

NOBILITY HOMES INC
Form 10-Q
March 16, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended January 30, 2010

Commission File number 0-6506

NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

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3741 S.W. 7th Street

Ocala, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices)

(352) 732-5157

34474
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Shares Outstanding as of
Title of Class	March 16, 2010
Common Stock	4,056,144

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NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unaudited)

	January 30, 2010	October 31, 2009
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,906,335	\$ 3,995,167
Short-term investments	3,866,516	3,855,905
Accounts receivable	938,649	963,032
Inventories	16,438,992	15,679,969
Income taxes receivable	1,088,503	976,130
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	560,311	362,161
Deferred income taxes	258,986	279,818
Total current assets	26,058,292	26,112,182
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,088,811	4,138,336
Long-term investments	2,245,970	2,252,419
Other investments	6,327,047	6,599,846
Deferred income taxes	702,680	572,099
Other assets	2,412,673	2,397,793
Total assets	\$ 41,835,473	\$ 42,072,675
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 106,116	\$ 91,636
Accrued compensation	40,918	62,610
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	84,008	240,539
Customer deposits	619,879	410,578
Total current liabilities	850,921	805,363
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.10 par value, 500,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$.10 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,364,907 shares issued	536,491	536,491
Additional paid in capital	10,369,106	10,331,168
Retained earnings	39,560,567	39,897,911
Accumulated other comprehensive income	70,081	53,435
Less treasury stock at cost, 1,308,763 and 1,276,373 shares, respectively, in 2010 and 2009	(9,551,693)	(9,551,693)
Total stockholders' equity	40,984,552	41,267,312
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 41,835,473	\$ 42,072,675

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Net sales	\$ 3,292,874	\$ 3,561,482
Cost of goods sold	(2,673,392)	(2,739,305)
Gross profit	619,482	822,177
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,031,075)	(1,342,000)
Operating loss	(411,593)	(519,823)
Other income (loss):		
Interest income	67,669	123,795
Equity in earnings in joint venture - Majestic 21	11,425	45,300
Earnings from finance revenue sharing agreement		157,700
Equity in losses from investments in retirement community limited partnerships	(255,224)	(66,911)
Miscellaneous	18,216	
Total other income (loss)	(157,914)	259,884
Loss before provision for income taxes	(569,507)	(259,939)
Income tax benefit	232,162	136,791
Net loss	(337,345)	(123,148)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Unrealized investment gain (loss)	16,646	(14,863)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (320,699)	\$ (138,011)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	4,056,144	4,078,820
Diluted	4,056,144	4,078,820
Loss per share		
Basic	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.03)
Diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.03)
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$	\$ 0.25

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (337,345)	\$ (123,148)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	53,325	83,288
Amortization of bond premium/discount	22,527	20,198
Deferred income taxes	(131,216)	33,190
Equity in earnings in joint venture - Majestic 21	(11,425)	(45,300)
Distributions from joint venture - Majestic 21	40,425	83,500
Undistributed earnings from finance revenue sharing agreement		(157,700)
Distributions from finance revenue sharing agreement		157,700
Equity in losses from investments in retirement community limited partnerships	255,224	66,911
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(14,880)	(14,880)
Stock-based compensation	37,938	41,331
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	24,383	177,783
Inventories	(759,023)	(2,749,952)
Prepaid incomes taxes		397,704
Income taxes receivable	(112,373)	(607,685)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(198,150)	(378,197)
(Decrease) increase in:		
Accounts payable	14,480	(22,858)
Accrued compensation	(21,692)	(89,008)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(156,531)	(76,455)
Customer deposits	209,301	(175,861)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,085,032)	(3,379,439)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,800)	(61,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,800)	(61,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment of cash dividends		(1,018,669)
Purchase of treasury stock		(148,364)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,167,033)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,088,832)	(4,607,472)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,995,167	8,649,724
Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter	\$ 2,906,335	\$ 4,042,252

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

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Income taxes paid	\$	\$	40,000
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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Nobility Homes, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three months ended January 30, 2010 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

The unaudited financial information included in this report includes all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to reflect a fair statement of the results for the interim periods. The operations for the three months ended January 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results of the full fiscal year.

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

Table of Contents**2. Inventories**

New home inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value. The cost of finished home inventories determined on the specific identification method is removed from inventories and recorded as a component of cost of sales at the time revenue is recognized. In addition, an allocation of depreciation and amortization is included in cost of goods sold. Under the specific identification method, if finished home inventory can be sold for a profit there is no basis to write down the inventory below the lower of cost or market value. Pre-owned home inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value. Each specific model's market value is determined using the standards established by the NADA (National Automobile Dealers Association) manufactured housing cost guide book. This guidebook is HUD Title 1, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac approved, and the Department of Veteran Affairs recognizes it for appraisal (cost approach) and review purposes. The Company compares the models' market value to the NADA manufactured housing cost guide book on a quarterly basis or more often as facts and circumstances cause the Company to believe any changes in valuation have occurred. Other inventory costs are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. During fiscal year 2009, the Company set up a \$300,000 reserve for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of pre-owned manufactured homes. Each quarter the reserve is re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. As of January 30, 2010, the reserve is \$344,780.

	January 30, 2010	October 31, 2009
Raw materials	\$ 512,578	\$ 502,779
Work-in-process	75,606	16,030
Finished homes	7,849,637	8,347,620
Pre-owned manufactured homes (see Note 10)	8,147,603	6,896,680
Model home furniture and other	198,348	216,860
	16,783,772	15,979,969
Less reserve for pre-owned manufactured homes	(344,780)	(300,000)
Total inventories, net	\$ 16,438,992	\$ 15,679,969

Table of Contents3. Investments

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

January 30, 2010

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities (carried at amortized cost):	\$ 5,832,192	\$ 110,297	\$	\$ 5,942,489
Available-for-sale securities (carried at fair value):				
Equity securities in a public company	168,210	112,084		280,294
Total investments	\$ 6,000,402	\$ 222,381	\$	\$ 6,222,783

October 31, 2009

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities (carried at amortized cost):	\$ 5,854,719	\$ 112,875	\$ (69)	\$ 5,967,525
Available-for-sale securities (carried at fair value):				
Equity securities in a public company	168,210	85,395		253,605
Total investments	\$ 6,022,929	\$ 198,270	\$ (69)	\$ 6,221,130

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

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

	January 30, 2010		October 31, 2009	
	Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in less than one year	\$ 3,586,222	3,633,581	3,602,300	3,639,201
Due in 1 - 5 years	2,245,970	2,308,908	2,252,419	2,328,324
	\$ 5,832,192	\$ 5,942,489	\$ 5,854,719	\$ 5,967,525

There were no sales of available-for-sale securities during the three months ended January 30, 2010 or in fiscal year 2009.

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

	January 30, 2010	October 31, 2009
Available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 280,294	\$ 253,605
Held-to-maturity debt securities included in short-term investments	3,586,222	3,602,300
Total short-term investments	3,866,516	3,855,905
Held-to-maturity debt securities included in long-term investments	2,245,970	2,252,419
Total investments	\$ 6,112,486	\$ 6,108,324

4. Fair Value of Financial Investments

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

	January 30, 2010	October 31, 2009
Carrying amount	\$ 6,112,486	\$ 6,108,324
Fair value	\$ 6,222,783	\$ 6,221,130

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

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

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

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

The following table represents the Company's financial assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value at January 30, 2010:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available for sale equity securities included in short-term investments	\$ 280,294	\$	\$

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

5. Investments in Retirement Community Limited Partnerships

During fiscal year 2008, the Company formed a limited liability company called Nobility Parks I, LLC to invest in a new Florida retirement manufactured home community, Walden Woods, III Ltd. (Walden Woods). The investment was \$2,360,000, which provided the Company with a 49% interest in this entity. During fiscal year 2008, Nobility Parks I, LLC has sold \$825,250 of its ownership, which reduced the Company's investment to a 31.9% interest. Walden Woods has a December 31st year-end and the Company has included the activity of Walden Woods through December 31, 2009 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Total Assets	\$ 20,112,808	\$ 20,594,321
Total Liabilities	\$ 18,510,175	\$ 18,434,936
Total Equity	\$ 1,602,633	\$ 2,159,385
Net Loss	\$ (2,014,922)	\$ (1,458,169)

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

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

6. Warranty Costs

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

	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Beginning accrued warranty expense	\$ 75,000	\$ 184,000
Less: reduction for payments	(46,071)	(86,424)
Plus: additions to accrual	46,071	86,424
Ending accrued warranty expense	\$ 75,000	\$ 184,000

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

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

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7. Stock Option Plan

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

8. Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended	
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Net loss	\$ (337,345)	\$ 123,148
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	4,056,144	4,078,820
Add: common stock equivalents		
Diluted	4,056,144	4,078,820
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.03

Options to purchase 86,327 shares of common stock at an average exercise price of approximately \$23.31 per share were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended January 30, 2010, because the effect of their exercise would have been anti-dilutive.

9. Revenues by Products and Service

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

	Three Months Ended	
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Manufactured housing	\$ 3,206,628	\$ 3,483,709
Insurance agent commissions	59,581	62,347
Construction lending operations	26,665	15,426
Total net sales	\$ 3,292,874	\$ 3,561,482

Table of Contents**10. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities**

Majestic 21 On May 20, 2009, the Company became a 50% guarantor on a \$5 million note payable entered into by Majestic 21, a joint venture in which the Company owns a 50% interest. This guarantee was a requirement of the bank that provided the \$5 million loan to Majestic 21. The \$5 million guarantee of Majestic 21's debt is for the life of the note which matures on the earlier of May 31, 2019 or when the principal balance is less than \$750,000. The amount of the guarantee declines with the amortization and repayment of the loan. As collateral for the loan, 21st Mortgage Corporation (our joint venture partner) has granted the lender a security interest in a pool of loans encumbering homes sold by Prestige Homes Centers, Inc. If the pool of loans securing this note should decrease in value so that the note's outstanding principal balance is in excess of 80% of the principal balance of the pool of loans, then Majestic 21 would have to pay down the note's principal balance to an amount that is no more than 80% of the principal balance of the pool of loans. The Company and 21st Mortgage are obligated jointly to contribute the amount necessary to bring the loan balance back down to 80% of the collateral provided. We do not anticipate any required contributions as the pool of loans securing the note have historically been in excess of 100% of the required amount of security. As of January 30, 2010, the principal balance of the pool of loans securing the \$4,485,100 Majestic 21 note payable was \$5,645,924. Based upon management's analysis, the fair value of the guarantee is not material and as a result, no liability for the guarantee has been recorded in the accompanying balance sheets of the Company.

On January 30, 2010 there was approximately \$598,000 in loan loss reserves or 6.2% of the portfolio in Majestic 21. The Majestic 21 joint venture partnership is monitoring loan loss reserves on a monthly basis and is adjusting the loan loss reserves as necessary. The Majestic 21 joint venture is reflected on 21st Mortgage Corporation's financial statements which are audited and included in the financial statements of its ultimate parent which is a public company. Management believes the loan loss reserves are adequate based upon its review of the Majestic 21 joint venture partnership's financial statements.

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

Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, loans that are 30 days past due are considered to be delinquent. At January 30, 2010, 15.0%, or \$10,879,876, of the loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement were delinquent. At January 30, 2010, there were loan loss reserves of 8.4% of the finance revenue sharing agreement's loan portfolio, which, based on our historical recovery ratios, should be sufficient to cover our losses on delinquent loans and the disposition of related collateral. The joint venture partnership is monitoring loan loss reserves on a monthly basis and is adjusting the loan loss reserves as necessary. If the fair market value of the collateral is less than the purchase price, after combining the liquidation expense reserves carried by 21st Mortgage Corporation, the Company would book a loss at that time. The risk of loss is carried primarily by 21st Mortgage Corporation as evidenced by the loss reimbursement payment of up to 60% that the Company can use to cover any shortfall in the sales proceeds from the cost of buying the loan.

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Since November 2008, the Company has been required to repurchase 92 homes totaling approximately \$8,547,300 under its finance revenue sharing agreement. Of the 92 homes that were repurchased, 19 homes were related to loans originated from 2003-2005 and were repurchased for \$1,201,375, and 73 homes were related to loans originated from 2006-2008 and were repurchased for \$7,345,927. These homes and land have been included in pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. To date, the Company has sold 15 of the repurchased homes for \$1,164,144 and received \$216,166 from 21st Mortgage Corporation for liquidation expenses. Due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has set up a reserve of \$344,780 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes. Each quarter the reserve is re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured home in inventory.

The maximum future undiscounted payments the Company could be required to make under the finance revenue sharing agreement, as of January 30, 2010, is \$72,735,285 in repurchase obligations, offset by payments from 21st Mortgage Corporation for the loss reserve reconciliation of at least \$18,183,821 and the proceeds from the sale of the homes (the collateral). The fair value of the collateral, when combined with the amount of the reserve payment from the finance revenue sharing agreement reserve for loan losses account, has historically exceeded the amount of the defaulted loan resulting in no loss to the Company. However, if the real estate market further deteriorates, the Company could experience losses on the disposition of these delinquent loans.

Repurchase Agreements The Company has only one repurchase agreement with a financial institution (floor plan lender) and that agreement is for only one manufactured housing dealer. As of January 30, 2010, the dealer had 15 of the Company's homes on floor plan in 10 different manufacturing home communities. The contingent liability for each home is based on the wholesale invoice price of the home-less the required curtailment from the floor plan lender that the dealer has paid per home. These arrangements, which are customary in the industry, provide for the repurchase of homes sold to independent dealers in the event of default by the independent dealer. The price the Company is obligated to pay declines over the period of the repurchase agreement (generally 18-24 months) and the risk of loss is further reduced by the sales value of any homes which may be required to be repurchased. The contingent liability under these repurchase agreements is on an individual unit basis and amounted to approximately \$337,600 and \$60,200 at January 30, 2010 and October 31, 2009, respectively. The Company applies FASB ASC 460-10, Guarantees, to account for its liability for repurchase commitments. Under the provisions of FASB ASC 460-10, during the period in which a home is sold (inception of a repurchase commitment), the Company records the greater of the estimated fair value of the non-contingent obligation or a contingent liability under the provisions of FASB ASC 450, Contingencies, based on historical information available at the time, as a reduction to revenue. Additionally, subsequent to the inception of the repurchase commitment, the Company evaluates the likelihood that it will be called on to perform under the inventory repurchase commitments. If it becomes probable that a dealer will default and a FASB ASC 450 loss reserve should be recorded, then such contingent liability is recorded equal to the estimated loss on repurchase. Based on identified changes in dealers' financial conditions, the Company evaluates the probability of default for the group of dealers who are identified at an elevated risk of default and applies a probability of default to the group, based on historical default rates. Changes in the reserve, if any, are recorded as an adjustment to revenue. Following the inception of the commitment, the recorded reserve, if any, is reduced over the repurchase period and is eliminated once the dealer sells the home. Based upon management's analysis, the fair value of the guarantee related to the Company's repurchase agreements is not material and no amounts have been recorded related to the fair value of the guarantee in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. In addition, there were no homes repurchased under any of the Company's repurchase agreements in the three months ended January 30, 2010 or January 31, 2009.

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11. Subsequent Events

The Company repurchased approximately \$395,000 in defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement during the month of February 2010.

The Company reviewed events for inclusion in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

The following table summarizes certain key sales statistics and percent of gross profit as of and for the three months ended January 30, 2010 and January 31, 2009.

	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Homes sold through Company owned sales centers	28	37
Homes sold to independent dealers	6	8
Total new factory built homes produced	27	34
Less: intercompany	21	26
Average new manufactured home price - retail	\$ 74,559	\$ 77,669
Average new manufactured home price - wholesale	\$ 36,126	\$ 40,287
As a percent of net sales:		
Gross profit from the Company owned retail sales centers	16%	22%
Gross profit from the manufacturing facilities - including intercompany sales	1%	16%

For the three months ended January 30, 2010 and January 31, 2009 results are as follows: Total net sales in the first quarter of 2010 were \$3,292,874 compared to \$3,561,482 in the first quarter of 2009.

Sales and operations for the first quarter of 2010 were adversely impacted by our country's severe economic uncertainty and the reduced manufactured housing shipments in Florida, plus the overall decline in Florida and the nation's housing market. Industry shipments in Florida for calendar year 2009 were down approximately 45% from the same period last year. Lack of retail and wholesale financing, increasing unemployment and home foreclosures, slow sales of existing site-built homes, very low consumer confidence and a poor economic outlook for the U.S. economy are just a few of the challenges our country, our industry, and the Company faced. Management understands that during these very challenging economic times, maintaining the Company's strong financial position is vital for future growth and success. Because of deteriorating business conditions and the lack of any clarity that today's economic challenges will improve significantly, the Company will continue to evaluate Prestige's fifteen retail model centers in Florida, along with all expenses within the Company and react in a manner consistent with maintaining our financial position. Although the overall housing picture, financial market and economy have declined significantly this past fiscal year and the immediate outlook for the manufactured housing industry in Florida and the nation is uncertain, the long-term demographic trends still favor future growth in the Florida market area we serve. Job formation, immigration growth and migration trends, plus consumers returning to more affordable housing should favor Florida. Management remains convinced that our specific geographic market is one of the best long-term growth areas in the country and, because of the financial leverage inherent in the Company, we expect to out-perform the industry. For fiscal year 2010, the country must experience a better economy with less uncertainty, improved sales in the existing home market, declining unemployment, continued low interest rates, improving credit markets, increased consumer confidence and more retail financing for the demand of our affordable homes to improve. The Company invested as a limited partner in two new Florida retirement manufactured home communities in fiscal year 2008. Although these investments will report non-cash losses in the initial fill-up stage, management believes that the new attractive and affordable manufactured home communities for senior citizens will be a growth area for Florida in the future.

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Insurance agent commissions in first quarter of 2010 were \$59,581 compared to \$62,347 the first quarter of 2009. The decline in insurance agent commissions resulted from fewer new policies generated, because the decrease in the number of homes sold through the Prestige sales centers. Prestige is wholly-owned subsidiary, Mountain Financial, Inc., is an independent insurance agent, licensed mortgage lender and mortgage broker. Its principal activity is the performance of retail insurance services, which involves placing various types of insurance, including property and casualty, automobile and extended home warranty coverage, with insurance underwriters on behalf of its Prestige customers in connection with their purchase and financing of manufactured homes. As agent, Mountain Financial, Inc. assists our customers in obtaining various insurance and extended warranty coverage with insurance underwriters. As such, we have no agreements with homeowners and/or third party insurance companies other than agency agreements with various insurance carriers. Mountain Financial, Inc. has no material commitments or contingencies. The Company establishes appropriate reserves for policy cancellations based on numerous factors, including past transaction history with customers, historical experience and other information, which is periodically evaluated and adjusted as deemed necessary. In the opinion of management, no reserve is deemed necessary for policy cancellations at January 30, 2010 and October 31, 2009.

The construction lending operation provides financing to buyers who have been approved for financing by an independent third party and who are purchasing a home through the Company's retail sales centers. A construction loan provides the homeowner with enough money to pay for the land, land improvements, construction and installation of the home, impact fees and permits. The loan is disbursed in draws as construction progresses and is secured by a first mortgage on the land, home and all of the improvements. The term is typically for one year, with interest only payable monthly. There is also a finance charge which is added to the loan at closing. The construction loan is paid off when the homeowner closes on the permanent financing, typically a 30 year fixed mortgage. The income from construction lending operations in first quarter of 2010 was \$26,665 compared to \$15,426 the first quarter of 2009.

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

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 18.8% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to 23.0% in the first quarter of 2009. The fixed overhead costs associated with the lower sales volume at the manufacturing facility and retail sales centers were the primary reason gross profit margins declined in first quarter of 2010.

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

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Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales was 31.3% in first quarter of 2010 compared to 37.7% in first quarter of 2009. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales resulted from decreased sales activity at the Company's manufacturing facilities and retail sales centers.

The Company had equity in earnings of \$11,425 from its joint venture, Majestic 21, in first quarter of 2010 compared to \$45,300 in first quarter of 2009. The earnings from Majestic 21 represent the allocation of profit and losses which are owned 50% by 21st Mortgage Corporation and 50% by the Company. The primary assets of Majestic 21 are loans that were originated from 1997 until 2003. In 2003, the Company entered into a finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation pursuant to which all loans originated from that point forward are owned by 21st Mortgage Corporation pursuant to the finance revenue sharing agreement as further discussed below. Consequently, no additional loans are going into the Majestic 21 joint venture and the balance of the loans/assets of the partnership is declining each month due to amortization and payoffs.

In accordance with the Company's finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation, the Company refers its customers to 21st Mortgage Corporation for financing on manufactured homes sold through the Company's retail sales centers. Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has agreed to repurchase any repossessed homes and related collateral from 21st Mortgage Corporation that were financed under the agreement. The repurchase price is the remaining loan balance (plus 21st Mortgage Corporation's legal fees). If the loan included a mortgage on the land, the Company receives the land in addition to the home. If the loan only had the home as collateral, the Company only gets the home and is required to move it off the location where it was previously sited. After the Company re-sells the homes, the Company receives the full proceeds from the sale of the home, plus a reimbursement from 21st Mortgage Corporation for liquidation expenses. The reimbursement covers the Company's cost of transporting homes, repairing homes to resale condition, remarketing homes and all other liquidation expenses. The Company and 21st Mortgage Corporation have agreed that the reimbursement for: (a) a home only repurchase will not exceed 60% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 40% of the Company's repurchase price; and (b) a home and land repurchase will not exceed 45% of the Company's purchase price nor will it be less than 25% of the Company's purchase price. Due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has set up a reserve of \$344,780 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes. Each quarter the reserve will be re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. The Company is repurchasing the collateral consisting of either the home or home and land for the amount of the loan receivable (not including accrued interest) carried by 21st Mortgage Corporation. The positive impact upon results of operations from the re-sale of the collateral for defaulted loans has been approximately \$78,270 since there have only been 8 re-sales during first quarter of 2010.

The Company did not receive a distribution in the first quarter of 2010 from the finance revenue sharing agreement. To the extent that the finance revenue sharing agreement has reserves in excess of the minimum reserve (as required to be maintained), those funds are available for distribution. The minimum reserve is determined by a formula and the higher the delinquency of the loan portfolio the more that is needed in the minimum reserve. The loan delinquencies had increased to the point that there was not enough excess reserve to warrant a distribution due to the higher delinquency in the loan portfolio. At January 30, 2010, 15.0% or \$10,879,876, of loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement were delinquent. The reserve for loan losses is held by 21st Mortgage Corporation and does not appear on the Company's books. Included in the reserve is the cost of refurbishing and reselling the repurchased and foreclosed homes. All of the earnings of the loans originated under the finance revenue sharing agreement go to the reserve account. If this reserve amount is greater than the minimum required reserve, a distribution can be made. If the delinquencies in the loan portfolio rises, the required minimum reserve rises, and could equal or exceed the reserve amount. In this case, no amount would be available for distribution.

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

The Company earned interest on cash, cash equivalents and short and long-term investments in the amount of \$67,669 in first quarter of 2010 compared to \$123,795 in the first quarter of 2009. The decreased interest income was primarily due to a decrease in the amount of cash, cash equivalents and long-term investments and in the lower variable rate portion of our cash and cash equivalents balances.

The Company reported losses from investments in the retirement community limited partnerships in the amount of \$255,224 in first quarter of 2010 compared to \$66,911 in first quarter of 2009. Although these investments will report losses in the initial fill-up stage, management believes that new attractive and affordable manufactured home communities for senior citizens will be a significant growth area for Florida in the future.

As a result of the factors discussed above, losses in first quarter of 2010 were \$337,345 or \$0.08 per share compared to losses of \$123,148 or \$0.03 per diluted share in first quarter of 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents were \$2,906,335 at January 30, 2010 compared to \$3,995,167 at October 31, 2009. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily due to the repurchase of \$1,751,342 in defaulted secured loans that were financed under the finance revenue sharing agreement. Short and long-term investments were \$6,112,486 at January 30, 2010 compared to \$6,108,324 at October 31, 2009. Working capital was \$25,207,731 at January 30, 2010 as compared to \$25,306,819 at October 31, 2009. Nobility owns the entire inventory for its Prestige retail sales centers and does not incur any third party floor plan financing expenses.

Accounts payable at January 30, 2010 was \$106,116 compared to \$91,636 at October 31, 2009. Accrued compensation at January 30, 2010 was \$40,918 compared to \$62,610 at October 31, 2009. Since accrued compensation consists largely of sales commissions, bonuses and accrued salaries the decrease in accrued compensation was primarily due to the decrease in accrued salaries in first quarter of 2010 compared to fourth quarter of 2009. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities at January 30, 2010 was \$84,008 compared to \$240,539 at October 31, 2009. The decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities is primarily due to the decrease in the number of retail sold homes pending closing. Customer deposits increased to \$619,879 at January 30, 2010 compared to \$410,578 at October 31, 2009 due to retail customers waiting construction approvals.

The Belleview manufacturing plant was consolidated into the Ocala manufacturing plant in the second quarter of 2009 because of the poor economic conditions in Florida and the rest of the United States and no immediate improvement of either in sight. The Company was not selling enough manufactured homes to justify keeping both plants open. The Company was able to transfer the raw material inventory to the Ocala plant and use it in producing the Belleview plant's models in our Ocala plant. Most members of the Belleview plant's management team and several of the employees were integrated into the Ocala plant. The cost to close the

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Bellevue plant was approximately \$10,000 and the ongoing cost for insurance, taxes, and minimum utilities is approximately \$16,000 per quarter. The Company plans to reopen the Bellevue plant when business conditions improve to the point that the Ocala plant production is at or near capacity.

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

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

The expenditures associated with defaulted loans is highly related to the unemployment rate in our market area and the length and severity of the recession, in addition to how quickly the Company can resell the foreclosed homes. The finance revenue sharing agreement still has a significant loan loss reserve of over \$6 million on the portfolio of \$80 million in loans. Based on the current level of sales, construction loans should not exceed \$500,000. The Company could be required to repurchase several million dollars more of defaulted loans during the remainder of fiscal year 2010 depending upon delinquency and foreclosure rates. The Company has repurchased approximately \$1,751,342 in additional defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement since October 31, 2009.

Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, loans that are 30 days past due are considered to be delinquent. At January 30, 2010, 15.0%, or \$10,879,876, of the loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement were delinquent compared to 14.4%, or \$10,718,841, at October 31, 2009. At January 30, 2010, there were loan loss reserves of 8.4% of the finance revenue sharing agreement's loan portfolio, which, based on our historical recovery ratios, should be sufficient to cover our losses on the disposition of delinquent loans. If the fair market value of the collateral is less than the purchase price, after combining the liquidation expense reserves carried by 21st Mortgage Corporation, the Company would book a loss at that time. The risk of loss is carried primarily by 21st Mortgage Corporation as evidenced by the loss reimbursement payment of up to 60% that Prestige can use to cover any shortfall in the sales proceeds from the cost of buying the loan.

The maximum future undiscounted payments the Company could be required to make under the finance revenue sharing agreement, as of January 30, 2010 is \$72,735,285 in repurchase obligations, offset by payments from 21st Mortgage Corporation for the loss reserve reconciliation of at least \$18,183,821 and the proceeds from the sale of the homes (the collateral).

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

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The significant decline in gross profit, negative cash flows, net operating losses and the repurchase of defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement should not impact our ability to continue operations through fiscal year 2010 because of our current cash and investment balances on hand, strong working capital and \$4,000,000 of availability under our current revolving credit agreement. We will continue to monitor and eliminate all unnecessary expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

Revenue Recognition

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

its receipt of a down payment,

construction of the home is complete,

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

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

completion of any other significant obligations.

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

The Company recognizes revenues from its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mountain Financial, Inc., as follows: commission income (and fees in lieu of commissions) is recorded as of the effective date of insurance coverage or the billing date, whichever is later. Commissions on premiums billed and collected directly by insurance companies are recorded as revenue when received which, in many cases, is the Company's first notification of amounts earned due to the lack of policy and renewal information. Contingent commissions are recorded as revenue when received. Contingent commissions are commissions paid by insurance underwriters and are based on the estimated profit and/or overall volume of business placed with the underwriter. The data necessary for the calculation of contingent commissions cannot be reasonably obtained prior to the receipt of the commission which, in many cases, is the Company's first notification of amounts earned. The Company provides appropriate reserves for policy cancellations based on numerous factors, including past transaction history with customers, historical experience and other information, which is periodically evaluated and adjusted as deemed necessary. In the opinion of management, no reserve is deemed necessary for policy cancellations at January 30, 2010 or October 31, 2009.

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Investments in Retirement Community Limited Partnerships

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

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

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

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Investment in Majestic 21

Majestic 21 was formed in 1997 as a joint venture with our joint venture partner, an unrelated entity 21st Mortgage Corporation. We have been allocated our share of net income and distributions on a 50/50 basis since Majestic 21's formation. While Majestic 21 has been deemed to be a variable interest entity, the Company only holds a 50% interest in this entity and all allocations of profit and loss are on a 50/50 basis. Since all allocations are to be made on a 50/50 basis and the Company's maximum exposure is limited to its investment in Majestic 21, management has concluded that the Company would not absorb a majority of Majestic 21's expected losses nor receive a majority of Majestic 21's expected residual returns; therefore, the Company is not required to consolidate Majestic 21 with the accounts of Nobility Homes in accordance with FIN 46R. Management believes that the Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with Majestic 21 is its investment in the joint venture recorded in the accounts of Nobility Homes of \$1,959,180 as of January 30, 2010 and \$1,976,755 as of October 31, 2009. However, based on management's evaluation, there was no impairment of this investment at January 30, 2010 or October 31, 2009.

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

The Majestic 21 joint venture is a loan portfolio that is owned 50% by 21st Mortgage Corporation and 50% by the Company. The primary assets are loans that were originated from 1997 until 2003. In 2003, the Company entered into a finance revenue sharing agreement with 21st Mortgage Corporation and all loans originated from that point forward, are owned by 21st Mortgage Corporation pursuant to the finance revenue sharing agreement. Consequently, no additional loans are going into the Majestic 21 joint venture and the balance of the loans/assets of the partnership is declining each month due to amortization and payoffs. At January 30, 2010, there was \$598,001 in loan loss reserves or 2.3% of Majestic 21's loan portfolio. The Majestic 21 joint venture is monitoring loan loss reserves on a monthly basis and is adjusting the loan loss reserves as necessary. The Majestic 21 joint venture is consolidated into 21st Mortgage Corporation's financial statements which are audited and included in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, which is a public company. Management believes the loan loss reserves are reasonable based upon its review of the Majestic 21 joint venture's financial statements and loan loss experiences to-date.

Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement

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

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

Warranty Costs

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

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

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

Rebate Program

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As part of our ongoing business, we do not participate in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or variable interest entities (VIEs), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As of January 30, 2010, we are not involved in any material unconsolidated VIE transactions (other than the Company's investments in Majestic 21, the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement and Retirement Community Limited Partnerships).

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including our statement that working capital requirements will be met with internal sources. Although Nobility believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, there are risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, competitive pricing pressures at both the wholesale and retail levels, increasing material costs, continued excess retail inventory, increase in

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repossession, changes in market demand, changes in interest rates, availability of financing for retail and wholesale purchasers, consumer confidence, adverse weather conditions that reduce sales at retail centers, the risk of manufacturing plant shutdowns due to storms or other factors, the impact of marketing and cost-management programs, reliance on the Florida economy, impact of labor shortage, impact of materials shortage, increasing labor cost, cyclical nature of the manufactured housing industry, impact of rising fuel costs, catastrophic events impacting insurance costs, availability of insurance coverage for various risks to Nobility, market demographics, management's ability to attract and retain executive officers and key personnel, increased global tensions, market disruptions resulting from terrorist or other attack and any armed conflict involving the United States and the impact of inflation.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

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

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

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Part II. OTHER INFORMATION AND SIGNATURES

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

Item 6. Exhibits

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

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Signatures

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

NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

DATE: March 16, 2010

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

DATE: March 16, 2010

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

DATE: March 16, 2010

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