142
Liabilities of discontinued operations	59,416	1,803,821
Total liabilities	3,442,254	4,513,693
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Shareholders (deficit) equity:		
Capital stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized:		
Redeemable preferred stock, \$25 liquidating preference per share; 2,990,000 shares, issued and outstanding	30	30
Convertible participating preferred stock, \$25 liquidating preference per share; 2,100,000 shares, issued and outstanding	21	
Common stock, 9,439,273 and 9,315,313 shares, issued and outstanding, respectively	94	93
Additional paid-in capital	786,342	742,028
Accumulated deficit	(996,649)	(263,572)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,117)	36,548
Other	(209)	(557)
Total shareholders (deficit) equity	(211,488)	514,570

Total liabilities and shareholders' (deficit) equity	<u>\$ 3,230,766</u>	<u>\$ 5,028,263</u>
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See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest income	\$ 366,246	\$ 304,122	\$ 199,482
Interest expense	228,369	131,334	22,263
Net interest income before provision for credit losses	137,877	172,788	177,219
Provision for credit losses	(265,288)	(30,131)	(1,038)
Net interest (expense) income after provision for credit losses	(127,411)	142,657	176,181
Other operating expense:			
(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets	(136)	362	(27)
(Losses) gains on derivative instruments	(10,997)	109	247
Fair value adjustments	(85,803)	(3,192)	549
Impairments on mortgage securities available-for-sale	(98,692)	(30,690)	(17,619)
Premiums for mortgage loan insurance	(16,462)	(6,270)	(340)
Other (expense) income, net	(2,064)	682	
Total other operating expense	(214,154)	(38,999)	(17,190)
General and administrative expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	27,688	34,824	34,709
Office administration	12,565	11,479	12,138
Professional and outside services	21,811	15,905	14,220
Other	(2,644)	7,699	1,164
Total general and administrative expenses	59,420	69,907	62,231
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	(400,985)	33,751	96,760
Income tax expense (benefit)	66,512	(21,642)	(24,269)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(467,497)	55,393	121,029
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(256,780)	17,545	18,095
Net (loss) income	(724,277)	72,938	139,124
Dividends on preferred shares	(8,805)	(6,653)	(6,653)
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (733,082)	\$ 66,285	\$ 132,471
Basic earnings per share:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ (51.04)	\$ 5.70	\$ 15.42
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(27.51)	2.05	2.44
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.75	\$ 17.86

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Diluted earnings per share:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ (51.04)	\$ 5.66	\$ 15.25
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(27.51)	2.03	2.42
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.69	\$ 17.67
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	9,332,405	8,552,911	7,417,267
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	9,332,405	8,617,904	7,498,232
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Dividends declared per common share	\$	\$ 22.40	\$ 22.40
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS (DEFICIT) EQUITY

(dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	Redeemable Preferred Stock	Convertible Participating Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Other	Total Shareholders (Deficit) Equity
Balance, January 1, 2005	\$ 30	\$	\$ 70	\$ 433,314	\$ (85,354)	\$ 79,120	\$ (836)	\$ 426,344
Forgiveness of founders' notes receivable							140	140
Issuance of common stock, 1,083,580 shares			11	145,345				145,356
Issuance of stock under stock compensation plans, 37,199 shares				923				923
Compensation recognized under stock compensation plans				2,226				2,226
Dividend equivalent rights (DERs) on vested options				304	(4,369)			(4,065)
Dividends on common stock (\$22.40 per share)					(171,302)			(171,302)
Dividends on preferred stock (\$2.23 per share)					(6,653)			(6,653)
Other				(291)				(291)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income					139,124			139,124
Other comprehensive income						32,418		32,418
Total comprehensive income								171,542
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 30	\$	\$ 81	\$ 581,821	\$ (128,554)	\$ 111,538	\$ (696)	\$ 564,220

Continued

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	Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock	Participating Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Other	Total Shareholders (Deficit) Equity
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$ 30		\$ 81	\$ 581,821	\$ (128,554)	\$ 111,538	\$ (696)	\$ 564,220
Forgiveness of founders' notes receivable							139	139
Issuance of common stock, 1,234,550 shares			12	148,779				148,791
Issuance of stock under stock compensation plans, 32,611 shares				907				907
Compensation recognized under stock compensation plans				2,548				2,548
Dividend equivalent rights (DERs) on vested options				825	(3,084)			(2,259)
Dividends on common stock (\$22.40 per share)					(198,219)			(198,219)
Dividends on preferred stock (\$2.23 per share)					(6,653)			(6,653)
Common stock repurchased, 123 shares				(17)				(17)
Tax benefit derived from capitalization of affiliate				7,173				7,173
Other				(8)				(8)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income					72,938			72,938
Other comprehensive loss						(74,990)		(74,990)
Total comprehensive loss								(2,052)
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 30		\$ 93	\$ 742,028	\$ (263,572)	\$ 36,548	\$ (557)	\$ 514,570

Continued

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	Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock	Participating Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Other	Total Shareholders (Deficit) Equity
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$ 30	\$	\$ 93	\$ 742,028	\$ (263,572)	\$ 36,548	\$ (557)	\$ 514,570
Cumulative effect adjustment from adoption of SFAS 157					5,430			5,430
Cumulative effect adjustment from adoption of SFAS 159					(1,131)	1,131		
Cumulative effect adjustment from adoption of FIN 48					(1,072)			(1,072)
Forgiveness of founders' notes receivable							348	348
Issuance of preferred stock, 2,100,000 shares		21		43,591				43,612
Preferred stock beneficial conversion feature				3,825	(3,825)			
Issuance of common stock, 35,094 shares				3,190				3,190
Issuance of stock under stock compensation plans, 88,867 shares			1	209				210
Compensation recognized under stock compensation plans				707				707
Dividends on preferred stock (\$1.67 per share declared)					(8,805)			(8,805)
Reversal of tax benefit derived from capitalization of affiliates				(7,195)				(7,195)
Other				(13)	603			590
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss					(724,277)			(724,277)
Other comprehensive loss						(38,796)		(38,796)
Total comprehensive loss								(763,073)
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 30	\$ 21	\$ 94	\$ 786,342	\$ (996,649)	\$ (1,117)	\$ (209)	\$ (211,488)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Concluded

Table of Contents**NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(dollars in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (724,277)	\$ 72,938	\$ 139,124
Loss (income) from discontinued operations	256,780	(17,545)	(18,095)
	<u>(467,497)</u>	<u>55,393</u>	<u>121,029</u>
(Loss) income from continuing operations			
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Accretion of available-for-sale and trading securities	(99,773)	(158,984)	(172,019)
Interest capitalized on loans held-in-portfolio	(41,973)	(29,541)	
Amortization of premiums on mortgage loans	4,805	10,409	376
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	1,696	3,408	5,683
Provision for credit losses	265,288	30,131	1,038
Losses (gains) on sales of mortgage assets	136	(362)	27
Fair value adjustments	85,803	3,192	(549)
Impairments on mortgage securities available-for-sale	98,692	30,690	17,619
Losses (gains) on derivative instruments	10,997	(109)	(247)
Compensation recognized under stock compensation plans	707	2,548	2,226
Forgiveness of founders promissory notes	348	139	140
Depreciation expense	2,865	3,195	3,594
Provision for deferred income taxes	41,620	(21,510)	(30,379)
Changes in:			
Accrued interest receivable	(31,855)	(70,912)	(35,296)
Derivative instruments, net	3,496	893	
Other assets	37,147	(24,461)	(9,750)
Due to servicer	56,450		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	34,515	48,662	15,467
	<u>3,467</u>	<u>(117,219)</u>	<u>(81,041)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities from continuing operations			
Net cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations	(449,255)	(3,209,272)	(789,293)
	<u>(445,788)</u>	<u>(3,326,491)</u>	<u>(870,334)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from paydowns on mortgage securities - available-for-sale	188,443	327,218	453,750
Proceeds from paydowns of mortgage securities - trading	46,731	9,436	
Purchases of mortgage securities - trading	(21,957)	(205,078)	
Proceeds from sale of mortgage securities - trading	7,420	11,223	143,153
Purchase of mortgage securities available-for-sale		(1,922)	
Proceeds from repayments of mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	824,060	551,796	16,673
Proceeds from sales of assets acquired through foreclosure	6,288	2,267	1,909
Cash used to collateralize letter of credit	(8,998)		
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,132)	(10,021)	(5,315)
	<u>1,038,855</u>	<u>684,919</u>	<u>610,170</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities			
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from discontinued operations	34,208	(60,031)	

Net cash provided by investing activities	1,073,063	624,888	610,170
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	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of asset-backed bonds, net of debt issuance costs	2,111,415	2,505,457	128,921
Payments on asset-backed bonds	(797,101)	(565,188)	(363,861)
Payments on asset-backed bonds due to exercise of redemption provisions		(18,788)	(7,822)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock and exercise of equity instruments, net of offering costs	47,012	143,478	142,114
Net change in short-term borrowings	(458,192)	323,233	(4,290)
Proceeds from the issuance of junior subordinated debentures		33,917	48,428
Repurchase of common stock		(17)	
Dividends paid on vested stock options	(405)	(2,725)	(2,113)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(6,653)	(4,990)	(6,653)
Dividends paid on common stock		(237,352)	(195,760)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from continuing operations	896,076	2,177,025	(261,036)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities from discontinued operations	(1,648,509)	410,406	517,331
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(752,433)	2,587,431	256,295
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(125,158)	(114,172)	(3,869)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	150,522	264,694	268,563
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 25,364	\$ 150,522	\$ 264,694

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Concluded

Table of Contents**NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 1. Basis of Presentation, Liquidity and Going Concern Considerations and Management's Plan**

Description of Operations NovaStar Financial, Inc. (NFI) and its subsidiaries (the Company) operate as a non-conforming residential mortgage portfolio manager. Prior to changes in its business in 2007 and early 2008, the Company originated, purchased, securitized, sold, invested in and serviced residential nonconforming mortgage loans and mortgage backed securities. The Company retained, through its mortgage securities investment portfolio, significant interests in the nonconforming loans it originated and purchased, and through its servicing platform, serviced all of the loans in which it retained interests. Historically, the Company had elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). During the third quarter of 2007, the Company announced that it would not be able to pay a dividend on its common stock with respect to its 2006 taxable income, and as a result the Company's status as a REIT terminated, retroactive to January 1, 2006. This retroactive revocation of the Company's REIT status resulted in it becoming taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and subsequent years.

Financial Statement Presentation The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and prevailing practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the period. The Company uses estimates and employs the judgments of management in determining the amount of its allowance for credit losses, amortizing premiums or accreting discounts on its mortgage assets, amortizing mortgage servicing rights and establishing the fair value of its mortgage securities, reserve for losses on third party sales, derivative instruments, CDO debt and mortgage servicing rights and estimating appropriate accrual rates on mortgage securities available-for-sale. While the consolidated financial statements and footnotes reflect the best estimates and judgments of management at the time, actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of all wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated during consolidation.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. There are substantial doubts that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and, therefore, may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets under GAAP, resulting in a shareholders' deficit. The Company's losses, negative cash flows from operations and its shareholders' deficit raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, which is dependent upon, among other things, the maintenance of sufficient operating cash flows. There is no assurance that cash flows will be sufficient to meet the Company's obligations.

Current Liquidity and Near-Term Obligations. As of March 27, 2008, the Company had approximately \$14 million in available cash on hand. In addition to the Company's operating expenses and repayments of outstanding obligations to Wachovia discussed below, the Company

has quarterly interest payments due on its trust preferred securities and intends to make payments in settlement of certain litigation and to terminate certain leases, software contracts and other matters relating to its discontinued operations. The next payments due on the Company's trust preferred securities are due on March 31 and April 30, 2008 and total an estimated \$1.8 million. However, the company intends to defer these interest payments during the applicable thirty-day grace period to assist in managing liquidity. Additionally, the Company expects to have near-term payments for pending litigation settlements and lease terminations. Lease and other contract termination payments will vary, depending on negotiations and available cash. The Company's current projections indicate sufficient available cash and cash flows from its mortgage assets to meet these payment needs. However, the Company's mortgage asset cash flows are currently volatile and uncertain in nature, and the amounts the Company receives could vary materially from its projections. Therefore, no assurances can be given that the Company will be able to meet its cash flow needs, in which case it would be required to seek protection of applicable bankruptcy laws.

Overview of Significant Factors Affecting Liquidity During the Year Ended December 31, 2007

The Company had \$25.4 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2007, which was a decrease of \$125.2 million from December 31, 2006. Subsequent to December 31, 2007, the Company's unrestricted cash has been impacted by the events described in the notes to the Company's financial statements. The Company's intent is to use available cash inflows in excess of immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay its secured debt with Wachovia. The Company does not expect to have any availability for future borrowings under its current financing facilities with Wachovia or any other facilities.

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Wachovia Short-Term Borrowings Repayment. As of December 31, 2007 and thereafter, the Company was out of compliance with the net worth covenant and the liquidity covenant in its repurchase agreements with Wachovia but has obtained multiple waivers to be in compliance. The current waiver expires on April 30, 2008 and the Company expects to be out of compliance prior to its expiration. No assurance can be given with respect to future waivers. If waivers are not obtained, the Company would be in default and Wachovia could exercise its remedies including, but not limited to, accelerating the outstanding indebtedness and liquidating the underlying collateral. In the event this were to occur, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

As of March 28, 2008, the Company had \$19 million of short-term borrowings outstanding with Wachovia. All payments received on the collateral securing these obligations are being remitted directly to Wachovia. Based on the expected cash flows from the Company's mortgage securities from the March 25, 2008 bondholder remittances and the expected release of a portion of its cash held as collateral against letters of credit, the Company expects its short-term borrowings outstanding to be reduced to \$11 million in the near-term. The Company's repurchase agreements with Wachovia expire on May 8 and May 29, 2008, and any remaining amounts then outstanding will be due and payable at that time.

The Company has no financing facilities in place to provide liquidity in excess of its outstanding borrowings. As a result, any adverse liquidity events could cause the Company to exhaust its cash balances and may result in its filing bankruptcy.

Sale of Mortgage Servicing Rights. On November 1, 2007, the Company sold all of its mortgage servicing rights and servicing advances relating to its securitizations. The transaction provided \$154.9 million of cash to the Company after deduction of expenses. The Company used the proceeds from the sale to repay its short-term borrowings. See Note 15 for further discussion of this transaction.

Margin Calls. During the year ended December 31, 2007, poor credit performance of subprime loans and wider bond spreads on mortgage-backed securities caused a significant decline in the fair value of the Company's mortgage securities as well as its mortgage loans held-for-sale. Consequently, during the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company was subject to cash margin calls of approximately \$138.0 million and \$57.7 million, respectively, on its mortgage securities and mortgage loans held-for-sale.

Loan Repurchases. The Company also had significant cash outlays in 2007 to repurchase loans sold to third parties during 2006. When whole pools of mortgage loans are sold as opposed to securitized, the third party has recourse against us for certain borrower defaults. The cash the Company must have on hand to repurchase these loans is much higher than the principal amount of the loan as the Company generally must reimburse the investor for the remaining unpaid principal balance, any premium recapture, any unpaid accrued interest and any other out-of-pocket advances in accordance with the loan sale agreement. Typically, repurchased loans have subsequently been financed on the Company's warehouse repurchase agreements if eligible and then liquidated or sold. The Company is unable to obtain any financing for these assets as of, and for any period subsequent to, December 31, 2007. The Company paid \$104.3 million in cash during the year ended December 31, 2007 to repurchase loans sold to third parties.

CDO Debt Issuance. The Company closed a collateralized debt obligation (CDO) transaction structured as a financing transaction in the first quarter of 2007. The collateral for this securitization consisted of subordinated securities which it retained from its loan securitizations as well as subordinated securities purchased from other issuers. The Company received net proceeds from the issuance of the asset-backed bonds and from the proceeds of its financing of the BBB bond aggregating \$64.3 million.

See Note 6 for further discussion of the Company's CDO transaction.

Loan Securitizations. During the first and second quarter of 2007, the Company closed two loan securitizations. The net cash inflow from these transactions was \$24.4 million. Generally, the Company's securitizations were net positive cash flow events due to the financing it received on the residual security it retained.

Distressed Loan and Real Estate Owned Sales. To help reduce margin call risk and as a result of the value of the Company's mortgage loans held-for-sale continuing to dramatically decline in the third quarter, the Company sold to Wachovia mortgage loans held-for-sale with a principal balance of \$668.8 million for a price of 91.5%. In light of the 91.5% sale price, a lower of cost or market valuation adjustment of approximately \$47.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2007, and is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The Company also completed two other distressed loan and real estate owned sales resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$38.1 million which were used to repay short-term borrowings. The Company will continue to actively pursue the sale to other third party investors all of its mortgage loans held-for-sale and real estate owned. Substantially all of the Company's remaining mortgage loans held-for-sale are delinquent or are in default. Yet, a portion of these loans do have mortgage insurance. Any proceeds from additional sales or liquidations of these assets would be used to repay Wachovia's short-term borrowings. After Wachovia is repaid, any proceeds would be used by the Company for future cash needs.

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Preferred Stock Issuance. On July 16, 2007, the Company issued \$48.8 million of convertible preferred stock to certain private investors to enhance its liquidity position. See Note 9 for further discussion of this transaction.

Execution of Short-Term Borrowing Facilities during 2007. The following facilities were executed with Wachovia during 2007 to help the Company manage through its liquidity crisis:

\$100 Million Repurchase Facility. As a result of the significant decline in the Company's liquidity position, in April 2007, it executed a Residual Securities Facility with Wachovia providing for the financing of certain of its existing residual securities, and a Servicing Rights Facility with Wachovia, providing for the financing of certain mortgage servicing rights. The facility provided cash availability to the Company during 2007 and early 2008 but was repaid and terminated as of January 2008.

\$1.9 Billion Comprehensive Financing Facility. In May 2007, the Company executed a \$1.9 billion comprehensive financing facility with Wachovia. The facility expanded and replaced the whole-loan and securities repurchase agreements previously existing between Wachovia and the Company. All payments on the collateral securing these facilities is being, and until full repayment will be, remitted to Wachovia. After the Company repays the borrowings under these facilities, it does not expect to have any future availability or advances under these or any other facilities.

See Note 7 for further discussion of the Company's short-term borrowings.

Collateralization of letters of credit supporting surety bonds. Certain states required that the Company post surety bonds in connection with its former mortgage lending operations. During 2007, the sureties required that the Company provide letters of credit to support its reimbursement obligations to the sureties. In order to arrange these letters of credit, the Company was required to collateralize the letters of credit with cash, which totaled \$9.0 million as of December 31, 2007. The Company is in the process of terminating these surety bonds as a result of the discontinuation of its mortgage lending operations, and it expects to receive a return of the cash collateral following such termination. However, the timing of the return of these funds is dependent upon the acceptance by various states of the Company's surrender of state licenses, which in some cases may be subject to final state audits or examinations. As a result, the full return of the related cash collateral may take up to a year or longer.

Industry Overview, Significant Events and Material Trends

Described below are some of the marketplace conditions, significant events and known material trends and uncertainties that may impact the Company's future results of operations as it moves into 2008.

Future Strategy, Liquidity and Going Concern Considerations The Company's plan for the future will focus on minimizing losses and preserving liquidity with its remaining operations which consists only of mortgage portfolio management. Additionally, the Company will focus on paying down its outstanding borrowings with Wachovia and reducing operating costs. The Company's residual and subordinated mortgage securities are currently its only source of significant positive cash flows. Based on current projections, the cash flows from its mortgage securities will decrease in the next several months as the underlying mortgage loans are repaid, and could be significantly less than the current projections if losses on the underlying mortgage loans exceed the current assumptions. In addition, the Company has significant operating expenses associated with office leases, software contracts, and other obligations relating to its discontinued operations, as well as payment

obligations with respect to secured and unsecured debt, including periodic interest payments with respect to junior subordinated debentures relating to the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II. The Company intends to use available cash inflows in excess of its immediate operating needs, including debt service payments, to repay all of Wachovia's short-term borrowings and any remaining fees due under the repurchase agreements at the earliest practical date. If, as the cash flows from its mortgage securities decrease, the Company is unable to recommence or invest in mortgage loan origination or brokerage businesses on a profitable basis, restructure its unsecured debt and contractual obligations or if the cash flows from its mortgage securities are less than currently anticipated, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and continue as a going concern or avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Due to the fact that the Company has a negative net worth, it does not currently have ongoing significant business operations that are profitable and its common stock and Series C preferred stock have been delisted from the New York Stock Exchange, it is unlikely that the Company will be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing on favorable terms, or at all, for the foreseeable future. To the extent the Company requires additional liquidity and cannot obtain it, the Company will be forced to file for bankruptcy.

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In the event the Company is able to significantly increase its liquidity position (as to which no assurance can be given), the Company may use excess cash to make certain investments if it determines that such investments could provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to shareholders, including, potentially investing in new or existing operating companies. Because of certain state licensing requirements, it is unlikely the Company will be able, ourselves, to directly recommence mortgage lending activities so long as the Company continues to have a shareholders deficit.

Recent Market Developments - During 2008, the mortgage industry has remained under continuous pressure due to numerous factors, which include industry-wide disclosures regarding the continued deterioration of the value of mortgage assets held by banks and broker-dealers, the deterioration of mortgage credit among mortgage lenders, the downgrades of mortgage securities by the rating agencies, and a reluctance on the part of banks and broker-dealers to finance mortgage securities within the credit markets. Because of these factors, mortgage security market valuations remain volatile, mortgage securities trading remains limited and mortgage securities financing markets remain challenging as the industry continues to report negative news. All of these factors continue to contribute to the decline in the market values of our securities to levels at or below those experienced in 2007.

The market has also seen a significant drop in LIBOR rates since the end of 2007 as the Federal Reserve made several cuts in short-term interest rates, which decreases the variable interest rates tied to one-month LIBOR within the Company's securitizations which collateralize the Company's mortgage securities and mortgage loans held-in-portfolio. The Company believes that these trends in interest rates, if they continue, could lead to positive effects on the cash flows the Company receives from its mortgage securities. However, these cash flows are also dependent on the credit and prepayment performance of the underlying collateral, which could offset any positive impact of decreased LIBOR rates.

Given the uncertainty regarding these market conditions, the Company expects to continue to operate with a historically low level of leverage and to continue to take actions that would support higher levels of liquidity and available cash.

Home prices - Recently, the Company has seen broad-based declines in housing values. Housing values could continue to decrease during the near term which could affect the Company's credit loss experience, which will continue to impact its earnings, cash flows, financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.

American Interbank Mortgage Litigation - On March 17, 2008, the Company and American Interbank Mortgage, LLC (Plaintiff) entered into a Confidential Settlement Term Sheet Agreement (the Settlement Terms) with respect to the actions, judgments and claims described below.

In March 2002, Plaintiff filed an action against NHMI in Superior Court of Orange County, California entitled American Interbank Mortgage LLC v. NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. et. al. (the California Action). In the California Action, Plaintiff alleged that NHMI and two other mortgage companies (Defendants) engaged in false advertising and unfair competition under certain California statutes and interfered intentionally with Plaintiff's prospective economic relations. On May 4, 2007, a jury returned a verdict by a 9-3 vote awarding Plaintiff \$15.9 million. The court trebled the award, made adjustments for amounts paid by settling Defendants, and entered a \$46.1 million judgment against Defendants on June 27, 2007. The award is joint and several against the Defendants, including NHMI. It is unknown if the other two Defendants, one of which has filed a bankruptcy petition, have the financial ability to pay any of the award.

NHMI's motion for the trial court to overturn or reduce the verdict was denied on August 20, 2007, and NHMI appealed that decision (the Appeal). Pending the Appeal, Plaintiff commenced enforcement actions in the states of Missouri (the Kansas City Action) and Delaware, and obtained an enforcement judgment in Delaware (the Delaware Judgment). On January 23, 2008, Plaintiff filed an involuntary petition for

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bankruptcy against NHMI under 11 U.S.C. Sec. 303, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Missouri (the Involuntary). Plaintiff was joined by two individuals alleging claims totaling \$150 in the Involuntary filing. NHMI filed an answer and contested the standing of Plaintiff and the individuals to be petitioning creditors in bankruptcy.

On March 17, 2008, the Company and Plaintiff entered into the Settlement Terms with respect to the California Action, the Judgment, the Kansas City Action, the Delaware Judgment, the Involuntary, and all related claims.

Under the Settlement Terms, the parties agreed to move to dismiss the Involuntary. Within ten (10) business days after notice of entry of the dismissal of the Involuntary, the Company will pay Plaintiff \$2,000,000 plus the balance in an account established by order of the Bankruptcy Court in an amount no less than \$50,000, with NHMI obligated to otherwise satisfy obligations to its identified creditors up to \$48,000. The parties also agreed to extend the Appeal briefing period pending finalization of the settlement of the other actions, judgments and claims, as described below.

The Settlement Terms provide that, subject to payment of the amounts described above and satisfaction of certain other conditions, the parties will dismiss the California Action as to NHMI and the Kansas City Action and Delaware Judgment, effect notice of satisfaction of the Judgment, and effect a mutual release of all claims that were or could have been raised in any of the foregoing or that are related to the subject matter thereof, upon the earliest of the following: (i) July 1, 2010, (ii) a waiver by Wachovia of Wachovia's right to file an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against any of the NovaStar Entities prior to July 1, 2010, (iii) an extension of the maturity date of the Company's indebtedness to Wachovia until at least July 1, 2010, or (iv) delivery to Plaintiff of written documentation evidencing the full satisfaction of the Company's current indebtedness to Wachovia.

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In addition to the initial payments to be made to the Plaintiff following dismissal of the Involuntary, the Company will pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million if, prior to July 1, 2010, (i) NFI's average common stock market capitalization is at least \$94.4 million over a period of five (5) consecutive business days, or (ii) the holders of NFI's common stock are paid \$94.4 million in net asset value as a result of any sale of NFI or its assets. If NFI is sold prior to July 1, 2010 for less than \$94.4 million and ceases to be a public company, then NFI will obligate the purchaser either to immediately pay \$2 million to Plaintiff, or to pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million in the event the value of the company exceeds \$94.4 million prior to July 1, 2010 as determined by an independent valuation company.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, NHMI has recorded a liability of \$47.1 million as of December 31, 2007 with a corresponding charge to earnings. The \$47.1 million includes interest which is accruing on the obligation. Because NHMI is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, the \$47.1 million liability is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The liability is included in the Liabilities of discontinued operations line of the consolidated balance sheets while the charge to earnings is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line of the consolidated statements of operations.

Dividend payments - As a result of the termination of the Company's REIT status and its current financial condition, the Company does not intend to pay any dividends on its common stock for the foreseeable future. Also, the Company's board of directors suspended dividend payments on its Series C and Series D-1 Preferred Stock. As a result, dividends on the Series C and D-1 preferred stock continue to accrue and the dividend rate on the Series D-1 preferred stock increased from 9.0% to 13.0%, compounded quarterly, effective January 16, 2008 with respect to all unpaid dividends and subsequently accruing dividends. All accrued and unpaid dividends on the Company's preferred stock must be paid prior to payment of any dividends on the Company's common stock. The Company does not expect to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future.

Trading of the Company's stock - On January 11, 2008, the Company announced that NYSE Regulation determined that its common stock (ticker symbol: NFI) and our 8.90% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (ticker symbol: NFI PR C) no longer met applicable listing standards for continued listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The Company's common and preferred shares are eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board and the Pink Sheets, an electronic quotation service for securities traded over-the-counter, under the symbols (NOVS) and (NOVSP), respectively.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash balances at several major financial institutions in the United States. Accounts at each institution are secured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$100,000. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, 71% and 93% of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were with one institution. The uninsured balances aggregated \$27.4 million and \$139.2 million, respectively.

Restricted Cash Restricted cash includes funds the Company is required to post as cash collateral for letters of credit it obtained in connection with the purchase of surety bond coverage required for state licensing purposes. The cash may not be released to the Company without the consent of the insurance company which is at its discretion. The cash could be subject to the indemnification of losses incurred by the insurance company.

Mortgage Loans Mortgage loans include loans originated by the Company and acquired from other originators. Mortgage loans are recorded net of deferred loan origination fees and associated direct costs and are stated at amortized cost. Mortgage loan origination fees and associated direct mortgage loan origination costs on mortgage loans held-in-portfolio are deferred and recognized over the estimated life of the loan as an

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adjustment to yield using the level yield method. The Company uses actual and estimated cash flows, which consider the actual and future estimated prepayments of the loans, to derive an effective level yield. Mortgage loan origination fees and direct mortgage loan origination costs on mortgage loans held-for-sale are deferred until the related loans are sold. Mortgage loans held-for-sale are carried at the lower of cost or market determined on an aggregate basis.

Interest is recognized as revenue when earned according to the terms of the mortgage loans and when, in the opinion of management, it is collectible. For all mortgage loans that do not carry mortgage insurance, the accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in management's opinion, the interest is not collectible in the normal course of business, but in no case beyond when a loan becomes 90 days delinquent. For mortgage loans that do carry mortgage insurance, the accrual of interest is only discontinued when in management's opinion, the interest is not collectible. Interest collected on non-accrual loans is recognized as income upon receipt.

The mortgage loan portfolio is collectively evaluated for impairment as the individual loans are smaller-balance and are homogeneous in nature. For mortgage loans held-in-portfolio, the Company maintains an allowance for credit losses inherent in the portfolio at the

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balance sheet date. The allowance is based upon the assessment by management of various factors affecting its mortgage loan portfolio, including current economic conditions, the makeup of the portfolio based on credit grade, loan-to-value, delinquency status, historical credit losses, whether the Company purchased mortgage insurance and other factors deemed to warrant consideration. The allowance is maintained through ongoing adjustments to operating income. The assumptions used by management regarding key economic indicators are highly uncertain and involve a great deal of judgment.

An internally developed migration analysis is the primary tool used in analyzing the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses. This tool takes into consideration historical information regarding foreclosure and loss severity experience and applies that information to the portfolio at the reporting date. Management also takes into consideration the use of mortgage insurance as a method of managing credit risk. The Company pays mortgage insurance premiums on loans maintained on the consolidated balance sheet and includes the cost of mortgage insurance in the consolidated statements of income.

Management's estimate of expected losses could increase if the actual loss experience is different than originally estimated. In addition, the estimate of expected losses could increase if economic factors change the value that can be reasonably expected to obtain from the sale of the property. If actual losses increase, or if amounts reasonably expected to be obtained from property sales decrease, the provision for losses would increase.

The servicing agreements the Company executed for loans it securitized include a removal of accounts provision which gave it the right, not the obligation, to repurchase mortgage loans from the trust. The removal of accounts provision could be exercised for loans that were 90 days to 119 days delinquent. The Company recorded the mortgage loans subject to the removal of accounts provision in mortgage loans held-for-sale at fair value. In conjunction with the mortgage servicing rights sale in 2007, the removal of accounts provision was transferred to the buyer which resulted in the removal of the mortgage loans subject to the removal of accounts provision from the Company's balance sheet. See Note 15 for further discussion of the removal of accounts provision and sale of mortgage servicing rights.

Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale Mortgage securities available-for-sale represent beneficial interests the Company retains in securitization and resecuritization transactions which include residual interests (the residual securities) and subordinated securities (the subordinated securities). The residual securities include interest-only mortgage securities, prepayment penalty bonds and overcollateralization bonds. The subordinated securities represent investment-grade and non-investment grade rated bonds which are senior to the residual interests but subordinated to the bonds sold to third party investors. Mortgage securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at their estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. To the extent that the cost basis of mortgage securities exceeds the fair value and the unrealized loss is considered to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized and the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss is reclassified to earnings as a realized loss. The specific identification method was used in computing realized gains or losses.

Interest-only mortgage securities represent the contractual right to receive excess interest cash flows from a pool of securitized mortgage loans. Interest payments received by the independent trust are first applied to the principal and interest bonds (held by outside investors), servicing fees and administrative fees. The excess, if any, is remitted to the Company related to its ownership of the interest-only mortgage security. Prepayment penalty bonds give the holder the contractual right to receive prepayment penalties collected by the independent trust on the underlying mortgage loans. Overcollateralization bonds represent the contractual right to excess principal payments resulting from overcollateralization of the obligations of the trust.

The Company has designated two subordinated securities as mortgage securities available-for-sale as of December 31, 2006 and subsequently transferred those securities to the trading classification on January 1, 2007 in accordance with the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* including an amendment of FASB Statement 115 (SFAS

159). The subordinated securities retained by the Company in its securitization transactions have a stated principal amount and interest rate. The performance of the securities is dependent upon the performance of the underlying pool of securitized mortgage loans. The interest rates these securities earn are variable and are subject to an available funds cap as well as a maximum rate cap. The securities receive principal payments in accordance with a payment priority which is designed to maintain specified levels of subordination to the senior bonds within the respective securitization trust. The Company accounts for the securities based on EITF 99-20 which prescribes the effective yield method.

As previously described, mortgage securities available-for-sale represent retained beneficial interests in certain components of the cash flows of the underlying mortgage loans to securitization trusts. As payments are received on both the residual and subordinated securities, the payments are applied to the cost basis of the related mortgage securities. Each period, the accretable yield for each mortgage security is evaluated and, to the extent there has been a change in the estimated cash flows, it is adjusted and applied prospectively. The estimated cash flows change as management's assumptions for credit losses, borrower prepayments and interest rates are updated. The assumptions are established using proprietary models the Company has developed. The accretable yield is recorded as interest income with a corresponding increase to the cost basis of the mortgage security.

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The initial value of the loans is estimated based on the expected open market sales price of a similar pool (the whole loan price methodology). In open market transactions, the purchaser has the right to reject loans at its discretion. In a loan securitization, loans cannot generally be rejected. As a result, management adjusts the market price for loans to compensate for the estimated value of rejected loans. The market price of the securities retained is derived by deducting the net proceeds received in the securitization (i.e. the economic value of the loans transferred) from the estimated adjusted market price for the entire pool of the loans.

The Company uses the whole loan price methodology when it feels enough relevant information is available through its internal bidding processes for purchasing similar pools of loans in the market. When such information is not available, the Company estimates the initial value of residual securities retained in a whole loan securitization based on the present value of future expected cash flows to be received (the discount rate methodology). Management s best estimate of key assumptions, including credit losses, prepayment speeds, market discount rates and forward yield curves commensurate with the risks involved, are used in estimating future cash flows.

For purposes of valuing the retained residual securities at each reporting period subsequent to the initial valuation, the Company uses the discount rate methodology.

The Company estimates initial and subsequent fair value for the subordinated securities based on quoted market prices obtained from brokers.

Mortgage Securities - Trading Mortgage securities trading consist of mortgage securities purchased by the Company as well as retained by the Company in its securitization transactions. Trading securities are recorded at fair value with gains and losses, realized and unrealized, included in earnings. The Company uses the specific identification method in computing realized gains or losses.

Mortgage securities trading consisted of one residual security at December 31, 2007 with the remaining balance comprised of subordinated securities. The Company had no residual securities classified as trading at December 31, 2006. See *Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale* for further details of the Company s residual and subordinated securities.

Mortgage Servicing Rights Prior to 2007, mortgage servicing rights were recorded at allocated cost based upon the relative fair values of the transferred loans and the servicing rights. In accordance with the adoption of SFAS 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets , an amendment of SFAS 140 (SFAS 156), the Company initially recorded mortgage servicing rights upon a securitization at fair value during 2007. Mortgage servicing rights were amortized in proportion to and over the projected net servicing revenues. Periodically, the Company evaluated the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights based on their estimated fair value. If the estimated fair value, using a discounted cash flow methodology, was less than the carrying amount of the mortgage servicing rights, the mortgage servicing rights were written down to the amount of the estimated fair value. For purposes of evaluating and measuring impairment of mortgage servicing rights, the Company stratified the mortgage servicing rights based on their predominant risk characteristics. The significant risk characteristic considered by the Company was period of origination. The mortgage loans underlying the mortgage servicing rights were pools of homogenous, nonconforming residential loans.

The Company sold its entire mortgage servicing rights portfolio on November 1, 2007. See Note 15 for further discussion.

Servicing Related Advances In its capacity as loan servicer, the Company advanced funds on behalf of borrowers for taxes, insurance and other customer service functions. These advances are routinely assessed for collectibility and any uncollectible advances are appropriately charged to earnings.

The Company sold the servicing related advance balances attributable to the securitization trusts comprising its mortgage servicing rights portfolio in conjunction with the sale of its mortgage servicing rights portfolio on November 1, 2007.

Real Estate Owned Real estate owned, which consists of residential real estate acquired in satisfaction of loans, is carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. Adjustments to the loan carrying value required at time of foreclosure are charged against the allowance for credit losses. Costs related to the development of real estate are capitalized and those related to holding the property are expensed. Losses or gains from the ultimate disposition of real estate owned are charged or credited to earnings.

Derivative Instruments, net The Company uses derivative instruments with the objective of hedging interest rate risk. Interest rates on the Company's liabilities typically adjust more frequently than interest rates on the Company's assets. Derivative instruments are recorded at their fair value on the consolidated balance sheet. For derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting, any changes in fair value of derivative instruments related to hedge effectiveness are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. Gains and losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income are reclassified into earnings as the forecasted transactions occur. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments related to hedge ineffectiveness and non-hedge activity are recorded as adjustments to earnings through the gains (losses) on derivative instruments line item of the Company's consolidated statements of operations. For those derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of the instruments are recorded as adjustments to earnings through the gains (losses) on derivative instruments line item of the

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Company's consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of the Company's derivative instruments, along with any margin accounts associated with the contracts, are included in other liabilities on the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2007 and other assets as of December 31, 2006.

Property and Equipment, net Leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures and office and computer equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years (A)
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office and computer equipment	3-5 years

(A) Lesser of 5 years or remaining lease term.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Gains and losses on dispositions are credited or charged to earnings as incurred. Depreciation expense related to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$2.9 million, \$3.2 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. Depreciation expense related to discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$6.0 million, \$4.1 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.

Warehouse Notes Receivable Warehouse notes receivable represent outstanding warehouse lines of credit the Company provided to approved borrowers. The lines of credit were used by the borrowers to originate mortgage loans. The notes receivable were collateralized by the mortgage loans originated by the Company's borrowers and were recorded at amortized cost. The Company recognized interest income in accordance with the terms of agreement with the borrower. The accrual of interest was discontinued when, in management's opinion, the interest was not collectible in the normal course of business. The Company discontinued its warehouse operations during 2007 and had no notes receivable as of December 31, 2007. Warehouse notes receivable are included in assets of discontinued operations on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2006.

Due to Securitization Trusts Due to securitization trusts represents the fair value of the mortgage loans the Company had the right to repurchase from the securitization trusts. The servicing agreements the Company executed for loans it had securitized include a removal of accounts provision which gave it the right, not the obligation, to repurchase mortgage loans from the trust. The removal of accounts provision could be exercised for loans that are 90 days to 119 days delinquent. Upon exercise of the call options, the related obligation to the trusts was removed from the Company's balance sheet. In conjunction with the mortgage servicing rights sale in 2007, the removal of accounts provision was transferred to the buyer which resulted in the removal of the related obligation from the Company's balance sheet. See Note 15 for further discussion of the removal of accounts provision and the sale of mortgage servicing rights.

Premiums for Mortgage Loan Insurance The Company uses lender paid mortgage insurance to mitigate the risk of loss on loans that are originated. For those loans held-in-portfolio and loans held-for-sale, the premiums for mortgage insurance are expensed by the Company as the costs of the premiums are incurred. For those loans sold in securitization transactions accounted for as a sale, the independent trust assumes the obligation to pay the premiums and obtains the right to receive insurance proceeds.

Transfers of Assets A transfer of mortgage loans or mortgage securities in which the Company surrenders control over the financial assets is accounted for as a sale. When the Company retains control over transferred mortgage loans or mortgage securities, the transaction is accounted for as a secured borrowing. When the Company sells mortgage loans or mortgage securities in securitization and resecuritization transactions, it

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may retain one or more bond classes and servicing rights in the securitization. Gains and losses on the assets transferred are recognized based on the carrying amount of the financial assets involved in the transfer, allocated between the assets transferred and the retained interests based on their relative fair value at the date of transfer.

The initial value of the loans is estimated based on the whole loan price methodology. In open market transactions, the purchaser has the right to reject loans at its discretion. In a loan securitization, loans cannot generally be rejected. As a result, management adjusts the market price for loans to compensate for the estimated value of rejected loans. The market price of the securities retained is derived by deducting the net proceeds received in the securitization (i.e. the economic value of the loans transferred) from the estimated adjusted market price for the entire pool of the loans.

An implied yield (discount rate) is derived by taking the projected cash flows generated using assumptions for prepayments, expected credit losses and interest rates and then solving for the discount rate required to present value the cash flows back to the initial value derived above. The Company then ascertains the resulting discount rate is commensurate with current market conditions. Additionally, the initial discount rate serves as the initial accretable yield used to recognize income on the securities.

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The Company uses the whole loan price methodology when it feels enough relevant information is available through its internal bidding processes for purchasing similar pools of loans in the market. When such information is not available, the Company estimates the initial value of residual securities retained in a whole loan securitization based on the discount rate methodology. Management's best estimate of key assumptions, including credit losses, prepayment speeds, market discount rates and forward yield curves commensurate with the risks involved, are used in estimating future cash flows.

For purposes of valuing the retained residual securities at each reporting period subsequent to the initial valuation, the Company uses the discount rate methodology.

For purposes of valuing the Company's securities, the Company also transfers interest rate agreements to the trust with the objective of reducing interest rate risk within the trust. During the period before loans are transferred in a securitization transaction the Company enters into interest rate swap or cap agreements. Certain of these interest rate agreements are then transferred into the trust at the time of securitization. Therefore, the trust assumes the obligation to make payments and obtains the right to receive payments under these agreements.

A significant factor in valuing the residual securities is the portion of the underlying mortgage loan collateral that is covered by mortgage insurance. At the time of a securitization transaction, the trust legally assumes the responsibility to pay the mortgage insurance premiums associated with the loans transferred and the rights to receive claims for credit losses. Therefore, the Company has no obligation to pay these insurance premiums. The cost of the insurance is paid by the trust from proceeds the trust receives from the underlying collateral. This information is significant for valuation as the mortgage insurance significantly reduces the severity of credit losses incurred by the trust. Mortgage insurance claims on loans where a defect occurred in the loan origination process will not be paid by the mortgage insurer. The assumptions the Company uses to value its residual securities consider this risk.

The following is a description of the methods used by the Company to transfer assets during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, including the related accounting treatment under each method:

Whole Loan Sales Whole loan sales represent loans sold to third parties with servicing released. Gains and losses on whole loan sales are recognized in the period the sale occurs and the Company has determined that the criteria for sales treatment has been achieved as it has surrendered control over the assets transferred. The Company generally has an obligation to repurchase whole loans sold in circumstances in which the borrower fails to make up to the first three payments due to the buyer.

Loans and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase (Repurchase Agreements) Repurchase agreements represent legal sales of loans or mortgage securities and a related agreement to repurchase the loans or mortgage securities at a later date. Repurchase agreements are accounted for as secured borrowings because the Company has not surrendered control of the transferred assets as it is both entitled and obligated to repurchase the transferred assets prior to their maturity. Repurchase agreements are classified as short-term borrowings in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

Securitization Transactions A securitization transaction is the transfer or sale of mortgage loans to independent trusts which issue securities to investors. As discussed above, the accounting treatment for transfers of assets upon securitization depends on whether or not the Company has retained control over the transferred assets. The securities are collateralized by the mortgage loans transferred into the independent trusts. The Company retains interests in some of the securities issued by the trust. Certain of the securitization agreements require the Company to repurchase loans that are found to have legal deficiencies subsequent to the date of transfer. The fair values of these recourse obligations are recorded upon the transfers of the mortgage loans and on an ongoing basis. The Company also retained the right, but not the obligation, to acquire loans when they are 90 to 119 days delinquent and at the time a property is liquidated, but transferred this right to the purchaser of the Company's mortgage servicing rights in 2007. Prior to that transfer, the Company recorded an asset and a liability on the balance sheet for the aggregate fair value of delinquent loans that it had a right to call as of the balance sheet date when the

securitization is accounted for as a sale.

Resecuritization Transactions A resecuritization is the transfer or sale of mortgage securities that the Company has retained in previous securitization transactions to an independent trust. Similar to a securitization, the trust issues securities that are collateralized by the mortgage securities transferred to the trust. Resecuritization transactions are accounted for as either a sale or a secured borrowing based on whether or not the Company has retained or surrendered control over the transferred assets. In the resecuritization transaction, the Company may retain an interest in a security that represents the right to receive the cash flows on the underlying mortgage security collateral after the senior bonds, issued to third parties, have been repaid in full.

Reserve for Losses - Loans Sold to Third Parties The Company maintains a reserve for the representation and warranty liabilities related to loans sold to third parties, and for the contractual obligation to rebate a portion of any premium paid by a purchaser when a borrower prepays a sold loan within an agreed period. The reserve, which is recorded as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet, is established when loans are sold, and is calculated as the estimated fair value of losses reasonably estimated to occur over the life of

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the loan. Management estimates inherent losses based upon historical loss trends and frequency and severity of losses for similar loan product sales. The adequacy of this reserve is evaluated and adjusted as required. The provision for losses recognized at the sale date is included in the consolidated statements of operations as a reduction of gains (losses) on sales of mortgage assets.

Due to Servicer Principal and interest payments (the monthly repayment obligations) on asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans recorded on the Company's balance sheet are remitted to bondholders on a monthly basis by the securitization trust (the remittance period). Funds used for the monthly repayment obligations are based on the monthly scheduled principal and interest payments of the underlying mortgage loan collateral, as well as actual principal and interest collections from borrower prepayments. When a borrower defaults on a scheduled principal and interest payment, the servicer must advance the scheduled principal and interest to the securitization trust to satisfy the monthly repayment obligations. The servicer must continue to advance all delinquent scheduled principal and interest payments each remittance period until the loan is liquidated. Upon liquidation, the servicer may recover their advance through the liquidation proceeds. During the period the servicer has advanced funds to a securitization trust which the Company accounts for as a financing, the Company records a liability representing the funds due back to the servicer.

Fee Income During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company received fee income from several sources. The following describes significant fee income sources and the related accounting treatment:

Broker Fees Broker fees are paid by other lenders for placing loans with third-party investors (lenders) and are based on negotiated rates with each lender to whom the Company brokers loans. Revenue is recognized upon loan origination and delivery.

Loan Origination Fees Loan origination fees represent fees paid to the Company by borrowers and are associated with the origination of mortgage loans. Loan origination fees are determined based on the type and amount of loans originated. Loan origination fees and direct origination costs on mortgage loans held-in-portfolio are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan using the level yield method. Loan origination fees and direct origination costs on mortgage loans held-for-sale are deferred and considered as part of the carrying value of the loan when sold.

Service Fee Income Service fees are paid to the Company by either the investor on mortgage loans serviced or the borrower. Fees paid by investors on loans serviced are determined as a percentage of the principal collected for the loans serviced and are recognized in the period in which payments on the loans are received. Fees paid by borrowers on loans serviced are considered ancillary fees related to loan servicing and include late fees and processing fees. Revenue is recognized on fees received from borrowers when an event occurs that generates the fee and they are considered to be collectible.

Due to the discontinuance of the mortgage lending and loan servicing operations in 2007, the Company has no significant continuing source of fee income.

Stock-Based Compensation At December 31, 2007, the Company had one stock-based employee compensation plan, which is described more fully in Note 20. From January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2005, the Company accounted for the plan under the recognition and measurement provisions of FASB Statement No. 123 (SFAS 123), Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement No. 123(R) (SFAS 123(R)), Share-Based Payment, using the modified-prospective-transition method. Because the Company was applying the provisions of SFAS 123 prior to January 1, 2006, the adoption of SFAS 123(R) had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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Prior to adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company presented all tax benefits of deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options as operating cash flows in the Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS 123(R) requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits of tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options (excess tax benefits) to be classified as financing cash flows. Additionally, the write-off of deferred tax assets relating to the excess of recognized compensation cost over the tax deduction resulting from the award will continue to be reflected within operating cash flows.

Income Taxes Historically, the Company was taxed as a REIT under Section 857 of the Code. As a REIT, the Company generally was not subject to federal income tax. To maintain its qualification as a REIT, the Company had to distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to its shareholders and meet certain other tests relating to assets, income and ownership. However, the Company had elected to treat NFI Holding Corporation and its subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries (collectively the TRS). In general, the TRS could hold assets that the Company could not hold directly and generally could engage in any real estate or non-real estate related business. The subsidiaries comprising the TRS were subject to corporate federal and state income tax and were taxed as regular C corporations.

During 2007, the Company was unable to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement for the tax year ended December 31, 2006, either in the form of cash or preferred stock. This action resulted in the Company's loss of REIT status retroactive to January 1, 2006. The failure to satisfy the REIT distribution test resulted from demands on the Company's liquidity and the substantial decline in the Company's market capitalization during 2007.

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As a result of the Company's termination of REIT status, the Company elected to file a consolidated federal income tax return with its eligible affiliated members. The Company reported taxable income in 2006 of approximately \$212 million, which resulted in a tax liability of approximately \$74 million along with interest and penalties due of approximately \$5.8 million. After applying payments and credits, the Company reported an amount owed to the IRS of approximately \$67 million. The Company applied for and received an extension of time to pay the income taxes due to the Company's expectation of generating a net operating loss for 2007, which may be carried back to 2006. This approved extension should allow the Company to reduce all of its taxable income (excluding excess inclusion income) from 2006, and eliminate the outstanding tax liability due to the IRS. The Company will, however, be required to pay interest and any penalties that apply on the balance due to the IRS in 2008.

Since the Company terminated its REIT status effective January 1, 2006 and was taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded deferred taxes based on the estimated cumulative temporary differences as of December 31, 2007.

In determining the amount of deferred tax assets to recognize in the financial statements, the Company evaluates the likelihood of realizing such benefits in future periods. FASB Statement 109 Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109) requires the recognition of a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. SFAS 109 indicates the more likely than not threshold is a level of likelihood that is more than 50 percent.

Under SFAS 109, companies are required to identify and consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, in determining whether it is more likely than not that all or some portion of its deferred tax assets will not be realized. Positive evidence includes, but is not limited to the following: cumulative earnings in recent years, earnings expected in future years, excess appreciated asset value over the tax basis, and positive industry trends. Negative evidence includes, but is not limited to the following: cumulative losses in recent years, losses expected in future years, a history of operating losses or tax credits carryforwards expiring, and adverse industry trends.

The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence should be commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. Accordingly, the more negative evidence that exists requires more positive evidence to counter, thus making it more difficult to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed for all or some of the deferred tax assets. A cumulative loss in recent years is significant negative evidence that is difficult to overcome when determining the need for a valuation allowance. Similarly, cumulative earnings in recent years represents significant positive objective evidence. If the weight of the positive evidence is sufficient to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, a valuation allowance should not be recorded.

The Company examines and weighs all available evidence (both positive and negative and both historical and forecasted) in the process of determining whether it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. The Company considers the relevancy of historical and forecasted evidence when there has been a significant change in circumstances. Additionally, the Company evaluates the realization of its recorded deferred tax assets on an interim and annual basis. The Company does not record a valuation allowance if the weight of the positive evidence exceeds the negative evidence and is sufficient to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that its deferred tax asset will be realized.

If the weighted positive evidence is not sufficient to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some of the Company's deferred tax assets will be realized, the Company considers all alternative sources of taxable income identified in FAS 109 in determining the amount of valuation allowance to be recorded. Alternative sources of taxable income identified in FAS 109 include the following: 1) taxable income in prior carryback year, 2) future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, 3) future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards, and 4) tax planning strategies.

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Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109 . FIN 48 requires a company to evaluate whether a tax position taken by the company will more likely than not be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority. It also provides guidance on how a company should measure the amount of benefit that the company is to recognize in its financial statements. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recorded a \$1.1 million net liability as an increase to the opening balance of accumulated deficit. It is the Company s policy to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense (benefit).

Discontinued Operations As a result of the significant deterioration in the subprime secondary markets, during 2007, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company committed to workforce reductions pursuant to plans of termination (the Exit Plans) as described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities (SFAS 146). The Company undertook these Exit Plans to align its organization and costs with its decision to discontinue its mortgage lending and mortgage servicing activities. The Company considers an operating unit to be discontinued upon its termination date, which is the point in time when the operations substantially cease. In accordance with SFAS 144, the Company has reclassified the operating results of its entire mortgage lending segment and loan servicing operations segment as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

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On November 4, 2005, the Company adopted a formal plan to terminate substantially all of the branches operated by NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. (NHMI). By June 30, 2006, the Company had terminated all of the remaining NHMI branches and related operations. The Company considers a branch to be discontinued upon its termination date, which is the point in time when the operations substantially cease. In accordance with SFAS 144, the Company has presented the operating results of NHMI as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. Diluted EPS is calculated assuming all options, restricted stock, performance based awards and warrants on the Company's common stock have been exercised, unless the exercise would be antidilutive.

Commitments to Originate Mortgage Loans Commitments to originate mortgage loans held-for-sale meet the definition of a derivative and are recorded at fair value and are classified as accounts payable and other liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the value of its commitments. Significant assumptions used in the valuation determination include volatility, strike price, current market price, expiration and one-month LIBOR.

New Accounting Pronouncements In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of SFAS 133 and SFAS 140 (SFAS 155). This statement permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. It also clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to FASB Statement 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133). The statement also establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. The statement also clarifies that concentration of credit risks in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives, and it also amends SFAS 140 (SFAS 140), Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities a replacement of FASB Statement 125 to eliminate the prohibition on a Qualifying Special Purpose Entity (QSPE) from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument.

In January 2007, the FASB provided a scope exception under SFAS 155 for securitized interests that only contain an embedded derivative that is tied to the prepayment risk of the underlying prepayable financial assets, and for which the investor does not control the right to accelerate the settlement. If a securitized interest contains any other embedded derivative (for example, an inverse floater), then it would be subject to the bifurcation tests in SFAS 133, as would securities purchased at a significant premium. In previous years, the Company's policy was to designate its residual securities as available-for-sale but as a result of the Company's adoption of SFAS 155 on January 1, 2007 and the complexities and uncertainties surrounding the application of this Statement, the Company has designated the NMFT Series 2007-2 residual security as trading. As a result, the NMFT Series 2007-2 residual security qualifies for the scope exception concerning bifurcation provided by SFAS 155.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 156. This statement requires that an entity separately recognize a servicing asset or a servicing liability when it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset under a servicing contract in certain situations. Such servicing assets or servicing liabilities are required to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. SFAS 156 also allows an entity to choose one of two methods when subsequently measuring its servicing assets and servicing liabilities: (1) *the amortization method* or (2) *the fair value measurement method*. The amortization method existed under SFAS 140 and remains unchanged in (1) allowing entities to amortize their servicing assets or servicing liabilities in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income or net servicing loss and (2) requiring the assessment of those servicing assets or servicing liabilities for impairment or increased obligation based on fair value at each reporting date. The fair value measurement method allows entities to measure their servicing assets or servicing liabilities at fair value at each reporting date and report changes in fair value in earnings in the period the change occurs. SFAS 156 introduces the notion of *classes* and allows companies to make a separate subsequent measurement election for each class of its servicing rights. In addition, SFAS 156 requires certain comprehensive roll-forward disclosures that must be presented for each class. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that

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begins after September 15, 2006. The Company adopted SFAS 156 on January 1, 2007 and elected to continue using the amortization method for measuring its servicing assets. The Company sold its mortgage servicing rights on November 1, 2007.

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In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or to be taken on a tax return. This interpretation also provides additional guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of FIN 48 is reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated deficit on January 1, 2007 and resulted in an increase to the Company's accumulated deficit of \$1.1 million.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosures regarding fair value measurements. This accounting standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, however early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 on January 1, 2007. See Note 11 and Note 15 which describe the impact of the adoption of SFAS 157 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance regarding the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of materiality assessments. The method established by SAB 108 requires each of the Company's financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures to be considered when quantifying and assessing the materiality of the misstatement. The provisions of SAB 108 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2006. The Company adopted SAB 108 on January 1, 2007 and has deemed the impact immaterial on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159. SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. This accounting standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, however early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 159 on January 1, 2007. See Note 11 which describes the impact of the adoption of SFAS 159 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

On February 20, 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) FAS 140-3, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets and Repurchase Financing Transactions. The FSP focuses on the circumstances that would permit a transferor and a transferee to separately evaluate the accounting for a transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase financing under FASB Statement 140, Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. The FSP states that a transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase agreement involving the transferred financial asset should be considered part of the same arrangement when the counterparties to the two transactions are the same unless certain criteria are met. The criteria in the FSP are intended to identify whether (1) there is a valid and distinct business or economic purpose for entering separately into the two transactions and (2) the repurchase financing does not result in the initial transferor regaining control over the previously transferred financial assets. Its purpose is to limit diversity of practice in accounting for these situations, resulting in more consistent financial reporting. Consequently, it is the FASB's desire to have the FSP effective as soon as practicable. This FSP would be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is not permitted.

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company purchased approximately \$1.0 billion of mortgage loans from counterparties which were subsequently financed through repurchase agreements with that same counterparty. As of December 31, 2007, the entire \$1.0 billion of mortgage loans purchased during 2006 remained on the Company's consolidated balance sheet but they were no longer financed with repurchase agreements as they had been securitized in transactions structured as financings and the short-term repurchase agreements were replaced with asset-backed bond financing. The Company believes there would be no material change to its financial statements based on FSP 140-3.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. The new standard is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements, however, the Company is still in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 161.

Reclassifications Reclassifications to prior year amounts have been made to conform to current year presentation, as follows:

As discussed under *Discontinued operations*, the Company discontinued its mortgage lending and loan servicing operations. The provisions of SFAS 144 require the results of operations associated with those operating units terminated to be classified as discontinued operations and segregated from the Company's continuing results of operations for all periods presented. In accordance with Statement SFAS 144, the Company has reclassified the operating results of its mortgage lending and loan servicing operations as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

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The Company has reclassified the operating results of NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. and its branches (NHMI) through December 31, 2007, as discontinued operations in the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, in accordance with Statement SFAS 144.

The Company created two new line items on the consolidated statements of operations named Fair value adjustments and Valuation adjustment on mortgage loans - held-for-sale to separate activity which was previously reported in the Other income, net line item in prior periods. These line items were created due to the materiality of the amounts recorded in 2007. The Valuation adjustment on mortgage loans held-for-sale is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

As a result of the adoption of SFAS 159, the Company reclassified the cash flow activities for its mortgage securities trading, which were previously reported in the Cash flows from operating activities section of its consolidated statements of cash flows, to the Cash flows from investing activities section for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The Board of Directors declared a one-for-four reverse stock split of its common stock, providing shareholders of record as of July 27, 2007, with one share of common stock for each four shares owned. The reduction in shares resulting from the split was effective on July 27, 2007 decreasing the number of common shares outstanding to 9.5 million. Prior year share amounts and earnings per share disclosures have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

Note 3. Mortgage Loans Held-in-Portfolio

Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio, all of which are secured by residential properties, consisted of the following as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio:		
Outstanding principal	\$ 3,067,737	\$ 2,101,768
Net unamortized deferred origination costs	32,414	37,219
Amortized cost	3,100,151	2,138,987
Allowance for credit losses	(230,138)	(22,452)
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	\$ 2,870,013	\$ 2,116,535
Weighted average coupon	8.59%	8.35%

During 2007 and 2006 the Company transferred \$1.9 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, of mortgage loans from its held-for-sale classification to held-in-portfolio. These loans were either subsequently securitized in transactions structured as financings or paid off.

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Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio include loans that the Company has securitized in structures that are accounted for as financings. During 2007, the Company executed one securitization transaction, NovaStar Home Equity Series (NHES) 2007-1, which was accounted for as a financing under SFAS 140. During 2006, the Company executed two securitization transactions accounted for as financings, NHES 2006-1 and NHES 2006-MTA1. See below for details of the Company s securitization transactions structured as financings during 2007 and 2006.

These securitizations are structured legally as sales, but for accounting purposes are treated as financings under SFAS No. 140. The NHES 2006-1 and NHES 2006-MTA1 securitizations do not meet the qualifying special purpose entity criteria under SFAS No. 140 and related interpretations because after the loans are securitized the securitization trusts may acquire derivatives relating to beneficial interests retained by the Company and, the Company, has discretion to call (other than a clean-up call) loans back from the trust. The NHES 2007-1 securitization does not meet the qualifying special purpose entity criteria under SFAS No. 140 and related interpretations because of the excessive benefit the Company receives from the derivative instruments delivered into the trust to counteract interest rate risk. Accordingly, the loans remain on the balance sheet as loans held-in-portfolio , retained interests are not created, and securitization bond financing replaces the short-term debt with the loans. The Company records interest income on loans held-in-portfolio and interest expense on the bonds issued in the securitizations over the life of the securitizations. Deferred debt issuance costs and discounts related to the bonds are amortized on a level yield basis over the estimated life of the bonds.

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Details of the Company's loan securitization transactions structured for accounting purposes as financings which closed during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Securitization Name	Date Issued	Principal Balance of Loans Pledged	Bonds Issued (A)	Net Bond Proceeds	Interest Rate Spread Over One Month LIBOR (A)(B)
2007:					
NHES 2007-1	February 28, 2007	\$ 1,888,756	\$ 1,794,386	\$ 1,784,662	0.10%-1.75%
2006:					
NHES 2006-1	April 28, 2006	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,320,974	\$ 1,317,346	0.06%-1.95%
NHES 2006-MTA1	June 8, 2006	\$ 1,199,913	\$ 1,189,785	\$ 1,188,111	0.19%-0.65%

(A) The amounts shown do not include subordinated bonds retained by the Company.

(B) The interest rate for the A-2A2 bond is fixed at 5.86%

Collateral for 26% and 20% of the mortgage loans held-in-portfolio outstanding as of December 31, 2007 was located in California and Florida, respectively. As of December 31, 2007 interest only loan products made up 7% of the loans classified as held-in-portfolio. In addition, as of December 31, 2007, moving treasury average (MTA) loan products made up 25% of the loans classified as held-in-portfolio. These MTA loans had \$41.9 million and \$29.5 million in negative amortization during 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company has no other significant concentration of credit risk on mortgage loans.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006 all of the loans classified as held-in-portfolio were pledged as collateral for financing purposes.

Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio that the Company has placed on non-accrual status totaled \$402.7 million and \$48.8 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. At December 31, 2007 the Company had \$169.8 million in mortgage loans held-in-portfolio past due 90 days or more, which were still accruing interest as compared to \$57.4 million at December 31, 2006. These loans carried mortgage insurance and the accrual will be discontinued when in management's opinion the interest is not collectible.

Activity in the allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans held-in-portfolio is as follows for the three years ended December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 22,452	\$ 699	\$ 507
Provision for credit losses	265,288	30,131	1,038
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(57,602)	(8,378)	(846)
Balance, end of period	\$ 230,138	\$ 22,452	\$ 699

Note 4. Mortgage Securities Available-for-Sale

As of December 31, 2007, mortgage securities available-for-sale consist entirely of the Company's investment in the residual securities issued by securitization trusts sponsored by the Company. As of December 31, 2006 mortgage securities available-for-sale contained residual securities as well as subordinated securities issued by securitization trusts sponsored by the Company. In previous years, the Company's policy was to designate its residual securities as available-for-sale but as a result of the Company's adoption of SFAS 155 on January 1, 2007 and the complexities and uncertainties surrounding the application of this Statement, the Company has designated the NMFT Series 2007-2 residual security as trading. As a result, the NMFT Series 2007-2 residual security qualifies for the scope exception concerning bifurcation provided by SFAS 155. Residual securities consist of interest-only, prepayment penalty and overcollateralization bonds. Subordinated securities consist of rated bonds which are lower than other rated bonds on the capital structure. Management estimates the fair value of the residual securities by discounting the expected future cash flows of the collateral and bonds. Fair value of the subordinated securities is based on quoted market prices.

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The following table presents certain information on the Company's portfolio of mortgage securities available-for-sale as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Cost Basis</u>	<u>Unrealized Gain</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses Less Than Twelve Months</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>	<u>Average Yield (A)</u>
As of December 31, 2007	\$ 33,302	\$ 69	\$	\$ 33,371	26.94%
As of December 31, 2006	\$ 310,760	\$ 39,683	\$ (1,131)	\$ 349,312	41.84%

(A) The average yield is calculated from the cost basis of the mortgage securities and does not give effect to changes in fair value that are reflected as a component of shareholders' equity.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 management concluded that the decline in value on certain securities in the Company's mortgage securities available-for-sale portfolio were other-than-temporary. As a result, the Company recognized an impairment on mortgage securities available-for-sale of \$98.7 million, \$30.7 million and \$17.6 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, the Company exercised the clean up call option on NMFT Series 2000-1, NMFT Series 2000-2, NMFT Series 2001-1, NMFT Series 2001-2, NMFT Series 2002-1 and NMFT Series 2002-2. The mortgage loans were repurchased from the trusts and cash was paid to retire the bonds held by third parties. Along with the cash paid to the trusts, any remaining cost basis of the related mortgage securities and mortgage servicing rights, \$6.6 million, became part of the cost basis of the repurchased mortgage loans.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had two subordinated available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses and fair values aggregating \$46.7 million that were not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. In accordance with the Company's adoption of SFAS 159, these securities were transferred from available-for-sale to the trading classification on January 1, 2007 and the related unrealized losses of \$1.1 million representing the cumulative effect adjustment were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to accumulated deficit. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had no available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses and had no subordinated securities within its mortgage securities available-for-sale.

Maturities of mortgage securities owned by the Company depend on repayment characteristics and experience of the underlying financial instruments. The Company expects the securities it owns as of December 31, 2007 to mature in one to five years.

As of December 31, 2007, key economic assumptions and the sensitivity of the current fair value of the Company's residual securities available-for-sale and trading to immediate adverse changes in those assumptions are as follows, on average for the portfolio (dollars in thousands):

Carrying amount/fair value of residual interests (A)	\$ 58,112
Weighted average life (in years)	1.1
Weighted average prepayment speed assumption (CPR) (percent)	27
Fair value after a 10% increase in prepayment speed	\$ 59,110

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Fair value after a 25% increase in prepayment speed	\$ 60,088
Weighted average expected annual credit losses (percent of current collateral balance)	9.4
Fair value after a 10% increase in annual credit losses	\$ 53,570
Fair value after a 25% increase in annual credit losses	\$ 49,063
Weighted average residual cash flows discount rate (percent)	25
Fair value after a 500 basis point increase in discount rate	\$ 53,731
Fair value after a 1000 basis point increase in discount rate	\$ 50,418
Market interest rates:	
Fair value after a 100 basis point increase in market rates	\$ 46,272
Fair value after a 200 basis point increase in market rates	\$ 41,187

(A) The subordinated securities are not included in this table as their fair value is based on quoted market prices.

These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used with caution. As the analysis indicates, changes in fair value based on a 10% or 25% change in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, in this table the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the retained interest is calculated without changing any other assumption; in reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another (for example, increases in market interest rates may result in lower prepayments and increased credit losses), which might magnify or counteract the sensitivities.

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The actual static pool credit loss as of December 31, 2007 was 1.12% and the cumulative projected static pool credit loss for the life of the securities is 4.33%. Static pool losses are calculated by summing the actual and projected future credit losses and dividing them by the original balance of each pool of assets.

The table below presents quantitative information about delinquencies, net credit losses, and components of securitized financial assets and other assets managed together with them (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	Total Principal Amount of Loans (A)		Principal Amount of Loans 60 Days or More Past Due		Net Credit Losses During the Year Ended December 31, (B)	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Loans securitized	\$ 10,087,692	\$ 12,586,366	\$ 1,806,141	\$ 809,874	\$ 231,814	\$ 73,784
Loans held-in-portfolio	3,215,695	2,108,129	572,943	78,384	15,458	1,605
Total loans securitized or held-in-portfolio	\$ 13,303,387	\$ 14,694,495	\$ 2,379,084	\$ 888,258	\$ 247,272	\$ 75,389

(A) Includes assets acquired through foreclosure.

(B) Represents the realized losses as reported by the securitization trusts for each period presented.

Note 5. Mortgage Securities Trading

As of December 31, 2007, mortgage securities trading consisted of residual securities and subordinated securities retained by the Company from securitization transactions as well as subordinated securities purchased from other issuers in the open market. Mortgage securities trading consisted entirely of subordinated securities as of December 31, 2006. Management estimates the fair value of the residual securities by discounting the expected future cash flows of the collateral and bonds. The fair value of the subordinated securities is estimated based on quoted market prices. Refer to Note 11 for a description of the valuation methods as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006. The following table summarizes the Company's mortgage securities trading as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	Original Face	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Average Yield (A)
As of December 31, 2007				
Subordinated securities pledged to CDO	\$ 332,489	\$ 314,046	\$ 60,870	
Other subordinated securities	102,625	92,049	23,592	
Residual securities	N/A	41,275	24,741	
Total	\$ 435,114	\$ 447,370	\$ 109,203	13.85%
As of December 31, 2006				
	\$ 365,898	\$ 332,045	\$ 329,361	11.03%

(A) Calculated from the ending fair value of the securities.

The Company recognized net trading (losses) gains of \$(342.9) million, \$(3.2) million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which are included in the fair value adjustments line of the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

As discussed in Note 4, on January 1, 2007 the Company transferred two securities with an aggregate fair value of \$46.7 million from available-for-sale to the trading classification in accordance with the adoption of SFAS 159. The unrealized losses related to these securities of \$1.1 million were reclassified from other comprehensive income to accumulated deficit on the consolidated balance sheet as a cumulative effect adjustment.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company purchased four subordinated bonds with a fair value at the date of purchase of \$22.0 million to include in NovaStar ABS CDO I.

The Company sold three subordinated bonds to a third party during the year ended December 31, 2007 with a fair value of \$7.2 million. The Company realized losses on the sales of these securities of \$3.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, which is included in the fair value adjustments line on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

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On February 23, 2006, the Company sold the M-9 bond class security which it had retained from its NMFT Series 2005-4 securitization, to a third party and recognized a gain on the sale of approximately \$351,000.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 the Company had pledged all of its trading securities as collateral for financing purposes.

Note 6. Collateralized Debt Obligation Issuance

In the first quarter of 2007 the Company closed a CDO. The collateral for this securitization consisted of subordinated securities which the Company retained from its loan securitizations as well as subordinated securities purchased from other issuers. This securitization was structured legally as a sale, but for accounting purposes was accounted for as a financing under SFAS 140. This securitization did not meet the qualifying special purpose entity criteria under SFAS 140. Accordingly, the securities remain on the Company's balance sheet, retained interests were not created, and securitization bond financing replaced the short-term debt used to finance the securities. The Company records interest income on the securities and interest expense on the bonds issued in the securitization over the life of the related securities and bonds.

Details of the CDO transaction are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Securitization Name	Date Issued	Par Amount of Securities Pledged (A)	Bonds Issued (B)	Net Bond Proceeds (B)	Interest Rate Spread Over Three Month LIBOR (B)
NovaStar ABS CDO I	February 8, 2007	\$ 374,862	\$ 331,500	\$ 326,753	0.32%-2.25%

(A) The amount shown includes subordinated bonds retained by the Company.

(B) The amounts shown do not include the Class D and subordinated bonds retained by the Company.

Note 7. Borrowings**Short-term Borrowings**

Wachovia Short-Term Borrowings Repayment. As of December 31, 2007 and thereafter, the Company was out of compliance with the net worth covenant and the liquidity covenant in its repurchase agreements with Wachovia but has obtained multiple waivers to be in compliance. The current waiver expires on April 30, 2008 and the Company expects to be out of compliance prior to its expiration. No assurance can be given with respect to future waivers. If waivers are not obtained, the Company would be in default and Wachovia could exercise its remedies including, but not limited to, accelerating the outstanding indebtedness and liquidating the underlying collateral. In the event this were to occur, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and avoid seeking the protection of applicable federal and state bankruptcy laws.

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As of March 28, 2008, the Company had \$19 million of short-term borrowings outstanding with Wachovia. All payments received on the collateral securing these obligations are being remitted directly to Wachovia. Based on the expected cash flows from the Company's mortgage securities from the March 25, 2008 bondholder remittances and the expected release of a portion of its cash held as collateral against letters of credit, the Company expects its short-term borrowings outstanding to be reduced to \$11 million in the near-term. The Company's repurchase agreements with Wachovia expire on May 8, 2008 and May 29, 2008 and any remaining amounts then outstanding will be due and payable at that time.

The Company has no financing facilities in place to provide liquidity in excess of its outstanding borrowings. As a result, any adverse liquidity events could cause the Company to exhaust its cash balances and may result in its filing bankruptcy.

\$1.9 Billion Comprehensive Financing Facility. In May 2007, the Company executed a \$1.9 billion comprehensive financing facility arranged by Wachovia. The facility expanded and replaced the whole-loan and securities repurchase agreements previously existing between Wachovia and the Company, other than the Servicing Rights Facility and the Residual Securities Facility. All payments on the collateral securing these facilities is being, and until full repayment will be, remitted directly to Wachovia. After the Company repays the borrowings under these facilities, they do not expect to have any future availability or advances under these or any other facilities.

The \$1.9 billion facility consists of the following separate agreements (collectively, the *Agreements*): (1) a Whole Loan Master Repurchase Agreement, expiring May 8, 2008; (2) a Securities Master Repurchase Agreement (Investment Grade), expiring May 29, 2008; and (3) a Securities Master Repurchase Agreement (Non Investment Grade), expiring May 29, 2008. Advances under the *Agreements* bear interest at rates ranging from LIBOR plus 0.65% to LIBOR plus 2.5%, depending on the asset securing the advance.

The *Agreements* are cross-collateralized with each other and all other secured transactions between the Company and Wachovia. The Company was required to pay Wachovia a structuring fee in connection with the *Agreements* and certain additional fees and expenses, including but not limited to reimbursement of due diligence expenses and payment of certain fees in the event of voluntary prepayment or termination by the Company or the occurrence of an event of default. In addition, upon a change of control, Wachovia has the right to terminate the *Agreements* and require the payment of a termination fee.

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The Agreements require that the market value of the collateral posted under each facility exceed, by a specified amount, the funds borrowed under such facility. The market value of the collateral is determined by Wachovia from time to time in its sole discretion. If, in Wachovia's opinion, the market value of the collateral that is then financed under the applicable facility decreases for any reason, the Company is required to repay the margin or difference in market value, or provide additional collateral.

In addition, the Agreements prohibit the Company from paying any cash dividends on its capital stock without the consent of Wachovia, and dividends can be paid on the Company's 8.90% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock and on the trust preferred securities of NovaStar Capital Trust I and NovaStar Capital Trust II only if, after such payments, the Company continues to have at least \$30 million of liquidity or liquidity levels as amended by waiver. The Agreements contain other customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries that are parties to the facilities (NovaStar Parties), including but not limited to covenants prohibiting fundamental changes in the nature of the business of the NovaStar Parties, prohibiting sales by any NovaStar Party of a material portion of its business or assets outside of the ordinary course of business, and prohibiting transactions between a NovaStar Party and any of its other affiliates that are not on arms-length terms.

The Agreements provide for customary events of default, including but not limited to the failure by the NovaStar Parties to make any payment due or to satisfy any margin call or to comply with any other material covenant (including financial covenants) under any of the facilities, representations or warranties made by the NovaStar Parties under the facilities proving to be materially incorrect, certain cross defaults involving other contracts to which any NovaStar Party is a party, an act of insolvency occurring with respect to NFI or certain of its subsidiaries, the failure by any NovaStar Party to satisfy certain final non-appealable monetary judgments, regulatory enforcement actions that materially curtail the conduct of business by the Company or certain of its subsidiaries, and the occurrence of a material adverse change in the business, performance, assets, operations or condition of the Company taken as a whole.

If an event of default exists under any of the Agreements, Wachovia has the right, in addition to other rights and remedies, to accelerate the repurchase and other obligations of the NovaStar Parties under all of the facilities, to cause all income generated by the related collateral to be applied to the accelerated obligations, to direct the servicer of the mortgage asset collateral to remit payments directly to Wachovia, to sell or retain the collateral to satisfy obligations owed to it, and to recover any deficiency from the Company and its affiliates. In addition, an event of default under any of the Wachovia facilities would permit Wachovia and its affiliates to set off any outstanding obligations of the Company or its affiliates against any collateral pledged by the Company or its affiliates to Wachovia or any of its affiliates under any of the Wachovia facilities or under any other agreement. Further, the NovaStar Parties would be liable to Wachovia for all reasonable legal fees or other expenses incurred in connection with the event of default, the cost of entering into replacement transactions and entering into or terminating hedge transactions in connection or as a result of the event of default, and any other losses, damages, costs or expenses arising or resulting from the occurrence of the event of default.

The Agreements require that the adjusted consolidated tangible net worth of the Company exceed \$150 million and that the Company maintain, on a consolidated basis, at least \$30 million of liquidity. The Company does not currently meet these requirements and does not expect to meet these requirements in the foreseeable future. Wachovia has waived the Company's compliance with these requirements on multiple occasions, with the current waiver effective until April 30, 2008. During the waiver period, the Company must maintain liquidity of at least \$9.5 million. The Company expects to be out of compliance prior to the expiration of the current waiver and no assurances can be given with respect to any future waiver.

\$40 Million Residual Securities Facility. As a result of the significant decline in the Company's liquidity position, in April 2007, the Company executed the Residual Securities Facility with Wachovia providing for the financing of certain of the Company's existing residual securities. In January 2008, the Company repaid all borrowings under the Residual Securities Facility and it was subsequently terminated.

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The following table summarizes the Company's repurchase agreements used in connection with continuing operations as of the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Maximum Borrowing Capacity	Rate	Days to Reset	Balance
December 31, 2007				
Short-term borrowings (indexed to one-month LIBOR):				
Repurchase agreement expiring May 29, 2008 (A) (C)	\$ 400,000	7.01%	25	\$ 22,811
Repurchase agreement expiring May 29, 2008 (A) (C)	400,000	5.32	25	21,033
Repurchase agreement, expiring April 16, 2008 (C) (D)	40,000	7.36	25	1,644
Total short-term borrowings				\$ 45,488
December 31, 2006				
Short-term borrowings (indexed to one-month LIBOR):				
Repurchase agreement expiring April 14, 2007 (B)	\$ 800,000	7.85	11	\$ 28,998
Repurchase agreement expiring November 9, 2007 (B)	750,000	7.85	12	11,200
Repurchase agreement expiring May 31, 2007 (C)	500,000	6.00	1	322,906
Repurchase agreement expiring June 28, 2009 (C)(D)	150,000	7.10	1	60,000
Repurchase agreement expiring April 12, 2009 (C)(D)	150,000	7.10	25	40,127
Repurchase agreement expiring July 31, 2009 (C)(D)	150,000	7.13	1	40,449
Total short-term borrowings				\$ 503,680

- (A) Agreements do not provide for additional capacity beyond the maximum capacity of \$1.9 billion the Company has in place under the whole loan master repurchase agreement with Wachovia and essentially act as sub-limits underneath the overall capacity. Because of the Company's inability to meet certain financial covenants, no further advances are, or are expected to be, available to the Company.
- (B) Eligible collateral for this agreement is both mortgage loans and mortgage securities.
- (C) Eligible collateral for this agreement is mortgage securities.
- (D) Agreement was terminated prior to original expiration date.

The following table presents certain information on the Company's repurchase agreements related to continuing operations for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Maximum month-end outstanding balance during the period	\$ 495,181	\$ 503,680
Average balance outstanding during the period	220,740	223,715
Weighted average rate for period	6.53%	6.25%
Weighted average interest rate at period end	6.24%	6.90%

Certain of the Company's mortgage securities are pledged as collateral on these borrowings.

Repurchase agreements generally contain margin calls under which a portion of the borrowings must be repaid if the fair value of the mortgage securities available-for-sale, mortgage securities trading or mortgage loans collateralizing the repurchase agreements falls below a contractual ratio to the borrowings outstanding.

Accrued interest on the Company's repurchase agreements used in connection with continuing operations was \$38,000 as of December 31, 2007 as compared to \$2.2 million as of December 31, 2006.

Asset-backed Bonds (ABB). The Company issued ABB secured by its mortgage loans and ABB secured by its mortgage securities trading in certain transactions treated as financings as a means for long-term non-recourse financing. For financial reporting purposes, the mortgage loans held-in-portfolio and mortgage securities trading, as collateral, are recorded as assets of the Company and the ABB are recorded as debt. Interest and principal on each ABB is payable only from principal and interest on the underlying mortgage loans or mortgage securities collateralizing the ABB. Interest rates reset monthly and are indexed to one-month LIBOR. The estimated weighted-average months to maturity are based on estimates and assumptions made by management. The actual maturity may differ from expectations.

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The Company elected the fair value option for the asset-backed bonds issued from NovaStar ABS CDO I, which closed in the first quarter of 2007. The election was made for these liabilities to help reduce income statement volatility which otherwise would arise if the accounting method for this debt was not matched with the fair value accounting for the mortgage securities trading. Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices. The Company recognized a fair value adjustment of \$257.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, which is included in the Fair value adjustments line item on the consolidated statements of operations.

On January 30, 2008, an event of default occurred under the CDO bond indenture agreement due to the noncompliance of certain overcollateralization tests. As a result, the trustee, upon notice and at the direction of a majority of the secured noteholders, may declare all of the secured notes to be immediately due and payable including accrued and unpaid interest. No such notice has been given as of March 31, 2008. The Company does not expect any significant impact to its financial condition, cash flows or results of operation as a result of the event of default.

For ABB secured by mortgage loans, the Company retains the option to repay the ABB, and reacquire the mortgage loans, when the remaining unpaid principal balance of the underlying mortgage loans falls below 10% of their original amounts. During the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company exercised the call option for its Series 1998-1 and 1998-2 and retired the related ABB which had a remaining balance of \$18.8 million. The mortgage loans were transferred from the held-in-portfolio classification to held-for-sale. The Company transferred its remaining call rights, in part, to the purchaser of its mortgage servicing rights in 2007, and the Company does not expect to exercise any of the call rights it retained.

The following table summarizes the ABB transactions for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Bonds Issued (A)(B)</u>	<u>Interest Rate Spread Over LIBOR (A)</u>	<u>Par Amount of Collateral Pledged</u>
2007:				
NovaStar ABS CDO I	February 8, 2007	\$ 331,500	0.32%-2.25%	\$ 374,862
NHES Series 2007-1	February 28, 2007	1,794,386	0.10%-1.75%	1,888,756
2006:				
NHES Series 2006-1	April 28, 2006	\$ 1,320,974	0.06%-1.95%	\$ 1,350,000
NHES Series 2006-MTA 1	June 8, 2006	1,189,785	0.19%-0.65%	1,199,913

(A) The amounts shown do not include subordinated bonds retained by the Company.

(B) The bonds issued for the NHES 2006-MTA1 securitization include \$19.2 million in Class X Notes. The Class X Notes are AAA-rated and are entitled to interest-only cash flows.

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The following is a summary of outstanding ABB and related loans (dollars in thousands):

	Asset-backed Bonds			Mortgage Loans	
	Remaining Principal	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Estimated Weighted Average Months to Call or Maturity	Remaining Principal	Weighted Average Coupon
As of December 31, 2007:					
ABB Secured by Mortgage Loans:					
NHES Series 2006-1	\$ 716,768	5.17%	24	\$ 694,101	8.49%
NHES Series 2006-MTA1	750,048	5.14	19	753,787	8.23
NHES Series 2007-1	1,611,592	5.17	30	1,619,849	8.79
Unamortized debt issuance costs, net	(12,662)				
	<u>\$ 3,065,746</u>				
ABB Secured by Mortgage Securities:					
NovaStar ABS CDO I	\$ 331,500(A)	5.56%	32	(B)	(B)
As of December 31, 2006:					
ABB Secured by Mortgage Loans:					
NHES Series 2006-1	\$ 1,039,797	5.61%	40	\$ 1,059,353	8.58%
NHES Series 2006-MTA1	1,031,782	5.60	49	1,042,415	8.12
Unamortized debt issuance costs, net	(4,089)				
	<u>\$ 2,067,490</u>				
ABB Secured by Mortgage Securities:					
Issue 2005-N1	\$ 9,558	4.78%	5	(C)	(C)
Unamortized debt issuance costs, net	(39)				
	<u>\$ 9,519</u>				

(A) The NovaStar ABS CDO I ABB are carried at a fair value of \$74.4 million on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

(B) Collateral for the NovaStar ABS CDO I are subordinated mortgage securities.

(C) Collateral for the 2005-N1 ABB is the interest-only, prepayment penalty and overcollateralization mortgage securities of NMFT 2005-1 and NMFT 2005-2.

The following table summarizes the expected repayment requirements relating to the securitization bond financing at December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands). Amounts listed as bond payments are based on anticipated receipts of principal on underlying mortgage loan and security collateral using expected prepayment speeds. Principal repayments on these ABB are payable only from the mortgage loans and securities collateralizing the ABB. In the event that principal receipts from the underlying collateral are adversely impacted by credit losses, there could be insufficient principal receipts available to repay the ABB principal.

	Asset-backed Bonds
2008	\$ 538,035
2009	508,159
2010	404,164
2011	311,647
2012	252,769
Thereafter	1,395,134
	\$ 3,409,908

Junior Subordinated Debentures. In 2005 and 2006, the Company established NovaStar Capital Trust I (NCTI) and NovaStar Capital Trust II (NCTII), respectively. They are statutory trusts organized under Delaware law for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities. NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. (NMI) owns all of the common securities of NCTI and NCTII. NCTI and NCTII issued \$50 million and \$35 million, respectively, in unsecured floating rate trust preferred securities to other investors. The trust

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preferred securities require quarterly interest payments. The interest rates are floating at the three-month LIBOR rate plus 3.5% and reset quarterly. The trust preferred securities are redeemable, at NCTI and NCTII's option, in whole or in part, anytime without penalty on or after March 15, 2010 and June 30, 2011, respectively, but are mandatorily redeemable when they mature on March 15, 2035 and June 30, 2036, respectively. If they are redeemed prior to maturity, the redemption price will be 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The proceeds from the issuance of the trust preferred securities and the common securities of NCTI and NCTII were loaned to NMI in exchange for \$51.6 million and \$36.1 million, respectively, of junior subordinated debentures of NMI, which are the sole assets of NCTI and NCTII, respectively. The terms of the junior subordinated debentures match the terms of the trust preferred securities. The debentures are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness and certain other financial obligations of the Company. The Company entered into a guarantee for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of any amounts to be paid by NMI under the terms of the debentures. The Company may not declare or pay any dividends or distributions on, or redeem, purchase, acquire or make a liquidation payment with respect to any of its capital stock if there has occurred and is continuing an event of default under the guarantee. Following payment by the Company of offering costs, the Company's net proceeds from the NCTI and NCTII offerings aggregated \$48.4 million and \$33.9 million, respectively.

The assets and liabilities of NCTI and NCTII are not consolidated into the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, the Company's equity interests in NCTI and NCTII are accounted for using the equity method. Interest on the junior subordinated debt is included in the Company's consolidated statements of income as interest expense. Subordinated debt and the junior subordinated debentures are presented as a separate category on the consolidated balance sheets.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments. The Company leases office space under various operating lease agreements. Rent expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005, under leases related to continuing operations, aggregated \$3.9 million, \$3.8 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. At December 31, 2007, future minimum lease commitments under those leases are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Lease Obligations
2008	\$ 4,265
2009	4,265
2010	4,265
2011	355
2012	
Thereafter	

The Company has entered into various lease agreements pursuant to which the lessor agreed to repay the Company for certain existing lease obligations. The Company has recorded deferred lease incentives related to these payments which will be amortized into rent expense over the life of the respective lease on a straight-line basis. Deferred lease incentives related to continuing operations as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

The Company has also entered into a sublease agreement during 2007 for office space formerly occupied by the Company. The Company received approximately \$44,000 in 2007 under this agreement.

Contingencies

American Interbank Mortgage Litigation. On March 17, 2008, the Company and American Interbank Mortgage, LLC (Plaintiff) entered into a Confidential Settlement Term Sheet Agreement (the Settlement Terms) with respect to the actions, judgments and claims described below.

In March 2002, Plaintiff filed an action against NHMI in Superior Court of Orange County, California entitled American Interbank Mortgage LLC v. NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. et. al. (the California Action). In the California Action, Plaintiff alleged that NHMI and two other mortgage companies (Defendants) engaged in false advertising and unfair competition under certain California statutes and interfered intentionally with Plaintiff s prospective economic relations. On May 4, 2007, a jury returned a verdict by a 9-3 vote awarding Plaintiff \$15.9 million. The court trebled the award, made adjustments for amounts paid by settling Defendants, and entered a \$46.1 million judgment against Defendants on June 27, 2007. The award is joint and several against the Defendants, including NHMI. It is unknown if the other two Defendants, one of which has filed a bankruptcy petition, have the financial ability to pay any of the award.

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NHMI's motion for the trial court to overturn or reduce the verdict was denied on August 20, 2007, and NHMI appealed that decision (the Appeal). Pending the Appeal, Plaintiff commenced enforcement actions in the states of Missouri (the Kansas City Action) and Delaware, and obtained an enforcement judgment in Delaware (the Delaware Judgment). On January 23, 2008, Plaintiff filed an involuntary petition for bankruptcy against NHMI under 11 U.S.C. Sec. 303, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Missouri (the Involuntary). Plaintiff was joined by two individuals alleging claims totaling \$150 in the Involuntary filing. NHMI filed an answer and contested the standing of Plaintiff and the individuals to be petitioning creditors in bankruptcy.

On March 17, 2008, the Company and Plaintiff entered into the Settlement Terms with respect to the California Action, the Judgment, the Kansas City Action, the Delaware Judgment, the Involuntary, and all related claims.

Under the Settlement Terms, the parties agreed to move to dismiss the Involuntary. Within ten (10) business days after notice of entry of the dismissal of the Involuntary, the Company will pay Plaintiff \$2,000,000 plus the balance in an account established by order of the Bankruptcy Court in an amount no less than \$50,000, with NHMI obligated to otherwise satisfy obligations to its identified creditors up to \$48,000. The parties also agreed to extend the Appeal briefing period pending finalization of the settlement of the other actions, judgments and claims, as described below.

The Settlement Terms provide that, subject to payment of the amounts described above and satisfaction of certain other conditions, the parties will dismiss the California Action as to NHMI and the Kansas City Action and Delaware Judgment, effect notice of satisfaction of the Judgment, and effect a mutual release of all claims that were or could have been raised in any of the foregoing or that are related to the subject matter thereof, upon the earliest of the following: (i) July 1, 2010, (ii) a waiver by Wachovia of Wachovia's right to file an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against any of the NovaStar Entities prior to July 1, 2010, (iii) an extension of the maturity date of the Company's indebtedness to Wachovia until at least July 1, 2010, or (iv) delivery to Plaintiff of written documentation evidencing the full satisfaction of the Company's current indebtedness to Wachovia.

In addition to the initial payments to be made to the Plaintiff following dismissal of the Involuntary, the Company will pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million if, prior to July 1, 2010, (i) NFI's average common stock market capitalization is at least \$94.4 million over a period of five (5) consecutive business days, or (ii) the holders of NFI's common stock are paid \$94.4 million in net asset value as a result of any sale of NFI or its assets. If NFI is sold prior to July 1, 2010 for less than \$94.4 million and ceases to be a public company, then NFI will obligate the purchaser either to immediately pay \$2 million to Plaintiff, or to pay Plaintiff \$5.5 million in the event the value of the company exceeds \$94.4 million prior to July 1, 2010 as determined by an independent valuation company.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, NHMI has recorded a liability of \$47.1 million as of December 31, 2007 with a corresponding charge to earnings. The \$47.1 million includes interest which is accruing on the obligation. Because NHMI is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, the \$47.1 million liability is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The liability is included in the Liabilities of discontinued operations line of the consolidated balance sheets while the charge to earnings is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line of the consolidated statements of operations.

Other Litigation. Since April 2004, a number of substantially similar class action lawsuits have been filed and consolidated into a single action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. The consolidated complaint names the Company and three of the Company's executive officers as defendants and generally alleges that the defendants made public statements that were misleading for failing to disclose certain regulatory and licensing matters. The plaintiffs purport to have brought this consolidated action on behalf of all persons who purchased the Company's common stock (and sellers of put options on the Company's common stock) during the period October 29, 2003 through April 8, 2004. On January 14, 2005, the Company filed a motion to dismiss this action, and on May 12, 2005, the court denied such motion. On February 8, 2007, the court certified the case as a class action. The case is now in the discovery stage. The Company believes that

these claims are without merit and continues to vigorously defend against them.

In the wake of the securities class action, the Company was named as a nominal defendant in several derivative actions brought against certain of the Company's officers and directors in Missouri and Maryland. The complaints in these actions generally claimed that the defendants were liable to the Company for failing to monitor corporate affairs so as to ensure compliance with applicable state licensing and regulatory requirements. The parties reached a settlement of the derivative actions under which the Company agreed to adopt certain corporate governance measures and the Company's insurance carrier paid attorney's fees to plaintiffs' counsel. The settlement agreement was subject to court approval, which was granted on September 19, 2007 and has become final.

In April 2006, a single plaintiff filed a putative nationwide class action against NovaStar Mortgage in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. The complaint asserts claims under 42 U.S.C. Sections 1981 and 1982; the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 3601-3619; and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C.

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Sections 1691-1691f. Plaintiff alleges that NovaStar Mortgage paid higher yield spread premiums to brokers for loans made to minorities as compared to loans made to white borrowers. The lawsuit seeks injunctive relief and damages, including punitive damages. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

Since February 2007, a number of substantially similar putative class actions have been filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. The complaints name the Company and three of the Company's executive officers as defendants and generally allege, among other things, that the defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company's business and financial results. The plaintiffs purport to have brought the actions on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's common stock during the period May 4, 2006 through February 20, 2007. Following consolidation of the actions, a consolidated amended complaint was filed on October 19, 2007. On December 29, 2007, the defendants moved to dismiss all of plaintiffs' claims, and that motion is pending. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In May 2007, a lawsuit entitled *National Community Reinvestment Coalition v. NovaStar Financial, Inc., et al.*, was filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Plaintiff, a non-profit organization, alleges that the Company maintains corporate policies of not making loans on Indian reservations, or dwellings used for adult foster care or on rowhouses in Baltimore, Maryland in violation of the federal Fair Housing Act. The lawsuit seeks injunctive relief and damages, including punitive damages, in connection with the lawsuit. On May 30, 2007, the Company responded to the lawsuit by filing a motion to dismiss certain of plaintiff's claims. That motion is pending resolution by the court. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In June 2007, two borrowers filed a putative class action entitled *Kubiak v. NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.*, against the Company and two of its subsidiaries in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, alleging that payments of premiums to brokers by one of the subsidiaries were not properly disclosed to borrowers in the manner allegedly required by federal or state law, thus constituting unfair competition and false advertising under California law and violation of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act. Plaintiffs seek statutory and punitive damages, restitution, injunctive relief and attorney's fees on behalf of California borrowers who allegedly failed to receive adequate disclosure of such premiums. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss the action. On December 19, 2007, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint, including the claims against NovaStar Financial, Inc., but the Court allowed the plaintiffs to file an amended complaint. On January 9, 2008, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint that does not make any claim against NovaStar Financial, Inc., but does assert the above claims against its subsidiaries, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. and NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In November 2007, a borrower filed a putative class action, entitled *Denman v. Novastar Mortgage, Inc.*, in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts alleging that NovaStar Mortgage induced him to enter into a disadvantageous mortgage with an adjustable rate and a balloon note. Plaintiff contends that NovaStar Mortgage's actions violated the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act and seeks actual and statutory damages, reformation of his mortgage contract and injunctive and declaratory relief. On March 6, 2008, NovaStar Mortgage filed a motion to dismiss the litigation. That motion is pending. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

On January 10, 2008, the City of Cleveland, Ohio filed suit against the Company and approximately 20 other mortgage, commercial and investment bankers alleging a public nuisance had been created in the City of Cleveland by the operation of the subprime mortgage industry. The case was filed in state court and promptly removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The plaintiff seeks damages for loss of property values in the City, and for increased costs of providing services and infrastructure, as a result of foreclosures of subprime mortgages. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

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On January 31, 2008, two purported shareholders filed separate derivative actions in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri against various former and current officers and directors and named the Company as a nominal defendant. The essentially identical petitions allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties owed to the Company in connection with alleged insider selling and misappropriation of information, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, and unjust enrichment between May 2006 and December 2007. The Company believes that these claims are without merit and will vigorously defend against them.

In addition to those matters listed above, the Company is currently a party to various other legal proceedings and claims, including, but not limited to, breach of contract claims, class action or individual claims for violations of the RESPA, FLSA, federal and state laws prohibiting employment discrimination, federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination in lending and federal and state licensing and consumer protection laws.

In addition, the Company has received requests or subpoenas for information from various Federal and State regulators or law enforcement officials, including, without limitation, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities & Exchange Commission, Department of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York Attorney General and the Department of Labor.

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While management currently believes that the ultimate outcome of all these proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and the Company's ability to withstand an unfavorable ruling has greatly diminished. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur in any one of them, the Company's financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to avoid bankruptcy would be materially and adversely affected.

Note 9. Shareholders' Equity

The Board of Directors declared a one-for-four reverse stock split of the Company's common stock, providing shareholders of record as of July 27, 2007, with one share of common stock in exchange for each four shares owned. The reduction in shares resulting from the split was effective on July 27, 2007 decreasing the number of common shares outstanding to 9.5 million. Current and prior year share amounts and earnings per share disclosures have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

On July 16, 2007, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Securities Purchase Agreement") pursuant to which certain investors purchased for \$48.8 million in cash 2,100,000 shares of the Company's 9.00% Series D1 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock, having a par value \$0.01 per share and initial liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share ("Series D1 Preferred Stock"), in a private placement not registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The Company used the proceeds from the sale of the Series D1 Preferred Stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement for general working capital.

Dividends on the Series D1 Preferred Stock are payable in cash and accrue at a rate of 9.00% per annum, or 13.00% per annum if any such dividends are not declared and paid when due. In addition, holders of the Series D1 Preferred Stock are entitled to participate in any common stock dividends on an as converted basis. The Company's board of directors has suspended the payment of dividends on the Company's Series C Preferred Stock and the Series D1 Preferred Stock. As a result, dividends continue to accrue on the Series C and Series D1 Preferred Stock, and the dividend rate on the Series D1 Preferred Stock increased from 9.0% to 13.0%, compounded quarterly, effective January 16, 2008 with respect to all unpaid dividends and subsequently accruing dividends. All accrued and unpaid dividends on the Company's preferred stock must be paid prior to any payments of dividends or other distributions on the Company's common stock. The Company does not expect to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future.

The Series D1 Preferred Stock is convertible into the Company's 9.00% Series D2 Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock having a par value of \$0.01 per share and an initial liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share ("Series D2 Preferred Stock") upon the later of (a) July 16, 2009, or (b) the date on which the stockholders of the Company approve certain anti-dilution protection for the Series D1 Preferred Stock and Series D2 Preferred Stock that, upon such shareholder approval, would apply in the event the Company issues additional common stock for a price below the price at which the Series D1 Preferred Stock (or the Series D2 Preferred Stock into which the Series D1 Preferred Stock has been converted, if any) may be converted into common stock. The rights, powers and privileges of the Series D2 Preferred Stock are substantially similar to those of the Series D1 Preferred Stock, except that accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series D2 Preferred Stock can be added to the common stock conversion and liquidation value of the Series D2 Preferred Stock in lieu of cash payment, and the dividend rate on the Series D2 Preferred Stock is fixed in all circumstances at 9.00%.

The Series D1 Preferred Stock (or the Series D2 Preferred Stock into which the Series D1 Preferred stock has been converted, if any) is convertible into the Company's common stock at any time at the option of the holders. The Series D1 Preferred Stock (or the Series D2 Preferred Stock into which the Series D1 Preferred stock has been converted, if any) is currently convertible into 1,875,000 shares (post-split) of common stock based upon an initial conversion price of \$28.00 per share (post-split), subject to adjustment as provided above or certain other extraordinary events. On or prior to July 16, 2010, the Company may elect to convert all of the Series D1 Preferred Stock (or the Series D2 Preferred Stock into which the Series D1 Preferred stock has been converted, if any) into common stock, if at such time the Company's common stock is publicly traded and the common stock price is greater than 200% of the then existing conversion price for 40 of 50 consecutive trading

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days preceding delivery of the forced conversion notice. On July 16, 2016, the Series D1 Preferred Stock (or the Series D2 Preferred Stock into which the Series D1 Preferred stock has been converted, if any) will automatically convert into shares of common stock.

Because the conversion price of \$28.00 was less than the closing price of the Company's common stock on July 16, 2007 of \$30.04, the conversion feature, as discussed above, was considered to be in-the-money. As a result, the Company recorded a beneficial conversion feature of \$3.8 million at the date of issuance which represents the product of the closing price (\$30.04) less the conversion price (\$28.00) multiplied by the conversion shares (1,875,000). The beneficial conversion was recorded to additional paid-in capital and accumulated deficit which resulted in no change to total shareholders' (deficit) equity.

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The Company's Direct Stock Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) allows for the purchase of stock directly from the Company and/or the automatic reinvestment of all or a percentage of the dividends shareholders receive and allows for a discount from market of up to 3%. During 2007 the Company sold 35,094 shares of its common stock under the DRIP at a weighted average discount of 0%, resulting in net proceeds of \$3.2 million. During 2006 the Company sold 2,938,200 shares of its common stock under the DRIP at a weighted average discount of 1.6%, resulting in net proceeds of \$85.4 million. The Company suspended the DRIP in 2007.

The Company also sold 500,000 shares of its common stock during 2006 in a registered controlled equity offering. The Company raised \$57.5 million in proceeds from these sales, which were net of \$0.5 million in expenses related to the offering.

During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, 88,867, 32,611 and 37,199 shares of common stock were issued under the Company's stock-based compensation plan, respectively. Proceeds of \$0.2 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.7 million were received under these issuances during 2007 and 2006, respectively.

On January 20, 2006, the Company initiated offers to rescind certain shares of its common stock issued pursuant to its 401(k) plan and DRIP that may have been sold in a manner that may not have complied with the registration requirements of applicable securities laws. The Company repurchased 123 shares of its common stock from eligible investors who accepted the rescission offers as of March 31, 2006, the date the rescission offers expired.

In June 2005, the Company completed a firm-commitment underwritten public offering of 431,250 shares of its common stock at \$35.00 per share. The Company raised \$57.9 million in net proceeds from this offering.

The Company's Board of Directors has approved the purchase of up to \$9 million of the Company's common stock. No shares were repurchased during 2007 and 2006. Under Maryland law, shares purchased under this plan are to be returned to the Company's authorized but unissued shares of common stock. Common stock purchased under this plan is charged against additional paid-in capital.

Table of Contents**Note 10. Comprehensive Income**

Comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are not included in net (loss) income. The following is a rollforward of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income for the three years ended December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net (loss) Income	\$ (724,277)	\$ 72,938	\$ 139,124
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Change in unrealized gain on mortgage securities available-for-sale (net of deferred tax of \$1.2 million for 2006)	(138,306)	(99,703)	14,690
Change in unrealized gain on mortgage securities available-for-sale due to repurchase of mortgage loans from securitization trusts		(5,153)	
Impairment on mortgage securities available-for-sale reclassified to earnings (net of deferred tax of \$681,000 for 2006)	98,692	30,009	17,619
Reclassification adjustment into income for derivatives used in cash flow hedges (net of deferred tax of \$70,000 for 2005)	(301)	(315)	109
Change in unrealized gain on derivative instruments used in cash flow hedges	(736)	172	
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes	1,855		
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(38,796)	(74,990)	32,418
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (763,073)	\$ (2,052)	\$ 171,542

Note 11. Fair Value Accounting

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS 157 and SFAS 159. Both standards address aspects of the expanding application of fair value accounting.

Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157)

SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. SFAS 157, among other things, requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

These valuation techniques are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 Instruments whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

The Company determines fair value based upon quoted prices when available or through the use of alternative approaches, such as discounting the expected cash flows using market interest rates commensurate with the credit quality and duration of the investment. The methods the Company uses to determine fair value on an instrument specific basis are detailed in the section titled "Valuation Methods", below.

The Company recognized a cumulative-effect adjustment resulting from the Company's change in policies to measure fair value of trading securities upon adoption of SFAS 157. Specifically, the Company began using quoted market prices which constitute the Company's highest and best execution for its trading securities as compared to the midpoint of mid-market pricing which was used at December 31, 2006.

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Detailed below are the December 31, 2006 carrying values prior to adoption, the transition adjustments recorded to opening accumulated deficit and the fair values (that is, the carrying values at January 1, 2007 after adoption) for the trading securities the Company held at January 1, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Description	December 31, 2006 (Carrying value prior to adoption)	Cumulative-effect Adjustment to January 1, 2007 Accumulated Deficit	January 1, 2007 (Carrying value after adoption)
Mortgage securities trading	\$ 329,361	\$ 5,430	\$ 334,791

The following table presents for each of the fair value hierarchy levels, the Company's assets and liabilities related to continuing operations which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Fair Value at 12/31/2007	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Mortgage securities -trading	\$ 109,203	\$	\$ 84,462	\$ 24,741
Mortgage securities available-for-sale	33,371			33,371
Derivative instruments, net	(6,896)		(6,896)	
Total Assets	\$ 135,678	\$	\$ 77,566	\$ 58,112
Liabilities				
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	\$ 74,385	\$	\$ 74,385	\$

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the Company's mortgage securities trading which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	Cost Basis	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value of Mortgage Securities
As of December 31, 2006	\$	\$	\$
Increases (decreases) to mortgage securities-trading:			
New securities retained in securitizations	56,387	226	56,613
Accretion of income	3,102		3,102

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Proceeds from paydowns of securities	(18,214)		(18,214)
Mark-to-market value adjustment		(16,760)	(16,760)
	<u>41,275</u>	<u>(16,534)</u>	<u>24,741</u>
Net increase (decrease) to mortgage securities			
	<u>41,275</u>	<u>(16,534)</u>	<u>24,741</u>
As of December 31, 2007	\$ 41,275	\$ (16,534)	\$ 24,741

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The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the Company's mortgage securities available-for-sale which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain	Estimated Fair Value of Mortgage Securities
As of December 31, 2006	\$ 310,760	\$ 38,552	\$ 349,312
Increases (decreases) to mortgage securities:			
Transfer to mortgage securities trading upon adoption of SFAS 159	(47,814)	1,131	(46,683)
Accretion of income (A)	48,778		48,778
Proceeds from paydowns of securities (A) (B)	(179,730)		(179,730)
Impairment on mortgage securities available-for-sale	(98,692)	98,692	
Mark-to-market value adjustment		(138,306)	(138,306)
Net decrease to mortgage securities	(277,458)	(38,483)	(315,941)
As of December 31, 2007	\$ 33,302	\$ 69	\$ 33,371

(A) Cash received on mortgage securities with no cost basis was \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

(B) For mortgage securities with a remaining cost basis, the Company reduces the cost basis by the amount of cash that is contractually due from the securitization trusts. In contrast, for mortgage securities in which the cost basis has previously reached zero, the Company records in interest income the amount of cash that is contractually due from the securitization trusts. In both cases, there are instances where the Company may not receive a portion of this cash until after the balance sheet reporting date. Therefore, these amounts are recorded as receivables from the securitization trusts, which are included in the other assets line on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 the Company had receivables from securitization trusts of \$12.5 million and \$21.2 million, respectively, related to mortgage securities available-for-sale with a remaining cost basis. Also the Company had receivables from securitization trusts of \$0.7 million related to mortgage securities with a zero cost basis as of December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2007 there were no receivables from securitization trusts related to mortgage securities with a zero cost basis.

The following table provides quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurements for the Company's assets related to continuing operations which are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Fair Value at 12/31/2007	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Real estate owned	\$ 76,614	\$	\$	\$ 76,614

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At the time a mortgage loan held-in-portfolio becomes real estate owned, the Company records the property at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value. Upon foreclosure and through liquidation, the Company evaluates the property's fair value as compared to its carrying amount and records a valuation adjustment when the carrying amount exceeds fair value. For mortgage loans held-in-portfolio, any valuation adjustments at the time the loan becomes real estate owned is charged to the allowance for credit losses. Any subsequent valuation adjustments are recorded to earnings in the (Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets line item of the Company's consolidated statements of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded losses of approximately \$136,000 due to valuation adjustments on real estate owned in its consolidated statements of operations.

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The following table provides a summary of the impact to earnings for the year ended December 31, 2007 from the Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Asset or Liability Measured at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Frequency	Fair Value Adjustments Included In Current Period Earnings	Statement of Operations Line Item Impacted
Mortgage securities trading	Recurring	\$ (342,918)	Fair value adjustments
Mortgage securities available-for-sale	Recurring	(98,692)	Impairment on mortgage securities available-for-sale
Derivative instruments, net	Recurring	(14,027)	(Losses) gains on derivative instruments
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	Recurring	257,115	Fair value adjustments
Real estate owned	Nonrecurring	(136)	(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets
		\$ (198,658)	

Valuation Methods

Mortgage securities trading. Trading securities are recorded at fair value with gains and losses, realized and unrealized, included in earnings. The Company uses the specific identification method in computing realized gains or losses. Fair value for the subordinated securities classified as trading is estimated using quoted market prices. The Company determined these quoted market prices would qualify as Level 2 due to the inactive and illiquid nature of the market for these securities. The Company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to its accumulated deficit of \$5.4 million which represented a gain on its mortgage securities trading as part of the adoption of FAS 157 on January 1, 2007. This cumulative-effect adjustment resulted from the Company's change in policies to use quoted market prices which constitute the Company's highest and best execution as compared to the midpoint of mid-market pricing at December 31, 2006.

In addition, upon the closing of its NMFT Series 2007-2 securitization, the Company classified the residual security it retained as trading. Management estimates the fair value of its residual securities by discounting the expected future cash flows of the collateral and bonds. Due to the unobservable inputs used by the Company in determining the expected future cash flows, the Company determined its valuation methodology for residual securities would qualify as Level 3. See *Mortgage securities available-for-sale* for further discussion of the Company's valuation policies relating to residual securities.

Mortgage securities available-for-sale. Mortgage securities available-for-sale represent beneficial interests the Company retains in securitization and resecuritization transactions which include residual securities. The Company had no subordinated securities included within the mortgage securities available-for-sale classification as of December 31, 2007. Mortgage securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at their estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. To the extent that the cost basis of mortgage securities exceeds the fair value and the unrealized loss is considered to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized and the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss is reclassified to earnings as a realized loss. The specific identification method is used in computing realized gains or losses. The Company uses two methodologies for determining the initial value of its residual securities 1) the whole loan price methodology and 2) the discount rate methodology. The Company believes the best estimate of the initial value of the residual securities it retains in its securitizations accounted for as sales is derived from the market value of the pooled loans. As such, the Company generally will try to use the whole loan price methodology when significant open market sales pricing data is available. Under this method, the initial value of the loans transferred in a securitization accounted for as a sale is estimated based on the expected open market sales price of a similar pool. In open market transactions, the purchaser has the right to reject loans at its discretion. In a

loan securitization, loans generally cannot be rejected. As a result, the Company adjusts the market price for the loans to compensate for the estimated value of rejected loans. The market price of the securities retained is derived by deducting the net proceeds received in the securitization (i.e. the economic value of the loans transferred) from the estimated adjusted market price for the entire pool of the loans.

An implied yield (discount rate) is derived by taking the projected cash flows generated using assumptions for prepayments, expected credit losses and interest rates and then solving for the discount rate required to present value the cash flows back to the initial value derived above. The Company then ascertains whether the resulting discount rate is commensurate with current market conditions. Additionally, the initial discount rate serves as the initial accretable yield used to recognize income on the securities.

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When significant open market pricing information is not readily available to the Company, the Company uses the discount rate methodology. Under this method, the Company first analyzes market discount rates for similar assets. After establishing the market discount rate, the projected cash flows are discounted back to ascertain the initial value of the residual securities. The Company then ascertains whether the resulting initial value is commensurate with current market conditions.

At each reporting period subsequent to the initial valuation of the residual securities, the fair value of the residual securities is estimated based on the present value of future expected cash flows to be received. Management's best estimate of key assumptions, including credit losses, prepayment speeds, the market discount rates and forward yield curves commensurate with the risks involved, are used in estimating future cash flows.

Derivative instruments. The fair value of derivative instruments is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using appropriate market rates.

Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities. The Company elected the fair value option for the asset-backed bonds issued from NovaStar ABS CDO I, which closed in the first quarter of 2007. The election was made for these liabilities to help reduce income statement volatility which otherwise would arise if the accounting method for this debt was not matched with the fair value accounting for the mortgage securities trading. Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices. The Company determined these quoted market prices would qualify as Level 2 due to the inactive and illiquid nature of the market.

Real estate owned. Real estate owned is carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. The Company estimates fair value at the asset's liquidation value less selling costs using management's assumptions which are based on historical loss severities for similar assets.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159)

Under SFAS 159, the Company may elect to report most financial instruments and certain other items at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis with changes in fair value reported in earnings. After the initial adoption, the election is made at the acquisition of an eligible financial asset, financial liability, or firm commitment or when certain specified reconsideration events occur. The fair value election may not be revoked once an election is made.

Additionally, the transition provisions of SFAS 159 permit a one-time election for existing positions at the adoption date with a cumulative-effect adjustment included in opening retained earnings and future changes in fair value reported in earnings.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 159. The Company elected the fair value option for the asset-backed bonds issued from NovaStar ABS CDO I, which closed in the first quarter of 2007. The Company elected the fair value option for these liabilities to help reduce earnings volatility which otherwise would arise if the accounting method for this debt was not matched with the fair value accounting for the related mortgage securities trading. The asset-backed bonds which are being carried at fair value are included in the Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities line item on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognized a fair value adjustment of \$257.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, which is included in the Fair value adjustments line item on the consolidated statements of operations. The Company calculates interest expense for these asset-backed bonds based on the prevailing coupon rates of the specific classes of debt and records interest expense in the period incurred. Interest expense amounts are included in the Interest

expense line item of the consolidated statements of operations.

In accordance with the Company's adoption of SFAS 159, the Company redesignated two mortgage securities with a fair value of \$46.7 million from the available-for-sale to the trading classification on January 1, 2007 and the related unrealized losses of \$1.1 million were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to accumulated deficit on the consolidated balance sheet as a cumulative effect adjustment.

The Company also reclassified its cash flows from purchases and sales of mortgage securities trading from the operating activities section to the investing activities section of the consolidated statements of cash flows as a result of the adoption of SFAS 159.

The Company has not elected fair value accounting for any other balance sheet items as allowed by SFAS 159.

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The following table shows the impact of electing the fair value option for the year ended December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Description	Unpaid Principal Balance as of December 31, 2007	Gain Recognized	Balance at Fair Value
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	\$ 331,500	\$ 257,115	\$ 74,385

The \$257.1 million gain was recorded directly to the Fair value adjustments line item within the consolidated statements of operations as this CDO closed in the first quarter of 2007. Therefore, there was no cumulative-effect adjustment to accumulated deficit related to this transaction. Substantially all of the \$257.1 million change in fair value of the asset-backed bonds is considered to be related to specific credit risk as all of the bonds are floating rate. The change in credit risk was caused by spreads widening in the asset-backed securities market during the year ended December 31, 2007.

In accordance with SFAS 159, debt issuance costs are current period expenses and are not amortized over the life of the debt on a level-yield basis. The \$4.7 million in expenses the Company incurred as part of the issuance of NovaStar ABS CDO I were included in the Professional and outside services line item on the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Note 12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company's objective and strategy for using derivative instruments is to mitigate the risk of increased costs on its variable rate liabilities during a period of rising rates, subject to cost and liquidity risk constraints. The Company's primary goals for managing interest rate risk are to maintain the net interest margin between its assets and liabilities and diminish the effect of changes in general interest rate levels on the market value of the Company.

The derivative instruments used by the Company to manage this risk are interest rate caps and interest rate swaps. Interest rate caps are contracts in which the Company pays either an upfront premium or monthly or quarterly premium to a counterparty. In return, the Company receives payments from the counterparty when interest rates rise above a certain rate specified in the contract. During 2007 and 2006, premiums paid pursuant to interest rate cap agreements related to continuing operations aggregated \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. There were no premiums paid in 2005. When premiums are financed by the Company, a liability is recorded for the premium obligation. Premiums due to counterparties as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, and had a weighted average interest rate of 3.9% and 3.6% in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The future contractual maturities of premiums due to counterparties as of December 31, 2007 are \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million due in years 2008 and 2009, respectively. The interest rate swap agreements to which the Company is party stipulate that the Company pay a fixed rate of interest to the counterparty and the counterparty pays the company a variable rate of interest based on the notional amount of the contract. The liabilities the Company hedges are asset-backed bonds as discussed in Note 7.

During 2007, the Company entered into several inter-related transactions involving credit default swaps (CDS) and other investments. A CDS is an agreement to provide credit event protection based on a specific security in exchange for receiving an upfront premium and a fixed-rate fee over the life of the contract. The additional investments purchased bear yields that mirror LIBOR. The result of the transaction is to create an instrument that mirrors the results of the referenced securities underlying the CDS. The CDS had a notional amount of \$16.5 million and a fair value of \$6.1 million at the date of purchase and are pledged as collateral against the CDO ABB. At December 31, 2007 the fair value was \$2.5 million and the Company had recorded losses related to fair value adjustments of \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. These losses are included in the (Losses) gains on derivative instruments line item of the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

These CDS are accounted for as non-cash flow hedging derivative instruments, reported at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized through the Company's statements of operations. The value of these contracts decrease for a variety of reasons, including when the probability of the occurrence of a specific credit event increases, when the market's perceptions of default risk in general change, or when there are changes in the supply and demand of these instruments.

The Company's derivative instruments that meet the hedge accounting criteria of SFAS No. 133 are considered cash flow hedges. The Company also has derivative instruments that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting. However, these derivative instruments do contribute to the Company's overall risk management strategy by serving to reduce interest rate risk on asset-backed bonds collateralized by the Company's loans held-in-portfolio.

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The following tables present derivative instruments as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Notional Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maximum Days to Maturity</u>
As of December 31, 2007:			
Non-hedge derivative instruments	\$ 1,101,500	(6,406)	756
Cash flow hedge derivative instruments	300,000	(490)	391
As of December 31, 2006:			
Cash flow hedge derivative instruments	\$ 810,000	4,050	756

The Company recognized net (income) expense of \$(0.3) million, \$(0.3) million and \$0.2 million during the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, on derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges, which is recorded as a component of interest expense.

During the three years ended December 31, 2007, hedge ineffectiveness was insignificant. The net amount included in other comprehensive income expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months is expense of approximately \$490,000.

The Company's derivative instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk in addition to the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Credit Risk The Company's exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments is equal to the amount of deposits (margin) held by the counterparty, plus any net receivable due from the counterparty, plus the cost of replacing the contracts should the counterparty fail. The Company seeks to minimize credit risk through the use of credit approval and review processes, the selection of only the most creditworthy counterparties, continuing review and monitoring of all counterparties, exposure reduction techniques and thorough legal scrutiny of agreements. Before engaging in negotiated derivative transactions with any counterparty, the Company has in place fully executed written agreements. Agreements with counterparties also call for full two-way netting of payments. Under these agreements, on each payment exchange date all gains and losses of counterparties are netted into a single amount, limiting exposure to the counterparty to any net receivable amount due.

Market Risk The potential for financial loss due to adverse changes in market interest rates is a function of the sensitivity of each position to changes in interest rates, the degree to which each position can affect future earnings under adverse market conditions, the source and nature of funding for the position, and the net effect due to offsetting positions. The derivative instruments utilized leave the Company in a market position that is designed to be a better position than if the derivative instrument had not been used in interest rate risk management.

Other Risk Considerations The Company is cognizant of the risks involved with derivative instruments and has policies and procedures in place to mitigate risk associated with the use of derivative instruments in ways appropriate to its business activities, considering its risk profile as a limited end-user.

Note 13. Interest Income

The following table presents the components of interest income related to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest income:			
Mortgage securities	\$ 102,500	\$ 164,858	\$ 188,856
Mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	258,663	134,604	4,311
Other interest income (A)	5,083	4,660	6,315
Total interest income	\$ 366,246	\$ 304,122	\$ 199,482

(A) Other interest income represents interest earned on corporate operating cash balances.

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The following table presents the components of interest expense related to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest expense:			
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage loans	\$	\$ 18,120	\$
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage securities	23,649	14,237	1,771
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans	178,937	88,116	1,809
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	17,635	3,860	15,628
Junior subordinated debentures	8,148	7,001	3,055
Total interest expense	\$ 228,369	\$ 131,334	\$ 22,263

Note 15. Discontinued Operations

As discussed in Note 2, the Company undertook Exit Plans to align its organization and costs with its decision to discontinue its mortgage lending and mortgage servicing activities. Implementation of the Exit Plans approved by the Audit Committee in 2007 both began and concluded during the year ended December 31, 2007.

On November 1, 2007, the Company sold all of its mortgage servicing rights. The loan servicing operations had ceased as of December 31, 2007.

The Company considers an operating unit to be discontinued upon its termination date, which is the point in time when the operations substantially cease. The provisions of SFAS 144 require the results of operations associated with those operating units terminated to be classified as discontinued operations and segregated from the Company's continuing results of operations for all periods presented. In accordance with Statement SFAS 144, the Company has reclassified the operating results of its entire mortgage lending segment and servicing operations segment as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had terminated all of the remaining NHMI branches and related operations. The Company has reclassified the operating results of NHMI through December 31, 2007, as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 in accordance with Statement SFAS 144.

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The major classes of assets and liabilities reported as discontinued operations as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Mortgage loans held-for-sale	\$ 5,253	\$ 1,741,819
Accrued interest receivable		8,584
Mortgage servicing rights		62,830
Servicing related advances		40,923
Warehouse notes receivable		39,462
Real estate owned	2,574	21,533
Derivative instruments, net		12,766
Other assets	428	4,152
Total assets	\$ 8,255	\$ 1,932,069
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings secured by mortgage loans	\$ 19	\$ 1,648,528
Due to trusts		107,043
Accounts payable and other liabilities	59,397	48,250
Total liabilities	\$ 59,416	\$ 1,803,821

The operating results of all discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest income	\$ 102,648	\$ 190,998	\$ 122,035
Interest expense	(79,483)	(104,190)	(58,580)
Net interest income	23,165	86,808	63,455
Other operating (expense) income:			
(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets	(2,579)	42,876	68,200
(Losses) gains on derivative instruments	(4,913)	11,889	17,908
Valuation adjustment on mortgage loans held-for-sale	(101,125)	(1,163)	(1,284)
Fee income	22,900	35,089	64,850
Premiums for mortgage loan insurance	(2,668)	(6,149)	(5,332)
Other (expense) income	(6,777)	4,473	(130)
Total other operating (expense) income	(95,162)	87,015	144,212
General and administrative expenses	(184,783)	(145,885)	(178,853)

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(Loss) income before income tax expense	(256,780)	27,938	28,814
Income tax expense		10,393	10,719
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	\$ (256,780)	\$ 17,545	\$ 18,095

Table of Contents**Mortgage Loans Held-for-Sale**

Mortgage loans held-for-sale, all of which are secured by residential properties, consisted of the following as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Mortgage loans held-for-sale:		
Outstanding principal	\$ 17,545	\$ 1,631,891
Loans under removal of accounts provision		107,043
Net deferred origination (fees) costs		7,891
Allowance for the lower of cost or fair value	(12,292)	(5,006)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Mortgage loans held-for-sale	\$ 5,253	\$ 1,741,819
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted average coupon	10.23%	8.69%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Activity in the allowance for the lower of cost or fair value on mortgage loans held-for-sale is as follows for years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively (dollars in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,006	\$ 3,530	\$ 1,357
Valuation adjustment on mortgage loans held-for-sale	101,125	1,163	1,284
Transfer from the reserve for loan repurchases	23,206	5,284	
Transfer to cost basis of mortgage loans held-in-portfolio	(14,843)		
Reduction due to loans securitized or sold to third parties	(82,384)		
Transfers to real estate owned	(19,818)	(3,509)	
Charge-offs, net of recoveries		(1,462)	889
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, end of period	\$ 12,292	\$ 5,006	\$ 3,530
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Loan Securitizations and Loan Sales

Loan Securitizations. The Company executed loan securitization transactions that are accounted for as sales of loans. Derivative instruments were transferred into the trusts as part of each of these sales transactions to reduce interest rate risk to the third-party bondholders.

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Details of the securitizations structured as sales during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Allocated Value of Retained Interests			Principal Balance of Loans Sold	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments Transferred	Gain Recognized
	Net Bond Proceeds	Mortgage Servicing Rights	Subordinated Bond Classes			
2007:						
NMFT Series 2007-2	\$ 1,331,299	\$ 9,766	\$ 56,387	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 4,161	\$ 4,981
2006:						
NMFT Series 2005-4 (A)	\$ 378,944	\$ 2,258	\$ 9,416	\$ 378,944	\$ 259	\$ 1,203
NMFT Series 2006-2	999,790	6,041	40,858	1,021,102	6,015	11,942
NMFT Series 2006-3	1,072,258	6,516	47,408	1,100,000	5,073	10,209
NMFT Series 2006-4	993,841	7,040	51,956	1,025,359	1,818	14,401
NMFT Series 2006-5	1,264,695	8,969	46,762	1,300,000	1,732	5,675
NMFT Series 2006-6	1,213,447	8,650	48,578	1,250,000	2,811	6,785
	<u>\$ 5,922,975</u>	<u>\$ 39,474</u>	<u>\$ 244,978</u>	<u>\$ 6,075,405</u>	<u>\$ 17,708</u>	<u>\$ 50,215</u>
2005:						
NMFT Series 2005-1	\$ 2,066,840	\$ 11,448	\$ 88,433	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 13,669	\$ 18,136
NMFT Series 2005-2	1,783,102	9,751	62,741	1,799,992	2,364	29,202
NMFT Series 2005-3	2,425,088	14,966	104,206	2,499,983	9,194	3,947
NMFT Series 2005-4 (A)	1,153,033	7,311	77,040	1,221,055	5,232	7,480
	<u>\$ 7,428,063</u>	<u>\$ 43,476</u>	<u>\$ 332,420</u>	<u>\$ 7,621,030</u>	<u>\$ 30,459</u>	<u>\$ 58,765</u>

(A) On January 20, 2006 NovaStar Mortgage delivered to the trust the remaining \$378.9 million in loans collateralizing NMFT Series 2005-4. All of the bonds were issued to the third-party investors at the date of initial close, but the Company did not receive the escrowed proceeds related to the final close until January 20, 2006.

In these securitizations, the Company retained residual securities (representing interest-only securities, prepayment penalty bonds and overcollateralization bonds) and certain subordinated securities representing subordinated interests in the underlying cash flows and servicing responsibilities. The value of the Company's retained securities is subject to credit, prepayment, and interest rate risks on the transferred financial assets.

During 2007 and 2006, U.S. government-sponsored enterprises purchased 50% and 49%, respectively, of the bonds sold to the third-party investors in the Company's securitization transactions. The investors and securitization trusts have no recourse to the Company's assets for failure of borrowers to pay when due except when defects occur in the loan documentation and underwriting process, either through processing errors made by the Company or through intentional or unintentional misrepresentations made by the borrower or agents during those processes. Refer to Note 8 for further discussion.

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As described in Note 1, fair value of the residual securities at the date of securitization is either measured by the whole loan price methodology or the discount rate methodology. For the whole loan price methodology, an implied yield (discount rate) is calculated based on the value derived and using projected cash flows generated using key economic assumptions. Comparatively, under the discount rate methodology, the Company assumes a discount rate that it feels is commensurate with current market conditions.

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Key economic assumptions used to project cash flows at the time of loan securitization during the three years ended December 31, 2007 were as follows:

NovaStar Mortgage Funding Trust Series	Constant Prepayment Rate	Average Life (in Years)	Expected Total Credit Losses, Net of Mortgage Insurance (A)	Discount Rate
2007-2	34%	2.31	5.7%	20%
2006-6	41	2.19	3.7	15
2006-5	43	2.11	3.9	15
2006-4	43	2.07	2.9	15
2006-3	43	2.15	3.0	15
2006-2	44	2.02	2.4	15
2005-4	43	2.12	2.3	15
2005-3	41	2.06	2.0	15
2005-2	39	2.02	2.1	13
2005-1	37	2.40	3.6	15

(A) Represents expected credit losses for the life of the securitization up to the expected date in which the related asset-backed bonds can be called.

Fair value of the subordinated securities at the date of securitization is based on quoted market prices.

Loan Sales. The Company executes all of its sales of loans to third parties with servicing released. Gains and losses on whole loan sales are recognized in the period the sale occurs.

The Company sold approximately \$969.1 million of mortgage loans during 2007 as compared to \$2.2 billion and \$1.2 billion during 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company sold \$668.8 million of mortgage loans held-for-sale at a price of 91.5% of par to Wachovia during 2007 in an effort to reduce margin call risk. In light of the 91.5% sale price, a lower of cost or market valuation adjustment of approximately \$47.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2007, and is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The Company generally has an obligation to repurchase whole loans sold in circumstances in which the borrower fails to make any of the first several (generally not more than the first three) payments. Additionally, the Company is also required to repay all or a portion of the premium it receives on the sale of whole loans in the event that the loan is prepaid in its entirety in the first year. The Company records a reserve for losses on repurchased loans upon the sale of the mortgage loans which is included in the liabilities of discontinued operations on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Activity in the reserve for repurchases was as follows for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (dollars in thousands):

2007	2006	2005
------	------	------

Balance, beginning of period	\$ 24,773	\$ 2,345	\$
Provision for repurchased loans	3,254	28,568	3,265
Transfer to the allowance for the lower of cost or fair value on mortgage loans held-for-sale	(23,206)	(5,284)	
Charge-offs, net	(2,668)	(856)	(920)
Balance, end of period	\$ 2,153	\$ 24,773	\$ 2,345

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The Company recorded mortgage servicing rights arising from the transfer of loans to securitization trusts.

The Company sold all of its mortgage servicing rights and servicing advances relating to its securitizations. The transaction closed on November 1, 2007 and the Company received total proceeds of \$154.9 million after deduction of expenses. The mortgage servicing rights and servicing related advances sold for \$95.0 million and \$62.9 million, respectively. The Company removed \$47.3 million of mortgage servicing rights from its consolidated balance sheet and recorded a gain of \$19.8 million which is included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item of the consolidated statements of operations. The \$95.0 million of proceeds also included \$22.8 million for mortgage servicing rights related to the Company's securitizations structured as financings where no mortgage servicing rights have been recorded by the Company.

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The following schedule summarizes the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights and the activity during 2007, 2006 and 2005 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Balance, January 1	\$ 62,830	\$ 57,122	\$ 42,010
Amount capitalized in connection with transfer of loans to securitization trusts	9,766	39,474	43,476
Amortization	(25,252)	(33,639)	(28,364)
Sale of mortgage servicing rights	(47,344)		
Transfer of cost basis to mortgage loans held-for-sale due to securitization calls		(127)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, December 31	\$	\$ 62,830	\$ 57,122
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The estimated fair value of the servicing rights aggregated \$74.2 million at December 31, 2006. The fair value is estimated by discounting estimated future cash flows from the servicing assets using discount rates that approximate current market rates. The fair value as of December 31, 2006 was determined utilizing a 12% discount rate, credit losses net of mortgage insurance (as a percent of current principal balance) of 3.2% and an annual prepayment rate of 47%. There was no allowance for the impairment of mortgage servicing rights as of December 31, 2006.

When the Company was the servicer, it received annual servicing fees approximating 0.50% of the outstanding balance and rights to future cash flows arising after the investors in the securitization trusts have received the return for which they contracted. Servicing fees received from the securitization trusts were \$43.5 million, \$59.2 million and \$59.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 the Company paid \$32,000 and \$220,000, respectively, to cover losses on delinquent or foreclosed loans from securitizations in which the Company did not maintain control over the mortgage loans transferred.

The Company held, as custodian, principal and interest collected from borrowers on behalf of the securitization trusts, as well as funds collected from borrowers to ensure timely payment of hazard and primary mortgage insurance and property taxes related to the properties securing the loans. These funds were not owned by the Company and were held in trust. The Company held, as custodian, \$545.2 million as of December 31, 2006. The Company held no funds as custodian as of December 31, 2007.

Warehouse Notes Receivable

The Company had \$39.5 million due from borrowers at December 31, 2006. These notes receivable represented warehouse lines of credit provided to a network of approved mortgage borrowers. The weighted average interest rate on these notes receivable was indexed to one-month LIBOR and was 9.12% at December 31, 2006. The allowance for losses the Company recorded on these notes receivable was insignificant as of December 31, 2006. The Company discontinued its warehouse operations during 2007 and had no remaining notes receivable as of December 31, 2007.

Short-term Borrowings

\$1.9 Billion Comprehensive Financing Facility. In May 2007, the Company executed a \$1.9 billion comprehensive financing facility arranged by Wachovia. See Note 7 for further discussion of the terms of this facility. The Company is repaying the borrowings under this facility, and does not expect to have any future availability or advances under this facility.

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The following table summarizes the Company's repurchase agreements used in connection with discontinued operations as of the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Maximum Borrowing Capacity	Rate	Days to Reset	Balance
December 31, 2007				
Short-term borrowings (indexed to one-month LIBOR):				
Repurchase agreement expiring May 8, 2008 (A)	\$ 1,900,000	4.57%	1	\$ 19
December 31, 2006				
Short-term borrowings (indexed to one-month LIBOR):				
Repurchase agreement expiring November 15, 2007 (B)	\$ 1,000,000	5.77%	1	\$ 393,746
Repurchase agreement expiring April 14, 2007 (A)	800,000	5.77	11	407,304
Repurchase agreement expiring January 6, 2007 (A)	800,000	5.77	25	371,860
Repurchase agreement expiring November 9, 2007 (A)	750,000	5.77	12	418,533
Loan and receivables agreement expiring January 6, 2007 (C) (D)	80,000	6.02	3	16,755
Repurchase agreement, expiring January 10, 2007 (B) (D)	100,000	6.32	12	40,330
Total short-term borrowings				\$ 1,648,528

- (A) Eligible collateral for this agreement is both mortgage loans and mortgage securities. The maximum borrowing capacity under this facility is reduced by the amount of borrowings outstanding from time to time with this lender under related facilities. Because of the Company's inability to meet certain financial covenants, no further advances are, or are expected to be, available to the Company.
- (B) Eligible collateral for this agreement is mortgage loans.
- (C) Eligible collateral for this agreement is servicing related advances.
- (D) Agreements do not provide for additional capacity beyond the maximum capacity the Company has in place under the primary master repurchase agreement with this lender and essentially act as sub-limits underneath the overall capacity.

The following table presents certain information on the Company's repurchase agreements related to discontinued operations for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Maximum month-end outstanding balance during the period	\$ 2,339,431	\$ 3,422,660
Average balance outstanding during the period	865,495	2,016,966
Weighted average rate for period	6.80%	5.92%
Weighted average interest rate at period end	4.57%	5.79%

The Company's mortgage loans and certain servicing related advances were pledged as collateral on these borrowings. As of December 31, 2007, there were no servicing related advances.

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Repurchase agreements generally contain margin calls under which a portion of the borrowings must be repaid if the fair value of the assets collateralizing the repurchase agreements falls below a contractual ratio to the borrowings outstanding.

Accrued interest on the Company's repurchase agreements used in connection discontinued operations was \$4.5 million as of December 31, 2006.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company had no outstanding commitments to originate, purchase or sell loans at December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding commitments to originate and purchase loans of \$774.0 million and \$11.8 million, respectively. The Company had no outstanding commitments to sell loans at December 31, 2006.

In the ordinary course of the Company's mortgage lending business, the Company sold whole pools of loans with recourse for borrower defaults. When whole pools are sold as opposed to securitized, the third party has recourse against the Company for certain borrower defaults. Because the loans are no longer on the Company's balance sheet, the recourse component is considered a

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guarantee. During 2007 the Company sold \$912.9 million of loans with recourse for borrower defaults as compared to \$2.2 billion in 2006. The Company maintained a \$2.2 million reserve related to these guarantees as of December 31, 2007 compared with a reserve of \$24.8 million as of December 31, 2006. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company paid \$104.3 million, \$21.3 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, in cash to repurchase loans sold to third parties.

In the ordinary course of the Company's mortgage lending business, the Company sold loans to securitization trusts and guarantees losses suffered by the trusts resulting from defects in the loan origination process. Defects may occur in the loan documentation and underwriting process, either through processing errors made by the Company or through intentional or unintentional misrepresentations made by the borrower or agents during those processes. If a defect is identified, the Company is required to repurchase the loan. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 the Company had loans sold with recourse with an outstanding principal balance of \$10.1 billion and \$12.6 billion, respectively. Historically, repurchases of loans where a defect has occurred have been insignificant; therefore, the Company has recorded no reserves related to these guarantees.

Commitments. The Company leases office space under various operating lease agreements. Rent expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005, under leases related to discontinued operations, aggregated \$9.3 million, \$4.9 million and \$7.0 million, respectively. At December 31, 2007, future minimum lease commitments under those leases are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Lease Obligations
2008	\$ 4,444
2009	2,421
2010	1,689
2011	1,141
2012	805
Thereafter	229

The Company has entered into various lease agreements pursuant to which the lessor agreed to repay the Company for certain existing lease obligations. The Company has recorded deferred lease incentives related to these payments which will be amortized into rent expense over the life of the respective lease on a straight-line basis. Deferred lease incentives related to discontinued operations as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$54,000 and \$1.8 million, respectively.

The Company has also entered into various sublease agreements for office space formerly occupied by the Company. The Company received approximately \$1.1 million, \$861,000 and \$53,000 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively under these agreements. At December 31, 2007, future minimum rental receipts under these subleases are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Lease Receipts
2008	\$ 588
2009	602
2010	586
2011	608
2012	377
Thereafter	86

Fair Value Accounting

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS 157 and SFAS 159. Both standards address aspects of the expanding application of fair value accounting.

Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157)

SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. SFAS 157, among other things, requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

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The following table provides quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurements for the Company's assets related to discontinued operations which are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Fair Value at 12/31/2007	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Mortgage loans-held-for-sale	\$ 5,253	\$	\$	\$ 5,253
Real estate owned	2,574			2,574
Total	\$ 7,827	\$	\$	\$ 7,827

The Company's mortgage loans held-for-sale have a fair value lower than their cost basis of \$12.3 million. Therefore, all mortgage loans held-for-sale have been written down to fair value. The Company recorded a valuation adjustment of \$101.1 million on mortgage loans held-for-sale for the year ended December 31, 2007. At the time a mortgage loan held-for-sale becomes real estate owned, the Company records the property at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value. Upon foreclosure and through liquidation, the Company evaluates the property's fair value as compared to its carrying amount and records a valuation adjustment when the carrying amount exceeds fair value. For mortgage loans held-for-sale, valuation adjustments for discontinued operations are recorded in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item of the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The following table provides a summary of the impact to earnings for the year ended December 31, 2007 from the Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Asset or Liability Measured at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Frequency	Fair Value Adjustments Included In Current Period Earnings	Statement of Operations Line Item Impacted
Mortgage loans held-for-sale	Nonrecurring	\$ (101,125)	Valuation adjustment on mortgage loans held-for-sale
Real estate owned	Nonrecurring	(6,250)	(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets
Total fair value losses		\$ (107,375)	

Valuation Methods

Mortgage loans - held-for-sale and real estate owned. Both mortgage loans - held-for-sale and real estate owned are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. As of December 31, 2007, the Company estimated the fair value of its mortgage loans held-for-sale and real estate owned

based on two categories. All loans and real estate owned that had mortgage insurance were marked down to a value which reflects current market pricing for such assets. The Company received market bids for the pool of assets with mortgage insurance and believes the market bids to be indicative of the net realizable value of the loans. All loans and real estate owned which did not have mortgage insurance were valued at zero due to their nonperforming characteristics.

Table of Contents**Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities**

The Company had terminated all of its derivative instruments related to discontinued operations as of December 31, 2007. The following table presents the Company's derivative instruments included in discontinued operations as of December 31, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Maximum Days to Maturity
As of December 31, 2006:			
Non-hedge derivative instruments	\$ 1,375,000	\$ 7,111	1,606

All of the Company's derivative instruments included in discontinued operations do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting. However, these derivative instruments contributed to the Company's overall risk management strategy by serving to reduce interest rate risk on average short-term borrowings collateralized by the Company's loans held-for-sale. The Company used both interest rate cap and swap agreements related to its discontinued operations.

During 2007, 2006 and 2005, premiums paid related to interest rate cap agreements aggregated \$1.9 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. When premiums are financed by the Company, a liability is recorded for the premium obligation. Premiums due to counterparties as of December 31, 2006 were \$3.2 million, and had a weighted average interest rate of 4.2% in 2006. The Company had no premiums due to counterparties as of December 31, 2007 related to its discontinued operations.

Exit or Disposal Activities

During 2007, management of the Company committed the Company to workforce reductions pursuant to Exit Plans. The Company undertook these Exit Plans to align its organization with changing conditions in the mortgage market and as a result of the sale of its mortgage servicing rights portfolio. The Exit Plans resulted in the elimination of approximately 1,316 positions in 2007. The Exit Plans were approved and concluded in 2007.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded pre-tax charges of \$11.3 million related to one-time employment termination benefits for the Exit Plans. These amounts are included in the (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax line item of the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company had no liability as of December 31, 2007 remaining to be paid under the Exit Plans.

The Company also recorded charges related to the abandonment of property, plant and equipment and termination costs related to leases for the Exit Plans. The charges related to property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2007 aggregated approximately \$12.2 million, while the charges related to leases aggregated approximately \$3.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments presents amounts that have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions or estimation methodologies could have a material impact on the estimated fair value amounts.

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The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments related to discontinued operations are as follows as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	2007		2006	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Mortgage loans - held-for-sale	\$ 5,253	5,253	\$ 1,741,819	\$ 1,757,965
Mortgage servicing rights			62,830	74,177
Warehouse notes receivable			39,462	39,462
Deposits with derivative instrument counterparties			5,655	5,655
Accrued interest receivable			8,584	8,584
Financial liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings	19	19	1,648,528	1,648,528
Accrued interest payable			4,507	4,507
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate cap agreements			3,549	3,549
Interest rate swap agreements			3,562	3,562

Mortgage loans - held-for-sale - The fair value of mortgage loans - held-for-sale is based on two categories. All loans that had mortgage insurance were marked down to a value which reflects current market pricing for such assets. The Company received market bids for the pool of loans with mortgage insurance and believes the market bids to be indicative of the net realizable value of the loans. All loans which did not have mortgage insurance were valued at zero due to their nonperforming characteristics.

Mortgage servicing rights - The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is calculated based on a discounted cash flow methodology incorporating numerous assumptions, including servicing income, servicing costs, market discount rates and prepayment speeds.

Warehouse notes receivable - The fair value of warehouse notes receivable approximates their carrying value.

Deposits with derivative instrument counterparties - The fair value of deposits with counterparties approximates their carrying value.

Borrowings - The fair value of short-term borrowings approximates their carrying value as the borrowings bear interest at rates that approximate current market rates for similar borrowings.

Derivative instruments - The fair value of derivative instruments is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using appropriate rates. The fair value of commitments to originate mortgage loans is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Accrued interest receivable and payable - The fair value of accrued interest receivable and payable approximates their carrying value.

Table of Contents**Note 16. Segment Reporting**

As of December 31, 2007, the Company reviews, manages and operates its business in one segment: mortgage portfolio management. Mortgage portfolio management operating results come from the income generated on the mortgage assets the Company manages less associated costs. As discussed under Note 15, the Company discontinued its mortgage lending and loan servicing segments during 2007 and had discontinued its branch operations in 2006. The mortgage lending, loan servicing and branch operations are now included as part of the mortgage portfolio management segment and are presented as discontinued operations. The prior period results have been reclassified to reflect this change. Generally, the operating results for the mortgage portfolio management segment are presented in a manner similar to the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Following is a summary of the operating results of the Company's mortgage portfolio management segment as reclassified to reflect the change in segment structure and the results of the discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Interest income	\$ 366,246	\$ 304,122	\$ 199,482
Interest expense	228,369	131,334	22,263
Net interest income (loss) before provision for credit losses	137,877	172,788	177,219
Provision for credit losses	(265,288)	(30,131)	(1,038)
(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets	(136)	362	(27)
(Losses) gains on derivative instruments	(10,997)	109	247
Fair value adjustments	(85,803)	(3,192)	549
Impairment on mortgage securities available- for-sale	(98,692)	(30,690)	(17,619)
Premiums for mortgage loan insurance	(16,462)	(6,270)	(340)
Other (expense) income, net	(2,064)	682	
General and administrative expenses	(59,420)	(69,907)	(62,231)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	(400,985)	33,751	96,760
Income tax expense (benefit)	66,512	(21,642)	(24,269)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(467,497)	55,393	121,029
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(256,780)	17,545	18,095
Net (loss) income	\$ (724,277)	\$ 72,938	\$ 139,124
As of December 31:			
Total assets	\$ 3,230,766	\$ 5,028,263	\$ 2,335,734

Table of Contents**Note 17. Earnings Per Share**

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Numerator:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (467,497)	\$ 55,393	\$ 121,029
Dividends on preferred shares	(8,805)	(6,653)	(6,653)
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	(476,302)	48,740	114,376
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(256,780)	17,545	18,095
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (733,082)	\$ 66,285	\$ 132,471
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	9,332,405	8,552,911	7,417,267
Weighted average common shares outstanding dilutive:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	9,332,405	8,552,911	7,417,267
Stock options		59,312	79,095
Restricted stock		5,681	1,870
Weighted average common shares outstanding dilutive	9,332,405	8,617,904	7,498,232
Basic earnings per share:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (50.10)	\$ 6.48	\$ 16.32
Dividends on preferred shares	(0.94)	(0.78)	(0.90)
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	(51.04)	5.70	15.42
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(27.51)	2.05	2.44
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.75	\$ 17.86
Diluted earnings per share:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (50.10)	\$ 6.43	\$ 16.14
Dividends on preferred shares	(0.94)	(0.77)	(0.89)
(Loss) income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	(51.04)	5.66	15.25
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(27.51)	2.03	2.42
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ (78.55)	\$ 7.69	\$ 17.67

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The following stock options to purchase shares of common stock were outstanding during each period presented, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would be antidilutive (in thousands, except exercise prices):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Number of stock options and warrants (in thousands)	340	62	23
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 35.88	\$ 140.80	\$ 162.32

Table of Contents**Note 18. Income Taxes**

The components of income tax expense (benefit) attributable to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current:			
Federal	\$ 21,422	\$ 105	\$ 5,153
State and local	3,470	(237)	957
Total current	24,892	(132)	6,110
Deferred:			
Federal	36,706	(19,121)	(27,221)
State and local	4,914	(2,389)	(3,158)
Total deferred (A)	41,620	(21,510)	(30,379)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 66,512	\$ (21,642)	\$ (24,269)

(A) Does not reflect the deferred tax effects of unrealized gains and losses on mortgage securities-available-for-sale and derivative financial instruments that are included in shareholders' equity. As a result of these tax effects, shareholders' equity increased by \$1.9 million in 2007 and decreased by \$1.9 million and \$70,000 in 2006 and 2005, respectively. Additionally, it does not reflect the deferred tax effects of a contribution of securities and the write-off of net operating losses related to equity based compensation recorded to additional paid-in-capital of \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The deferred tax expense attributable to continuing operations of \$41.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 represents an increase to the beginning-of-the-year valuation allowance because of a change in circumstances that caused a change in judgment about the realizability of the deferred tax asset in future years.

A reconciliation of the expected federal income tax expense (benefit) using the federal statutory tax rate of 35 percent to the Company's actual income tax expense (benefit) and resulting effective tax rate from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Income tax at statutory rate	\$ (140,345)	\$ 11,813	\$ 33,866
Benefit of REIT election		(31,492)	(57,331)
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(29,618)	(1,708)	(1,430)

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Tax effect of REIT termination effective January 1, 2006	(51,476)		
Valuation allowance	276,967		
Interest and penalties	8,132		
Other	2,852	(255)	626
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 66,512	\$ (21,642)	\$ (24,269)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Basis difference investments	\$ 229,371	\$ 10,639
Federal net operating loss carryforwards	60,335	19,055
Accrued litigation	17,887	1,646
Allowance for loan losses	25,375	
Mark-to-market adjustment on mortgage loans		7,866
State net operating loss carryforwards	14,964	2,474
Deferred compensation	7,070	8,158
Excess inclusion income	4,932	10,884
Loan sale recourse obligations	811	9,272
Other	8,650	4,984
	<u>369,395</u>	<u>74,978</u>
Gross deferred tax asset	369,395	74,978
Valuation allowance	(368,312)	(685)
	<u>1,083</u>	<u>74,293</u>
Deferred tax asset	1,083	74,293
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Mortgage servicing rights		23,675
Other	1,083	3,430
	<u>1,083</u>	<u>27,105</u>
Deferred tax liability	1,083	27,105
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 47,188</u>

The Company had previously elected to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and, as such, was not required to pay corporate level income taxes as long as the Company remained a REIT and distributed 100 percent of its taxable income in the form of dividend distributions to its shareholders.

During 2007, the Company was unable to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement for the tax year ended December 31, 2006, either in the form of cash or preferred stock. This action resulted in the Company's loss of REIT status retroactive to January 1, 2006. The failure to satisfy the REIT distribution test resulted from demands on the Company's liquidity and the substantial decline in the Company's market capitalization during 2007.

Although the Company had planned to revoke REIT status effective January 1, 2008, the termination of REIT status two years prior to the Company's plan adversely impacted its financial statements. The impact of the termination of the Company's REIT status has been reflected in the Company's 2007 financial statements.

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As a result of the Company's termination of REIT status, the Company elected to file a consolidated federal income tax return with its eligible affiliated members for its 2006 tax year. The Company reported taxable income in 2006 of approximately \$212 million, which resulted in a tax liability of approximately \$74 million along with interest and penalties due of approximately \$5.8 million. After applying payments and credits, the Company reported an amount owed to the IRS of approximately \$67 million. The Company applied for and received an extension of time to pay the income taxes due to the Company's expectation of generating a net operating loss for 2007, which may be carried back to 2006. This approved extension should allow the Company to reduce all of its taxable income (excluding excess inclusion income) from 2006, and eliminate the outstanding tax liability due to the IRS. However, the Company will be required to pay interest and any penalties that apply on the balance due to the IRS in 2008. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had recorded additional interest of \$1.5 million related to the balance due which is included in the accounts payable and other liabilities line item of the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

It is the Company's intent to offset the 2006 tax liability discussed above with the receivable recorded for the projected 2007 federal net operating loss to be carried back against the 2006 taxable income. As of December 31, 2007, the Company reported a current federal and state income tax payable of \$7.9 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, the Company reported a current federal and state income tax receivable of \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

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Because the Company terminated its REIT status effective January 1, 2006, was taxable as a C corporation for 2006 and beyond, the Company recorded deferred taxes as of December 31, 2007 based on the estimated cumulative temporary differences as of the current date.

The Company examines and weighs all available evidence (both positive and negative and both historical and forecasted) in the process of determining whether it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. The Company considers the relevancy of historical and forecasted evidence when there has been a significant change in circumstances. Additionally, the Company evaluates the realization of its recorded deferred tax assets on an interim and annual basis.

Based on the evidence available as of December 31, 2007, including the significant pre-tax losses incurred by the Company in 2007, the ongoing disruption to the credit markets, the liquidity issues facing the Company and the decision by the Company to close all of its mortgage lending and loan servicing operations, the Company believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize its deferred tax assets.

In determining the amount of valuation allowance to record as of December 31, 2007, the Company concluded that it is more likely than not that the entire net deferred tax asset will not be realized. Based on these conclusions, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$368.3 million for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2006. The Company's valuation allowance increased \$367.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2007.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had a federal net operating loss of approximately \$368.4 million. The Company is expecting to carryback \$196.1 million of the 2007 projected federal net operating loss against its 2006 taxable income and has recorded a current receivable for such benefit. The receivable was netted against the 2006 federal liability previously described in this footnote. The remaining \$172.3 million federal net operating loss may be carried forward to offset future taxable income, subject to applicable provisions of the Code, including substantial limitations in the event of an ownership change as defined in Section 382 of the Code. If not used, this net operating loss will begin to expire in 2025.

FIN 48

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48. FIN 48 requires a company to evaluate whether a tax position taken by the company will more likely than not be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority. It also provides guidance on how a company should measure the amount of benefit that the company is to recognize in its financial statements. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recorded a \$1.1 million net liability as an increase to the opening balance of accumulated deficit. As of January 1, 2007, the total gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$1.0 million and the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized, was \$0.6 million.

As of December 31, 2007, the total gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$6.3 million which also represents the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible the IRS will issue a closing agreement or determination letter in 2008 with respect to an uncertain tax position taken by the Company in 2007. The unrecognized tax benefit related to such uncertain tax position was approximately \$5.4 million at December 31, 2007.

It is the Company's policy to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. Interest and penalties recorded in income tax expense, classified as a component of income tax expense, was \$8.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Accrued

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interest and penalties was \$0.6 million and \$3.0 million as of January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of multiple state and local jurisdictions. Tax years 2003 to 2007 remain open to examination for U.S. federal income tax and major state tax jurisdictions.

The activity in the accrued liability for unrecognized tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2007 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>2007</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 962
Gross increases tax positions in prior period	
Gross increases tax positions in current period	5,367
Ending balance	<u>\$ 6,329</u>

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The IRS is currently examining the 2005 federal income tax return of NFI Holding Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company is not aware of any significant findings as a result of this exam, however, the exam is still ongoing. Management believes it has adequately provided for potential tax liabilities that may be assessed for years in which the statute of limitations remains open. However, the assessment of any material liability would adversely affect the Company's financial condition, liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern.

Note 19. Employee Benefit Plans

The NovaStar Financial, Inc. 401(k) Plan (the Plan) is a defined contribution plan which allows eligible employees to save for retirement through pretax contributions. Under the Plan, employees of the Company may contribute up to the statutory limit. The Company may elect to match a certain percentage of participants' contributions. The Company may also elect to make a discretionary contribution, which is allocated to participants based on each participant's compensation. Contributions to the Plan by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. No company contributions were made to the Plan for the year ended December 31, 2007. As a result of the Exit Plans described in Note 15, the Plan was subject to a partial termination during 2007.

The Company had a Deferred Compensation Plan (the DCP) that was a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that benefited certain designated key members of management and highly compensated employees and allowed them to defer payment of a portion of their compensation to future years. Under the DCP, an employee could defer up to 50% of his or her base salary, bonus and/or commissions on a pretax basis. The Company could make both discretionary and/or matching contributions to the DCP on behalf of DCP participants. The Company made contributions to the DCP for the year ended December 31, 2005 of \$777,000. The Company made no contributions to the DCP for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. The DCP was terminated effective December 31, 2007 and all assets, which included \$7.5 million in cash and Company stock, were distributed in January 2008 as a result of prior distribution elections and such termination.

Note 20. Stock Compensation Plans

On June 8, 2004, the Company's 1996 Stock Option Plan (the 1996 Plan) was replaced by the 2004 Incentive Stock Plan (the 2004 Plan). The 2004 Plan provides for the grant of qualified incentive stock options (ISOs), non-qualified stock options (NQSOs), deferred stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance share awards, dividend equivalent rights (DERs) and stock appreciation awards (SARs). The Company has granted ISOs, NQSOs, restricted stock, performance share awards and DERs. ISOs may be granted to employees of the Company. NQSOs, DERs, SARs and stock awards may be granted to the directors, officers, employees, agents and consultants of the Company or any subsidiaries. The Company registered 625,000 shares of common stock under the 2004 Plan, of which approximately 305,000 shares were available for future issuances as of December 31, 2007. The 2004 Plan will remain in effect unless terminated by the Board of Directors or no shares of stock remain available for awards to be granted. The Company's policy is to issue new shares upon option exercise.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). The Company selected the modified prospective method of adoption. The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$0.7 million, \$2.5 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for stock-based compensation arrangements was \$627,000 and \$411,000 for 2006 and 2005, respectively. There was no income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for stock-based compensation arrangements in 2007. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$0.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted. The cost is expected to be amortized over a weighted average period of 2.37 years.

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The Company adopted an Equity Award Policy on February 12, 2007 governing the grant of equity awards. In general, equity awards may be granted only at a meeting of the Compensation Committee or the entire Board during the Trading Window, as defined in the Company's Insider Trading and Disclosure Policy for Designated Insiders. The Trading Window for a particular quarter is open beginning on the second business day following an earnings release with respect to the prior quarter until the 15th day of the third month of the quarter. The exercise price (if applicable) of all equity awards will be equal to the price at which the Company's common stock was last sold on the date of grant.

Grants of long-term equity awards for 2007 were made on March 14, 2007, in accordance with the Company's Equity Award Policy. On that date 206,096 stock options were granted to employees with an exercise price of \$16.72, which was the closing market price on the NYSE of the Company's common stock on that date. The options granted are subject to a four year vesting period.

During the second quarter of 2007 the Company granted 6,000 stock options to employees with an exercise price of \$25.68, which was the closing market price on the NYSE of the Company's common stock on May 3, 2007, the date of grant. The options granted are subject to a four year vesting period.

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On May 7, 2007 the Company granted 5,000 stock options to directors with an exercise price of \$27.36, which was the closing market price on the NYSE of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The options granted vested immediately.

All options have been granted at exercise prices greater than or equal to the estimated fair value of the underlying stock at the date of grant. Outstanding options generally vest equally over four years and expire ten years after the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the weighted average fair value of options granted for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions used in their determination. Due to the unusual market conditions and significant volatility in the Company's stock price during 2007, the expected volatility for options granted in 2007 was based on historical volatility of the Company's stock. The historical volatility was estimated based on a period of time during the Company's past which management believed would be representative of the expected volatility for the life of the options granted. For 2006 and 2005, expected volatilities were based on implied volatilities from traded options on the Company's common stock. The expected life is a significant assumption as it determines the period for which the risk free interest rate, volatility and dividend yield must be applied. The expected life is the period over which employees and directors are expected to hold their options and is based on the Company's historical experience with similar grants. The Company's options have DERs and accordingly, the assumed dividend yield was zero for these options.

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005 (A)</u>
Weighted average:			
Fair value, at date of grant	\$ 10.06	\$ 12.48	\$ 14.25
Expected life in years	5	5	2
Annual risk-free interest rate	4.46%	4.7%	4.4%
Volatility	65.0%	37.5%	33.3%
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

(A) Includes the assumptions used in the revaluation of modified options. The weighted average expected life of newly granted options in 2005 (not including prior year granted options modified in 2005) was four years.

The following table summarizes activity, pricing and other information for the Company's stock options activity for the year ended December 31, 2007:

<u>Stock Options</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)</u>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	124,432	\$ 94.60		
Granted	217,101	15.08		
Exercised	(6,875)	30.48		
Forfeited or expired	(67,316)	37.41		
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>267,342</u>	<u>\$ 47.81</u>	<u>7.94</u>	<u>\$ (12,009)</u>
Exercisable at the end of the year	<u>81,499</u>	<u>\$ 77.45</u>	<u>5.52</u>	<u>\$ (6,076)</u>
Stock options expected to vest at the end of the year	41,468	\$ 68.23	8.56	\$ (2,710)

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$51,925, \$1.1 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. The total fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$0.8 million, \$2.0 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Company's compensation committee of the Board of Directors dated December 14, 2005, 227,455 and 70,363 options issued to employees and directors, respectively, were modified. The Company modified all options that were either unvested as of January 1, 2005 or were granted during 2005. For employee options, the rate at which DERs accrue was modified from sixty percent of the dividend per share amount to one hundred percent and the form in which DERs will be paid was modified from stock to cash upon vesting. For director options, only the form in which DERs will be paid was modified from stock to cash upon vesting. These options were granted and canceled during the fourth quarter of 2005. No modifications were made to the exercise prices, vesting periods or expiration dates. At the date of modification, the canceled options were revalued and the modified options were initially valued. The incremental difference between the value of the modified option and the canceled option will be amortized into compensation expense over the remaining vesting period.

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For options that vested prior to January 1, 2005, a recipient is entitled to receive additional shares of stock upon the exercise of options as a result of DERs associated with the option. For employees, the DERs accrue at a rate equal to the number of options outstanding times sixty percent of the dividends per share amount at each dividend payment date. For directors, the DERs accrue at a rate equal to the number of options outstanding times the dividends per share amount at each dividend payment date. The accrued DERs convert to shares based on the stock's fair value on the dividend payment date. Certain of the options exercised in 2007, 2006 and 2005 had DERs payable in additional shares of stock attached to them when issued. As a result of these exercises, an additional 8,766, 15,793 and 13,972 shares of common stock were issued in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

For options granted after January 1, 2005, a recipient is entitled to receive DERs paid in cash upon vesting of the options. The DERs accrue at a rate equal to the number of options outstanding times the dividends per share amount at each dividend payment date. The DERs begin accruing immediately upon grant, but are not paid until the options vest.

The Company granted and issued shares of restricted stock during 2007, 2006 and 2005. The 2007 and 2006 restricted stock awards vest at the end of 5 years and the 2005 restricted stock awards vest at the end of 10 years.

During 2005, the Company granted restricted shares to employees and officers under Performance Contingent Deferred Stock Award Agreements. Under the agreements, the Company would have issued shares of restricted stock if certain performance targets were achieved by the Company within a three-year period. As of December 31, 2007 which is the end of the three-year period, the targets were not achieved and the shares were subsequently forfeited.

In November 2004, the Company entered into a Performance Contingent Deferred Stock Award Agreement with an executive of the Company. Under the agreement, the Company will issue shares of restricted stock if certain performance targets based on wholesale nonconforming origination volume are achieved by the Company within a five-year period. The shares vest equally over four years upon issuance. The agreement was terminated in 2007.

The following table presents information on restricted stock outstanding as of December 31, 2007.

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at the beginning of year	55,219	\$ 111.52
Granted	115,463	16.72
Vested	(2,237)	185.68
Forfeited	(61,234)	28.55
Outstanding at the end of period	107,211	\$ 36.50

The weighted average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$16.72, \$124.76 and \$163.84, respectively.

Note 21. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments presents amounts that have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions or estimation methodologies could have a material impact on the estimated fair value amounts.

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The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments related to continuing operations are as follows as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	2007		2006	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,364	\$ 25,364	\$ 150,522	\$ 150,522
Restricted cash	8,998	8,998		
Mortgage loans - held-in-portfolio	2,870,013	2,459,105	2,116,535	2,141,028
Mortgage securities - available-for-sale	33,371	33,371	349,312	349,312
Mortgage securities - trading	109,203	109,203	329,361	329,361
Accrued interest receivable	61,704	61,704	29,109	29,109
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings:				
Short-term	45,488	45,488	503,680	503,680
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans	3,065,746	2,410,894	2,067,490	2,067,490
Asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities	74,385	74,385	9,519	9,467
Junior subordinated debentures	83,561	83,561	83,041	83,041
Accrued interest payable	6,903	6,903	4,820	4,820
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate cap agreements	(85)	(85)	1,085	1,085
Interest rate swap agreements	9,441	9,441	2,965	2,965
Credit-default swap agreements	(2,460)	(2,460)		

Cash and cash equivalents The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates its carrying value.

Restricted Cash The fair value of restricted cash approximates its carrying value.

Mortgage loans The fair value for all loans is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using market discount rates at which similar loans made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and maturities would be discounted in the market.

Mortgage securities available-for-sale Mortgage securities available-for-sale is made up of residual securities and subordinated securities. The fair value of residual securities is estimated by discounting future projected cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved. The fair value of the subordinated securities is estimated using quoted market prices.

Mortgage securities trading Mortgage securities trading is made up of residual securities and subordinated securities. The fair value of residual securities is estimated by discounting future projected cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved. The fair value of the subordinated securities is estimated using quoted market prices.

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Borrowings The fair value of short-term borrowings and junior subordinated debentures approximates their carrying value as the borrowings bear interest at rates that approximate current market rates for similar borrowings. The fair value of asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans was estimated using observable market prices for similar borrowings at December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2006, the fair value of asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage loans approximated its carrying value as the interest rate on the borrowings approximated current market rates for similar borrowings as of that date. The fair value of asset-backed bonds secured by mortgage securities is approximated using quoted market prices.

Derivative instruments The fair value of derivative instruments is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using appropriate rates. The fair value of commitments to originate mortgage loans is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Accrued interest receivable and payable The fair value of accrued interest receivable and payable approximates their carrying value.

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(dollars in thousands)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cash paid for interest	\$ 310,293	\$ 242,014	\$ 79,880
Cash paid (received) for income taxes	6,012	2,836	(4,712)
Cash received on mortgage securities available-for-sale with no cost basis	3,475	5,407	17,564
Cash received for dividend reinvestment plan		5,937	3,903
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Cost basis of securities retained in securitizations	56,387	244,978	332,420
Transfer of mortgage securities trading from mortgage securities available-for-sale (A)	46,683		
Transfer of loans to held-in-portfolio from held-for-sale	1,880,340	2,663,731	
Assets acquired through foreclosure	120,148	25,601	2,891
Dividends payable	3,816	1,663	45,070
Tax benefit derived from capitalization of affiliate	7,195	7,173	
Restricted stock issued in satisfaction of prior year accrued bonus		283	262

(A) Transfer was made upon adoption of SFAS 159.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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The Company undertook Exit Plans during 2007 to align its organization and costs with its decision to discontinue its mortgage lending and mortgage servicing operations. The provisions of SFAS 144 require the results of operations associated with those operating units terminated to be classified as discontinued operations and segregated from the Company's continuing results of operations for all periods presented. In accordance with SFAS 144, the Company has reclassified the operating results of its entire mortgage lending segment and loan servicing segment as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had terminated all of the remaining NHMI branches and related operations. The Company has reclassified the operating results of NHMI through December 31, 2007, as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 in accordance with SFAS 144.

The Company's condensed consolidated quarterly operating results for the three months ended March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, 2007 and 2006 as revised from amounts previously reported to account for all operations discontinued through December 31, 2007 are as follows (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2007 Quarters				2006 Quarters			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net interest income before credit losses	\$ 33,884	38,194	25,368	40,431	\$ 40,808	50,134	44,604	37,242
Credit losses	(19,913)	(73,254)	(99,159)	(72,962)	(3,545)	(6,045)	(10,286)	(10,255)
(Losses) gains on sales of mortgage assets		(212)	12	64	328	34	168	(168)
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments	378	6,128	(9,394)	(8,109)		109		
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax (benefit) expense	(23,777)	(90,963)	(175,433)	(110,812)	18,046	14,398	10,972	(9,665)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(115,376)	(71,206)	245,783	7,311	(5,557)	(4,365)	(5,376)	(6,344)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	91,599	(19,757)	(421,216)	(118,123)	23,603	18,763	16,348	(3,321)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(45,586)	(33,120)	(174,155)	(3,919)	425	15,973	12,230	(11,083)
Net income (loss)	46,013	(52,877)	(595,371)	(122,042)	24,028	34,736	28,578	(14,404)
Dividends on preferred stock	(1,663)	(1,663)	(2,634)	(2,845)	(1,663)	(1,663)	(3,327)	
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	44,350	(54,540)	(598,005)	(124,887)	22,365	33,073	25,251	(14,404)
Basic earnings per share:								
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ 9.65	(2.29)	(45.40)	(12.96)	\$ 2.71	2.07	1.51	(0.36)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net	(4.89)	(3.55)	(18.65)	(0.42)	0.05	1.93	1.42	(1.20)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 4.76	(5.84)	(64.05)	(13.38)	\$ 2.76	4.00	2.93	(1.56)
Diluted earnings per share:								
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ 9.60	(2.29)	(45.40)	(12.96)	\$ 2.69	2.05	1.50	(0.36)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net	(4.86)	(3.55)	(18.65)	(0.42)	0.05	1.92	1.41	(1.20)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 4.74	(5.84)	(64.05)	(13.38)	\$ 2.74	3.97	2.91	(1.56)



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

NovaStar Financial, Inc.

Kansas City, Missouri

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NovaStar Financial, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' (deficit) equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company's significant losses incurred in 2007, the deficit in shareholders' equity, the disruption in the credit markets and related liquidity issues, the sale of its loan servicing operations and the decision to cease all of its mortgage lending operations raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in 2007 the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, FASB Statement No. 159, Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, and FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 28, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Kansas City, Missouri

March 28, 2008

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

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the federal securities laws, including this report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. These disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed under the federal securities laws is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management on a timely basis to allow decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(d)) as of the end of the period covered by this report and concluded that the Company's controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of NovaStar Financial, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This internal control system has been designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of the Company's published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management of the Company has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. To make this assessment, management used the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in *Internal Control Integrated Framework*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our assessment under the framework in *Internal Control Integrated Framework*, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

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Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has issued an attestation report, included herein, on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

NovaStar Financial, Inc.

Kansas City, Missouri

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of NovaStar Financial, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. 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 Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether 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.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the

Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 of the Company and our report dated March 28, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements, and contains explanatory paragraphs regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and changes in accounting methods.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Kansas City, Missouri

March 28, 2008

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Item 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information with respect to Items 401,405 and 407(d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to the information included in our Proxy Statement, for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Information with respect to our corporate governance guidelines, charters of audit, compensation, nominating and corporate governance committees, and code of conduct may be obtained from the corporate governance section of our website (www.novastarmortgage.com) or by contacting us directly. References to our website do not incorporate by reference the information on such website into this Annual Report on Form 10-K and we disclaim any such incorporation by reference.

The code of conduct applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, directors and other employees performing similar functions. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirements regarding any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of our code of conduct that applies our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller or persons performing similar functions by disclosing such matters on our website.

Our investor relations contact information follows:

Investor Relations

8140 Ward Parkway, Suite 300

Kansas City, MO 64114

816.237.7000

Email: ir@novastar1.com

NovaStar Financial, Inc. has filed, as exhibits to last year's Annual Report on Form 10-K and is filing as exhibits to this Annual Report, the certifications of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the quality of NovaStar Financial, Inc. public disclosures.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

Information with respect to Items 402 and 407(e)(4) and (e)(5) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to the information included in our Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Table of Contents**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.**

Information with respect to Items 403 and 407(a) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to the information included in our Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2007 with respect to compensation plans under which our common stock may be issued.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Shares Reflected in the First Column)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	267,342(A)	\$ 47.81	304,764(B)
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders			
Total	267,342	\$ 47.81	304,764(B)

(A) Certain of the options have dividend equivalent rights (DERs) attached to them when issued. As of December 31, 2007, these options have 22,149 DERs attached.

(B) Represents shares that may be issued pursuant to the Company's 2004 Incentive Stock Plan, which provides for the grant of qualified incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, deferred stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance share awards, dividend equivalent rights and stock appreciation awards.

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

Information with respect to Item 404 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to the information included in our Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

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Information with respect to Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A is incorporated by reference to the information included in our Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statements Schedules****Financial Statements and Schedules**

- (1) The financial statements as set forth under Item 8 of this report on Form 10-K are included herein.
 (2) The required financial statement schedules are omitted because the information is disclosed elsewhere herein.

Exhibit Listing

Exhibit No.	Description of Document
2.1 ¹	Servicing Rights Transfer Agreement, dated as of October 12, 2007, between Saxon Mortgage Services, Inc. and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.
3.1 ²	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of NovaStar Financial, Inc. (including all amendments and applicable Articles Supplementary)
3.1.1 ³	Certificate of Amendment of the Registrant
3.2 ⁴	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant, adopted July 27, 2005
4.1 ⁵	Specimen Common Stock Certificate
4.2 ⁶	Specimen Preferred Stock Certificate
10.1 ⁷	Employment Agreement, dated September 30, 1996, between the Registrant and Scott F. Hartman
10.1.1 ⁸	Amendment dated December 20, 2006 to the Employment Agreement dated September 30, 1996 between NovaStar Financial Inc., and Scott F. Hartman.
10.2 ⁹	Employment Agreement, dated September 30, 1996, between the Registrant and W. Lance Anderson
10.2.1 ¹⁰	Amendment dated December 20, 2006 to the Employment Agreement dated September 30, 1996 between NovaStar Financial Inc., and W. Lance Anderson.
10.3 ¹¹	Employment Agreement between NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. and David A. Pazgan, Executive Vice President of NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.
10.3.1 ¹²	Amendment dated December 20, 2006 to the Employment Agreement dated July 15, 2004 between NovaStar Mortgage Inc., and Dave Pazgan.
10.4 ¹³	Separation and Consulting Agreement, dated as of October 16, 2007 among NovaStar Mortgage and David A. Pazgan.
10.5 ¹⁴	Employment Agreement between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Jeffrey D. Ayers, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
10.6 ¹⁵	Employment Agreement between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Gregory S. Metz, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
10.6.1 ¹⁶	Amendment dated December 20, 2006 to the Employment Agreement dated July 15, 2004 between NovaStar Financial Inc., and Gregory Metz.

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- 10.7¹⁷ Separation and Consulting Agreement, dated as of January 3, 2008, by and between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Gregory Metz.
- 10.8¹⁸ Employment Agreement between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Michael L. Bamburg, Executive President and Chief Investment Officer
- 10.9 Employment Agreement between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Todd M. Phillips, dated December 17, 2007

-
- 1 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant on November 14, 2007.
- 2 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant on August 9, 2007.
- 3 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 26, 2005.
- 4 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3.1 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on August 5, 2005.
- 5 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on August 5, 2005.
- 6 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form 8-A/A filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 20, 2004.
- 7 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form S-11 filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 29, 1997.
- 8 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 21, 2006.
- 9 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form S-11 filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 29, 1997.
- 10 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 21, 2006.
- 11 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 11, 2005.
- 12 Incorporated by reference to an Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 21, 2006.
- 13 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 18, 2007
- 14 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to Form 10-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on March 1, 2007.
- 15 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 11, 2005.
- 16 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 21, 2006.
- 17 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 8, 2008.
- 18 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on March 28, 2007.

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10.10	Retention Agreement, dated as of December 17, 2007, by and between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Todd M. Phillips
10.11 ¹⁹	Employment Agreement, dated as of January 7, 2008, by and between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Rodney E. Schwatken.
10.12 ²⁰	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Officers and Directors of NovaStar Financial, Inc. and its Subsidiaries
10.13 ²¹	NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan Amended and Restated Effective as of December 31, 2007
10.13.1 ²²	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement for the NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan
10.13.2 ²³	Amendment One to the Amended and Restated Trust Agreement for the NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan
10.14 ²⁴	1996 Executive and Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan, as last amended December 6, 1996
10.15 ²⁵	NovaStar Financial Inc. 2004 Incentive Stock Plan
10.15.1 ²⁶	Amendment One to the NovaStar Financial, Inc. 2004 Incentive Stock Option Plan
10.15.2 ²⁷	Stock Option Agreement under NovaStar Financial, Inc. 2004 Incentive Stock Plan
10.15.3 ²⁸	Restricted Stock Agreement under NovaStar Financial, Inc. 2004 Incentive Stock Plan
10.15.4 ²⁹	Performance Contingent Deferred Stock Award Agreement under NovaStar Financial, Inc. 2004 Incentive Stock Plan
10.16 ³⁰	NovaStar Financial, Inc. Executive Bonus Plan
10.17 ³¹	2005 Compensation Plan for Independent Directors
10.18 ³²	NovaStar Financial, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan
10.19 ³³	Purchase Agreement, dated March 15, 2005, among NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Capital Trust I, Merrill Lynch International and Taberna Preferred Funding I, LTD
10.20 ³⁴	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated March 15, 2005, between NovaStar Financial, Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank, Chase Bank USA and certain administrative trustees
10.21 ³⁵	Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated March 15, 2005, between NovaStar Financial, Inc., and JPMorgan Chase Bank
10.22 ³⁶	Parent Guarantee Agreement, dated March 15, 2005, between NovaStar Financial, Inc., and JP Morgan Chase Bank
10.23 ³⁷	Purchase Agreement, dated April 18, 2006, among NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Capital Trust II and Kodiak Warehouse LLC
10.24 ³⁸	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated April 18, 2006, between NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA Chase Bank USA, NA and certain administrative trustees as well as the form of security representing the Junior Subordinated Notes and the form of Trust Preferred Securities Certificate
10.25 ³⁹	Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated April 18, 2006 between NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA
10.26 ⁴⁰	Parent Guarantee Agreement, dated April 18, 2006, between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and JP Morgan Chase Bank, NA

19 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K/A filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 10, 2008.
 20 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on November 16, 2005.
 21 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 21, 2007.
 22 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Form S-8 filed by the Registrant with the SEC on November 29, 2006.
 23 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45.1 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.
 24 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Form S-11 filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 29, 1997.
 25 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Form S-8 filed by the Registrant with the SEC on June 30, 2004.
 26 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.
 27 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 4, 2005.
 28 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 4, 2005.
 29 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25.3 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 4, 2005.
 30 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on March 15, 2007.
 31 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 11, 2005.
 32 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 14, 2006.
 33 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 5, 2005.

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- 34 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 5, 2005.
- 35 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 5, 2005.
- 36 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 5, 2005.
- 37 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 24, 2006.
- 38 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 24, 2006.
- 39 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 24, 2006.
- 40 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 exhibit to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 24, 2006.

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10.27 ⁴¹	Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Residual Securities), dated as of April 18, 2007, among Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC and NovaStar Certificates Financial Corporation
10.27.1 ⁴²	Amendment Number One to Master Repurchase Agreement (Residual Securities), dated as of May 10, 2007, among Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing, LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation and HomeView Lending, Inc.
10.27.2 ⁴³	Amendment Number Two, dated as of September 7, 2007, to the Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Residual Securities), dated as of April 18, 2007, among Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corp., NovaStar Financial, Inc. and NFI Holding Corporation
10.27.3 ⁴⁴	Letter Agreement (Release of Security Interest relating to Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Residual Securities)), dated as of January 4, 2008, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Holding Corporation, NovaStar Financial, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC.
10.28 ⁴⁵	Guaranty, dated as of April 18, 2007, made by NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, NovaStar Mortgage Inc. and Homeview Lending, Inc. in favor of Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC
10.29 ⁴⁶	Collateral Security, Setoff and Netting Agreement, dated as of April 18, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, NA, Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Mortgage, Inc. and certain of their respective affiliates
10.30 ⁴⁷	Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Servicing Rights), dated as of April 25, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc
10.30.1 ⁴⁸	Amendment Number One to Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Servicing Rights), dated as of May 10, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Holding Corporation and HomeView Lending, Inc.
10.30.2 ⁴⁹	Amendment Number Two, dated as of September 7, 2007 to Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Servicing Rights), dated as of April 25, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Holding Corporation and HomeView Lending, Inc.
10.30.3 ⁵⁰	Amendment Number Three, dated as of October 22, 2007, to the Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Servicing Rights), dated as of April 25, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Buyer, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, as Agent, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., as Seller and a Guarantor, and NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, and HomeView Lending, Inc., as Guarantors.
10.31 ⁵¹	Guaranty and Pledge Agreement, dated as of April 25, 2007, made by NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, NovaStar Mortgage Inc. and HomeView Lending, Inc. in favor of Wachovia Bank, N.A.
10.32 ⁵²	Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated January 5, 2007, among DB Structured Products, Inc., Aspen Funding Corp., and Newport Funding Corp., as Buyers, and NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, Acceleron Lending, Inc., and HomeView Lending, Inc., as Sellers
10.33 ⁵³	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated August 2, 2006, among Aspen Funding Corp., Newport Funding Corp., and Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc., as Buyers, and NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., as Sellers
10.34 ⁵⁴	Guaranty dated August 2, 2006, by NovaStar Financial, Inc., as Guarantor, in favor of Buyers

41 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 25, 2007.

42 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 15, 2007

43 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 12, 2007.

44 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 10, 2008.

45 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 25, 2007.

46 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 25, 2007.

47 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 1, 2007.

48 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 15, 2007

49 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 12, 2007.

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- 50 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 25, 2007.
- 51 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 1, 2007.
- 52 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.
- 53 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.59 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.
- 54 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

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10.35 ⁵⁵	Amended and Restated Master Netting Agreement dated January 5, 2007, among DB Structured Products, Inc., Aspen Funding Corp., and Newport Funding Corp., and NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, Acceleron Lending, Inc., and HomeView Lending, Inc.
10.36 ⁵⁶	Master Repurchase Agreement dated May 19, 2006 between Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc., as Buyer, and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, HomeView Lending, Inc., and Acceleron Lending, Inc., as Sellers
10.36.1 ⁵⁷	Amendment Number One to Master Purchase Agreement, dated September 20, 2006, among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, HomeView Lending, Inc., and Acceleron Lending, Inc., as Sellers, and Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc., as Buyer
10.36.2 ⁵⁸	Amendment Number Two to Master Purchase Agreement, dated October 27, 2006, among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, HomeView Lending, Inc., and Acceleron Lending, Inc., as Sellers, and Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc., as Buyer
10.36.3 ⁵⁹	Amendment Number Three to Master Purchase Agreement, dated November 9, 2006, among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NovaStar Home Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, HomeView Lending, Inc., and Acceleron Lending, Inc., as Sellers, and Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc., as Buyer
10.37 ⁶⁰	Master Repurchase Agreement dated June 30, 2006 between Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc., as Buyer, and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, and NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, as Sellers
10.38 ⁶¹	Guaranty dated June 30, 2006, by NovaStar Financial, Inc., as Guarantor, in favor of Buyer
10.39 ⁶²	Sales Agreement between NovaStar Financial, Inc. and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., dated September 8, 2006
10.40 ⁶³	Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Whole Loan), dated as of May 9, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, HomeView Lending, Inc., NMI Property Financing, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.
10.40.1 ⁶⁴	Amendment Number One, dated as of September 7, 2007, to the Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Whole Loan), dated as of May 9, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, HomeView Lending, Inc., NMI Property Financing, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation and NovaStar Mortgage, Inc.
10.41 ⁶⁵	Guaranty, dated as of May 9, 2007, among NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, NA
10.42 ⁶⁶	Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Non-Investment Grade Securities), dated as of May 31, 2007, among Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing, LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Holding Corporation and NovaStar Financial, Inc.
10.42.1 ⁶⁷	Amendment Number One, dated as of September 7, 2007, to the Master Repurchase Agreement (Non-Investment Grade Securities), dated as of May 31, 2007, among Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC, Wachovia Capital Markets LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, and NovaStar Certificates Financing Corp.
10.43 ⁶⁸	Guaranty, dated as of May 31, 2007, among NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC

55 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

56 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

57 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62.1 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

58 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62.2 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

59 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62.3 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

60 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

61 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to Form 10-Q filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 10, 2007.

62 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 8, 2006.

63 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 15, 2007

64 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 12, 2007

65 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on May 15, 2007

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- 66 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on June 6, 2007
- 67 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 12, 2007
- 68 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on June 6, 2007

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10.44 ⁶⁹	Master Repurchase Agreement (2007 Investment Grade Securities), dated as of May 31, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing, LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Holding Corporation and NovaStar Financial, Inc.
10.44.1 ⁷⁰	Amendment Number One, dated as of September 7, 2007, to the Master Repurchase Agreement (Investment Grade Securities), dated as of May 31, 2007, among Wachovia Bank, N.A., Wachovia Capital Markets LLC, NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corp., and NovaStar Financial, Inc. and NFI Holding Corporation.
10.45 ⁷¹	Guaranty, dated as of May 31, 2007, among NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation and Wachovia Bank, N.A.
10.46 ⁷²	Waiver Agreement dated August 17, 2007 by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.1 ⁷³	Waiver Agreement, dated as of November 7, 2007, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.2 ⁷⁴	Waiver Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2007, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.3 ⁷⁵	Waiver Agreement, dated as of December 7, 2007, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.4 ⁷⁶	Waiver Agreement, dated as of January 4, 2008, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.5 ⁷⁷	Waiver Agreement, dated February 4, 2008, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.6 ⁷⁸	Waiver Agreement, dated February 11, 2008, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.46.7 ⁷⁹	Waiver Agreement, dated March 11, 2008, by and among NovaStar Mortgage, Inc., NovaStar Certificates Financing LLC, NovaStar Certificates Financing Corporation, NFI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Repurchase Corporation, NMI Property Financing, Inc., HomeView Lending, Inc., NovaStar Financial, Inc., NFI Holding Corporation, Wachovia Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Investment Holdings, LLC.
10.47 ⁸⁰	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated July 16, 2007, by and among NovaStar Financial, Inc., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC
10.48 ⁸¹	Standby Purchase Agreement, dated July 16, 2007, by and among NovaStar Financial, Inc., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC

69 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on June 6, 2007

70 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 12, 2007

71 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on June 6, 2007

72 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on August 23, 2007

73 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on November 14, 2007.

74 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 5, 2007.

75 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 10, 2007.

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- 76 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 10, 2008.
- 77 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 8, 2008.
- 78 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 15, 2008.
- 79 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on March 14, 2008.
- 80 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 20, 2007
- 81 Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 20, 2007

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10.49 ⁸²	Registration Rights and Shareholders Agreement, dated July 16, 2007, by and among NovaStar Financial, Inc., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC
10.50 ⁸³	Letter Agreement, dated July 16, 2007, by and among NovaStar Financial, Inc., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC, and Scott Hartman
10.51 ⁸⁴	Letter Agreement, dated July 16, 2007, by and among NovaStar Financial, Inc., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC, and Lance Anderson
10.52 ⁸⁵	Letter Agreement, dated July 16, 2007, by and among NovaStar Financial, Inc., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P., Jefferies Employee Partners IV LLC and JCP Partners IV LLC, and Mike Bamburg
11.1 ⁸⁶	Statement Regarding Computation of Per Share Earnings
14.1 ⁸⁷	NovaStar Financial, Inc. Code of Conduct
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consents of Deloitte & Touche LLP
31.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification - Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Principal Financial Officer Certification - Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification - Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Principal Financial Officer Certification - Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
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82	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 20, 2007
83	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 20, 2007
84	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 20, 2007
85	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 20, 2007
86	See Note 17 to the condensed consolidated financial statements
87	Incorporated by reference to the correspondingly numbered exhibit to Form 8-K filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 14, 2006.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NOVASTAR FINANCIAL, INC
(Registrant)

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ W. LANCE ANDERSON

W. Lance Anderson, Chairman of the Board
of Directors and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and dates indicated.

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ W. LANCE ANDERSON

W. Lance Anderson, Chairman of the Board
of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ RODNEY E. SCHWATKEN

Rodney E. Schwatken, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ TODD M. PHILLIPS

Todd M. Phillips, Vice President,
Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ EDWARD W. MEHRER

Edward W. Mehrer, Director

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ GREGORY T. BARMORE

Gregory T. Barmore, Director

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ ART N. BURTSCHER

Art N. Burtscher, Director

DATE: April 1, 2008

/s/ DONALD M. BERMAN

Donald M. Berman, Director