

MDC HOLDINGS INC
Form 10-K/A
October 11, 2006

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

**FORM 10-K/A
Amendment No. 1**

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR

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

For the Transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-08951

M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)**

**84-0622967
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)**

**4350 South Monaco Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado
(Address of principal executive offices)**

**80237
(Zip code)**

(303) 773-1100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange/The Pacific Stock Exchange
7% Senior Notes due December 2012	New York Stock Exchange
5¹/₂% Senior Notes due May 2013	New York Stock Exchange
5³/₈% Senior Notes due December 2014	New York Stock Exchange
5³/₈% Senior Notes due July 2015	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark 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/A or any amendment to this Form 10-K/A.

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.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

As of June 30, 2005, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$2.762 billion based on the closing sales price of \$82.25 per share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

As of January 31, 2006, the number of shares outstanding of Registrant's common stock was 44,659,000.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Form 10-K/A is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's 2006 definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE: This Form 10-K/A is being filed to provide additional segment reporting footnote disclosure related to our homebuilding operations. We have restated the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements to revise our segment disclosures for all periods presented by disaggregating our homebuilding segment into four reportable segments. See our revised disclosures in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. This amendment does not reflect events occurring after the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K on March 7, 2006, nor does it modify or update those disclosures, except as discussed above or in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

This Form 10-K/A has all Items included in our Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006. However, this Form 10-K/A amends and restates only Items 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9A of the 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K, in each case solely to be responsive to certain disclosure comments, primarily relating to segment reporting, received from the Division of Corporation Finance of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The restatement has no impact for any periods presented on: our total assets, liabilities or stockholders' equity included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets; net income or earnings per share amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Income; and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
FORM 10-K/A
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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SIGNATURES

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Consent of Ernst & Young LLP

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 302

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 302

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 906

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 906

(i)

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
FORM 10-K/A
PART I

Forward-Looking Statements.

Certain statements in this Form 10-K/A, the Company's Annual Report to Shareowners, as well as statements made by us in periodic press releases, oral statements made by our officials in the course of presentations about the Company and conference calls in connection with quarterly earnings releases, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include statements regarding our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows, strategies and prospects. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained in this Report are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These factors include those described under the captions Risk Factors Relating to our Business in Item 1A of this Report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. However, any further disclosures made on related subjects in subsequent reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K should be consulted.

Item 1. Business.**(a) General Development of Business**

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation. We refer to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. as the Company, MDC, we or our in this Form 10-K/A, and these designations include our subsidiaries unless we state otherwise. Our primary business is owning and managing subsidiary companies that sell and build homes under the name Richmond American Homes. Richmond American Homes maintains operations in certain markets within the United States, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware Valley (which includes Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey), Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, Texas (although we recently reported our decision not to contract for the acquisition of additional land in our Texas markets), Utah and Virginia. We believe a significant presence in these markets enables us to compete effectively for homebuyers, land acquisitions and subcontractor labor.

Our financial services operations consist of HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation (HomeAmerican), which originates mortgage loans primarily for our homebuyers, American Home Insurance Agency, Inc. (American Home Insurance), which offers third party insurance products to our homebuyers and American Home Title and Escrow Company (American Home Title), which provides title agency services to our homebuyers in Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The following is a summary of our history:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1972 | Founded as Mizel Development Corporation and completed initial public offering. |
| 1977 | Created Richmond Homes Limited and entered the Colorado homebuilding market. |
| 1983 | Created HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation, entered the Arizona homebuilding market through the acquisition of Cavalier Homes of Arizona and entered the Florida* homebuilding market through the acquisition of Olin American of Florida. |
| 1985 | Entered the Northern and Southern California homebuilding markets and expanded these operations through the acquisition of Ponderosa Homes of Southern California. |
| 1986 | Entered the Texas* and suburban Washington D.C., including Maryland and Virginia, homebuilding markets through the acquisition of Wood Bros. Homes, Inc. |
| 1987 | Entered the Nevada homebuilding market. |
| 1995 | Expanded our Southern California operations through the purchase of the assets of Mesa Homes, thereby significantly increasing our presence in the Inland Empire. |
| 1996 | Expanded our Nevada operations through the purchase of the assets of Longford Homes. |

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- 2002 Entered the Utah homebuilding market and expanded our Nevada and Virginia operations through the purchase of the assets of John Laing Homes in these markets, and also re-entered the Texas homebuilding market.
- 2003 Entered the Delaware Valley and Illinois homebuilding markets, and re-entered the Florida homebuilding market through the purchase of the assets of Crawford Homes, Inc. in Jacksonville.
- 2004 Expanded our Florida operations through the purchase of the assets of Watson Home Builders, Inc. in Jacksonville and expanded our Delaware Valley operations by acquiring control of approximately 600 residential lots from Patriot Homes, LLC, and others, in southern New Jersey.
- 2005 Expanded our California operations by acquiring control of approximately 1,200 finished residential lots in the Central Valley of California from Del Valle Homes.
* We ceased homebuilding operations in Florida and Texas in 1988 and 1990, respectively, and re-entered these markets in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

(b) Available Information

Our website is located at www.richmondamerican.com. This Form 10-K/A and all other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) can be accessed, free of charge, through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after the report is filed electronically with the SEC, at <http://www.investorrelations.richmondamerican.com/edgar.cfm>.

(c) Financial Information About Industry Segments

Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements contains information regarding our business segments for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

(d) Narrative Description of Business

Our business consists of two primary operations, homebuilding and financial services. In our homebuilding operations, we build and sell primarily single-family detached homes, although we build some townhomes in certain markets. Our homes are designed and built to meet local customer preferences. We are the general contractor for all of our projects and retain subcontractors for site development and home construction. Our financial services operations consist of the operations of HomeAmerican, American Home Insurance and American Home Title. HomeAmerican is a full service mortgage lender with offices located in each of our markets and originates or brokers mortgage loans for approximately 70% of our homebuyers. As a result, HomeAmerican is an integral part of our business.

The base prices for our homes primarily range from \$150,000 to \$650,000, although we also build homes with base prices above \$1.6 million. The average sales price of our homes closed in 2005 and 2004 was \$313,800 and \$283,400, respectively. We maintain a variety of product offerings in each of our markets, targeting what we believe to be, based upon our experience within the homebuilding industry, the largest homebuyer segments within a given market, which generally are the first-time and first-time move-up buyer. As a result, more than 80% of our homebuyers fall into these two categories. Also, we build a limited number of homes for the second-time move-up and luxury buyer.

When opening a new homebuilding project, we seek to maintain a two-year supply of lots to avoid overexposure to any single sub-market. When we acquire finished lots, we prefer using option contracts or paying in phases with cash. Also, we acquire entitled land for development into finished lots when we determine that the risk is justified. Our Asset Management Committees, which include members of MDC's senior management, generally meet weekly to review all proposed land acquisitions and takedowns of lots under option. Additional information about our land acquisition practices may be found in the Homebuilding Operations, *Land Acquisition and Development* section.

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Our operations sell and close homes in geographically diversified markets. Our home sales revenue by market is in the following table for the years 2003 through 2005 (dollars in thousands).

	Total Homes Sales Revenue			Percent of Total		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Arizona	\$ 831,796	\$ 627,331	\$ 547,697	17%	16%	19%
California	1,075,900	1,078,063	748,337	23%	27%	26%
Colorado	627,042	614,919	675,236	13%	16%	24%
Delaware Valley	12,196			0%		
Florida	238,054	81,635	15,655	5%	2%	1%
Illinois	33,490	994		1%	0%	
Maryland	191,365	161,561	112,975	4%	4%	4%
Nevada	920,728	676,252	383,659	19%	17%	13%
Texas ..	128,289	109,432	26,143	3%	3%	1%
Utah	204,496	113,579	48,331	4%	3%	2%
Virginia	539,519	468,247	293,295	11%	12%	10%
Total	\$ 4,802,875	\$ 3,932,013	\$ 2,851,328	100%	100%	100%

Economies of Scale. We are a large homebuilding company in the United States, as well as most of the markets in which we operate, in terms of number of homes closed in fiscal 2005 and consolidated revenues. Our economies of scale have contributed to improvements in our homebuilding operating margins. We believe that our national, regional and local scale of operations have provided us with benefits such as:

The ability to negotiate volume contracts with material suppliers and subcontractors;

Earlier opportunities to contract for large land parcels;

Availability of insurance coverage; and

Greater access to and lower cost of capital.

Operating Divisions. At December 31, 2005, we had 27 separate homebuilding operating divisions, some of which are in the same market area and some of which operate in more than one market area. Generally, each operating division consists of a division president; land procurement, sales, construction, customer service, finance, and purchasing personnel; and office staff. We believe that division presidents and their management teams, who are familiar with local market conditions, have better information on which to base decisions regarding local operations. Our division presidents receive performance bonuses based upon achieving targeted financial and operational results in their respective operating divisions.

Regional and Corporate Management. We manage our homebuilding business through our regional offices. Some of our regional offices oversee operations in only one of our geographic markets, and others oversee operations in more than one geographic market. Generally, each regional office consists of a regional president, finance personnel, purchasing personnel and limited office support staff. Our regional presidents and their management teams are responsible for oversight of the operations of multiple homebuilding operating divisions. These responsibilities include:

Review and approval of division business plans and budgets;

Allocation of inventory investments within corporate guidelines;

Oversight of land and home inventory levels; and

Review of major personnel decisions.

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Our corporate executives and corporate and national departments generally are responsible for establishing and monitoring compliance with our policies and procedures. Among other things, the corporate office also has primary responsibility for:

Asset management and capital allocation;

Financial reporting;

Legal;

Information technology;

Internal audit;

Marketing;

Merchandising;

Training and development;

Risk management; and

Treasury.

Housing. We build homes in a number of standardized series, each designed to appeal to a different segment of the homebuyer market. Within each series, we build several models, each with a different floor plan, elevation and standard and optional features. Differences in sales prices of similar models in any series depend primarily upon demand, location, optional features and design specifications. The series of homes offered at a particular location are based on perceived customer preference, lot size, the area's demographics and, in certain cases, the requirements of major land sellers and local municipalities.

We maintain limited levels of inventories of unsold homes in our markets. Unsold homes in various stages of completion allow us to meet the immediate and near-term demands of prospective homebuyers. In order to mitigate the risk of carrying excess inventory, we have strict procedures and limits on the number of our unsold homes under construction. At December 31, 2005, we had 1,131 unsold homes under construction.

Land Acquisition and Development. We generally purchase finished lots using option contracts, in phases or in bulk for cash. We also acquire entitled land for development into finished lots when we believe that the risk is justified. In making land purchases, we consider a number of factors, including projected rates of return, sales prices of the homes to be built, population and employment growth patterns, proximity to developed areas, estimated costs of development and demographic trends. Generally, we acquire finished lots and land for development only in areas that will have, among other things, available building permits, utilities and suitable zoning. We attempt to maintain a supply of finished lots sufficient to enable us to start homes promptly after a contract for a home sale is executed. This approach is intended to minimize our investment in inventories and reduce the risk of shortages of labor and building materials. Increases in the cost of finished lots may reduce Home Gross Margins (as defined below) in the future to the extent that market conditions would not allow us to recover the higher cost of land through higher sales prices. We define Home Gross Margins to mean home sales revenue less home cost of sales (which primarily includes land and construction costs, capitalized interest, closing costs and a reserve for warranty expense) as a percent of home sales revenue. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

We have the right to purchase a portion of the land we may acquire in the future utilizing option contracts, in some cases in phases for cash. Generally, in an option contract, we obtain the right to purchase lots in consideration for an option deposit. In the event we elect not to purchase the lots within a specified period of time, we forfeit the option deposit. Our option contracts generally do not contain provisions requiring our specific performance. At

December 31, 2005, we had the right to acquire 18,819 lots under option agreements, with approximately \$48.2 million and \$23.1 million in non-refundable cash and letters of credit option deposits at risk, respectively, which had an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.2 billion. Because of increased demand for finished lots in certain of our markets, our ability to acquire lots using rolling options has been reduced or has become significantly more expensive.

We own or have the right under option contracts to acquire undeveloped parcels of real estate that we intend to develop into finished lots. We develop our land in phases (generally fewer than 100 lots at a time for each home series in a subdivision) in order to limit our risk in a particular project and to efficiently employ available funds. Building permits and utilities are available and zoning is suitable for the current intended use of substantially all of our undeveloped land. When developed, these lots generally will be used in our homebuilding activities. See

Forward-Looking Statements above.

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The table below shows the carrying value of land and land under development, by market, at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (in thousands).

	December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Arizona	\$ 263,849	\$ 170,776	\$ 90,535
California	503,491	288,479	255,089
Colorado	154,465	139,953	105,223
Delaware Valley	46,561	28,916	
Florida	68,950	27,926	12,116
Illinois	33,421	33,656	
Maryland	89,721	69,905	53,842
Nevada	341,437	212,703	134,437
Texas	15,511	19,420	16,420
Utah	62,264	35,104	22,548
Virginia	98,278	102,401	95,331
Total	\$ 1,677,948	\$ 1,129,266	\$ 785,541

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The table below shows the number of lots owned and controlled under option (excluding lots in housing completed or under construction), by market, at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (dollars in thousands).

	December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Lots Owned			
Arizona	7,385	5,657	2,902
California	3,367	2,646	2,733
Colorado	3,639	3,993	3,392
Delaware Valley	471	312	
Florida	1,201	594	346
Illinois	430	508	
Maryland	679	650	532
Nevada	4,055	3,916	3,634
Texas	471	642	534
Utah	964	862	867
Virginia	783	980	1,411
Total	23,445	20,760	16,351
Lots Controlled Under Option			
Arizona	3,650	5,494	2,356
California	2,005	1,782	779
Colorado	2,198	1,866	1,814
Delaware Valley	1,283	723	
Florida	3,202	2,980	529
Illinois	186	203	
Maryland	1,173	1,206	1,235
Nevada	1,400	1,859	1,725
Texas	80	1,694	1,669
Utah	418	216	353
Virginia	3,224	3,141	1,791
Total	18,819	21,164	12,251
Total Lots Owned and Controlled	42,264	41,924	28,602
Non-refundable Option Deposits			
Cash	\$ 48,157	\$ 41,804	\$ 17,089
Letters of Credit	23,142	22,062	8,225
Total Non-refundable Option Deposits	\$ 71,299	\$ 63,866	\$ 25,314

At December 31, 2005, we owned a total of 23,445 lots, of which 10,619 lots were finished. In addition, 1,338 of these finished lots were subject to home sales contracts for which construction had not started. The remaining 12,826 lots were unfinished and in the process of being developed for future home sales. We believe we are

well-positioned for future growth, consistent with our operating approach of seeking to maintain control of approximately a two-year supply of lots. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Labor and Raw Materials. For the most part, materials used in our homebuilding operations are standard items carried by major suppliers. We generally contract for our materials and labor at a fixed price for the anticipated construction period of our homes. This allows us to mitigate the risks associated with increases in building materials and labor costs between the time construction begins on a home and the time it is closed. Increases in the cost of building materials, particularly lumber, and subcontracted labor may reduce Home Gross Margins to the extent that

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market conditions prevent the recovery of increased costs through higher sales prices. From time to time and to varying degrees, we may experience shortages in the availability of building materials and/or labor in each of our markets. These shortages and delays may result in delays in the delivery of homes under construction, reduced Home Gross Margins, or both. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Customer Service and Quality Control. Our operating divisions are responsible for pre-closing quality control inspections and responding to customers' post-closing needs. Homebuyers are encouraged to become familiar with the details of their new home and to learn their care and maintenance responsibilities. They are afforded the opportunity to walk through their new home prior to closing to make sure it is ready for their occupancy. We believe that our pre-closing quality control inspections reduce post-closing repair costs and enhance our reputation for quality and service.

Warranty. Our homes are sold with limited third-party warranties that generally provide for ten years of structural coverage (structural warranty), two years of coverage for plumbing, electrical and heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, and one year of coverage for workmanship and materials. Under our agreement with the issuer of the third-party warranties, we are responsible for performing all of the work for the first two years of the warranty coverage, and substantially all of the work required to be performed during years three through ten of the warranties. As a consequence, warranty reserves are established as homes close on a house-by-house basis in an amount estimated to be adequate to cover expected costs of materials and outside labor during warranty periods. Reserves are determined based upon historical experience with respect to similar product types and geographical areas. Certain factors are given consideration in determining the per-house reserve amount, including: (1) the historical range of amounts paid per house; (2) the historical average amount paid per house; (3) any warranty expenditures included in (1) and (2) not considered to be normal and recurring; (4) improvements in quality control and construction techniques expected to impact future warranty expenditures; and (5) conditions that may affect certain projects and require higher per-house reserves for those specific projects.

Seasonal Nature of Business. Our homebuilding operations are seasonal in that some of our divisions, especially in the northernmost markets, are subject to weather-related slowdowns. Delays in development and construction activities resulting from adverse weather can increase our risk of buyer cancellations and contribute to higher costs for interest, materials and labor. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Backlog. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, homes under contract but not yet delivered (Backlog) totaled 6,532 and 6,505, respectively, with an estimated sales value of \$2.44 billion and \$1.92 billion, respectively. Our home order cancellation rates were 23.7% and 25.3% for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We define home order Cancellation Rate as total cancelled home order contracts during a specified period of time as a percent of total home orders received during such time period. Assuming our historical Cancellation Rates are indicative of future Cancellation Rates, and assuming no significant long-standing change in market conditions and mortgage interest rates, we anticipate that approximately 70% to 80% of our December 31, 2005 Backlog will close under existing sales contracts during 2006. The remaining 20% to 30% of the homes in Backlog are not expected to close under existing contracts due to cancellations. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

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The table below discloses, by market, our Backlog for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 (dollars in thousands).

	December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
Backlog (Units)				
Arizona	2,099	2,143	(44)	-2%
California	765	807	(42)	-5%
Colorado	577	692	(115)	-17%
Delaware Valley	181	23	158	N/A
Florida	599	638	(39)	-6%
Illinois	80	18	62	N/A
Maryland	251	225	26	12%
Nevada	1,023	746	277	37%
Texas	238	256	(18)	-7%
Utah	338	289	49	17%
Virginia	381	668	(287)	-43%
Total	6,532	6,505	27	0%
Estimated Backlog Sales Value	\$ 2,440,000	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 520,000	27%
Estimated Average Sales Price in Backlog	\$ 373.5	\$ 295.2	\$ 78.3	27%

Although units in Backlog remained relatively flat at the end of 2005, compared with 2004, the \$78,300 increase in the average selling price for units in Backlog resulted in the estimated Backlog sales value increasing by 27% to \$2.44 billion at December 31, 2005 from \$1.92 billion at December 31, 2004. This increase, which was led by our Nevada, Arizona, Florida and Delaware Valley markets, was offset partially by lower Backlog sales value in Virginia and Colorado.

Our 2005 year-end Backlog in Nevada increased 37% from December 31, 2004, primarily due to a 23% increase in average active subdivisions from 2004, as well as continued strong demand for new homes in this market. Combined Backlog in our newest markets of Delaware Valley and Illinois increased to 261 units at December 31, 2005, compared with 41 units at December 31, 2004, primarily due to an increase in the number of active subdivisions during 2005 resulting from our on-going efforts to grow in these markets. In Virginia, Backlog decreased, primarily due to an increase in our 2005 fourth quarter cancellations from the same period in 2004, as well as fewer home orders during 2005, compared with 2004, due to decrease in the average number of active subdivisions during 2005. Speculative buyers have recently begun exiting the new home market, resulting in what we believe to be a primary cause of this increase in cancellations, as well as a lower demand for new homes. As a result, the supply of homes available to be purchased by prospective buyers has increased in certain markets. Our Backlog in Colorado decreased as well, primarily due to fewer home orders in 2005 resulting from a more competitive environment for new homes in this market.

Marketing and Sales. To communicate our brand as effectively as possible, we created an in-house advertising and marketing agency in March 2003, which helps us control quality and consistency in our execution. Our agency's main objective is to direct qualified homebuyers to our sales offices, Home Galleries, Homebuyer Resource Centers and website. In addition, our in-house corporate communications team manages public relations and employee communication efforts and our interactive marketing team manages and maintains the MDC website and leads management activities.

To complement our marketing efforts, the MDC brand also is reflected in our model homes and sales offices. Our in-house team of interior designers directs the merchandising plan for these homes, resulting in an exceptional overall presentation. Achieving brand consistency across all of these functions helps to enhance customer loyalty.

We believe that all employees who serve our homebuyers should represent us professionally. Therefore, our on-site Sales Associates, Design Consultants and New Home Specialists undergo a region-specific 90-day training program in order to help meet customer needs.

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Home Gallery and Design Center. Another important part of our marketing presentation takes place in our design centers, which are located in most of MDC's homebuilding markets. Homebuyers are able to customize certain features of their homes by selecting from a variety of options and upgrades. In 2004, we launched our new Home Gallery concept in certain markets. These Home Galleries combine sales support and offer thousands of options for personalizing new homes. This retail location also serves as a resource to homebuyers who are interested in purchasing a new Richmond American home. Prospective homebuyers can receive individualized attention from a trained team of new home specialists, resulting in a more focused, efficient home search.

Competition. The homebuilding industry is fragmented and highly competitive. We compete with numerous homebuilders, including a number that are larger and have greater financial resources. Homebuilders compete for customers, desirable financing, land, building materials and subcontractor labor. Competition for home orders primarily is based upon price, style, financing provided to prospective purchasers, location of property, quality of homes built, customer service and general reputation in the community. We also compete with subdivision developers and land development companies when acquiring land. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Mortgage Interest Rates. Our homebuilding operations are dependent upon the availability and cost of mortgage financing. Increases in home mortgage interest rates may reduce the demand for homes and home mortgages which could negatively impact our business. We are unable to predict future changes in home mortgage interest rates or the impact such changes may have on our operating activities and results of operations. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Regulation. Our homebuilding operations are subject to continuing compliance requirements mandated by applicable federal, state and local statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations, including zoning and land use ordinances, building codes, contractors' licensing laws, state insurance laws, federal and state human resources laws and regulations and health and safety regulations and laws (including, but not limited to, those of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration). Various localities in which we operate have imposed (or may impose in the future) fees on developers to fund schools, road improvements and low and moderate-income housing. See

Forward-Looking Statements above.

From time to time, various municipalities in which we operate restrict or place moratoriums on the availability of utilities, including water and sewer taps. Additionally, certain jurisdictions in which we operate have proposed or enacted growth initiatives that may restrict the number of building permits available in any given year. Although no assurances can be given as to future conditions or governmental actions, we believe that in general we have, or can obtain, water and sewer taps and building permits for our land inventory and land held for development. See

Forward-Looking Statements above.

Our homebuilding operations also are affected by environmental laws and regulations pertaining to availability of water, municipal sewage treatment capacity, land use, hazardous waste disposal, naturally occurring radioactive materials, building materials, population density and preservation of endangered species, natural terrain and vegetation. Due to these considerations, we generally obtain an environmental site assessment for parcels of land that we acquire. The particular environmental laws and regulations that apply to any given homebuilding project vary greatly according to the site's location, the site's environmental conditions and the present and former uses of the site. These environmental laws and regulations may result in project delays, causing us to incur substantial compliance and other costs, and/or prohibit or severely restrict homebuilding activity in certain environmentally sensitive regions or areas. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Bonds and Letters of Credit. In many cases, we are required to obtain bonds and letters of credit in support of our related obligations with respect to subdivision improvements, homeowners association dues and start-up expenses, warranty work, contractors' license fees, earnest money deposits, etc. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had outstanding performance bonds totaling \$392.4 million and \$306.8 million, respectively, and letters of credit totaling \$96.0 million and \$94.7 million, respectively, including \$24.6 million and \$25.6 million, respectively, issued by HomeAmerican.

In certain states, unless we take measures to release any state regulatory imposed restrictions on earnest money deposits (Deposits) received from a homebuyer in conjunction with a home sale, which may include posting blanket security bonds, we are restricted from using these Deposits for general purposes. Accordingly, at December 31, 2005

and 2004, we had \$12.5 million outstanding in blanket security bonds to release restrictions on certain Deposits. Additionally, we had \$6.7 million and \$7.2 million in restricted cash related to Deposits at December 31, 2005 and

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2004, respectively. We monitor, on a regular basis, the amount of Deposits we hold in certain states to confirm that our blanket security bonds exceed the amount of the earnest money deposits.

In the event any such bonds or letters of credit issued by third parties are called, we would be obligated to reimburse the issuer of the bond or letter of credit. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Financial Services Operations.

Mortgage Lending Operations.

General. HomeAmerican is a full-service mortgage lender and is the principal originator of mortgage loans for our homebuyers. Through office locations in each of our markets and a centralized loan origination center, HomeAmerican originates mortgage loans primarily for our homebuyers. HomeAmerican also brokers mortgage loans for origination by outside lending institutions for our homebuyers.

HomeAmerican is authorized to originate Federal Housing Administration-insured (FHA), Veterans Administration-guaranteed (VA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and other private investor mortgage loans. HomeAmerican also is an authorized loan servicer for FNMA, FHLMC and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and, as such, is subject to the rules and regulations of these organizations.

Substantially all of the mortgage loans originated by HomeAmerican are sold to third party purchasers within 45 days of origination. We use HomeAmerican's secured warehouse line of credit, other borrowings and Company generated funds to finance these mortgage loans until they are sold. During the 2005 fourth quarter, we initiated an early purchase program, whereby we sell certain mortgage loans originated by HomeAmerican to a third party purchaser shortly after the close of a home. This program improves our overall available funds by enabling us to sell mortgage loans originated by HomeAmerican more quickly. Accordingly, for mortgage loans sold pursuant to this program, the number of days a loan is held in inventory has been reduced from the historical 45 days to less than five days.

Historically, a substantial portion of our originated loans have been sold to one third party purchaser. It is likely that we will continue to depend on its ability and willingness to purchase a significant number of our loans originated. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, we sold approximately 68%, 37% and 16%, respectively, of our mortgage loans originated to this third party purchaser.

Portfolio of Mortgage Loan Servicing. Mortgage loan servicing involves the collection of principal, interest, taxes and insurance premiums from the borrower and the remittance of such funds to the mortgage loan investor, local taxing authorities and insurance companies. The servicer is paid a fee to perform these services. HomeAmerican obtains the servicing rights related to the mortgage loans it originates. Certain mortgage loans are sold servicing released (the servicing rights are included with the sale of the corresponding mortgage loans). In 2005, 83% of the mortgage loans were sold servicing released. The servicing rights on the remainder of the mortgage loans generally are sold within two months of the sale of the mortgage loan. HomeAmerican intends to continue selling servicing rights on all mortgage loans originated in the future. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

HomeAmerican's portfolio of mortgage loan servicing at December 31, 2005 consisted of servicing rights with respect to 2,075 single-family loans, 99% of which were less than six months old. This includes 817 single-family loans for which the servicing rights had been sold but not transferred to the purchasers at December 31, 2005. HomeAmerican anticipates transferring these servicing rights in the first half of 2006. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above. These loans are secured by mortgages on properties in eleven states, with interest rates on the loans ranging from approximately 5.75% to 9.13% and averaging 6.46%. The underlying value of a servicing portfolio generally is determined based on the interest rates and the annual servicing fee rates, gross of guarantee fees, currently .44% for FHA/VA loans and .25% for conventional loans applicable to the loans comprising the portfolio.

Pipeline. HomeAmerican's mortgage loans in process that had not closed (the Pipeline) at December 31, 2005 had an aggregate principal balance of \$1.6 billion. An estimated 70% to 80% of the Pipeline at December 31, 2005 is anticipated to close during 2006 under current homes sales contracts. If mortgage interest rates decline, a smaller percentage of these loans would be expected to close. Additionally, we had \$245.7 million in

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mortgage loans committed for sale under forward sales contracts, of which \$110.8 million were locked with an average interest rate of 6.64%. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Forward Sales Commitments. HomeAmerican is exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on its mortgage loan inventory. Derivative instruments utilized in the normal course of business by HomeAmerican include forward sales securities commitments, private investor sales commitments and commitments to originate mortgage loans. HomeAmerican utilizes forward mortgage securities contracts to manage the price risk on fluctuations in interest rates on our mortgage loans owned and commitments to originate mortgage loans. Such contracts are the only significant financial derivative instruments utilized by us and are generally settled within 45 days of origination. Certain mortgage loans originated by HomeAmerican are able to be sold pursuant to the aforementioned early purchase program and generally are settled within five days of origination. Due to this hedging philosophy, the market risk associated with HomeAmerican's mortgages is limited. Reported gains on sales of mortgage loans may vary significantly from period to period depending on the volatility in the interest rate market. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Competition. The mortgage industry is fragmented and highly competitive. In each of the locations in which it originates loans, HomeAmerican competes with numerous banks, thrifts and other mortgage bankers, many of which are larger and have greater financial resources. Competitive factors include pricing, loan terms, underwriting criteria and customer service.

Title Operations.

American Home Title provides title agency services to our homebuyers in Virginia, Maryland, Colorado, Florida, Texas, Delaware, Illinois and West Virginia. We are evaluating opportunities to provide title agency services in other markets. Income before income taxes from title operations totaled \$4.9 million, \$5.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, in 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Insurance Operations.

Allegiant Insurance Company, Inc., A Risk Retention Group (Allegiant), was organized as a risk retention group under the Federal Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981. Allegiant is licensed as a Class 3 stock insurance company by the Division of Insurance of the State of Hawaii and began operations in June 2004. Allegiant provides general liability coverage for products and completed operations to the Company and to subcontractors of homebuilding subsidiaries of MDC. In consideration of an annual re-insurance premium and pursuant to an agreement effective June 30, 2004, StarAmerican Insurance Ltd., a Hawaii corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of MDC, agreed to re-insure all Allegiant claims in excess of \$50,000 per occurrence.

Employees.

At December 31, 2005, we employed approximately 4,000 employees. We consider our employee relations to be satisfactory.

Item 1A. Risk Factors Relating to our Business

An adverse change in economic conditions could reduce the demand for homes and, as a result, could reduce our earnings.

Changes in national and regional economic conditions, as well as local economic conditions where our subsidiaries conduct operations and where prospective purchasers of our homebuilding subsidiaries' homes live, can have a negative impact on our business. Adverse changes in employment levels, job growth, consumer confidence, housing demand, interest rates and population growth may reduce demand and depress prices for our homebuilding subsidiaries' homes. This, in turn, can reduce our earnings. A material decline in the value of new residential housing could also result in a decreased value for the land, housing inventory and housing work-in-progress that we own. Any pronounced down cycle in the homebuilding industry, particularly in Nevada, California and Arizona, could cause demand for our homes and land that we own to weaken significantly.

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If land is not available at reasonable prices, our sales and earnings could decrease.

Our operations depend on our homebuilding subsidiaries' ability to continue to obtain land for the development of our residential communities at reasonable prices. Changes in the general availability of land, competition for available land, availability of financing to acquire land, zoning, regulations that limit housing density and other market conditions may hurt our ability to obtain land for new residential communities. If the supply of land appropriate for development of our residential communities becomes more limited because of these factors, or for any other reason, the cost of land could increase and/or the number of homes that our homebuilding subsidiaries build and sell could be reduced.

If our home prices continue to increase, our homes could become less affordable to the first-time and first-time move-up homebuyer.

Home price increases may be caused by market conditions including inflation and increases in the cost of land, construction materials and labor. If our home prices become substantially less affordable to our first-time and first-time move-up homebuyers, we may experience a significant decline in home orders and/or an increase in our Cancellation Rate. In such circumstances, our home sales revenue and operating profits could be negatively impacted.

If the market value of our homes drops significantly, our profits could decrease.

The market value of our land and housing inventories depends on market conditions. Our homebuilding subsidiaries acquire land for expansion into new markets and for replacement of land inventory and expansion within our current markets. If housing demand decreases below what we anticipated when we acquired our inventory, we may not be able to make profits similar to what we have made in the past, may experience less than anticipated profits and/or may not be able to recover our costs when our homebuilding subsidiaries build and sell homes. In the face of adverse market conditions, we may have substantial inventory carrying costs or our homebuilding subsidiaries may have to sell land or homes at a loss.

Interest rate increases or changes in federal lending programs could lower demand for our homes and our mortgage lending services.

Our homebuilding and mortgage lending operations are impacted by the availability and cost of mortgage financing. Nearly all of our customers finance the purchase of their homes, and a significant number of these customers arrange their financing through our mortgage lending subsidiary, HomeAmerican. Increases in home mortgage interest rates may reduce the demand for homes and home mortgages. We are unable to predict the extent to which recent or future changes in home mortgage interest rates will affect our operating activities and results of operations.

In addition, we believe that the availability of FNMA, FHLMC, FHA and VA mortgage financing is an important factor in our marketing strategy. Any changes, limitations or restrictions on the availability of these types of financing could reduce our subsidiaries' home sales and mortgage lending volume.

Competition in the homebuilding industry could hurt our profits.

The real estate industry is fragmented and highly competitive. Our homebuilding subsidiaries compete with numerous homebuilders, including a number that are substantially larger and have greater financial resources. Our homebuilding subsidiaries also compete with subdivision developers and land development companies, some of which are themselves homebuilders or affiliates of homebuilders. Homebuilders compete for customers, desirable financing, land, building materials and subcontractor labor. Competition for home orders primarily is based upon price, style, financing provided to prospective purchasers, location of property, quality of homes built, customer service and general reputation in the community. We, through our mortgage lending subsidiary, HomeAmerican, also compete with numerous banks, thrifts and other mortgage bankers, many of which are larger and have greater resources than we do. Increased competition could affect our ability to raise home prices and maintain lower levels of incentives, which could negatively impact our home sales revenue and operating profits.

Table of Contents***Natural disasters could cause an increase in home construction costs, as well as delays, and could result in reduced profits.***

The climates and geology of many of the states in which we operate, including California and Florida, present increased risks of natural disasters. To the extent that hurricanes, severe storms, earthquakes, droughts, floods, heavy or prolonged precipitation, wildfires or other natural disasters or similar events occur, the homebuilding industry in general, and the operating profits of our business in particular, in such states may be negatively impacted. These, among other natural disasters, can affect an area in which we build, or one nearby, whereby there can be a diversion of labor and materials in the area from new home construction to the rebuilding of the existing homes damaged or destroyed in the natural disaster. This can cause delays in construction and delivery of new homes and/or increase our construction costs.

Our business is subject to numerous environmental and other governmental regulations. These regulations could give rise to significant additional liabilities or expenditures, or restrictions on our business.

Our operations are subject to continuing compliance requirements mandated by applicable federal, state and local statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations, including zoning and land use ordinances, building, plumbing and electrical codes, contractors licensing laws, state insurance laws, federal and state human resources laws and regulations and health and safety regulations and laws (including, but not limited to, those of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration). Various localities in which we operate have imposed (or may impose in the future) fees on developers to fund schools, road improvements and low and moderate income housing.

From time to time, various municipalities in which our homebuilding subsidiaries operate restrict or place moratoriums on the availability of utilities, including water and sewer taps. Additionally, certain jurisdictions in which our homebuilding subsidiaries operate have proposed or enacted slow growth or no growth initiatives and other ballot measures that may restrict the number of building permits available in any given year. These initiatives or other slow or no growth measures could reduce our ability to open new home communities and build and sell homes in the affected markets and may create additional costs and administration requirements, which in turn could negatively impact our future home sales and operating profits. Although future conditions or governmental actions may impact our ability to obtain necessary permits or water and sewer taps, we currently believe that we have, or can obtain, water and sewer taps and building permits for our homebuilding subsidiaries land inventory and land held for development.

Our homebuilding operations also are affected by environmental laws and regulations pertaining to availability of water, municipal sewage treatment capacity, stormwater discharges, land use, hazardous waste disposal, naturally occurring radioactive materials, building materials, population density and preservation of endangered species, natural terrain and vegetation. Due to these considerations, our homebuilding subsidiaries generally obtain an environmental site assessment for parcels of land that they acquire. The particular environmental laws and regulations that apply to any given homebuilding project vary greatly according to a particular site's location, the site's environmental conditions and the present and former uses. These environmental laws may result in project delays, cause us to incur substantial compliance and other costs and/or prohibit or severely restrict homebuilding activity in certain environmentally sensitive regions or areas.

Product liability litigation and warranty claims that arise in the ordinary course of business may be costly.

As a homebuilder, we are subject to construction defect and home warranty claims, including moisture intrusion and related mold claims, arising in the ordinary course of business. These claims are common to the homebuilding industry and can be costly. In addition, the costs of insuring against construction defect and product liability claims are high and the amount of coverage offered by insurance companies is currently limited. This coverage may be further restricted and become more costly. If we are not able to obtain adequate insurance against these claims, we may experience losses that could hurt our business.

The interests of certain control persons may be adverse to investors.

Larry A. Mizel, David D. Mandarich and other of our affiliates own, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, almost 25% of our outstanding common stock. To the extent they and their affiliates vote their shares in the same manner, their combined stock ownership may effectively give them the power to elect our entire board of directors and control our management, operations and affairs. Circumstances may occur in which the interest of the controlling

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shareholders could be in conflict with your interests. The large percentage of stock held by these persons could also delay or prevent a change of control.

We depend on certain markets, and reduced demand for homes in these markets could reduce home sales revenue and earnings.

Although we have increased our geographic diversification in recent years, we still conduct a significant portion of our business in the California, Nevada and Arizona markets and generate a disproportionate amount of our revenues and profits in these states. Demand for new homes, and in some instances home prices, have declined from time to time in some of our markets. If we experience a slowdown in our operations within one or more of these markets, our earnings and financial position would likely be negatively impacted.

Labor and material shortages could cause delays in the construction of our homes.

The residential construction industry experiences serious labor and material shortages from time to time, including: work stoppages; labor disputes and shortages in qualified trades people, insulation, drywall, concrete (as recently experienced in several of our markets), steel and lumber; lack of availability of adequate utility infrastructure and services; our need to rely on local subcontractors who may not be adequately capitalized or insured; and shortages, or delays in availability, or fluctuations in prices, of building materials. These labor and material shortages can be more severe during periods of strong demand for housing or during periods where the markets in which we operate experience natural disasters that have a significant impact on existing residential and commercial structures. Any of these circumstances could give rise to delays in the start or completion, or increase the cost, of developing one or more of our residential communities. Increases in the costs of subcontracted labor, finished lots, building materials, and other resources, to the extent that market conditions prevent the recovery of increased costs through higher selling prices, could negatively affect our operating results.

Because of the seasonal nature of our business, our quarterly operating results fluctuate.

We experience seasonal variations in our quarterly operating results and capital requirements. Typically, we do not commence significant construction on a home before a sales contract has been signed with a homebuyer. A significant percentage of our sales contracts are made during our first and second fiscal quarters. Accordingly, we generally have more homes under construction, close more homes and have greater revenues and operating income in the third and fourth quarters of our fiscal year. Additionally, our financial position at the end of the third and fourth fiscal quarters is not necessarily representative of our financial position at the end of the first and second fiscal quarters.

We are reliant on a small number of third party purchasers of mortgage loans originated by HomeAmerican which could impact our results of operations.

Historically, a substantial portion of our originated loans have been sold to one third party purchaser. It is likely that we will continue to depend on its ability and willingness to purchase a significant number of our loans originated. Should this purchaser discontinue or reduce the number of loans it is willing to purchase from us, our ability to timely sell HomeAmerican originated loans could be significantly impacted, which could result in lower revenue and earnings in a given reporting period.

If our potential homebuyers are not able to obtain suitable financing, our business may decline.

Our business and earnings depend on interest rates and the ability of our homebuyers to obtain affordable mortgages for the purchase of our homes. Increases in the cost of mortgage financing could prevent homebuyers from purchasing our homes. In addition, if our homebuyers must sell an existing home in order to buy a home from us, increases in mortgage costs could interfere with such a sale and result in our homebuyers inability to buy a home from us.

Additionally, the increased use of adjustable-rate mortgage products, including interest-only mortgages, could affect the ability of existing homeowners to obtain suitable financing for their homes at the end of their adjustable-rate term. This could lead to an increase in home foreclosures, thereby creating additional competition from higher unsold home inventory levels. These risks could negatively impact our home sales revenue and earnings.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters is located at 4350 South Monaco Street, Denver, Colorado 80237, where we lease office space in a 144,000 square foot office building. We also lease office space at our homebuilding division and financial services locations. We either are satisfied with the suitability and capacity of our locations or are in the process of locating additional space suitable for expanding our operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates have been named as defendants in various claims, complaints and other legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including moisture intrusion and related mold claims. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) filed an administrative action against Richmond American Homes of Colorado, Inc. (RAH Colorado), alleging that RAH Colorado violated the terms of Colorado s general permit for discharges of stormwater from construction activities at two of RAH Colorado s development sites. In its complaint, the EPA sought civil penalties against RAH Colorado in the amount of \$122,000. On November 11, 2003, the EPA filed a motion to withdraw the administrative action so that it could refile the matter in United States District Court as part of a consolidated action against RAH Colorado for alleged stormwater violations at not only the original two sites, but also two additional sites. The EPA s motion to withdraw was granted by the Administrative Law Judge on February 9, 2004. The EPA has not yet refiled the matter. The EPA has inspected a number of sites under development in Colorado and by RAH Colorado affiliates in Virginia, Maryland, Arizona and California, and claims to have found additional stormwater permit violations. RAH Colorado has substantial defenses to the allegations made by the EPA and also is exploring methods of resolving this matter with the EPA.

The EPA has issued two Notices of Violation against Richmond American Homes of Arizona, Inc. (RAH Arizona) alleging violations of the Clean Air Act. The EPA asserts that RAH Arizona has not controlled dust generated at construction sites in Maricopa County in that it has not operated a water application system or other approved control measures, installed suitable track-out control devices and/or cleaned-up materials tracked-out from project sites. RAH Arizona has substantial defenses to the EPA s allegations and is exploring methods of resolving these matters with the EPA.

Because of the nature of the homebuilding business, and in the ordinary course of its operations, the Company from time to time may be subject to product liability claims.

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

No meetings of the Company s stockholders were held during the fourth quarter of 2005.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

At January 31, 2006, MDC had 909 shareowners of record. The shares of MDC common stock are traded on the New York and the Pacific Stock Exchanges. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the price ranges of MDC's common stock.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2005				
High	\$87.20	\$83.15	\$ 89.63	\$ 80.25
Low	\$65.05	\$63.96	\$ 72.41	\$ 61.60
2004				
High	\$55.26	\$55.19	\$ 58.15	\$ 67.11
Low	\$40.04	\$43.13	\$ 46.19	\$ 51.54

The following table sets forth the cash dividends declared and paid in 2005 and 2004 (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Date of Declaration	Date of Payment	Dividend per Share	Total Dividends Paid
2005				
First quarter	January 24, 2005	February 24, 2005	\$ 0.1500	\$ 6,509
Second quarter	April 21, 2005	May 25, 2005	0.1800	7,868
Third quarter	July 25, 2005	August 24, 2005	0.1800	8,006
Fourth quarter	October 24, 2005	November 22, 2005	0.2500	11,149
			\$ 0.7600	\$ 33,532
2004				
First quarter	January 26, 2004	February 26, 2004	\$ 0.0874	\$ 3,694
Second quarter	April 27, 2004	May 26, 2004	0.1154	4,892
Third quarter	July 24, 2004	August 25, 2004	0.1154	4,898
Fourth quarter	October 25, 2004	November 23, 2004	0.1154	5,140
			\$ 0.4336	\$ 18,624

In connection with the declaration and payment of dividends, we are required to comply with certain covenants contained in our unsecured revolving line of credit agreement, which had a capacity of \$1.058 billion at December 31,

2005. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, dividends may be declared or paid by us if we are in compliance with certain stockholders' equity and debt coverage tests. At December 31, 2005, we had a permitted dividend capacity of approximately \$617 million pursuant to the most restrictive of these covenants.

On January 23, 2006, MDC's board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of twenty five cents (\$0.25) per share. The dividend was paid on February 23, 2006 to shareowners of record on February 9, 2006.

There were no shares of MDC common stock repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, we were authorized to repurchase up to 4,000,000 shares of our common stock.

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

The data in this table should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands, except per share and unit amounts).

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
INCOME STATEMENT DATA					
Home sales revenue	\$ 4,802,875	\$ 3,932,013	\$ 2,851,328	\$ 2,260,291	\$ 2,076,807
Total revenue	\$ 4,884,160	\$ 4,009,072	\$ 2,920,070	\$ 2,318,524	\$ 2,125,874
Income from operations	\$ 808,763	\$ 636,914	\$ 348,223	\$ 274,044	\$ 255,387
Net income	\$ 505,723	\$ 391,165	\$ 212,229	\$ 167,305	\$ 155,715
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 11.48	\$ 9.19	\$ 5.11	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.75
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 10.99	\$ 8.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 3.83	\$ 3.64
Weighted-average shares outstanding					
Basic	44,046	42,560	41,521	42,103	41,560
Diluted	46,036	44,498	43,333	43,657	42,836
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.760	\$ 0.434	\$ 0.283	\$ 0.197	\$ 0.153
			December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$ 214,531	\$ 400,959	\$ 170,289	\$ 27,271	\$ 35,500
Housing completed or under construction ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,320,106	\$ 887,002	\$ 769,762	\$ 612,151	\$ 488,492
Land and land under development ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,677,948	\$ 1,129,266	\$ 785,541	\$ 669,049	\$ 460,268
Total assets ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 3,859,850	\$ 2,844,731	\$ 2,028,790	\$ 1,641,062	\$ 1,232,462
Debt and Lines of Credit					
Senior notes	\$ 996,297	\$ 746,310	\$ 497,700	\$ 322,990	\$ 174,503
Notes payable			2,479		
Homebuilding line of credit					
Mortgage line of credit	156,532	135,478	79,240	154,074	99,642
Total debt and lines of credit	\$ 1,152,829	\$ 881,788	\$ 579,419	\$ 477,064	\$ 274,145
Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,952,109	\$ 1,418,821	\$ 1,015,920	\$ 800,567	\$ 653,831
Stockholders' Equity per Outstanding Share	\$ 43.74	\$ 32.80	\$ 24.06	\$ 19.25	\$ 15.64

(1) Restricted cash in the amounts of \$7,191,

\$3,276, \$1,671 and \$1,100 at December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, have been reclassified from cash and cash equivalents to restricted cash to conform to current periods presentation.

(2) Accruals for home construction costs related to closed homes in the amounts of \$53,205, \$35,374, \$37,018, \$33,676 and \$31,740 at December 31, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, have been reclassified from housing completed or under construction to accrued liabilities to conform to current periods presentation (see Note 2).

(3) Accruals for land development costs related to closed subdivisions in

the amounts of
\$21,750,
\$19,313,
\$21,972,
\$12,206 and
\$9,766 at
December 31,
2005, 2004,
2003, 2002 and
2001,
respectively,
have been
reclassified
from land and
land under
development to
accrued
liabilities to
conform to
current periods
presentation
(see Note 2).

- (4) Accruals for
land
development
and home
construction
costs related to
closed
subdivisions and
closed homes,
respectively, in
the amounts of
\$74,955,
\$54,687,
\$58,990,
\$45,882 and
\$41,506 at
December 31,
2005, 2004,
2003, 2002 and
2001 have been
reclassified
from total assets
to total
liabilities to
conform to
current periods
presentation
(see Note 2).

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
OPERATING DATA					
Homes closed (units)	15,307	13,876	11,211	8,900	8,174
Average selling price per home closed	\$ 313.8	\$ 283.4	\$ 254.3	\$ 254.0	\$ 254.1
Orders for homes, net (units)	15,334	14,248	12,630	9,899	7,701
Homes in Backlog at year-end (units)	6,532	6,505	5,593	4,035	2,882
Estimated Backlog sales value at year-end	\$2,440,000	\$1,920,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,120,000	\$760,000
Estimated average selling price in Backlog	\$ 373.5	\$ 295.2	\$ 286.1	\$ 277.6	\$ 263.7
Active subdivisions at year-end	292	242	198	178	137
Average active subdivisions	273	222	195	162	138
Cash Flows From					
Operating activities ⁽⁵⁾	\$ (424,929)	\$ (27,779)	\$ 82,322	\$ (167,000)	\$ 93,166
Investing activities	\$ (22,889)	\$ (29,917)	\$ (6,785)	\$ (12,441)	\$ (3,219)
Financing activities	\$ 261,390	\$ 288,366	\$ 67,481	\$ 171,212	\$ (67,547)

(5) Cash flows from operating activities have been reclassified for the effect of restricted cash in the amount of \$(3,915), \$(1,605), \$(571) and \$(85) for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, to conform to current periods presentation.

Table of Contents**Seasonality and Variability in Quarterly Results**

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, significant seasonality and quarter-to-quarter variability in homebuilding activity levels. In general, homes closed have increased substantially in our third and fourth fiscal quarters, compared with our first and second fiscal quarters. We believe that this seasonality reflects the tendency of homebuyers to shop for a new home in the spring with the goal of closing in the fall or winter, as well as the scheduling of construction to accommodate seasonal weather conditions. Also, we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, seasonality in our financial services operations because loan originations correspond with the closing of homes in our homebuilding operations. The following table reflects our unaudited summarized quarterly consolidated financial and operational information for the two years ended December 31, 2005 (in thousands, except per share amounts). See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

	Quarter			
	Fourth	Third	Second	First
2005				
Home sales revenue	\$ 1,708,734	\$ 1,147,757	\$ 1,029,553	\$ 916,831
Total revenue	\$ 1,736,092	\$ 1,167,812	\$ 1,046,340	\$ 933,916
Net income	\$ 197,479	\$ 120,990	\$ 102,623	\$ 84,631
Orders for homes, net (units)	2,405	3,551	4,832	4,546
Homes closed (units)	4,951	3,686	3,512	3,158
Homes in Backlog at period end (units)	6,532	9,078	9,213	7,893
Estimated Backlog sales value at period end	\$ 2,440,000	\$ 3,290,000	\$ 3,140,000	\$ 2,430,000
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 4.43	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.95
Diluted	\$ 4.29	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.86
Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding				
Basic	44,605	44,379	43,718	43,458
Diluted	46,068	46,258	45,703	45,564

	Quarter			
	Fourth	Third	Second	First
2004				
Home sales revenue	\$ 1,316,913	\$ 1,007,134	\$ 861,537	\$ 746,429
Total revenue	\$ 1,343,856	\$ 1,026,129	\$ 875,483	\$ 763,604
Net income	\$ 142,623	\$ 105,073	\$ 82,568	\$ 60,901
Orders for homes, net (units)	2,662	2,925	4,232	4,429
Homes closed (units)	4,323	3,558	3,085	2,910
Homes in Backlog at period end (units)	6,505	8,166	8,259	7,112
Estimated Backlog sales value at period end	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 2,480,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,080,000
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 3.31	\$ 2.47	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.44
Diluted	\$ 3.17	\$ 2.36	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.38
Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding				
Basic	43,117	42,493	42,318	42,306
Diluted	44,960	44,442	44,233	44,282

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K/A. This item contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 1A: Risk Factors Relating to our Business.

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation. We refer to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. as the Company, MDC, we or our in this Form 10-K/A, and these designations include our subsidiaries unless we state otherwise. Our primary business is owning and managing subsidiary companies that build and sell homes under the name Richmond American Homes. Richmond American Homes maintains operations in certain markets within the United States, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware Valley (which includes Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey), Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, Texas (although we recently reported our intention not to contract for the acquisition of additional land in our Texas markets), Utah and Virginia. Our financial services operations consist of HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation (HomeAmerican), which originates mortgage loans primarily for our homebuyers, American Home Insurance Agency, Inc. (American Home Insurance), which offers third party insurance products to our homebuyers, and American Home Title and Escrow Company (American Home Title), which provides title agency services to our homebuyers in Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a residential homebuilder, we are focused on maximizing risk-adjusted returns. While we will complete some level of development work on lots when the returns justify the risk, generally, we do not develop master-planned communities. Based upon our experience within the homebuilding industry, we focus on what we believe are the largest demand segments within a given market, which generally are the first-time and first-time move-up buyers. As a result, more than 80% of our homebuyers fall into these two categories. Also, we build a limited number of homes for second-time move-up and luxury buyers. Our objective is to achieve a major market share in each of the markets in which we operate. We have selected our markets, among other reasons, for their potential population and employment growth.

We have operated our business consistent with the objective of investing capital in homebuilding projects that generate solid risk-adjusted returns. This strategy resulted in new Company highs during 2005 for home closings, revenue, average selling prices and net income. Our net income and revenue increased \$114.6 million, or 29%, and \$875.1 million, or 22%, respectively, during 2005, compared with 2004. Additionally, our home closings increased to 15,307 during 2005, compared with 13,876 homes closed during 2004.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, we began to experience slower orders for homes, reduced home price increases and higher Cancellation Rates (as defined below) in several markets in which we operate. Speculative buyers have recently begun exiting the new home market, resulting in what we believe to be a primary cause of this increase in cancellations, as well as a lower demand for new homes. As a result, the supply of homes available to be purchased by prospective buyers has increased in certain markets. We believe events which occurred in late 2004 and through 2005, including a number of natural disasters; increases in incentives offered by our competitors; higher interest rates; increases in the cost of living, particularly associated with higher energy costs; and an overall reduction in consumer confidence, may have contributed to a slowing demand for new homes in a number of our markets. Because home sale price increases slowed in several of our markets and existing homes have taken longer to sell, prospective homebuyers appear to have become more selective or hesitant in making home buying decisions. Despite these challenges, we remain cautiously optimistic about the future growth of our business. We continue to focus on our sales strategy and, in certain markets, we have increased incentives as a means of generating homebuyer interest and home orders. A continued slowdown could have a greater negative impact on our Home Gross Margins (as defined below) during 2006. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

During 2005, we continued to focus on quality growth, as evidenced by our 21% increase in active subdivisions at December 31, 2005, compared with 2004. This subdivision growth was most notable in markets such as Arizona, Illinois, California, Nevada and the Delaware Valley. When opening a new subdivision, we try to acquire no more

than a two-year supply of lots to avoid overexposure to any single sub-market. We prefer to acquire finished lots using rolling options or in phases for cash. However, we will acquire entitled land for development into finished

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lots when we determine that the risk is justified. Our Asset Management Committees, which include members of our senior management, generally meet weekly to review all proposed land acquisitions and takedowns of lots under option. During periods in which we experience extraordinary demand, as well as lower than normal demand, for new homes, our two-year supply of lots may be affected, resulting in us maintaining significantly more or less than a two-year supply of lots. We continue to closely monitor the number of lots we control to confirm that our supply of lots is relatively consistent with our two-year supply objective given the then current market conditions. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Our financial position continued to strengthen during 2005. Total stockholders' equity at December 31, 2005 increased to \$2.0 billion, compared with \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2004. This growth primarily was the result of our 2005 net income, offset by \$33.5 million in cash dividends paid during 2005. In July 2005, we completed a public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 5³/₈% medium-term senior notes due in July 2015, the proceeds being used primarily for the purchase of homebuilding inventories. Additionally, in December 2005, we updated our effective shelf registration by raising its capacity back to \$1.0 billion, with \$500 million earmarked for our medium-term senior note program.

Consistent with our commitment to allocate capital to opportunities that are expected to create long-term value for our shareowners, we do not anticipate allocating additional capital and resources to our Texas markets. We will continue to build on or sell the lots we control in Texas. However, we currently have no plans to enter into new contracts for the acquisition of additional land in our Texas markets. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting policies generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Management evaluates such estimates and judgments on an on-going basis and makes adjustments as deemed necessary. Actual results could differ from these estimates using different estimates and assumptions, or if conditions are significantly different in the future. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Listed below are those estimates and policies that we believe are critical and require the use of complex judgment in their application. Our critical accounting estimates and policies are as follows and should be read in conjunction with the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Homebuilding Inventory Valuation. Homebuilding inventories, which include housing completed or under construction and land and land under development, are carried at cost unless events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the underlying projects may not be recoverable. In making this determination, we review, among other things, actual and trending Gross Profit, which is defined as home sales revenue less home cost of sales and all direct incremental costs associated with the home closing, for homes closed, forecasted Gross Profit for homes in Backlog (as defined below) and known or current expectations that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144), if the carrying value of long-lived assets are determined to not be recoverable, the assets are reviewed for impairment by comparing the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from an individual project to its carrying value. If such cash flows are less than the project's carrying value, the carrying value of the project is written down to its estimated fair value. Homebuilding inventories held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less selling costs, and are evaluated on a project basis. Fair value is determined by management estimate and incorporates anticipated future revenues and costs. Due to uncertainties in the estimation process, actual results could differ from those estimates. We continue to evaluate the carrying value of our inventory and, based on historical results, we believe that the existing estimation process is accurate and do not anticipate any material change in the process. We recorded no homebuilding asset impairment charges in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

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Estimates to Complete Land Development and Home Construction. Upon closing a home, we record an estimated accrual associated with certain construction and land development costs incurred but not yet paid at the time of a home closing (Estimates-to-Complete). Generally, these accruals are established based upon contracted work which has yet to be paid, open work orders not paid at the time of home closing, punch list items identified during the course of the homebuyer's final walkthrough of the home, as well as land completion costs more likely than not to be incurred, and represent estimates believed to be adequate to cover the expected remaining home construction and land development costs. We monitor the adequacy of these accruals on a house-by-house basis, in aggregate for each of our markets, as well as on a consolidated basis. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had Estimates-to-Complete accruals of \$75.0 million and \$54.7 million, respectively. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Warranty Costs. Our homes are sold with limited third-party warranties. Warranty reserves are established as homes close on a house-by-house basis in an amount estimated to be adequate to cover expected costs of materials and outside labor during warranty periods. Reserves are determined based upon historical experience with respect to similar product types and geographical areas. Certain factors are given consideration in determining the per-house reserve amount, including (1) the historical range of amounts paid per house; (2) the historical average amount paid per house; (3) any warranty expenditures included in (1) and (2) not considered to be normal and recurring; (4) improvements in quality control and construction techniques expected to impact future warranty expenditures; and (5) conditions that may affect certain projects and require higher per-house reserves for those specific projects.

Warranty payments are tracked on a house-by-house basis and are charged against the warranty reserve established for the house. Payments incurred after the close of a home are monitored to determine their nature and, to the extent they are warranty-related payments, they are recorded against the warranty reserve. To the extent this evaluation determines the payments made are related to completion of a home or land development, the payments are then recorded against the Estimates-to-Complete accrual. Additional reserves are established for known, unusual warranty-related expenditures not covered by the general warranty reserves. General warranty reserves not utilized for a particular house are evaluated for reasonableness on an aggregate basis for the entire Company. If warranty payments for an individual house exceed the related reserve, then payments in excess of the reserve are evaluated in the aggregate to determine if an adjustment to the warranty reserve should be recorded, which could result in a corresponding adjustment to home cost of sales.

Generally warranty reserves are reviewed monthly, using historical data and other relevant information, to determine the reasonableness and adequacy of both the aggregate reserve and the per unit reserve amount originally included in cost of sales, as well as the timing of any reversals of the original reserve. We continue to evaluate the adequacy of the warranty reserves and, based on historical results, believe that our existing estimation process is accurate and do not anticipate the process to change materially in the future. Due to uncertainties in the estimation process, it is at least reasonably possible that actual results could differ from those estimates. Warranty reserves were \$82.2 million and \$64.4 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. A positive or negative change of 10% in the per-house reserve rate would have resulted in approximately a \$6 million increase or decrease in the warranty expense during 2005.

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue from home closings in accordance with SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate* (SFAS 66). Accordingly, revenue is recognized when the home closing has occurred, title has passed, adequate initial and continuing investment from the homebuyer is received, possession and other attributes of ownership have been transferred to the buyer and we are not obligated to perform significant additional activities after closing and delivery. We evaluate the initial investment provided under Federal Housing Administration-insured and Veterans Administration-guaranteed loans in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 87-9, *Profit Recognition on Sales of Real Estate with Insured Mortgages or Surety Bonds* and all other loans, in accordance with SFAS 66. Revenue from homes that close with the buyer providing a sufficient initial and continuing investment, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, is recognized using the full accrual method as provided in SFAS 66 on the date of closing. For a home closing in which HomeAmerican originates the mortgage loan and the homebuyer does not provide a sufficient initial and continuing investment, we utilize the installment method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 66. Accordingly, the corresponding Gross Profit is deferred and subsequently recognized on the date that HomeAmerican sells the homebuyer's loan to a third party purchaser. In accordance with

SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (SFAS 140), sale of a homebuyer loan has occurred when the following criteria have been met; (1) the payment from the third party purchaser is not subject to future subordination; (2) we have transferred all the usual risks and rewards of ownership that is in substance a sale; and (3) we do not have a substantial continuing involvement with the loan. Factors that we consider in assessing whether a sale of a loan has occurred in accordance with SFAS 140

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include, among other things, (1) the amount of recourse, if any, to HomeAmerican for credit and interest rate risk; (2) the right or obligation, if any, of HomeAmerican to repurchase the loan; and (3) the amount of control HomeAmerican retains, or is perceived to retain, over the administration of the assets post closing.

Income with respect to loan origination fees, net of certain direct loan origination costs incurred, and loan commitment fees are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. Loan servicing fees are recorded as revenue when the mortgage loan payments are received. Revenues from the sale of mortgage loan servicing are recognized upon the exchange of consideration for the mortgage loans and related servicing rights between us and the third party purchaser in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 140. Based upon the current terms of our contracts, exchange of consideration is deemed effective when we receive the proceeds from the third party purchaser and when the collateral data records are delivered, either electronically or manually to the third party purchaser.

Land Options. In the normal course of business, we enter into lot option purchase contracts, generally through a deposit of cash or letter of credit, for the right to purchase land or lots at a future point in time with predetermined terms. We account for these transactions in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities as amended (FIN 46). Our obligation with respect to option contracts generally is limited to forfeiture of the related non-refundable cash deposits and/or letters of credit. Under FIN 46, certain of these contracts create a variable interest, with the land seller being the variable interest entity (VIE) and, as such, may require us to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the VIE. We have evaluated all lot option purchase contracts outstanding at December 31, 2005 pursuant to FIN 46, and considered (1) what investments were at risk; (2) contractual obligations to perform; (3) expected changes in market prices of land over a given period; and (4) annual risk free interest rates. Based on this evaluation, we have determined that our interests in these VIEs do not result in significant variable interests or require us to consolidate the VIEs. Due to significant assumptions used in our evaluation process, it is at least reasonably possible that our evaluation of lot option contracts in the future could result in MDC being identified as the primary beneficiary which could result in our consolidation of a VIE.

Since we own no equity interest in any of the unaffiliated VIEs that we must evaluate pursuant to FIN 46, certain assumptions about the assets and liabilities of such entities are required. In most cases, the fair value of the assets of the evaluated VIEs have been assumed to be the remaining contractual purchase price of the land or lots we are purchasing.

We periodically enter into lot option arrangements with third parties that will purchase or have purchased property at our direction which we may later acquire. We evaluate these transactions in accordance with FIN 46 as well as SFAS No. 49, Accounting for Product Financing Arrangements (SFAS 49) to determine if we should record an asset and liability at the time we enter into the lot option contract. Factors considered include (1) amount of deposit at risk; (2) loss of anticipated future operating income associated with selling homes; (3) unreimbursed commitments to incur costs associated with lots; and (4) the uniqueness or location of the lots. Based upon this evaluation of lot option purchase contracts outstanding at December 31, 2005, we have determined that no asset or liability was required to be recorded prior to the date of purchase.

At December 31, 2005, we had approximately \$1.2 billion in land available to be purchased under lot option purchase contracts which have been evaluated in accordance with FIN 46 and SFAS 49.

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The following discussion for both consolidated results of operations and segment results refers to the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with the same period in 2004, and the year ended December 31, 2004, compared with the same period in 2003. The table below summarizes our consolidated results of operations (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenue	\$4,884,160	\$4,009,072	\$2,920,070
Total Income Before Income Taxes	\$ 808,763	\$ 636,914	\$ 348,223
Net Income	\$ 505,723	\$ 391,165	\$ 212,229
Earnings Per Share:			
Basic	\$ 11.48	\$ 9.19	\$ 5.11
Diluted	\$ 10.99	\$ 8.79	\$ 4.90

2005 Compared With 2004. Revenues in 2005 increased by 22% from 2004 levels, primarily due to a 10% rise in homes closed and a \$30,400 increase in the average selling price of homes closed in 2005.

Income before income taxes rose \$171.8 million in 2005. This growth primarily resulted from increases of \$177.9 million and \$11.8 million from our homebuilding and financial services and other segments, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in income before income taxes from our corporate segment of \$17.8 million. Income before income taxes for our homebuilding segments increased primarily due to the higher number of homes closed and an increase of \$30,400 in our average selling prices, as well as a 70 basis point increase in Home Gross Margins (as defined below). The increase in income before income taxes for our financial services and other segment primarily resulted from a \$14.6 million increase in gain on sales of mortgage loans. Income before income taxes from our corporate segment decreased \$17.8 million primarily due to an increase in compensation-related costs associated with our expanding homebuilding operations.

2004 Compared With 2003. The 37% growth in revenues primarily resulted from a 24% increase in the number of homes closed to 13,876, as well as an increase of \$29,100 in our average home selling price.

Income before income taxes increased \$288.7 million in 2004. The increase primarily was due to a \$325.1 million increase in income before income taxes from our homebuilding segments, partially offset by decreases of \$9.6 million and \$26.8 million in income before income taxes from our financial services and other and corporate segments. The homebuilding segments' profit increase principally was the result of the increases in home closings and average selling prices described above and a 360 basis point increase in Home Gross Margins. The financial services and other segment decrease primarily was due to a \$3.4 million decrease in broker origination fees and gain on sales of mortgage loans and a \$7.2 million increase in general and administrative expenses resulting from HomeAmerican's expanded loan origination activity.

Table of Contents**Homebuilding Operating Activities 2005 Compared With 2004 (dollars in thousands).**

	Year Ended December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
Home Sales Revenue	\$ 4,802,875	\$ 3,932,013	\$ 870,862	22%
Average Selling Price Per Home Closed	\$ 313.8	\$ 283.4	\$ 30.4	11%
Home Gross Margins	28.4%	27.7%	0.7%	2%
Cancellation Rate	23.7%	25.3%	-1.6%	-6%
Orders For Homes, net (<i>Units</i>)				
Arizona	3,627	4,066	(439)	-11%
California	2,060	2,034	26	1%
Colorado	2,075	2,276	(201)	-9%
Delaware Valley	191	23	168	N/A
Florida	1,044	446	598	134%
Illinois	148	20	128	N/A
Maryland	423	341	82	24%
Nevada	3,293	2,596	697	27%
Texas	781	807	(26)	-3%
Utah	953	753	200	27%
Virginia	739	886	(147)	-17%
Total	15,334	14,248	1,086	8%
Homes Closed (<i>Units</i>)				
Arizona	3,671	3,256	415	13%
California	2,102	2,346	(244)	-10%
Colorado	2,190	2,318	(128)	-6%
Delaware Valley	33		33	N/A
Florida	1,083	452	631	140%
Illinois	86	2	84	N/A
Maryland	397	385	12	3%
Nevada	3,016	2,736	280	10%
Texas	799	694	105	15%
Utah	904	615	289	47%
Virginia	1,026	1,072	(46)	-4%
Total	15,307	13,876	1,431	10%
Backlog (<i>Units</i>)				
Arizona	2,099	2,143	(44)	-2%
California	765	807	(42)	-5%
Colorado	577	692	(115)	-17%
Delaware Valley	181	23	158	N/A
Florida	599	638	(39)	-6%
Illinois	80	18	62	N/A
Maryland	251	225	26	12%
Nevada	1,023	746	277	37%
Texas	238	256	(18)	-7%

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Utah	338	289	49	17%
Virginia	381	668	(287)	-43%
Total	6,532	6,505	27	0%
Backlog Estimated Sales Value	\$ 2,440,000	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 520,000	27%
Estimated Average Selling Price of Homes in Backlog	\$ 373.5	\$ 295.2	\$ 78.3	27%

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	Year Ended December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
Active Subdivisions				
Arizona	54	32	22	69%
California	34	22	12	55%
Colorado	57	53	4	8%
Delaware Valley	7	2	5	N/A
Florida	19	18	1	6%
Illinois	8	1	7	N/A
Maryland	11	11		0%
Nevada	43	31	12	39%
Texas	21	24	(3)	-13%
Utah	18	22	(4)	-18%
Virginia	20	26	(6)	-23%
Total	292	242	50	21%

Homes Closed. Home closings were 10% higher during the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with 2004. Our Arizona, Florida and Utah operations closed 5,658 homes during 2005, compared with 4,323 homes closed during 2004, a 31% increase. This aggregate increase resulted partially from higher year-over-year Backlog (as defined below) at the beginning of the 2005 period, compared with the start of the prior year, resulting from the strong demand for new homes in these markets. In addition, home closings in Florida were higher in 2005, primarily as a result of our September 2004 acquisition of certain assets of Watson Home Builders, Inc. Home closings increased in Nevada by 10% in 2005, aided by a 23% increase in the average number of active subdivisions during 2005, compared with 2004. These increases partially were offset by fewer homes closed in California, Colorado and Virginia, primarily due to lower Backlog at the beginning of 2005, compared with the beginning of 2004, and lower home orders received in each of these markets during the first six months of 2005, compared with the same period in 2004.

Average Selling Price Per Home Closed. The average selling price per home closed increased \$30,400 to \$313,800 in 2005 from \$283,400 in 2004. This increase primarily was attributable to higher average selling prices in most of our markets, particularly in Virginia, Maryland, Nevada and California, where the average selling prices increased in excess of \$50,000 per home. Additionally, approximately 25% of our homes closed during 2005 and 2004 were in Arizona, where we experienced a \$30,400 increase in average selling price in 2005. These increases partially were offset by closing a higher percentage of homes in our Florida market, whose average selling prices were below the Company average. Although the substantial rate of home price increases experienced in Nevada and Arizona over the past two years have moderated to more normalized levels, we believe these markets provide a favorable environment for continued strength in the demand for new homes. Therefore, we have allocated significant capital for growth in these markets in 2006. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

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	Year Ended December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
Average Selling Price Per Home Closed (in thousands)				
Arizona	\$227.2	\$192.7	\$ 34.5	18%
California	512.6	459.5	53.1	12%
Colorado	286.3	265.3	21.0	8%
Delaware Valley	369.6		369.6	N/A
Florida	219.9	180.6	39.3	22%
Illinois	389.4	496.9	(107.5)	-22%
Maryland	482.8	419.6	63.2	15%
Nevada	305.8	247.2	58.6	24%
Texas	160.6	157.7	2.9	2%
Utah	226.4	184.7	41.7	23%
Virginia	527.1	436.8	90.3	21%
Total	\$313.8	\$283.4	\$ 30.4	11%

Home Gross Margins. We define Home Gross Margins to mean home sales revenues less home cost of sales (which primarily includes land and construction costs, capitalized interest, closing costs and a reserve for warranty expense) as a percent of home sales revenues. Home Gross Margins increased 70 basis points to 28.4% in 2005 from 27.7% in 2004. We experienced particularly strong year-over-year improvements in Home Gross Margins in Virginia, Maryland and Arizona, primarily as a result of increases in the average selling prices during 2005, compared with 2004, in each of these markets. In addition, we were able to moderate the impact of labor and material cost increases through national purchasing programs, limiting the impact on Home Gross Margins across the Company. These increases partially were offset by decreases in Home Gross Margins in our Nevada market, primarily resulting from increases in the cost of land and construction materials used in building new homes. Despite year-over-year improvements in Home Gross Margins in Utah and Florida, the 70 basis point improvement in Home Gross Margin partially was offset by the impact of closing a greater number of homes in these markets where Home Gross Margins were lower than the Company average. Additionally, Home Gross Margins were lower in Colorado, primarily due to a more competitive environment for new homes in this market.

Future Home Gross Margins may be impacted by, among other things: (1) increased competition, which could affect our ability to raise home prices and maintain lower levels of incentives; (2) increases in the costs of subcontracted labor, finished lots, building materials, and other resources, to the extent that market conditions prevent the recovery of increased costs through higher selling prices; (3) adverse weather; (4) shortages of subcontractor labor, finished lots and other resources, which can result in delays in the delivery of homes under construction and increases in related cost of sales; (5) the impact of changes in demand for housing in our markets, particularly Nevada, California and Arizona; and (6) other general risk factors. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Orders for Homes. Orders for homes, net of cancellations, increased 8% in 2005 from 2004, with growth in our Nevada and Florida markets providing the most significant increases. The 27% increase in Nevada primarily was due to a 23% increase in average active subdivisions from 2004, as well as continued strong demand for new homes. The increase in Florida primarily resulted from an increase in active subdivisions due to the purchase of certain homebuilding assets from Watson Home Builders, Inc. in September 2004. We received 339 net home orders during 2005 from our newer markets in Delaware Valley and Illinois, compared with 43 during 2004, primarily due to an increase in the number of active subdivisions during 2005 resulting from our on-going efforts to grow in these markets. In addition, we received an increase of 200 net home orders in Utah, despite an 18% temporary decline in active subdivisions, due to the continued strong demand for new homes in this market. These increases partially were offset by lower net home orders in our Arizona, Colorado and Virginia markets. In Arizona, the decline reflected a sharp reduction in the number of net home orders per active subdivision from the unsustainably high levels experienced in this market during 2004, to a level more consistent with previous years. The decline in Colorado

resulted from a more competitive environment for new homes in this market. We received fewer net home orders in Virginia in 2005, primarily due to a decline in the number of active subdivisions, as well as an increase in our 2005 fourth quarter cancellations from the same period in 2004. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

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Backlog. We define Backlog as homes under contract but not yet delivered. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had 6,532 homes and 6,505 homes in our Backlog. Because our Backlog equals total home orders less home order cancellations and homes closed, refer to the aforementioned discussion on Homes Closed and Orders for Homes for an explanation of the change in the number of homes in Backlog. Although homes in Backlog remained relatively flat at the end of 2005, compared with 2004, increases in the average selling prices for homes in Backlog resulted in the estimated Backlog sales value increasing by 27% to \$2.44 billion at December 31, 2005 from \$1.92 billion at December 31, 2004. These increases, which were led by our Nevada, Arizona, Florida and Delaware Valley markets, primarily resulted from increases in the average price of our homes in Backlog. These increases partially were offset by lower Backlog sales values in Virginia and Colorado.

We define home order Cancellation Rate as total cancelled home order contracts during a specified period of time as a percent of total home orders received during such time period. Our Cancellation Rates were 23.7% and 25.3% for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Assuming our historical Cancellation Rates are indicative of future Cancellation Rates and assuming no significant long-standing change in market conditions and mortgage interest rates, we anticipate that approximately 70% to 80% of our December 31, 2005 Backlog will close under existing sales contracts during 2006. The remaining 20% to 30% of the homes in Backlog are not expected to close under existing contracts due to cancellations. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Results of Operations 2005 Compared With 2004

Home Sales Revenue. Home sales revenue in 2005 increased 22% over 2004 primarily as a result of an 11% increase in average selling price and a 10% increase in the number of homes closed as discussed above.

Other Revenue. The table below sets forth the components of other revenue and selected financial data for our HomeAmerican operations (dollars in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
Broker origination fees	\$ 12,478	\$ 21,175	\$ (8,697)	-41%
Gains on sales of mortgage loans, net	42,919	28,302	14,617	52%
Other revenue	18,243	13,805	4,438	32%
Interest income, net	4,650	4,879	(229)	-5%
Total other revenue	\$ 78,290	\$ 68,161	\$ 10,129	38%
Principal amount of mortgage loans originated	\$ 1,949,863	\$ 1,652,206	\$ 297,657	18%
Principal amount of mortgage loans brokered	\$ 964,977	\$ 749,440	\$ 215,537	29%
Capture Rate	49%	53%	-4%	
Including brokered loans	72%	74%	-2%	
Mortgage product (% of mortgage loans originated)				
Fixed rate	53%	60%	-7%	
Adjustable rate interest only	37%	24%	13%	
Adjustable rate other	10%	16%	-6%	

Broker origination fees decreased from 2004 as a result of the Company experiencing a more competitive mortgage pricing environment. This competitive environment contributed to HomeAmerican originating a higher percentage of less-valuable adjustable rate mortgage loans, which was offset partially by brokering a lower percentage of total loans processed to third party mortgage companies by virtue of HomeAmerican's expansion of available product offerings.

The increase in gains on sales of mortgage loans, net was attributable primarily to the increased level of homes closed by the homebuilding segments during 2005. Additionally, the average balance for loans originated by HomeAmerican was 13% higher in 2005, compared with 2004, resulting primarily from our increase in the average

selling price of homes closed. The higher gains on sales of mortgage servicing resulted in part from the increased level of mortgage loans originated, primarily due to a greater number of homes closed, as well as new loan sale programs adopted by the Company during the fourth quarter of 2005. These programs enabled HomeAmerican to sell

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a substantial number of loans to third-party purchasers in less than five days from origination, compared with the historical pattern of selling loans to third-party purchasers within 45 days of origination.

Home Cost of Sales. Home cost of sales in 2005 increased 21% over 2004 primarily as a result a 10% increase in the number of homes closed as discussed in the Homebuilding Operating Activities section above.

Marketing Expenses. Marketing expenses (which include advertising, amortization of deferred marketing costs, model home expenses and other costs) totaled \$106.0 million and \$92.6 million in 2005 and 2004, respectively. The \$13.4 million rise in 2005 primarily was due to increases of (1) \$5.3 million in amortization of deferred marketing costs resulting from our higher home closings; (2) \$3.7 million in salaries and benefits attributable to our expanding homebuilding operations in new and existing markets; and (3) \$2.7 million in product advertising in connection with our increased number of active subdivisions.

Commission Expenses. Commission expenses (which include direct incremental commissions paid for closed homes) increased by 23% to \$130.3 million in 2005 from \$106.0 million in 2004. This increase in 2005 was attributable to the 22% rise in home sales revenues resulting from higher average selling prices and homes closed.

General and Administrative Expenses. The following table summarizes our general and administrative expenses (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	Amount	%
Homebuilding	\$ 236,695	\$ 179,612	\$ 57,083	32%
Financial services and other	39,631	40,095	(464)	-1%
Corporate	111,606	94,832	16,774	18%
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 387,932	\$ 314,539	\$ 73,393	23%

General and administrative expenses for our homebuilding segments totaled \$236.7 million and \$179.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$57.1 million primarily resulted from an increase of approximately \$30.6 million in compensation and other employee benefit-related costs associated with the expanded operations in many of our markets, most notably California, Nevada, Arizona, Florida and Virginia. Also impacting the increase in general and administrative expense was a \$5.4 million increase in building rent and office-related expenses. Included in homebuilding general and administrative expenses are supervisory fees charged by MDC to our reportable segments. Supervisory fees represent costs incurred by our corporate operations associated with certain departments. Supervisory fees included in general and administrative expense for the homebuilding segments were \$35.3 million and \$25.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The \$13.3 million increase in supervisory fees for our homebuilding segments primarily was due to our continued growth in 2005, compared with 2004.

General and administrative expenses for the operations of our financial services and other segment remained flat in 2005, compared with 2004. Supervisory fees included in general and administrative expense for the financial services and other segment were \$0.5 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

General and administrative expenses for our corporate segment totaled \$111.6 million for 2005, compared with \$94.8 million in 2004. The 2005 general and administrative expenses for our corporate segment were impacted by increases in compensation-related costs of approximately \$18.2 million primarily resulting from our higher profitability.

Related Party Expenses. Related party expenses were \$8.4 million and \$6.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and primarily relate to payments we made to the MDC/Richmond American Homes Foundation (the Foundation), formerly known as the M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. Charitable Foundation. We contributed \$8.1 million and \$6.3 million in the form of MDC common stock in 2005 and 2004, respectively, to the Foundation.

The Foundation is a nonprofit organization operated exclusively for charitable, educational and other purposes beneficial to social welfare within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Certain directors and

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officers of the Company are the trustees and officers of the Foundation. The Foundation takes action with respect to shares held by it, including the voting of such shares, by majority vote of the five member board of trustees and, accordingly, none of the trustees should be deemed to beneficially own such shares.

Income Taxes. Our overall effective income tax rate was 37.5% and 38.6% in 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in our effective tax rate during 2005, compared with 2004, primarily was due to the impact of the Internal Revenue Code Section 199 manufacturing deduction established by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, as well as a reduction in our state effective income tax rate. These reduced effective income tax rates resulted in benefits of approximately \$8.9 million during 2005.

Interest Activity. We capitalize interest on our homebuilding inventories during the period of active development and through the completion of construction. All corporate and homebuilding interest incurred in 2005 and 2004 was capitalized. Interest incurred by our corporate and homebuilding segments increased to \$51.9 million in 2005, compared with \$32.9 million in 2004. The increase in 2005 compared with 2004 primarily was due to an increase in the average debt balance. For a reconciliation of interest incurred, capitalized and expensed, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**Homebuilding Operating Activities 2004 Compared With 2003 (dollars in thousands).**

	Year Ended December 31,		2004 Increase (Decrease)	
	2004	2003	Amount	%
Home Sales Revenue	\$ 3,932,013	\$ 2,851,328	\$ 1,080,685	38%
Average Selling Price Per Home Closed	\$ 283.4	\$ 254.3	\$ 29.1	11%
Home Gross Margins	27.7%	24.1%	3.6%	15%
Cancellation Rate	25.3%	25.1%	0.2%	1%
Orders For Homes, net (<i>Units</i>)				
Arizona	4,066	3,229	837	26%
California	2,034	2,116	(82)	-4%
Colorado	2,276	2,433	(157)	-6%
Delaware Valley	23		23	N/A
Florida	446	58	388	N/A
Illinois	20		20	N/A
Maryland	341	372	(31)	-8%
Nevada	2,596	2,595	1	0%
Texas	807	289	518	179%
Utah	753	378	375	99%
Virginia	886	1,160	(274)	-24%
Total	14,248	12,630	1,618	13%
Homes Closed (<i>Units</i>)				
Arizona	3,256	2,972	284	10%
California	2,346	1,919	427	22%
Colorado	2,318	2,656	(338)	-13%
Florida	452	93	359	386%
Illinois	2		2	N/A
Maryland	385	291	94	32%
Nevada	2,736	2,059	677	33%
Texas	694	162	532	328%
Utah	615	277	338	122%
Virginia	1,072	782	290	37%
Total	13,876	11,211	2,665	24%
Backlog (<i>Units</i>)				
Arizona	2,143	1,333	810	61%
California	807	1,119	(312)	-28%
Colorado	692	734	(42)	-6%
Delaware Valley	23		23	N/A
Florida	638	104	534	N/A
Illinois	18		18	N/A
Maryland	225	269	(44)	-16%
Nevada	746	886	(140)	-16%
Texas	256	143	113	79%
Utah	289	151	138	91%

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Virginia	668	854	(186)	-22%
Total	6,505	5,593	912	16%
Backlog Estimated Sales Value	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 320,000	20%
Estimated Average Selling Price of Homes in Backlog	\$ 295.2	\$ 286.1	\$ 9.1	3%

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	Year Ended December 31,		2004 Increase (Decrease)	
	2004	2003	Amount	%
Active Subdivisions				
Arizona	32	38	(6)	-16%
California	22	26	(4)	-15%
Colorado	53	49	4	8%
Delaware Valley	2		2	N/A
Florida	18	9	9	100%
Illinois	1		1	N/A
Maryland	11	9	2	22%
Nevada	31	17	14	82%
Texas	24	11	13	118%
Utah	22	11	11	100%
Virginia	26	28	(2)	-7%
Total	242	198	44	22%

Homes Closed. Our home closings were higher in 2004, compared with 2003, in all of our markets except Colorado. Home closings particularly were strong in Nevada, Arizona, California and Virginia, primarily due to the strong demand for new homes in these markets which resulted in a higher Backlog of homes to begin the year, compared with the start of the prior year. In addition, our markets in Utah, Texas, Florida and Illinois contributed an increase of 1,231 home closings in 2004. We closed fewer homes in 2004, compared with 2003, in Colorado, primarily due to lower home orders resulting from fewer average active subdivisions in this market.

Average Selling Price Per Home Closed. The average selling price per home closed increased by \$29,100 to \$283,400 in 2004, compared with \$254,300 in 2003. The increase is partially attributable to closing a greater number of homes in California and Virginia, where average home selling prices were significantly above the Company average. We also closed significantly more homes in Nevada, where our average selling price increased \$60,900, or 33%, over 2003. These increases partially were offset by the impact of higher home closings in Arizona, Utah, Texas and Florida, where average selling prices were more than \$90,000 lower than the Company average. The following table displays our average selling price per home closed by market for the years indicated below (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
Average Selling Price Per Home Closed (in thousands)		
Arizona	\$ 192.7	\$ 184.3
California	459.5	390.0
Colorado	265.3	254.2
Florida	180.6	168.3
Illinois	496.9	N/A
Maryland	419.6	388.2
Nevada	247.2	186.3
Texas	157.7	161.4
Utah	184.7	174.5
Virginia	436.8	375.1
Total	\$ 283.4	\$ 254.3

Home Gross Margins. Home Gross Margins were 27.7% for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared with 24.1% in 2003. The increase in our Home Gross Margins primarily was due to strong demand during 2004 for homes and increased selling prices in many of our markets, particularly in Nevada, California and Virginia. In addition, we closed 33% more homes in Nevada, where we realized significantly higher Home Gross Margins than the Company average. These Home Gross Margin increases partially were offset by the impact of a greater number of homes closed in Florida, Utah and Texas in 2004, where Home Gross Margins were lower than the Company average.

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Orders for Homes and Backlog. Home orders during 2004 particularly were strong in Arizona, despite having fewer actively selling communities than 2003, aided by the continued strong demand for new homes in this market. Also, we received a combined increase of 1,324 home orders in 2004 from our markets in Utah, Texas, Florida, Illinois and Delaware Valley. Colorado home orders were lower for 2004, compared with 2003, primarily resulting from a reduction in the number of our active Colorado subdivisions. In addition, we intentionally slowed the pace of new home orders during 2004 in Virginia to allow construction activities to catch-up with our December 31, 2003 Backlog of homes sold but not yet started in this market.

The 13% increase in orders for 2004, compared with 2003, was impacted by the extraordinary levels of demand experienced in Nevada and California during the first half of 2004. During the second half of 2004, we saw our overall level of net home orders decline to a level comparable to the same period in 2003. This decline was driven by Nevada and California, primarily due to a reduction in the number of net home orders per active community. Higher home order cancellations during the second half of 2004, compared with the same period in 2003, in both of these markets also contributed to the reduced number of net home orders. In addition, the net home orders received in California during the 2004 fourth quarter were impacted by a temporary reduction in the number of active communities, due in part to a higher than anticipated sales pace resulting from the exceptional demand for new homes in the state through the first half of 2004. Notwithstanding these changes in California and Nevada, we generally maintained the significant price increases realized in these markets earlier in the year.

Backlog at December 31, 2004 increased 16% to 6,505 homes with an estimated sales value of \$1.92 billion, compared with the Backlog of 5,593 homes with an estimated sales value of \$1.60 billion at December 31, 2003.

Results of Operations 2004 Compared With 2003

Home Sales Revenue. Home sales revenue in 2004 increased 38% over 2003. The improvement resulted from a 24% increase in home closings, as well as an increase of \$29,100 in our average home selling price as discussed above.

Other Revenue. The table below sets forth the components of other revenue and selected financial data for our HomeAmerican operations (dollars in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		2004 Increase (Decrease)	
	2004	2003	Amount	%
Broker origination fees	\$ 21,175	\$ 22,245	\$ (1,070)	5%
Gains on sales of mortgage loans, net	28,302	30,594	(2,292)	7%
Other revenue	13,805	9,042	4,763	53%
Interest income, net	4,879	5,563	(684)	12%
Total other revenue	\$ 68,161	\$ 67,444	\$ 1,401	2%
Principal amount of mortgage loans originated	\$ 1,652,206	\$ 1,478,334	\$ 173,872	12%
Principal amount of mortgage loans brokered	\$ 749,440	\$ 418,999	\$ 330,441	79%
Capture Rate	53%	63%	10%	
Including brokered loans	74%	79%	5%	
Mortgage product (% of mortgage loans originated)				
Fixed rate	60%	83%	23%	
Adjustable rate	40%	17%	23%	

The decline in gains on sales of mortgage loans, net was driven by a more competitive mortgage pricing environment during 2004, the impact of originating a greater number of less-valuable adjustable rate mortgage loans and brokering to third party mortgage companies a higher percentage of total loans processed in 2004.

The principal amount of originated and brokered loans increased 12% and 79%, respectively, in 2004 compared with 2003. These improvements primarily were due to the increases in homes closed by our homebuilding segments. Our homebuyers were the source of approximately 99% of the principal amount of mortgage loans originated and brokered by HomeAmerican in 2004. The declines in the Capture Rate primarily resulted from

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HomeAmerican brokering out a higher percentage of mortgage loans to outside lending institutions for our homebuyers due to the competitive environment for mortgage loans that resulted from the significant decline in refinancing activity in the marketplace relative to the 2003 year.

Home Cost of Sales. Home cost of sales in 2004 increased 31% over 2003 primarily as a result a 24% increase in the number of homes closed as discussed in Homebuilding Operating Activities above.

Marketing Expenses. Marketing expenses totaled \$92.6 million in 2004, compared with \$80.6 million in 2003. The increase in 2004 primarily was due to increases of (1) \$7.7 million in product advertising and deferred marketing amortization in connection with the increased number of active subdivisions and greater number of home closings in 2004; and (2) \$3.7 million in salaries and benefits attributable to our expanding homebuilding operations in new and existing markets.

Commission Expenses. Commission expenses totaled \$106.0 million and \$81.5 million in 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in 2004 resulted primarily from our increased home sales revenues.

General and Administrative Expenses. The following table summarizes our general and administrative expenses (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		2005 Increase (Decrease)	
	2004	2003	Amount	%
Homebuilding	\$ 179,612	\$ 137,561	\$ 42,051	31%
Financial services and other	40,095	32,899	7,196	22%
Corporate	94,832	60,946	33,886	56%
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 314,539	\$ 231,406	\$ 83,133	36%

General and administrative expenses for our homebuilding segments totaled \$179.6 million in 2004, compared with \$137.6 million in 2003. The increase in 2004 primarily was due to increased compensation and other employee benefit costs associated with the expanded operations in many of our markets, most notably California, Colorado, Nevada and Virginia, and in our markets in Utah, Texas, Florida, Delaware Valley and Illinois.

General and administrative expenses for our financial services and other and corporate segments increased \$7.2 million and \$33.9 million, respectively in 2004, compared with 2003. The increases in 2004 primarily were due to greater compensation-related costs incurred to handle the higher volume of mortgage loan closings and the record backlog level of the homebuilding segments.

Related Party Expenses. Related party expenses were \$6.8 million and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and primarily relate to payments we made to the Foundation. We contributed \$6.3 million and \$4.0 million in the form of MDC common stock in 2004 and 2003, respectively, to the Foundation.

Expenses Related to Debt Redemption. In May 2003, we redeemed \$175.0 million principal amount of our 8³/₈% senior notes due February 2008 (the 8³/₈% Senior Notes). The 8³/₈% Senior Notes were redeemed at 104.188% of their principal amount, or \$182.3 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest through the date of redemption. Expenses for 2003 related to this debt redemption of \$9.3 million include the above redemption premium of \$7.3 million and the related unamortized discount and debt issuance costs of \$2.0 million.

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Income Taxes. Our overall effective income tax rate was 38.6% and 39.1% in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Interest Activity. We capitalize interest on our homebuilding inventories during the period of active development and through the completion of construction. All corporate and homebuilding interest incurred in 2004 and 2003 was capitalized. Interest incurred by the financial services and other segment is charged to interest expense and is reported as a component of interest and other income, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Interest incurred by our corporate segment and homebuilding segments increased to \$32.9 million in 2004, compared to \$26.8 million in 2003. The increase in 2004 compared with 2003 primarily was due to an increase in the average debt balance, which was used to fund our long-term growth. For a reconciliation of interest incurred, capitalized and expensed, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We use our liquidity and capital resources to (1) support our operations, including our homebuilding inventories; (2) provide working capital; and (3) provide mortgage loans for our homebuyers. Generally, liquidity and capital resources are generated internally from operations and from external sources, including our lines of credit and senior notes. Additionally, we have an effective shelf registration statement, which initially allowed us to issue equity, debt or hybrid securities up to \$1.0 billion, with \$500 million having been earmarked initially for our medium-term senior notes program. In December 2004, we issued \$250 million principal amount of 5³/₈% medium-term senior notes due 2014, and in July 2005, we issued another \$250 million principal amount of 5³/₈% medium-term senior notes due 2015. These issuances reduced the total capacity under our shelf registration statement to \$500 million and extinguished our initial capacity for our medium-term senior notes program. In July 2005, we designated \$250 million of our shelf registration statement's remaining \$500 million capacity for our medium-term senior notes program. In December 2005, we updated our effective shelf registration, increasing our shelf capacity back to \$1.0 billion and, in January 2006, earmarked \$500 million for issuances under our medium-term senior notes program.

Capital Resources.

Our capital structure is a combination of (1) permanent financing, represented by stockholders' equity; (2) long-term financing, represented by our publicly traded 7% senior notes due 2012, 5¹/₂% senior notes due 2013, 5³/₈% medium-term senior notes due 2014 and 2015 and our homebuilding line of credit (the "Homebuilding Line"); and (3) current financing, primarily our mortgage lending line of credit (the "Mortgage Line"). Based upon our current capital resources and additional capacity available under existing credit agreements, we believe that our current financial condition is both balanced to fit our current operating structure and adequate to satisfy our current and near-term capital requirements, including the acquisition of land and expansion into new markets. We continue to monitor and evaluate the adequacy of our Homebuilding Line and Mortgage Line. However, we believe that we can meet our long-term capital needs (including meeting future debt payments and refinancing or paying off other long-term debt as it becomes due) from operations and external financing sources, assuming that no significant adverse changes in our business or capital and credit markets occur as a result of the various risk factors described in Item 1A Risk Factors Relating to our Business. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

Lines of Credit and Notes Payable.

Homebuilding Our Homebuilding Line is an unsecured revolving line of credit with a group of lenders for support of our homebuilding operations. During January 2005, we modified the Homebuilding Line, increasing the aggregate commitment amount to \$1.058 billion, while maintaining the maturity date of April 7, 2009. The facility's provision for letters of credit is available in the aggregate amount of \$350 million. The modified facility permits an increase in the maximum commitment amount to \$1.25 billion upon our request, subject to receipt of additional commitments from existing or additional participant lenders. At December 31, 2005 there were no borrowings and \$68.3 million in letters of credit had been issued under the Homebuilding Line. We could have borrowed funds at interest rates ranging from 2.38% to 7.25%.

Mortgage Lending Our Mortgage Line has a borrowing limit of \$225 million with terms that allow for increases of up to \$175 million in the borrowing limit to a maximum of \$400 million, subject to concurrence by the participating banks. The terms of the Mortgage Line are set forth in the Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement dated as of October 23, 2003, as amended. In December 2005, the Mortgage Line borrowing limit was increased temporarily to \$400 million. This temporary increase terminated on February 1, 2006. Available borrowings

under the Mortgage Line are collateralized by mortgage loans and mortgage-backed certificates and are limited to the value of eligible collateral as defined. At December 31, 2005, \$156.5 million was borrowed and an additional \$41.1 million was collateralized and available to be borrowed. The Mortgage Line is cancelable upon 120 days notice. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the interest rates on the Mortgage Line were 5.4% and 3.4%, respectively.

General The agreements for our bank lines of credit and the indentures for our senior notes require compliance with certain representations, warranties and covenants. We believe that we are in compliance with these representations, warranties and covenants and we are not aware of any covenant violations. The agreements containing

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these representations, warranties and covenants for the bank lines of credit and the indentures for our senior notes are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are listed as Exhibits in Part IV of this Form 10-K/A.

The financial covenants contained in the Homebuilding Line agreement include a leverage test and a consolidated tangible net worth test. Under the leverage test, generally, our consolidated indebtedness is not permitted to exceed 55% (subject to adjustment in certain circumstances) of the sum of consolidated indebtedness and our adjusted consolidated tangible net worth, as defined. Under the consolidated tangible net worth test, our adjusted consolidated tangible net worth, as defined, must not be less than the sum of (1) \$776 million; (2) 50% of consolidated net income, as defined, of the borrower, as defined, and the guarantors, as defined, after December 31, 2003; and (3) 50% of the net proceeds or other consideration received for the issuance of capital stock after December 31, 2003. Failure to satisfy the financial covenant tests could result in a scheduled term-out of the facility. In addition, consolidated tangible net worth, as defined, must not be less than the sum of (1) \$485 million; (2) 50% of the quarterly consolidated net income of borrower and the guarantors earned after December 31, 2003; and (3) 50% of the net proceeds or other consideration received for the issuance of capital stock after December 31, 2003. Failure to satisfy this covenant could result in a termination of the facility. We believe that we are in full compliance with these covenants, and we are not aware of any covenant violations.

Our senior notes are not secured and, while the senior notes indentures contain some restrictions on secured debt and other transactions, they do not contain financial covenants. The senior notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis, jointly and severally, by most of our homebuilding segment subsidiaries.

At December 31, 2005, the maximum amount of additional homebuilding and corporate indebtedness that we could have incurred under the most restrictive of the debt limitations described above was approximately \$1.3 billion.

MDC Common Stock Repurchase Program.

In October 2005, our board of directors increased the number of shares of MDC's common stock remaining to be repurchased under the Company's stock repurchase program to 4,000,000 shares. No shares were repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we held approximately 12,000 and 31,000 shares of treasury stock with average purchase prices of \$42.50 and \$43.97 per share, respectively.

Consolidated Cash Flow.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 - We used cash of \$424.9 million in our operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2005. The cash used in operations primarily was the result of the \$981.8 million increase in our housing completed or under construction and land and land under development. We continued to expand our homebuilding operations in most of our existing markets through increased active subdivisions and controlled lot inventory, thereby expending cash to acquire additional homebuilding assets. As a result of our expansion efforts, we increased our carrying value of land and land under development position by 49% from \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2004 to \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2005. The increases in our land positions were most notable in our Arizona, Nevada, California and Florida markets, where we continued to allocate additional resources for growth. In addition, we increased our average number of active subdivisions by 23%, which contributed to the 49% increase in the value of housing completed or under construction. Additionally, our home sales receivables increased \$103.3 million during 2005. This primarily was due to a significant number of homes being closed in the last week of 2005, compared with the volume of homes closed in the same period of 2004. Partially offsetting the aforementioned cash used from operations, were proceeds from net income and increased accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$505.7 million and \$240.4 million, respectively.

Financing activities provided cash of \$261.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, primarily from net proceeds of \$247.6 million from our issuance of medium-term senior notes in July 2005, cash proceeds of \$26.3 million from the exercise of stock options, and \$21.1 million in net borrowings on our lines of credit, partially offset by dividends paid of \$33.5 million. The proceeds received upon the issuance of the medium-term senior notes in July were used primarily for the purchase of homebuilding inventories as noted above. Our \$33.5 million of dividend payments increased from the \$18.6 million in 2004 because of the increase in the dividends paid per share of \$0.43 in 2004 to \$0.76 in 2005.

We used \$22.9 million in investing activities during 2005. These cash outlays resulted from the continued expansion of our homebuilding operations and primarily related to purchases of information technology equipment,

office furniture and leasehold improvements associated primarily with the expansion of our Design Centers.

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Year Ended December 31, 2004 The 2004 operating cash use primarily was the result of a \$38.9 million increase in our mortgage loans held in inventory and a \$461.0 million increase in our homebuilding inventories and other assets in conjunction with our expanded homebuilding operations, partially offset by income before deferred taxes, depreciation and amortization of \$424.2 million and an increase in accounts payable and other accrued expenses of \$124.2 million. We continued to expand our homebuilding operations in new markets to complement our expansion in existing markets through increased active subdivisions and controlled lot inventory, thereby expending cash to acquire additional homebuilding assets.

Financing activities generated cash of \$288.4 million in 2004, primarily due to the issuance of \$250 million principal amount of 5³/₈% Senior Notes and the net advancement on our lines of credit of \$56.2 million. Additionally, we repurchased 155,000 shares of MDC common stock for \$6.8 million, paid dividends of \$18.6 million and received \$11.0 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

We used \$29.9 million in investing activities during 2004. These cash outlays primarily related to purchases of property and equipment, including a corporate aircraft, computer equipment and office furniture.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 During 2003, we generated cash of \$82.3 million from our operating activities. The 2003 operating cash flow primarily was generated by income before deferred taxes, depreciation and amortization and debt redemption expenses of \$251.1 million, an increase in accounts payable and other accrued expenses of \$86.0 million and a decrease in mortgage loans held in inventory of \$67.9 million. These cash inflows partially were offset by increases in homebuilding inventories and other assets of \$274.1 million in conjunction with our expanded homebuilding operations.

Financing activities generated cash of \$67.5 million in 2003. The 2003 cash provided by financing activities primarily was due to the issuance of \$350 million principal amount of 5¹/₂% Senior Notes, partially offset by the redemption of the \$175 million 8³/₈% Senior Notes, including a premium of \$7.3 million on the redemption, and the net repayment of our lines of credit of \$74.8 million. Additionally, we repurchased 1,040,000 shares of MDC common stock for \$26.7 million, paid dividends of \$11.8 million and received \$17.0 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into lot option purchase contracts in order to procure lots for the construction of homes. Lot option contracts enable us to control significant lot positions with a minimal capital investment, which substantially reduces the risks associated with land ownership and development. At December 31, 2005, we had non-refundable deposits of \$48.2 million in the form of cash and \$23.1 million in the form of letters of credit to secure option contracts to purchase lots. In limited circumstances, in the event that we exercise our right to purchase the lots or land under option, in addition to our purchase price, our obligation also includes certain costs we are required to reimburse the seller. At December 31, 2005, we had approximately \$1.2 billion in land available to be purchased under lot option purchase contracts. Refer to Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies for additional information with respect to accounting for lot option purchase contracts which have been evaluated in accordance with FIN 46 and SFAS 49.

At December 31, 2005, we had outstanding performance bonds (Bonds) and letters of credit totaling approximately \$392.4 million and \$96.0 million, respectively, including \$24.6 million in letters of credit issued by HomeAmerican, with the remaining issued by third parties to secure our performance under various contracts. We expect that the obligations secured by these Bonds and letters of credit generally will be performed in the ordinary course of business and in accordance with the applicable contractual terms. To the extent that the obligations are performed, the related Bonds and letters of credit should be released and we should not have any continuing obligations.

We have made no material guarantees with respect to third-party obligations.

Contractual Obligations.

Our contractual obligations at December 31, 2005 are as follows (in thousands).

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	Total	Payments due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$ 996,297	\$	\$	\$	\$ 996,297
Interest on long-term debt	478,464	56,401	113,250	113,250	195,563
Operating leases	45,863	8,133	14,675	8,769	14,286
Purchase obligations ⁽¹⁾	272,147	272,147			
Retirement plans ⁽²⁾	5,181	5,181			
Total ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,797,952	\$ 341,862	\$ 127,925	\$ 122,019	\$ 1,206,146

(1) Our purchase obligations relate to open work orders and estimates for land to be developed and homes under construction.

(2) Amounts represent our obligations under the Company's 401(k) plan and an estimated defined benefit retirement plan established for two executive officers of the Company. Pursuant to our defined benefit retirement plan, we are obligated to pay an estimated \$9.2 million upon the retirement of two named executive

officers of the Company. This estimated liability has been excluded from the table above as the payment date is variable based upon the date of the retirement of the named executives.

- (3) The table above excludes \$156.5 million of short-term indebtedness related to the Company's Mortgage Line. Additionally, there were outstanding performance bonds and letters of credit totaling approximately \$392.4 million and \$96.0 million, respectively, at December 31, 2005, which have been excluded from the table above.

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IMPACT OF INFLATION, CHANGING PRICES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Real estate and residential housing prices are affected by inflation, which can cause increases in the price of land, raw materials and subcontracted labor. Unless these increased costs are recovered through higher sales prices, Home Gross Margins would decrease. If interest rates increase, construction and financing costs, as well as the cost of borrowings, could also increase, which can result in lower Home Gross Margins. Increases in home mortgage interest rates make it more difficult for our customers to qualify for home mortgage loans, potentially decreasing home sales revenue. Increases in interest rates also may affect adversely the volume of mortgage loan originations.

The volatility of interest rates could have an adverse effect on our future operations and liquidity. Reported gains on sales of mortgage loans may vary significantly from period to period depending on the volatility in the interest rate market. Derivative instruments utilized in the normal course of business by HomeAmerican include forward sales securities commitments, private investor sales commitments and commitments to originate mortgage loans. We utilize these commitments to manage the price risk on fluctuations in interest rates on our mortgage loans held in inventory and commitments to originate mortgage loans. Such contracts are the only significant financial derivative instruments we utilize.

Among other things, an increase in interest rates may affect adversely the demand for housing and the availability of mortgage financing and may reduce the credit facilities offered to us by banks, investment bankers and mortgage bankers.

We continue to follow our disciplined strategy of seeking to control approximately a two-year supply of land in nearly all of our markets. Operating within this conservative model allows us to evaluate each market and allocate our capital to those markets that present opportunity for growth. We consistently apply this disciplined approach and continue to monitor the economic conditions in each of our markets to actively manage our business, well-positioning us to respond to changes in our markets.

ISSUANCE OF STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)), which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123). SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), and amends SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. Generally, the approach in SFAS 123(R) is similar to the approach described in SFAS 123. However, SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

SFAS 123(R), which became effective for us on January 1, 2006, permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date
 - (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and
 - (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date.

2. A modified retrospective method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

We have adopted SFAS 123(R) effective January 1, 2006 utilizing the modified prospective transition method.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, Share-Based Payment (SAB 107). SAB 107 contains interpretive guidance related to the interaction between SFAS 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations, as well as provides the staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. SAB 107 also highlights the importance of disclosures made related to the accounting for share-based payment transactions. We have evaluated SAB 107 and have incorporated it as part of our adoption of SFAS 123(R).

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As permitted by SFAS 123, for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, we accounted for share-based payments to employees in accordance with APB 25 and, as such, generally recognized no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 123(R)'s fair value method will have a significant impact on our results of operations. Had we adopted SFAS 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While we cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$22.8 million, \$10.5 million and \$7.2 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. We had unvested stock options, for the purchase of 3,218,718 shares of MDC common stock, outstanding at December 31, 2005, with approximately \$11 million to \$13 million, net of tax, of related stock-based compensation expected to be recorded to expense during 2006. This range in unamortized stock-based compensation is an estimate and is subject to change based upon actual positive or negative changes in employee turnover, compared with our estimated employee turnover rate. We expect to record additional stock-based compensation expense during 2006 related to stock option awards granted in 2006.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position 109-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109) to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (FSP 109-1)*. FSP 109-1 clarifies guidance that applies to the new deduction for qualified domestic production activities. When fully phased-in, the deduction will be up to 9% of the lesser of qualified production activities income or taxable income. FSP 109-1 clarifies that the deduction should be accounted for as a special deduction under SFAS 109 and will reduce tax expense in the period or periods that the amounts are deductible on the tax return. Tax benefits resulting from the new deduction were effective for our year ending December 31, 2005. The adoption of FSP 109-1 did not have a material impact to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2005.

In June 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) released Issue No. 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights (EITF 04-5)*. EITF 04-5 creates a framework for evaluating whether a general partner or a group of general partners controls a limited partnership and therefore should consolidate the partnership. EITF 04-5 states that the presumption of general partner control would be overcome only when the limited partners have certain specific rights as outlined in EITF 04-5. EITF 04-5 is effective immediately for all newly formed limited partnerships and for existing limited partnership agreements that are modified. For general partners in all other limited partnerships, EITF 04-5 is effective no later than the beginning of the first reporting period in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. As our only partnership entities are wholly owned entities, the adoption of EITF 04-5 is not expected to have an impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – a Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 (SFAS 154)*. The new standard changes the requirements for the accounting for, and reporting of, a change in accounting principle and applies to all such voluntary changes. The previous accounting required that most changes in accounting principle be recognized in net earnings by including a cumulative effect of the change in the period of the change. SFAS 154, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, requires retroactive application to prior periods consolidated financial statements. Adoption of SFAS 154 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140 (SFAS 155). SFAS 155 improves financial reporting by eliminating the exemption from applying SFAS 133 to interest in securitized financial assets so that similar instruments are accounted for similarly regardless of the form of the instrument. SFAS 155 also improves financial reporting by allowing a preparer to elect fair value measurement at acquisition, at issuance, or when a previously recognized financial instrument is subject to a remeasurement event, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, in cases in which a

derivative would otherwise be bifurcated. At the adoption of SFAS 155, any difference between the total carrying amount of the individual components of any existing hybrid financial instrument and the fair value of the combined hybrid financial instrument should be recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to our beginning retained earnings. SFAS 155 is effective for us for all financial instruments acquired or issued after January 1, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, that SFAS 155 will have on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents**Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on mortgage loans held in inventory and debt. Derivative instruments utilized in the normal course of business by HomeAmerican include forward sales securities commitments, private investor sales commitments and commitments to originate mortgage loans. We utilize these commitments to manage the price risk on fluctuations in interest rates on our mortgage loans owned and commitments to originate mortgage loans. Such contracts are the only significant financial derivative instruments utilized by MDC. At December 31, 2005, we had \$245.7 million in mortgage loans committed for sale under forward sales contracts, of which \$110.8 million were locked with an average interest rate of 6.64%.

HomeAmerican provides mortgage loans that generally are sold forward and subsequently delivered to a third-party purchaser within approximately 45 days. In addition, we have the ability to sell mortgage loans under an early purchase program which results in the delivery of the loans in less than five days. Forward commitments are used for non-trading purposes to sell mortgage loans and hedge price risk due to fluctuations in interest rates on rate-locked mortgage loans in process that have not closed. Due to this hedging philosophy, the market risk associated with these mortgages is limited. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, we did not designate our derivatives as hedging instruments and recorded our forward sales commitments and locked pipeline as free standing derivatives and applied the lower-of-cost-or-market method to account for mortgage loan inventory in accordance with SFAS No. 65,

Accounting for Certain Mortgage Banking Activities. The effect of not designating the derivatives as hedging instruments did not materially impact our results of operations for 2005, 2004 or 2003.

We utilize both lines of credit and long-term debt in our financing strategy. For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair value of the debt instrument, but not our earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, changes in interest rates generally do not impact the fair value of the debt instrument, but may affect our future earnings and cash flows. We do not have an obligation to prepay fixed rate debt prior to maturity and, as a result, interest rate risk and changes in fair value should not have a significant impact on the fixed rate debt until we would be required to refinance such debt. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

At December 31, 2005, short-term debt was \$156.5 million, which consisted of amounts outstanding on our Mortgage Line. The Mortgage Line is collateralized by mortgage loans and mortgage-backed certificates and is limited to the value of eligible collateral as defined. We borrow on a short-term basis from banks under committed lines of credit, which bear interest at the prevailing market rates. Long-term debt obligations outstanding, their maturities and estimated fair value at December 31, 2005 are as follows (in thousands).

	Maturities through December 31,							Estimated
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Fixed Rate Debt	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 996,297	\$ 996,297	\$ 973,444
Average Interest Rate						5.92%	5.92%	

We believe that our overall balance sheet structure has repricing and cash flow characteristics that mitigate the impact of interest rate changes. See **Forward-Looking Statements** above.

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Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements.

**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
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<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2005</u>	F-4
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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF
M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. 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, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 4, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restated to revise the Company's segment disclosures.

We have also audited, in accordance with the Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) the effectiveness of M.D.C Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 2, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado

March 2, 2006, except for Note 4

for which the date is October 9, 2006

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands)

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 214,531	\$ 400,959
Restricted cash	6,742	7,191
Home sales receivables	134,270	31,018
Mortgage loans held in inventory	237,376	178,925
Inventories, net		
Housing completed or under construction	1,320,106	887,002
Land and land under development	1,677,948	1,129,266
Property and equipment, net	49,119	37,781
Deferred income taxes	54,319	40,963
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	165,439	131,626
Total Assets	\$ 3,859,850	\$ 2,844,731

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 201,747	\$ 157,283
Accrued liabilities	442,409	335,860
Income taxes payable	102,656	50,979
Related party liabilities (see Note 17)	8,100	
Homebuilding line of credit		
Mortgage line of credit	156,532	135,478
Senior notes, net	996,297	746,310
Total Liabilities	1,907,741	1,425,910

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding

Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 44,642,000 and 44,630,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 43,286,000 and 43,255,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2004

	447	433
Additional paid-in capital	722,291	660,699
Retained earnings	1,232,971	760,780

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Unearned restricted stock	(2,478)	(1,418)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(622)	(290)
Less treasury stock, at cost; 12,000 and 31,000 shares, respectively, at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004	(500)	(1,383)
Total Stockholders Equity	1,952,109	1,418,821
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 3,859,850	\$ 2,844,731

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
REVENUE			
Home sales revenue	\$ 4,802,875	\$ 3,932,013	\$ 2,851,328
Land sales revenue	2,995	8,898	1,298
Other revenue	78,290	68,161	67,444
Total Revenue	4,884,160	4,009,072	2,920,070
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Home cost of sales	3,440,858	2,843,543	2,163,696
Land cost of sales	1,861	8,783	842
Marketing expenses	106,015	92,562	80,665
Commission expenses	130,307	105,979	81,483
General and administrative expenses	387,932	314,539	231,406
Related party expenses (see Note 17)	8,424	6,752	4,440
Expenses related to debt redemption			9,315
Total Costs and Expenses	4,075,397	3,372,158	2,571,847
Income before income taxes	808,763	636,914	348,223
Provisions for income taxes	(303,040)	(245,749)	(135,994)
NET INCOME	\$ 505,723	\$ 391,165	\$ 212,229
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic	\$ 11.48	\$ 9.19	\$ 5.11
Diluted	\$ 10.99	\$ 8.79	\$ 4.90
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING			
Basic	44,046	42,560	41,521
Diluted	46,036	44,498	43,333
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	\$ 0.760	\$ 0.434	\$ 0.283

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Shares	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated		Treasury Shares	Stock Amount	Total	
				Unearned Restricted Stock	Other Comprehensive Loss				
BALANCES									
AT									
DECEMBER									
31, 2002	41,343,000	\$ 413	\$ 371,801	\$ 501,498	\$ (820)	2	(6,985,000)	\$(72,327)	\$ 800,567
Comprehensive income									
Net income			212,229						212,229
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of income taxes of \$(100)							(158)		(158)
Change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of income taxes of \$254							147		147
Total comprehensive income									212,218
Shares issued	1,182,000	12	20,333				310,000	3,425	23,770
Tax benefit of non-qualified stock options exercised			12,561						12,561
Repayments on notes receivable for stock purchases			896						896
Contribution of common stock			2,882				89,000	1,118	4,000
Stock repurchases							(945,000)	(26,731)	(26,731)
Cash dividends paid			(11,812)						(11,812)

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10% stock dividend	(123,000)	(1)	75,013	(118,988)			3,503,000	43,976	
Issuance of restricted stock			566		(800)		21,000	234	
Restricted stock vesting					451				451
BALANCES									
AT									
DECEMBER									
31, 2003	42,402,000	424	484,052	582,927	(1,169)	(9)	(4,007,000)	(50,305)	1,015,920
Comprehensive income									
Net income				391,165					391,165
Minimum pension liability									
adjustment, net of income taxes of \$(13)						(21)			(21)
Change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of income taxes of \$64							(260)		(260)
Total comprehensive income									390,884
Shares issued	970,000	10	13,840				83,000	1,063	14,913
Tax benefit of non-qualified stock options exercised			16,030						16,030
Contribution of common stock			1,231				115,000	5,069	6,300
Stock repurchases							(155,000)	(6,812)	(6,812)
Cash dividends paid				(18,624)					(18,624)
10% stock dividend	(86,000)	(1)	145,358	(194,688)			3,930,000	49,331	
Issuance of restricted stock			328		(748)		13,000	420	
Forfeitures of restricted stock			(140)		262		(10,000)	(149)	(27)

Restricted
stock vesting

237

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**BALANCES
AT
DECEMBER**

31, 2004 43,286,000 433 660,699 760,780 (1,418) (290) (31,000) (1,383) 1,418,821

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock Shares	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Unearned Restricted Stock	Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Total	
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	43,286,000	433	660,699	760,780	(1,418)	(290)	(31,000)	(1,383)	1,418,821
Comprehensive income									
Net income			505,723						505,723
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of income taxes of \$(202)					(328)				(328)
Change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of income taxes of \$4					(4)				(4)
Total comprehensive income									505,391
Shares issued	1,346,000	14	30,400			9,000	312		30,726
Tax benefit of non-qualified stock options exercised			30,002						30,002
Cash dividends paid				(33,532)					(33,532)
Issuance of restricted stock	10,000		1,190	(1,932)		20,000	742		
Forfeitures of restricted stock				171		(10,000)	(171)		
Restricted stock vesting				701					701
BALANCES AT	44,642,000	\$ 447	\$ 722,291	\$ 1,232,971	\$ (2,478)	\$ (622)	(12,000)	\$ (500)	\$ 1,952,109

**DECEMBER
31, 2005**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 505,723	\$ 391,165	\$ 212,229
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities			
Amortization of deferred marketing costs	39,111	33,806	30,421
Depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets	15,314	10,605	5,427
Amortization of debt discount	367	196	258
Deferred income taxes	(13,356)	(8,867)	(6,116)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,239	649	4,204
Company 401k plan match in stock	4,294	3,511	2,978
Related party common stock contribution	8,100	6,300	4,000
Expenses related to debt redemption			9,315
Net changes in assets and liabilities			
Home sales receivables	(103,252)	(22,624)	(4,875)
Housing completed or under construction	(433,104)	(117,240)	(157,611)
Land and land under development	(548,682)	(343,725)	(116,492)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(59,281)	(59,346)	(51,793)
Mortgage loans held in inventory	(58,451)	(38,885)	67,898
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	240,419	124,196	85,956
Restricted cash	449	(3,915)	(1,605)
Other, net	(23,819)	(3,605)	(1,872)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(424,929)	(27,779)	82,322
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net purchase of property and equipment	(22,889)	(29,917)	(6,785)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lines of credit			
Advances	1,462,154	1,816,738	2,353,400
Principal payments	(1,441,100)	(1,760,500)	(2,428,234)
Senior notes			
Proceeds from issuance, net	247,605	246,575	346,148
Redemption			(175,000)
Premium on redemption			(7,329)
Dividend payments	(33,532)	(18,624)	(11,812)
Stock repurchases		(6,812)	(26,731)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	26,263	10,989	17,039
Net cash provided by financing activities	261,390	288,366	67,481

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Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(186,428)	230,670	143,018
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	400,959	170,289	27,271
End of year	\$ 214,531	\$ 400,959	\$ 170,289

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Principles of Consolidation The consolidated financial statements of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (MDC or the Company), which, unless otherwise indicated, refers to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries) include the accounts of MDC and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Description of Business The Company s homebuilding operations, through separate subsidiaries, are engaged in the design, construction and sale of single-family homes. In the Company s financial services and other segment, HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation (a wholly owned subsidiary of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc., HomeAmerican) provides mortgage loans primarily to the Company s homebuyers (the mortgage lending operations). The Company also makes available to its homebuyers third party homeowners, auto and other types of insurance products through its wholly owned subsidiary American Home Insurance Agency, Inc (American Home Insurance). Additionally, the Company provides title agency services through its wholly owned subsidiary American Home Title and Escrow Company (American Home Title).

Presentation The Company s balance sheet presentation is unclassified due to the fact that certain assets and liabilities have both short and long-term characteristics.

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company periodically invests funds not immediately required for operating purposes in highly liquid, short-term investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less, such as commercial paper, money market funds and repurchase agreements, which are included in cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Additionally, cash and cash equivalents include earnest money deposits (Deposits) received from customers for the sale of a home. In certain states, unless the Company takes measures to release any state regulatory imposed restrictions on Deposits received from a homebuyer in conjunction with a home sale, which may include posting blanket security bonds, the Company is restricted from using these Deposits for general purposes. Accordingly, at December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had \$12.5 million in blanket security bonds issued in two states to release restrictions on certain Deposits.

Restricted Cash Homebuilding restricted cash consists primarily of Deposits which are restricted from being used by the Company for general purposes due to regulatory requirements in one of the states the Company operates in. The Company had \$6.7 million and \$7.2 million in restricted cash related to Deposits at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Home Sales Receivables Home sales receivables primarily consists of cash to be received from title companies associated with closed homes. Generally, the Company will receive cash from title companies within a few days of the home being closed.

Mortgage Loans Held in Inventory The Company generally purchases forward commitments to deliver mortgage loans held for sale. Mortgage loans held in inventory are stated at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value based upon such commitments for loans to be delivered or prevailing market for uncommitted loans. Substantially all of the loans originated by the Company are sold to investors within 45 days of origination. In addition, the Company has the ability to sell mortgage loans under an early purchase program which results in the delivery of the loans in less than five days. Gains or losses on mortgage loans held in inventory are realized when the loans are sold.

Inventories The Company s inventories consist of housing completed or under construction and land and land under development (collectively Inventory). The Company capitalizes certain costs of Inventory in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Standards (SFAS) No. 67, Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operation of Real Estate Projects, (SFAS 67). Accordingly, components of housing completed or under construction primarily include (1) land costs transferred from land and land under development; (2) hard costs associated with the construction of a house; (3) overhead costs, which includes real property taxes, engineering fees and permits and fees; (4) capitalized interest; and (5) indirect fees as permitted by SFAS 67. Costs capitalized to land and land under development primarily include (1) pre-acquisition fees when the purchase of the land is under option and the purchase is

Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

probable; (2) entitlement costs; (3) land costs; (4) title insurance, taxes and closing costs directly related to the purchase of the land parcel; and (5) development costs for the land.

Impairment of Inventories Inventory is carried at cost unless events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the underlying projects may not be recoverable. Events and circumstances that the Company reviews in determining if the carrying value of the underlying project may not be recoverable include, among other things, actual and trending Gross Profit, which is defined as home sales revenue less home cost of sales and all direct incremental costs associated with the home closing, for homes closed, forecasted Gross Profit for homes sold but not closed, and known or current expectations indicating that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144) if there are indicators that the carrying value of long-lived assets may not be recoverable, the assets are reviewed for impairment by comparing the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from an individual project to its carrying value. If such cash flows are less than the project's carrying value, the carrying value of the project is written down to its estimated fair value. Homebuilding inventories held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less selling costs, and are evaluated for impairment on a project basis. Fair value is determined by management estimate and incorporates anticipated future revenues and costs. No impairment was recorded by the Company for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Property and Equipment Property and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which range from two to 15 years. Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment was \$11.6 million, \$8.1 million and \$5.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Accumulated depreciation and amortization at December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$25.4 million and \$22.0 million, respectively.

Deferred Income Taxes Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the estimated future tax effects of the temporary difference between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Deferred tax assets may be reduced by a valuation allowance if current evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that these benefits will not be realized. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, no valuation allowance was recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as the deferred tax assets are considered to be fully recoverable.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Net Prepaid expenses and other assets include qualified settlement fund (QSF) assets that are held for the processing and disposition of eligible claims made under the warranties created pursuant to the settlement of litigation commenced in 1994 and settled in November 1996. Available for sale investments included in QSF assets are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value, which is based on quoted prices, with the related unrealized gain or loss included in accumulated other comprehensive loss. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, MDC had intercompany notes payable (including accrued interest) to the QSF, and the QSF had offsetting intercompany notes receivable from MDC, of \$12.5 million under a borrowing arrangement that was approved by the Colorado Division of Insurance.

Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table sets forth the information relating to prepaid expenses and other assets, net (in thousands).

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
QSF asset	\$ 14,697	\$ 14,465
MDC intercompany notes payable to QSF	(12,500)	(12,500)
Land option deposits	51,850	46,510
Deferred marketing costs	35,537	28,200
Other receivables	24,538	8,694
Prepaid expenses	13,647	11,569
Intangible assets	8,941	10,162
Deferred debt issue costs, net	6,937	5,671
Other	21,792	18,855
Total	\$ 165,439	\$ 131,626

Deferred Marketing Costs Certain marketing costs related to model homes and sales offices are capitalized as prepaid assets and amortized to marketing expense as the homes in the related subdivision are closed. The Company amortizes all capitalized costs over the lesser of the first 100 homes closed in a subdivision or the total number homes in a given subdivision. All other marketing costs are expensed as incurred.

Intangible Assets The Company's intangible assets primarily consist of architectural plans and third-party developer, subcontractor and customer relationships. We had accumulated amortization of \$7.8 million and \$4.1 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Intangible amortization expense was \$3.7 million, \$2.0 million and \$0.2 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The estimated future aggregate amortization expense for existing intangible assets at December 31, 2005 is \$4.4 million in 2006, \$3.5 million in 2007 and \$0.7 million in 2008.

The Company evaluates the carrying value of these intangible assets in accordance with SFAS 144. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis and whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is determined by comparing the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from an individual asset to its carrying value. If such cash flows are less than the asset's carrying value, the carrying value of the asset is written down to its estimated fair value.

Estimates to Complete Land Development and Home Construction In order to properly match revenues with expenses, an estimated accrual must be made by the Company as to certain construction and land development costs incurred but not yet paid at the time of a home closing (Estimates-to-Complete). Generally, these accruals are established based upon contracted work which has yet to be paid, open work orders not paid at the time of home closing, punch list items identified during the course of the homebuyer's final walkthrough of the home, as well as land completion costs more likely than not to be incurred, and represent estimates believed to be adequate to cover the expected remaining home construction and land development costs. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had Estimates-to-Complete accruals of \$75.0 million and \$54.7 million, respectively, which are included as a component of accrued liabilities. The Company monitors the adequacy of these accruals on a house-by-house basis, in aggregate for each of our markets, as well as on a consolidated basis.

Variable Interest Entities - In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities as amended (FIN 46). Pursuant to FIN 46, a variable interest entity (VIE) is created when (1) the equity investment at risk in the entity is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by other parties, including the equity holders; (2) the entity's equity holders as a group either (a) lack direct or indirect ability to make decisions about the entity, (b) are not obligated to absorb expected losses of the entity or (c) do not have the right to receive expected residual returns of the entity; or (3) the

entity's equity holders have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interest, and the activities of the entity involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor with disproportionately few voting rights. If an entity is deemed to be a VIE pursuant to FIN 46, the enterprise that is deemed to absorb a majority of the expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both, is considered the

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

primary beneficiary and must consolidate the VIE. Expected losses and residual returns for VIEs are calculated based on the probability of estimated future cash flow, as defined in FIN 46.

In the normal course of business, MDC enters into lot option purchase contracts, generally through a deposit of cash or letter of credit, for the right to purchase land or lots at a future point in time with predetermined terms. The Company's obligation with respect to option contracts generally is limited to forfeiture of the related non-refundable cash deposits and letters of credit, which totaled approximately \$48.2 million and \$23.1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, the Company had the right to acquire 18,819 lots under lot option purchase contracts. Pursuant to FIN 46, certain of these contracts create a variable interest, with the land seller being the VIE. The Company has evaluated, based on the provisions of FIN 46, all lot option purchase contracts outstanding at December 31, 2005. Based on this evaluation, the Company's interests in these VIEs do not result in significant variable