

NOBILITY HOMES INC
Form 10-Q
June 15, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended May 1, 2010

Commission File number 0-6506

NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

59-1166102
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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3741 S.W. 7th Street

Ocala, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices)

(352) 732-5157

34474
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

	Shares Outstanding as of
Title of Class	June 15, 2010
Common Stock	4,056,144

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NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unaudited)

	May 1, 2010	October 31, 2009
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,247,922	\$ 3,995,167
Short-term investments	2,528,690	3,855,905
Accounts receivable	1,508,021	963,032
Inventories	15,864,419	15,679,969
Income tax receivable	771,027	976,130
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	315,406	362,161
Deferred income taxes	189,912	279,818
Total current assets	26,425,397	26,112,182
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,035,518	4,138,336
Long-term investments	2,239,521	2,252,419
Other investments	6,132,201	6,599,846
Deferred income taxes	803,223	572,099
Other assets	2,427,553	2,397,793
Total assets	\$ 42,063,413	\$ 42,072,675
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 172,572	\$ 91,636
Accrued compensation	91,836	62,610
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	192,693	240,539
Customer deposits	738,397	410,578
Total current liabilities	1,195,498	805,363
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.10 par value, 500,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$.10 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,364,907 shares issued	536,491	536,491
Additional paid in capital	10,407,044	10,331,168
Retained earnings	39,358,537	39,897,911
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	117,536	53,435
Less treasury stock at cost, 1,308,763 and 1,276,373 shares, respectively, in 2010 and 2009	(9,551,693)	(9,551,693)
Total stockholders' equity	40,867,915	41,267,312
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 42,063,413	\$ 42,072,675

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009
Net sales	\$ 3,708,529	\$ 2,388,817	\$ 7,001,403	\$ 5,950,299
Cost of goods sold	(2,888,795)	(1,985,735)	(5,606,967)	(4,725,040)
Gross profit	819,734	403,082	1,394,436	1,225,259
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,056,662)	(1,287,324)	(2,042,957)	(2,629,324)
Operating loss	(236,928)	(884,242)	(648,521)	(1,404,065)
Other income (loss):				
Interest income	61,676	91,043	129,345	214,838
Equity in earnings in joint venture Majestic 21		46,433	11,404	91,733
Earnings from finance revenue sharing agreement				157,700
Equity in losses from investments in retirement community limited partnership	(194,825)	(121,126)	(450,049)	(188,037)
Miscellaneous	5,781	13,685	24,018	13,685
Total other income (loss)	(127,368)	30,035	(285,282)	289,919
Loss before provision for income taxes	(364,296)	(854,207)	(933,803)	(1,114,146)
Income tax benefit	162,267	347,767	394,429	484,558
Net loss	(202,029)	(506,440)	(539,374)	(629,588)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Unrealized investment gain (loss)	30,809	8,498	47,455	(6,365)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (171,220)	\$ (497,942)	\$ (491,919)	\$ (635,953)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	4,056,144	4,065,708	4,056,144	4,072,228
Diluted	4,056,144	4,065,708	4,056,144	4,072,228
Loss per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.15)
Diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.15)
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$	\$	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (539,374)	\$ (629,588)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	106,618	183,696
Amortization of bond premium/discount	42,889	40,397
Deferred income taxes	(179,893)	(59,521)
Equity in earnings in joint venture Majestic 21	(11,404)	(91,733)
Distributions from joint venture Majestic 21	29,000	83,500
Undistributed earnings from finance revenue sharing agreement		(157,700)
Distributions from finance revenue sharing agreement		157,700
Equity in losses from investments in retirement community limited partnerships	450,049	188,037
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(29,760)	(29,759)
Stock base compensation	75,876	76,384
Other		59,665
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	(544,989)	213,881
Inventories	(184,450)	(2,996,493)
Prepaid income taxes		438,398
Income taxes receivable	205,103	(901,731)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	46,755	(32,616)
(Decrease) increase in:		
Accounts payable	80,936	(144,947)
Accrued compensation	29,226	(127,496)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(47,846)	(72,637)
Income taxes payable		
Customer deposits	327,819	(457,626)
Net cash used in operating activities	(143,445)	(4,260,189)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,800)	(65,215)
Proceeds from sale of equity investment in limited partnerships		40,000
Proceeds from maturity of long-term investment	1,400,000	305,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,396,200	279,785
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment of cash dividends		(1,018,669)
Purchase of treasury stock		(263,467)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,282,136)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,252,755	(5,262,540)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,995,167	8,649,724
Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter	\$ 5,247,922	\$ 3,387,184
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Income taxes paid	\$	\$ 40,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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Nobility Homes, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended May 1, 2010 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

The unaudited financial information included in this report includes all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to reflect a fair statement of the results for the interim periods. The operations for the three and six months ended May 1, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results of the full fiscal year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's October 31, 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**2. Inventories**

New home inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value. The cost of finished home inventories determined on the specific identification method is removed from inventories and recorded as a component of cost of sales at the time revenue is recognized. In addition, an allocation of depreciation and amortization is included in cost of goods sold. Under the specific identification method, if finished home inventory can be sold for a profit there is no basis to write down the inventory below the lower of cost or market value. Pre-owned home inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value. Each specific model's market value is determined using the standards established by the NADA (National Automobile Dealers Association) manufactured housing cost guide book. This guidebook is HUD Title 1, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac approved, and the Department of Veteran Affairs recognizes it for appraisal (cost approach) and review purposes. The Company compares the models' market value to the NADA manufactured housing cost guide book on a quarterly basis or more often as facts and circumstances cause the Company to believe any changes in valuation have occurred. Other inventory costs are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. During fiscal year 2009, the Company set up a \$300,000 reserve for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of pre-owned manufactured homes. Each quarter the reserve is re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. As of May 1, 2010, the reserve is \$344,780.

	May 1, 2010	October 31, 2009
Raw materials	\$ 418,729	\$ 502,779
Work-in-process	57,924	16,030
Finished homes	7,209,402	8,347,620
Pre-owned manufactured homes (see Note 10)	8,347,713	6,896,680
Model home furniture and other	175,431	216,860
	16,209,199	15,979,969
Less reserve for pre-owned manufactured homes	(344,780)	(300,000)
Total inventories, net	\$ 15,864,419	\$ 15,679,969

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Investments in held-to-maturity and available-for-sale debt and equity securities were as follows:

	May 1, 2010			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities (carried at amortized cost):	\$ 4,411,830	\$ 82,381	\$	\$ 4,494,211
Available-for-sale securities (carried at fair value):				
Equity securities in a public company	168,210	188,171		356,381
 Total investments	 \$ 4,580,040	 \$ 270,552	 \$	 \$ 4,850,592
	October 31, 2009			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities (carried at amortized cost):	\$ 5,854,719	\$ 112,875	\$ (69)	\$ 5,967,525
Available-for-sale securities (carried at fair value):				
Equity securities in a public company	168,210	85,395		253,605
 Total investments	 \$ 6,022,929	 \$ 198,270	 \$ (69)	 \$ 6,221,130

The fair values were estimated based on quoted market prices using current market rates at each respective period end.

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Contractual maturities of held-to-maturity debt securities were as follows:

	May 1, 2010		October 31, 2009	
	Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in less than one year	\$ 2,172,309	2,193,749	3,602,300	3,639,201
Due in 1 - 5 years	2,239,521	2,300,462	2,252,419	2,328,324
	\$ 4,411,830	\$ 4,494,211	\$ 5,854,719	\$ 5,967,525

There were no sales of available-for-sale securities during the three months ended May 1, 2010 or in fiscal year 2009.

A summary of the carrying values and balance sheet classification of all investments in debt and equity securities including held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities disclosed above was as follows:

	May 1, 2010	October 31, 2009
Available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 356,381	\$ 253,605
Held-to-maturity debt securities included in short-term investments	2,172,309	3,602,300
Total short-term investments	2,528,690	3,855,905
Held-to-maturity debt securities included in long-term investments	2,239,521	2,252,419
Total investments	\$ 4,768,211	\$ 6,108,324

4. Fair Value of Financial Investments

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's short and long-term investments are as follows:

	May 1, 2010	October 31, 2009
Carrying amount	\$ 4,768,211	\$ 6,108,324
Fair value	\$ 4,850,592	\$ 6,221,130

FASB ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements (ASC No. 820) defines fair value as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e. exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC No. 820 requires disclosures that categorize assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the assumptions (i.e. inputs) used in the valuation. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input significant to the fair value measurement. The ASC No. 820 fair value hierarchy is defined as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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Level 2 - Valuations are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices in markets that are not active for which significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The following table represents the Company's financial assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value at May 1, 2010:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available for sale equity securities included in short-term investments	\$ 356,381	\$	\$

As discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company is not required to account for their debt security investments at fair value as they are classified as held-to-maturity and therefore are not included in the above table.

5. Investments in Retirement Community Limited Partnerships

During fiscal year 2008, the Company formed a limited liability company called Nobility Parks I, LLC to invest in a new Florida retirement manufactured home community, Walden Woods, III Ltd. (Walden Woods). The investment was \$2,360,000, which provided the Company with a 49% interest in this entity. During fiscal year 2008, Nobility Parks I, LLC has sold \$825,250 of its ownership, which reduced the Company's investment to a 31.9% interest. Walden Woods has a December 31st year-end and the Company has included the activity of Walden Woods through March 31, 2010 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

During fiscal year 2008, the Company also formed a limited liability company called Nobility Parks II, LLC to invest in a new Florida retirement manufactured home community, CRF III, Ltd. (Cypress Creek). The investment was \$4,030,000 and which provided the Company with a 49% interest in this entity. During fiscal year 2009, Nobility Parts II, LLC sold \$40,000 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment to a 48.5% interest. Cypress Creek has a December 31st year-end and the Company has included the activity of Cypress Creek through March 31, 2010 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

These investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. While Walden Woods and Cypress Creek have been deemed to be variable interest entities, the Company only holds a 31.9% interest in Walden Woods and a 48.5% interest in Cypress Creek and all allocations of profit and loss are on a pro-rata basis. Since all allocations are to be made on a pro-rata basis and the Company's maximum exposure is limited to its investment in Walden Woods and Cypress Creek, management has concluded that the Company would not absorb a majority of Walden Woods' and Cypress Creek's expected losses nor receive a majority of Walden Woods' and Cypress Creek's expected residual returns; therefore, the Company is not required to consolidate Walden Woods and Cypress Creek with the accounts of Nobility Homes in accordance with FASB ASC No. 810-10.

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The following is summarized financial information of Walden Woods and Cypress Creek as of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009*:

	March 31, 2010	September 30, 2009
Total Assets	\$ 19,451,088	\$ 20,594,321
Total Liabilities	\$ 18,323,106	\$ 18,434,936
Total Equity	\$ 1,127,983	\$ 2,159,385
Net Loss	\$ (474,925)	\$ (1,458,169)

* Due to both Walden Woods and Cypress Creek having a calendar year-end, the summarized financial information provided is from their most recent quarter.

The only difference between the Company's investment balances in Walden Woods and Cypress Creek and the amount of underlying equity in net assets owned by the Company that is recorded on each partnership's balance sheet is caused by each partnership's founding partner not stepping up the original cost basis to fair market value of its contribution of land to the partnerships, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, since the founding partner formed both partnerships.

6. Warranty Costs

The Company provides for a limited warranty as the manufactured homes are sold. Amounts related to these warranties are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009
Beginning accrued warranty expense	\$ 75,000	\$ 184,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 184,000
Less: reduction for payments	(49,209)	(81,757)	(95,280)	(168,181)
Plus: additions to accrual	49,209	81,757	95,280	184,000
Ending accrued warranty expense	\$ 75,000	\$ 184,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 199,819

The Company's limited warranty covers substantial defects in material or workmanship in specified components of the home including structural elements; plumbing systems, electrical systems, and heating and cooling systems which are supplied by the Company that may occur under normal use and service during a period of twelve (12) months from the date of delivery to the original homeowner, and applies to the original homeowner or any subsequent homeowner to whom this product is transferred during the duration of this twelve (12) month period.

The Company tracks the warranty claims per home. Based on the history of the warranty claims, the Company has determined that a majority of warranty claims usually occur within the first three months after the home is sold. The Company determines its warranty accrual using the last three months of home sales; therefore, the warranty accrual for the prior four quarters should equal the warranty expense for the full fiscal year.

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On December 31, 2009, the Company issued 6,500 options to employees with a grant date fair value of \$3.40 and life of six years.

8. Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009
Net loss	\$ (202,029)	\$ (506,440)	\$ (539,374)	\$ (629,588)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	4,056,144	4,065,708	4,056,144	4,072,228
Add: common stock equivalents				
Diluted	4,056,144	4,065,708	4,056,144	4,072,228
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.15)
Diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.15)

Options to purchase 86,327 shares of common stock at an average exercise price of approximately \$23.31 per share were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended May 1, 2010, because the effect of their exercise would have been anti-dilutive.

9. Revenues by Products and Service

Revenues by net sales from manufactured housing, insurance agent commissions and construction lending operations are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009
Manufactured housing	\$ 3,620,467	\$ 2,265,418	\$ 6,827,095	\$ 5,749,127
Insurance agent commissions	66,336	98,554	125,918	160,901
Construction lending operations	21,726	24,845	48,390	40,271
Total net sales	\$ 3,708,529	\$ 2,388,817	\$ 7,001,403	\$ 5,950,299

10. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Majestic 21 On May 20, 2009, the Company became a 50% guarantor on a \$5 million note payable entered into by Majestic 21, a joint venture in which the Company owns a 50% interest. This guarantee was a

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requirement of the bank that provided the \$5 million loan to Majestic 21. The \$5 million guarantee of Majestic 21's debt is for the life of the note which matures on the earlier of May 31, 2019 or when the principal balance is less than \$750,000. The amount of the guarantee declines with the amortization and repayment of the loan. As collateral for the loan, 21st Mortgage Corporation (our joint venture partner) has granted the lender a security interest in a pool of loans encumbering homes sold by Prestige Homes Centers, Inc. If the pool of loans securing this note should decrease in value so that the note's outstanding principal balance is in excess of 80% of the principal balance of the pool of loans, then Majestic 21 would have to pay down the note's principal balance to an amount that is no more than 80% of the principal balance of the pool of loans. The Company and 21st Mortgage are obligated jointly to contribute the amount necessary to bring the loan balance back down to 80% of the collateral provided. We do not anticipate any required contributions as the pool of loans securing the note have historically been in excess of 100% of the required amount of security. As of May 1, 2010, the principal balance of the pool of loans securing the \$4,199,700 Majestic 21 note payable was \$5,251,206. Based upon management's analysis, the fair value of the guarantee is not material and as a result, no liability for the guarantee has been recorded in the accompanying balance sheets of the Company.

On May 1, 2010 there was approximately \$660,000 in loan loss reserves or 3% of the portfolio in Majestic 21. The Majestic 21 joint venture partnership is monitoring loan loss reserves on a monthly basis and is adjusting the loan loss reserves as necessary. The Majestic 21 joint venture is reflected on 21st Mortgage Corporation's financial statements which are audited and included in the financial statements of its ultimate parent which is a public company. Management believes the loan loss reserves are adequate based upon its review of the Majestic 21 joint venture partnership's financial statements.

Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement The Company has a finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company refers its customers to 21st Mortgage Corporation for financing on manufactured homes sold through the Company's retail sales centers. Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has agreed to repurchase any repossessed homes and related collateral from 21st Mortgage Corporation that were financed under the agreement, at any time while the loan is outstanding. Upon the repurchase of the loan, the Company receives all of the related collateral. The repurchase price is the remaining loan balance (plus 21st Mortgage Corporation's legal fees). If the loan included a mortgage on the land, the Company receives the land in addition to the home. If the loan only had the home as collateral, the Company only gets the home and is required to move it off the location where it was previously sited. After the Company re-sells the homes, the Company receives the full proceeds from the sale of the home, plus a reimbursement from 21st Mortgage Corporation for liquidation expenses. The reimbursement covers the Company's cost of transporting homes, repairing homes to resale condition, remarketing homes and all other liquidation expenses. The Company and 21st Mortgage Corporation have agreed that the reimbursement for: (a) a home only repurchase will not exceed 60% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 40% of the Company's repurchase price; and (b) a home and land repurchase will not exceed 45% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 25% of the Company's purchase price.

Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, loans that are 30 days past due are considered to be delinquent. At May 1, 2010, 13.0%, or \$9,528,975, of the loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement were delinquent. At May 1, 2010, there were loan loss reserves of 9% of the finance revenue sharing agreement's loan portfolio, which, based on our historical recovery ratios, should be sufficient to cover our losses on delinquent loans and the disposition of related collateral. The joint venture partnership is monitoring loan loss reserves on a monthly basis and is adjusting the loan loss reserves as necessary. If the fair market value of the collateral is less than the purchase price, after combining the liquidation expense reserves carried by 21st Mortgage Corporation, the Company would book a loss at that time. The risk of loss is carried primarily by 21st Mortgage Corporation as evidenced by the loss reimbursement payment of up to 60% that the Company can use to cover any shortfall in the sales proceeds from the cost of buying the loan.

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Since November 2008, the Company has been required to repurchase 100 homes totaling approximately \$9,347,782 under its finance revenue sharing agreement. Of the 100 homes that were repurchased, 19 homes were related to loans originated from 2003-2005 and were repurchased for \$1,201,375, and 81 homes were related to loans originated from 2006-2008 and were repurchased for \$8,146,407. These homes and land have been included in pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. To date, the Company has sold 23 of the repurchased homes for \$1,624,907 and received \$271,854 from 21st Mortgage Corporation for liquidation expenses. Due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has set up a reserve of \$344,780 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes. Each quarter the reserve is re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured home in inventory.

The maximum future undiscounted payments the Company could be required to make under the finance revenue sharing agreement, as of May 1, 2010, is \$72,302,138 in repurchase obligations, offset by payments from 21st Mortgage Corporation for the loss reserve reconciliation of at least \$18,075,534 and the proceeds from the sale of the homes (the collateral). The fair value of the collateral, when combined with the amount of the reserve payment from the finance revenue sharing agreement reserve for loan losses account, has historically exceeded the amount of the defaulted loan resulting in no loss to the Company. However, if the real estate market further deteriorates, the Company could experience losses on the disposition of these delinquent loans.

Repurchase Agreements The Company has only one repurchase agreement with a financial institution (floor plan lender) and that agreement is for only one manufactured housing dealer. As of May 1, 2010, the dealer had 13 of the Company's homes on floor plan in 9 different manufacturing home communities. The contingent liability for each home is based on the wholesale invoice price of the home-less the required curtailment from the floor plan lender that the dealer has paid per home. These arrangements, which are customary in the industry, provide for the repurchase of homes sold to independent dealers in the event of default by the independent dealer. The price the Company is obligated to pay declines over the period of the repurchase agreement (generally 18-24 months) and the risk of loss is further reduced by the sales value of any homes which may be required to be repurchased. The contingent liability under these repurchase agreements is on an individual unit basis and amounted to approximately \$265,000 and \$60,200 at May 1, 2010 and October 31, 2009, respectively. The Company applies FASB ASC 460-10, Guarantees, to account for its liability for repurchase commitments. Under the provisions of FASB ASC 460-10, during the period in which a home is sold (inception of a repurchase commitment), the Company records the greater of the estimated fair value of the non-contingent obligation or a contingent liability under the provisions of FASB ASC 450, Contingencies, based on historical information available at the time, as a reduction to revenue. Additionally, subsequent to the inception of the repurchase commitment, the Company evaluates the likelihood that it will be called on to perform under the inventory repurchase commitments. If it becomes probable that a dealer will default and a FASB ASC 450 loss reserve should be recorded, then such contingent liability is recorded equal to the estimated loss on repurchase. Based on identified changes in dealers' financial conditions, the Company evaluates the probability of default for the group of dealers who are identified at an elevated risk of default and applies a probability of default to the group, based on historical default rates. Changes in the reserve, if any, are recorded as an adjustment to revenue. Following the inception of the commitment, the recorded reserve, if any, is reduced over the repurchase period and is eliminated once the dealer sells the home. Based upon management's analysis, the fair value of the guarantee related to the Company's repurchase agreements is not material and no amounts have been recorded related to the fair value of the guarantee in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. In addition, there were no homes repurchased under any of the Company's repurchase agreements in the six months ended May 1, 2010 or the comparable period of 2009.

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11. Subsequent Events

The Company repurchased approximately \$944,000 in defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement during the month of May 2010.

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

The following table summarizes certain key sales statistics and percent of gross profit as of and for the three and six months ended May 1, 2010 and May 2, 2009.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009	May 1, 2010	May 2, 2009
Homes sold through Company owned sales centers	36	25	64	62
Homes sold to independent dealers	12	8	18	16
Total new factory built homes produced	35	19	62	53
Less: intercompany	23	11	44	37
Average new manufactured home price retail	\$ 68,866	\$ 76,440	\$ 71,357	\$ 77,173
Average new manufactured home price wholesale	\$ 38,025	\$ 42,436	\$ 37,415	\$ 41,057
As a percent of net sales:				
Gross profit from the Company owned retail sales centers	17%	18%	16%	19%
Gross profit from the manufacturing facilities - including intercompany sales	12%	11%	7%	1%

For the three and six months ended May 1, 2010 and May 2, 2009 results are as follows: Total net sales in the second quarter of 2010 were \$3,708,529 compared to \$2,388,817 in the second quarter of 2009. Total net sales for the first six months of 2010 were \$7,001,403 compared to \$5,950,299 for the first six months of 2009.

Sales and operations for the second quarter of 2010, were adversely impacted by our country's severe economic uncertainty and the low manufactured housing shipments in Florida, plus the overall decline in Florida and the nation's housing market. Industry shipments in Florida for the period November 2009 through April 2010 were up approximately 13% from the same period last year. Lack of retail and wholesale financing, increasing unemployment and home foreclosures, slow sales of existing site-built homes, very low consumer confidence and a poor economic outlook for the U.S. economy are just a few of the challenges our country, our industry, and the Company faced. Management understands that during these very challenging economic times, maintaining the Company's strong financial position is vital for future growth and success. Because of deteriorating business conditions and the lack of any clarity that today's economic challenges will improve significantly, the Company will continue to evaluate Prestige's fourteen retail model centers in Florida, along with all expenses within the Company and react in a manner consistent with maintaining our financial position. Although the overall housing picture, financial market and economy have declined significantly this past year and the immediate outlook for the manufactured housing industry in Florida and the nation is uncertain, the long-term demographic trends still favor future growth in the Florida market area we serve. Job formation, immigration growth and migration trends, plus consumers returning to more affordable housing should favor Florida. Management remains convinced that our specific geographic market is one of the best long-term growth areas in the country and, because of the financial operating leverage inherent in the Company, we expect to out-perform the industry. For fiscal 2010, the country must experience a better economy with less uncertainty, improved sales in the existing home market, declining unemployment, continued low interest rates,

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improving credit markets, increased consumer confidence and more retail financing for the demand of our affordable homes to improve. The Company invested as a limited partner in two new Florida retirement manufactured home communities in fiscal year 2008. Although these investments will report non-cash losses in the initial fill-up stage, management believes that the new attractive and affordable manufactured home communities for senior citizens will be a growth area for Florida in the future.

Insurance revenues in the second quarter of 2010 were \$66,336 compared to \$98,554 in the second quarter of 2009. Total insurance revenues for the first six months of 2010 were \$125,918 compared to \$160,901 for the first six months of 2009. The decline in insurance agent commissions resulted from fewer new policies generated, because the decrease in the number of homes sold through the Prestige sales centers. Prestige is a wholly-owned subsidiary, Mountain Financial, Inc., is an independent insurance agent, licensed mortgage lender and mortgage broker. Its principal activity is the performance of retail insurance services, which involves placing various types of insurance, including property and casualty, automobile and extended home warranty coverage, with insurance underwriters on behalf of its Prestige customers in connection with their purchase and financing of manufactured homes. As agent, Mountain Financial, Inc. assists our customers in obtaining various insurance and extended warranty coverage with insurance underwriters. As such, we have no agreements with homeowners and/or third party insurance companies other than agency agreements with various insurance carriers. Mountain Financial, Inc. has no material commitments or contingencies. The Company establishes appropriate reserves for policy cancellations based on numerous factors, including past transaction history with customers, historical experience and other information, which is periodically evaluated and adjusted as deemed necessary. In the opinion of management, no reserve is deemed necessary for policy cancellations at May 1, 2010 and October 31, 2009.

The construction lending operation provides financing to buyers who have been approved for financing by an independent third party and who are purchasing a home through the Company's retail sales centers. A construction loan provides the homeowner with enough money to pay for the land, land improvements, construction and installation of the home, impact fees and permits. The loan is disbursed in draws as construction progresses and is secured by a first mortgage on the land, home and all of the improvements. The term is typically for one year, with interest only payable monthly. There is also a finance charge which is added to the loan at closing. The construction loan is paid off when the homeowner closes on the permanent financing, typically a 30 year fixed mortgage. The income from construction lending operations in second quarter of 2010 was \$21,726 compared to \$24,845 in the second quarter of 2009 and was \$48,390 for the first six months of 2010 compared to \$40,271 for the first six months of 2009.

Cost of goods sold at our manufacturing facilities include: materials, direct and indirect labor and manufacturing expenses (which consists of factory occupancy, salary and salary related, delivery costs, mobile home service costs and other manufacturing expenses). Cost of goods sold at our retail sales centers include: appliances, air conditioners, electrical and plumbing hook-ups, furniture, insurance, impact and permit fees, land and home fees, manufactured home, service warranty, setup contractor, interior drywall finish, setup display, skirting, steps, well and septic tank and other expenses.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 22% in second quarter of 2010 compared to 17% in second quarter of 2009 and was 20% for the first six months of 2010 compared to 21% for the first six months of 2009. In the second quarter of 2009 the expenses to temporarily close the Belleview manufacturing facility and transfer the raw materials to the Ocala manufacturing facility along with the fixed overhead costs associated with the lower sales volume at the manufacturing facility and retail sales centers reduced gross profit margins.

Selling, general and administrative expenses at our manufacturing facility include salaries, professional services, advertising and promotions, corporate expense, employee benefits, office equipment and supplies and

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utilities. Selling, general and administrative expenses at our retail sales center include: advertising, retail sales centers expenses, salary and salary related, professional fees, corporate expense, employee benefit, office equipment and supplies, utilities and travel. Selling, general and administrative expenses at the insurance company include: advertising, professional fees and office supplies.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales was 28% in second quarter of 2010 compared to 54% in the second quarter of 2009 and was 29% for the first six months of 2010 compared to 44% for the first six months of 2009. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales in fiscal year 2009, resulted from the fixed expenses directly related to the decreased sales at the Company's manufacturing facilities, retail sales centers and the write-off of certain assets expenses of approximately \$77,000 associated with the closing of a retail sales center.

The Company had no earnings from its joint venture, Majestic 21, in the second quarter of 2010 due to the increase in the monthly provision for credit losses. The Company earned \$46,433 for the second quarter of 2009. For the first six months of 2010 the Company earned from Majestic 21 \$11,404 compared to \$91,733 for the first six months of 2009. The earnings from Majestic 21 represent the allocation of profit and losses which are owned 50% by 21st Mortgage Corporation and 50% by the Company. The primary assets of Majestic 21 are loans that were originated from 1997 until 2003. In 2003, the Company entered into a finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation pursuant to which all loans originated from that point forward are owned by 21st Mortgage Corporation pursuant to the finance revenue sharing agreement as further discussed below. Consequently, no additional loans are going into the Majestic 21 joint venture and the balance of the loans/assets of the partnership is declining each month due to amortization and payoffs.

In accordance with the Company's finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation, the Company refers its customers to 21st Mortgage Corporation for financing on manufactured homes sold through the Company's retail sales centers. Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has agreed to repurchase any repossessed homes and related collateral from 21st Mortgage Corporation that were financed under the agreement. The repurchase price is the remaining loan balance (plus 21st Mortgage Corporation's legal fees). If the loan included a mortgage on the land, the Company receives the land in addition to the home. If the loan only had the home as collateral, the Company only gets the home and is required to move it off the location where it was previously sited. After the Company re-sells the homes, the Company receives the full proceeds from the sale of the home, plus a reimbursement from 21st Mortgage Corporation for liquidation expenses. The reimbursement covers the Company's cost of transporting homes, repairing homes to resale condition, remarketing homes and all other liquidation expenses. The Company and 21st Mortgage Corporation have agreed that the reimbursement for: (a) a home only repurchase will not exceed 60% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 40% of the Company's repurchase price; and (b) a home and land repurchase will not exceed 45% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 25% of the Company's purchase price. Due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has set up a reserve of \$344,780 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes. Each quarter the reserve will be re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. The Company is repurchasing the collateral consisting of either the home or home and land for the amount of the loan receivable (not including accrued interest) carried by 21st Mortgage Corporation. The positive impact upon results of operations from the re-sale of the collateral for defaulted loans has been approximately \$162,818 from the 15 re-sales during the first six months of 2010.

The Company did not receive a distribution in the first six months of 2010 from the finance revenue sharing agreement as compared to \$157,700 in the first six months of 2009. To the extent that the finance revenue sharing agreement has reserves in excess of the minimum reserve (as required to be maintained), those funds are

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available for distribution. The minimum reserve is determined by a formula and the higher the delinquency of the loan portfolio the more that is needed in the minimum reserve. The loan delinquencies had increased to the point that there was not enough excess reserve to warrant a distribution due to the higher delinquency in the loan portfolio. At May 1, 2010, 13% or \$9,528,975, of loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement were delinquent. The reserve for loan losses is held by 21st Mortgage Corporation and does not appear on the Company's books. Included in the reserve is the cost of refurbishing and reselling the repurchased and foreclosed homes. All of the earnings of the loans originated under the finance revenue sharing agreement go to the reserve account. If this reserve amount is greater than the minimum required reserve, a distribution can be made. If the delinquencies in the loan portfolio rises, the required minimum reserve rises, and could equal or exceed the reserve amount. In this case, no amount would be available for distribution.

Pursuant to the finance revenue sharing agreement the Company's subsidiaries, Prestige Home Centers, Inc. and Majestic Homes, Inc., are not required to repay any previously received distributions. However, should the escrow account ever be less than \$500,000 below the minimum escrow account amount, then Prestige and Majestic Homes must contribute an amount equal to 50% of such deficit and 21st Mortgage Corporation will credit an equal amount to the escrow account. If Prestige and Majestic Homes fail to contribute, they forfeit all rights to distributions under the finance revenue sharing agreement but will be required to continue purchasing repossessed homes under the agreement.

The Company earned interest on cash, cash equivalents and short and long-term investments in the amount of \$61,676 for the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$91,043 for the second quarter of 2009. For the first six months of 2010 interest earned on cash, cash equivalents and short and long-term investments were \$129,345 compared to \$241,838 in the first six months of 2009. The decreased interest income was primarily due to a decrease in the amount of cash, cash equivalents and long-term investments and in the lower variable rate portion of our cash and cash equivalents balances.

The Company reported losses from investments in these retirement community limited partnerships in the amount of \$194,825 for the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$121,126 for the second quarter of 2009. For the first six months of 2010 the Company reported losses of \$450,049 compared to \$188,037 in the first six months of 2009. Although these investments will report losses in the initial fill-up stage, management believes that new attractive and affordable manufactured home communities for senior citizens will be a significant growth area for Florida in the future.

As a result of the factors discussed above, losses for the second quarter of 2010 were \$202,029 or \$0.05 per share compared to losses of \$506,440 or \$0.12 per share for the second quarter of 2009. For the first six months of 2010 losses were \$539,374 or \$0.13 per share compared to losses of \$629,588 or \$0.15 per share in the second quarter 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents were \$5,247,922 at May 1, 2010 compared to \$3,995,167 at October 31, 2009. Short and long-term investments were \$4,768,211 at May 1, 2010 compared to \$6,108,324 at October 31, 2009. The increase in cash and cash equivalents and decrease in short and long-term investments was due the maturity of two bonds in the second quarter of 2010. Working capital was \$25,229,899 at May 1, 2010 as compared to \$25,306,819 at October 31, 2009. Nobility owns the entire inventory for its Prestige retail sales centers and does not incur any third party floor plan financing expenses.

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Accounts payable at May 1, 2010 was \$172,572 compared to \$91,636 at October 31, 2009 due to the increased production at the manufacturing plant. Accrued compensation at May 1, 2010 was \$91,836 compared to \$62,610 at October 31, 2009. Since accrued compensation consists largely of sales commissions, bonuses and accrued salaries the increase in accrued compensation was primarily due to the increase in accrued salaries in second quarter of 2010 compared to fourth quarter of 2009. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities at May 1, 2010 was \$192,693 compared to \$240,539 at October 31, 2009. The decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities is primarily due to the decrease in the number of retail sold homes pending closing. Customer deposits increased to \$738,397 at May 1, 2010 compared to \$410,578 at October 31, 2009 due to retail customers waiting construction approvals.

The Belleview manufacturing plant was consolidated into the Ocala manufacturing plant in the second quarter of 2009 because of the poor economic conditions in Florida and the rest of the United States and no immediate improvement of either in sight. The Company was not selling enough manufactured homes to justify keeping both plants open. The Company was able to transfer the raw material inventory to the Ocala plant and use it in producing the Belleview plant's models in our Ocala plant. Most members of the Belleview plant's management team and several of the employees were integrated into the Ocala plant. The cost to close the Belleview plant was approximately \$10,000 and the ongoing cost for insurance, taxes, and minimum utilities is approximately \$16,000 per quarter. The Company plans to reopen the Belleview plant when business conditions improve to the point that the Ocala plant production is at or near capacity.

Nobility maintains a revolving credit agreement with a bank providing for borrowing up to \$4,000,000. At May 1, 2010 and October 31, 2009 and there were no amounts outstanding under this agreement. The Company has experienced no credit rating downgrades which would have an impact on our ability to draw on our revolving credit agreement. On June 4, 2009, the Company renewed the \$4 million unsecured revolving credit agreement which expired on May 30, 2010, and management is in negotiation to renew the line of credit.

We do not plan to incur any expenditures in fiscal year 2010 for the purchase of any of our current retail sales centers.

The expenditures associated with defaulted loans is highly related to the unemployment rate in our market area and the length and severity of the recession, in addition to how quickly the Company can resell the foreclosed homes. The finance revenue sharing agreement still has a significant loan loss reserve of over \$6 million on the portfolio of \$72 million in loans. Based on the current level of sales, construction loans should not exceed \$1,000,000. The Company could be required to repurchase several million dollars more of defaulted loans during the remainder of fiscal year 2010 depending upon delinquency and foreclosure rates. The Company has repurchased approximately \$2,551,822 in additional defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement since October 31, 2009.

Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, loans that are 30 days past due are considered to be delinquent. At May 1, 2010, 13%, or \$9,528,975, of the loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement were delinquent compared to 14%, or \$10,718,841, at October 31, 2009. At May 1, 2010, there were loan loss reserves of 9% of the finance revenue sharing agreement's loan portfolio, which, based on our historical recovery ratios, should be sufficient to cover our losses on the disposition of delinquent loans. If the fair market value of the collateral is less than the purchase price, after combining the liquidation expense reserves carried by 21st Mortgage Corporation, the Company would book a loss at that time. The risk of loss is carried primarily by 21st Mortgage Corporation as evidenced by the loss reimbursement payment of up to 60% that Prestige can use to cover any shortfall in the sales proceeds from the cost of buying the loan.

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The maximum future undiscounted payments the Company could be required to make under the finance revenue sharing agreement, as of May 1, 2010 is \$72,302,138 in repurchase obligations, offset by payments from 21st Mortgage Corporation for the loss reserve reconciliation of at least \$18,075,534 and the proceeds from the sale of the homes (the collateral).

The Company owns a 50% interest in Majestic 21, a joint venture with 21st Mortgage Corporation. The decision by the parent company of 21st Mortgage Corporation to not provide additional capital to support the lending operation has required us to consider seeking capital from alternative sources. The Company was able to sign dealer agreements with a number of lenders who provide financing for our homes. In the third quarter of fiscal year 2009, Majestic 21 secured \$5,000,000 in financing from a commercial bank. The Company guarantees 50% of this financing. This additional source of funding have been sufficient to fund our loan originations to date. We do not believe we are losing sales based on a lack of available financing. To date, we are able to fund loans without interruption. During the quarter ended January 30, 2010, 21st Mortgage Corporation announced that their parent company had agreed to provide additional capital to fund loan originations, which will be available when Majestic 21 fully lends the proceeds from the \$5,000,000 commercial loan.

The significant decline in gross profit, negative cash flows, net operating losses and the repurchase of defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement should not impact our ability to continue operations through fiscal year 2010 because of our current cash and investment balances on hand and strong working capital. We will continue to monitor and eliminate all unnecessary expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company applies judgment and estimates, which may have a material effect in the eventual outcome of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, accounts receivable, inventory and goodwill. The following explains the basis and the procedure for each asset account where judgment and estimates are applied.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from its retail sales upon the occurrence of all the following:

its receipt of a down payment,

construction of the home is complete,

home has been delivered and set up at the retail home buyer's site and title has been transferred to the retail home buyer,

remaining funds have been released by the finance company (financed sales transaction), remaining funds have been committed by the finance company by an agreement with respect to financing obtained by the customer, usually in the form of a written approval for permanent home financing received from a lending institution, (financed construction sales transaction) or cash has been received from the home buyer (cash sales transaction), and

completion of any other significant obligations.

The Company recognizes revenues from its independent dealers upon receiving wholesale floor plan financing or establishing retail credit approval for terms, shipping of the home and transferring title and risk of loss to the independent dealer. For wholesale shipments to independent dealers, the Company has no obligation to setup the home or to complete any other significant obligations.

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The Company recognizes revenues from its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mountain Financial, Inc., as follows: commission income (and fees in lieu of commissions) is recorded as of the effective date of insurance coverage or the billing date, whichever is later. Commissions on premiums billed and collected directly by insurance companies are recorded as revenue when received which, in many cases, is the Company's first notification of amounts earned due to the lack of policy and renewal information. Contingent commissions are recorded as revenue when received. Contingent commissions are commissions paid by insurance underwriters and are based on the estimated profit and/or overall volume of business placed with the underwriter. The data necessary for the calculation of contingent commissions cannot be reasonably obtained prior to the receipt of the commission which, in many cases, is the Company's first notification of amounts earned. The Company provides appropriate reserves for policy cancellations based on numerous factors, including past transaction history with customers, historical experience and other information, which is periodically evaluated and adjusted as deemed necessary. In the opinion of management, no reserve is deemed necessary for policy cancellations at May 1, 2010 or October 31, 2009.

Investments in Retirement Community Limited Partnerships

The Company formed a limited liability company called Nobility Parks I, LLC to invest in a new Florida retirement manufactured home community, Walden Woods, III Ltd. (Walden Woods) located in Homosassa, Florida. The investment was \$2,360,000, which provided the Company with 49% of the earnings/losses of the 236 residential lots. The investment amount is equivalent to \$10,000 per residential lot. The investment is included in Other Investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets included in Item 1. Nobility Parks I, LLC has the right to assign some of its ownership to partners other than Nobility Homes. During fiscal year 2008, Nobility Parks I, LLC has sold \$825,250 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment to a 31.9% interest.

The Company formed a limited liability company called Nobility Parks II, LLC to invest in a new Florida retirement manufactured home community, CRF III, Ltd. (Cypress Creek) located in Winter Haven, Florida. The investment was \$4,030,000, which provided the Company with 49% of the earnings/losses of the 403 residential lots. The investment amount is equivalent to \$10,000 per residential lot. The investment is included in Other Investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets included in Item 1. Nobility Parks II, LLC has the right to assign some of its ownership to partners other than Nobility Homes. During fiscal year 2009, Nobility Parks II, LLC has sold \$40,000 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment to a 48.5% interest.

Nobility's investments in the retirement communities are evaluated for possible impairment as facts and circumstances present themselves. The major factor that is considered to be an indicator of possible impairment would be the significant and/or permanent decline in actual or forecasted sales or no sales activity in the retirement communities. When it is determined that the retirement communities, do not have the ability to weather such event, then an impairment charge may be taken. The Company receives financial statements on each community quarterly and compares those financial statements with our investment expectations. In addition, by being the sole supplier of homes to the two communities, we know on a daily basis how many homes are sold. The Company also gets a monthly inventory report showing all homes set up as models, all homes sold waiting for closing, all homes with 15% deposits waiting for a closing date, plus homes sold for the month. The Company follows the number of customers booked into the communities on the guest house program and monitor the communities' advertising and marketing plans and programs. With a manufactured home community, each home sold increases the monthly rental income and increases the value of the community since the new homeowner agrees to pay a monthly payment to the community for the community's amenities and the land upon which the home is located. The Company continually analyzes this information provided for any indicators of possible impairment. To date, the Company does not believe our investments in the retirement community limited partnerships are impaired.

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Investment in Majestic 21

Majestic 21 was formed in 1997 as a joint venture with our joint venture partner, an unrelated entity 21st Mortgage Corporation. We have been allocated our share of net income and distributions on a 50/50 basis since Majestic 21's formation. While Majestic 21 has been deemed to be a variable interest entity, the Company only holds a 50% interest in this entity and all allocations of profit and loss are on a 50/50 basis. Since all allocations are to be made on a 50/50 basis and the Company's maximum exposure is limited to its investment in Majestic 21, management has concluded that the Company would not absorb a majority of Majestic 21's expected losses nor receive a majority of Majestic 21's expected residual returns; therefore, the Company is not required to consolidate Majestic 21 with the accounts of Nobility Homes in accordance with FIN 46R. Management believes that the Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with Majestic 21 is its investment in the joint venture recorded in the accounts of Nobility Homes of \$1,959,160 as of May 1, 2010 and \$1,976,755 as of October 31, 2009. However, based on management's evaluation, there was no impairment of this investment at May 1, 2010 or October 31, 2009.

The Company is not obligated to repurchase any foreclosed/repossessed units of Majestic 21 as it does not have a repurchase agreement or any other guarantees with Majestic 21. The Company resells foreclosed/repossessed units of Majestic 21 through the Company's network of retail centers as we believe it benefits the historical loss experience of the joint venture. We earn commissions from reselling such foreclosed/repossessed units and have historically not recorded any material losses in connection with this activity.

The Majestic 21 joint venture is a loan portfolio that is owned 50% by 21st Mortgage Corporation and 50% by the Company. The primary assets are loans that were originated from 1997 until 2003. In 2003, the Company entered into a finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation and all loans originated from that point forward, are owned by 21st Mortgage Corporation pursuant to the finance revenue sharing agreement. Consequently, no additional loans are going into the Majestic 21 joint venture and the balance of the loans/assets of the partnership is declining each month due to amortization and payoffs. At May 1, 2010, there was \$600,000 in loan loss reserves or 3% of Majestic 21's loan portfolio. The Majestic 21 joint venture is monitoring loan loss reserves on a monthly basis and is adjusting the loan loss reserves as necessary. The Majestic 21 joint venture is consolidated into 21st Mortgage Corporation's financial statements which are audited and included in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, which is a public company. Management believes the loan loss reserves are reasonable based upon its review of the Majestic 21 joint venture's financial statements and loan loss experiences to-date.

Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement

During fiscal year 2004, the Company transferred \$250,000 from its existing joint venture in Majestic 21 in order to participate in a finance revenue sharing agreement between 21st Mortgage Corporation, Prestige Homes, Inc., and Majestic Homes, Inc. without forming a separate entity. In connection with this finance revenue sharing agreement, mortgage financing will be provided on manufactured homes sold through the Company's retail centers to customers who qualify for such mortgage financing. Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has agreed to repurchase any repossessed homes and related collateral from 21st Mortgage Corporation that were financed under the agreement. The repurchase price is the remaining loan balance (plus 21st Mortgage Corporation's legal fees). If the loan included a mortgage on the land, the Company receives the land in addition to the home. If the loan only had the home as collateral, the Company only gets the home and is required to move it off the location where it was previously sited. After the Company

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re-sells the homes, the Company receives the full proceeds from the sale of the home, plus a reimbursement from 21st Mortgage Corporation for liquidation expenses. The reimbursement covers the Company's cost of transporting homes, repairing homes to resale condition, remarketing homes and all other liquidation expenses. The Company and 21st Mortgage Corporation have agreed that the reimbursement for: (a) a home only repurchase will not exceed 60% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 40% of the Company's repurchase price; and (b) a home and land repurchase will not exceed 45% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 25% of the Company's purchase price. Due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has set up a reserve of \$344,780 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes. Each quarter the reserve is re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory.

Warranty Costs

The warranty reserve is established at the time of revenue recognition based on management's best estimate of costs that may be incurred under the Company's limited warranty policies.

The Company's limited warranty covers substantial defects in material or workmanship in specified components of the home including structural elements; plumbing systems, electrical systems, and heating and cooling systems which are supplied by the Company that may occur under normal use and service during a period of twelve (12) months from the date of delivery to the original homeowner, and applies to the original homeowner or any subsequent homeowner to whom this product is transferred during the duration of this twelve (12) month period.

The Company tracks the warranty claims per home. Based on the history of the warranty claims, the Company has determined that warranty claims usually occur within the first three months after the home is sold. As a result, warranty expense for a full fiscal year should equal the warranty accrual for the prior four quarters.

Rebate Program

The Company has a rebate program for all dealers which pays rebates based upon sales volume to the dealers. Volume rebates are recorded as a reduction of sales in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The rebate liability is calculated and recognized as eligible homes are sold based upon factors surrounding the activity and prior experience of specific dealers and is included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As part of our ongoing business, we do not participate in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or variable interest entities (VIEs), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As of May 1, 2010, we are not involved in any material unconsolidated VIE transactions (other than the Company's investments in Majestic 21, the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement and Retirement Community Limited Partnerships).

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including our statement that working capital requirements will be met with internal sources. Although Nobility believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable

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assumptions, there are risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, competitive pricing pressures at both the wholesale and retail levels, increasing material costs, continued excess retail inventory, increase in repossessions, changes in market demand, changes in interest rates, availability of financing for retail and wholesale purchasers, consumer confidence, adverse weather conditions that reduce sales at retail centers, the risk of manufacturing plant shutdowns due to storms or other factors, the impact of marketing and cost-management programs, reliance on the Florida economy, impact of labor shortage, impact of materials shortage, increasing labor cost, cyclical nature of the manufactured housing industry, impact of rising fuel costs, catastrophic events impacting insurance costs, availability of insurance coverage for various risks to Nobility, market demographics, management's ability to attract and retain executive officers and key personnel, increased global tensions, market disruptions resulting from terrorist or other attack and any armed conflict involving the United States and the impact of inflation.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15e and 15d-15e under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the Evaluation Date). Based on their evaluation as of the fiscal period covered by this report, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in this report was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that the information required to be disclosed in this report was accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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Part II. OTHER INFORMATION AND SIGNATURES

There were no reportable events for Item 1 through Item 5.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 31. (a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- (b) Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- 32. (a) Written Statement of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350
- (b) Written Statement of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350

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Signatures

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

NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

DATE: June 15, 2010

By: /s/ Terry E. Trexler
Terry E. Trexler, Chairman,
President and Chief Executive Officer

DATE: June 15, 2010

By: /s/ Thomas W. Trexler
Thomas W. Trexler, Executive Vice President,
and Chief Financial Officer

DATE: June 15, 2010

By: /s/ Lynn J. Cramer, Jr.
Lynn J. Cramer, Jr., Treasurer
and Principal Accounting Officer