

NOBILITY HOMES INC  
Form 10-Q  
June 06, 2011  
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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 February 5, 2011

Commission File number 0-6506

**NOBILITY HOMES, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida  
(State or other jurisdiction of

59-1166102  
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

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.

Title of Class	Shares Outstanding as of
Common Stock	June 3, 2011 4,056,144

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## NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

	February 5, 2011 (Unaudited)	November 6, 2010
<b>Assets</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,676,756	\$ 8,225,232
Short-term investments	2,061,792	2,025,812
Accounts and notes receivable	949,904	296,536
Mortgage notes receivable, current	2,301	2,284
Inventories	17,473,393	16,569,403
Income tax receivable	246,900	244,365
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	432,607	230,597
Deferred income taxes	251,966	267,566
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>28,095,619</b>	<b>27,861,795</b>
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,946,763	3,989,441
Long-term investments	511,118	512,786
Mortgage notes receivable, long term	190,249	190,921
Other investments	5,624,371	5,647,043
Deferred income taxes	1,053,749	1,033,291
Other assets	2,616,378	2,524,952
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 42,038,247</b>	<b>\$ 41,760,229</b>
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 339,474	\$ 220,635
Accrued compensation	85,050	114,478
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	435,146	209,787
Deferred revenue, current	4,096	
Customer deposits	501,633	554,991
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,365,399</b>	<b>1,099,891</b>
Deferred revenue, long term	65,536	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,430,935</b>	<b>1,099,891</b>
<b>Commitments and contingent liabilities</b>		
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	10,520,857	10,482,920
Retained earnings	38,986,395	39,102,781
Accumulated other comprehensive income	115,262	89,839
Less treasury stock at cost, 1,308,763 in 2011 and 2010	(9,551,693)	(9,551,693)

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Total stockholders' equity	40,607,312	40,660,338
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 42,038,247	\$ 41,760,229

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	
	February 5, 2011	January 30, 2010
Net sales	\$ 3,232,689	\$ 3,292,874
Cost of goods sold	(2,576,434)	(2,673,392)
Gross profit	656,255	619,482
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(827,251)	(1,031,075)
Operating loss	(170,996)	(411,593)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	36,321	67,669
Undistributed earnings in joint venture - Majestic 21	5,528	11,425
Losses from investments in retirement community limited partnerships	(28,200)	(255,224)
Miscellaneous	18,228	18,216
Total other income (loss)	31,877	(157,914)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(139,119)	(569,507)
Income tax benefit	22,733	232,162
Net loss	(116,386)	(337,345)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized investment gain	25,423	16,646
Comprehensive loss	\$ (90,963)	\$ (320,699)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	4,056,144	4,056,144
Diluted	4,056,144	4,056,144
Loss per share		
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)

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	
	February 5, 2011	January 30, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (116,386)	\$ (337,345)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	41,085	53,325
Amortization of bond premium/discount	6,449	22,527
Deferred income taxes	(20,197)	(131,216)
Undistributed earnings in joint venture - Majestic 21	(5,528)	(11,425)
Distributions from joint venture - Majestic 21		40,425
Losses from investments in retirement community limited partnerships	28,200	255,224
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,754	
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(23,700)	(14,880)
Stock based compensation	37,937	37,938
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable - trade	(653,368)	24,383
Inventories	(903,990)	(759,023)
Income taxes receivable	(2,535)	(112,373)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(269,735)	(198,150)
(Decrease) increase in:		
Accounts payable	118,840	14,480
Accrued compensation	(29,428)	(21,692)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	225,359	(156,531)
Deferred revenue	69,631	
Customer deposits	(53,358)	209,301
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,545,970)	(1,085,032)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,161)	(3,800)
Proceeds from mortgage notes receivable	655	
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,506)	(3,800)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,548,476)	(1,088,832)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,225,232	3,995,167
Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter	\$ 6,676,756	\$ 2,906,335

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 February 5, 2011 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 February 5, 2011 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 November 6, 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.



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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 caused the Company to believe any changes in valuation have occurred. Other inventory costs are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Due to the number of repurchased homes associated with the Finance Reserve Sharing Agreement the Company set up an inventory valuation reserve for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of pre-owned manufactured homes. Each quarter the inventory valuation reserve is re-evaluated based on the number of pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory. As of February 5, 2011, the inventory valuation reserve is \$461,208.

	February 5, 2011	November 6, 2010
Raw materials	\$ 412,190	\$ 398,332
Work-in-process	54,666	73,668
Finished homes	6,601,241	6,886,540
Pre-owned manufactured homes (see Note 10)	10,746,299	9,478,621
Model home furniture and other	120,205	135,236
	17,934,601	16,972,397
Less reserve for pre-owned manufactured homes	(461,208)	(402,994)
Total inventories, net	\$ 17,473,393	\$ 16,569,403

**Table of Contents**3. Investments

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

	February 5, 2011			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities (carried at amortized cost):	\$ 2,220,174	\$ 36,703	\$	\$ 2,256,877
Available-for-sale securities (carried at fair value):				
Equity securities in a public company	167,930	184,806		352,736
Total investments	\$ 2,388,104	\$ 221,509	\$	\$ 2,609,613

	November 6, 2010			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity securities (carried at amortized cost):	\$ 2,226,623	\$ 40,214	\$	\$ 2,266,837
Available-for-sale securities (carried at fair value):				
Equity securities in a public company	167,930	144,043		311,973
Total investments	\$ 2,394,553	\$ 184,257	\$	\$ 2,578,810

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:

	February 5, 2011		November 6, 2010	
	Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in less than one year	\$ 1,709,056	1,736,687	1,713,837	1,743,637
Due in 1 - 5 years	511,118	520,190	512,786	523,200
	\$ 2,220,174	\$ 2,256,877	\$ 2,226,623	\$ 2,266,837

There were no sales of available-for-sale securities during the three months ended February 5, 2011 or in fiscal year 2010.

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:

	February 5, 2011	November 6, 2010
Available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 352,736	\$ 311,975
Held-to-maturity debt securities included in short-term investments	1,709,056	1,713,837
<b>Total short-term investments</b>	<b>2,061,792</b>	<b>2,025,812</b>
Held-to-maturity debt securities included in long-term investments	511,118	512,786
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>\$ 2,572,910</b>	<b>\$ 2,538,598</b>

#### 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:

	February 5, 2011	November 6, 2010
Carrying amount	\$ 2,572,910	\$ 2,538,598
Fair value	\$ 2,609,613	\$ 2,578,812

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 February 5, 2011:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available for sale equity securities included in short-term investments	\$ 352,736	\$	\$

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 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) located in Homosassa, Florida. The investment of \$2,360,000 provides 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. 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 sold \$825,250 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment, and percentage of earning/losses by the same amount to 31.9%.

During 2008, 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 of \$4,030,000 provides 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. 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 sold \$40,000 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment, and percentage of earning/losses by the same amount to 48.5%.

These investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company 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, 2010 and September 30, 2010\*:

	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
Total Assets	\$ 18,755,288	\$ 18,879,272
Total Liabilities	\$ 18,560,125	\$ 18,516,577
Total Equity	\$ 195,163	\$ 362,694

\* 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.

Because of continuing losses related to the limited partnership operations and the bankruptcy filing by Walden Woods and because the Company's investments in these partnerships exceeds the underlying equity of those entities, the Company at February 5, 2011 assessed its carrying value of these investments by comparing them to its proportionate share of its estimates of the fair value of the partnerships.

In the case of Walden Woods, the Company's assessment of the fair value of its investment is based on the expected refinancing of a Walden Woods long-term debt as a result of the bankruptcy filing in August 2010. The agreement related to this refinancing was finalized at a mediation hearing between the general partners and the existing lenders on January 27, 2011 and will result in a significant reduction of Walden Woods debt. The refinancing is subject to approval by the bankruptcy court, which the Company expects to occur since there are no significant other creditors involved in the filing; the ability of the general partner to obtain acceptable alternative financing; and the general partner sharing the benefit of this with the limited partners. In correspondence with the Company, the general partner has indicated his intent to share the benefit of the refinancing with the limited partners as long as he is able to attain acceptable financing. The Company believes that the underlying property is financeable at the debt level indicated in the refinancing agreement and accordingly expects that the general partner should be able to obtain satisfactory financing. If this refinancing would not occur, the Company's investment of \$871,707 could be fully impaired. The Company has not reflected any impairment of this investment in the February 5, 2011 financial statements based on the expectation of the occurrence of the refinancing. Additionally, the Company has received assurances from its principal shareholder that if the general partner is not able to obtain acceptable financing to effect the refinancing, the shareholder or his affiliate will pursue a refinancing, subject to all the conditions thereof, with the lender and seek approval of this through the bankruptcy proceedings which will protect the value of the Company's investment. Based on its assessment of the circumstances surrounding this investment as of the date of these financial statements, management does not believe this investment is impaired.

The general partner of Cypress Creek has notified the Company that it is in the process of refinancing the mortgage loan on the property of approximately \$9.1 million which expired on March 2, 2011. Further, the Company has been informed that Cypress Creek has continued to service the mortgage during the period of negotiations and the general partner has informed the Company that this mortgage is expected to be refinanced in the near future. Management believes that the mortgage will be refinanced and that the operations of Cypress

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Creek will continue uninterrupted. Management has assessed that its proportionate share of its estimate of the fair value of Cypress Creek supports the carrying value of its investment in the February 5, 2011 financial statements.

6. Warranty Costs

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

	Three Months Ended	
	February 5, 2011	January 30, 2010
Beginning accrued warranty expense	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Less: reduction for payments	(50,369)	(46,071)
Plus: additions to accrual	50,369	46,071
Ending accrued warranty expense	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000

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.

7. Stock Option Plan

On December 27, 2010, the Company issued 6,000 options to employees with a grant date fair value of \$3.40 and life of six years.

**Table of Contents**8. Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended	
	February 5, 2011	January 30, 2010
Net income (loss)	\$ (116,386)	\$ (337,345)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	4,056,144	4,056,144
Add: common stock equivalents		
Diluted	4,056,144	4,056,144
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)

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	
	February 5, 2011	January 30, 2010
Manufactured housing	\$ 3,161,220	\$ 3,206,628
Insurance agent commissions	57,226	59,581
Construction lending operations	14,243	26,665
Total net sales	\$ 3,232,689	\$ 3,292,874

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, 21<sup>st</sup> 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 notes 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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



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have historically been in excess of 100% of the collateral value. As of February 5, 2011, the outstanding principal balance of the note was \$3,516,108 and the amount of collateral held by our joint venture partner for the Majestic 21 note payable was \$4,395,135. 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 February 5, 2011 there was approximately \$707,751 in loan loss reserves or 2.84% 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 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 21 Mortgage Corporation. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company refers its customers to 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 February 5, 2011, 15.53%, or \$11,148,418, of the loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement was delinquent. At February 5, 2011, there were loan loss reserves of 9.21% 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. 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. The Company believes that the revenue sharing agreement reserve account carried on the books of 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation which provides for the payments above more than offsets the fair value of any ASC 460 liability that might arise under the agreement.

The following table summarizes certain key statistics regarding sales and purchase of the repurchased homes under its finance revenue sharing agreement. These homes and land have been included in pre-owned manufactured homes in inventory (see Note 6).

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	Three Months Ended 2/5/2011	Fiscal Years		Total
		2010	2009	
Homes repurchased	15	51	74	140
Cost of repurchased homes	\$ 1,304,641	\$ 4,830,086	\$ 6,795,960	\$ 12,930,687
Number of loans originated from 2003-2005	1	6	17	24
Amount of loans originated from 2003-2005	\$ 52,362	\$ 430,425	\$ 1,089,017	\$ 1,571,804
Number of loans originated from 2006-2009	14	45	57	116
Amount of loans originated from 2006-2009	\$ 1,252,279	\$ 4,399,300	\$ 5,706,944	\$ 11,358,523
Sold homes repurchased	2	28	7	37
Sold amount of homes repurchased	\$ 196,945	\$ 2,007,783	\$ 454,162	\$ 2,658,890
Liquidation reimbursement expense from 21st Mortgage Corporation	\$ 67,700	\$ 872,144	\$ 189,921	\$ 1,129,765
Impact upon results of operations	\$ 5,825	\$ 44,398	\$ 63,362	\$ 113,585
Commission income	\$ 5,348	\$ 206,434	\$ 51,021	\$ 262,803

When we repossess properties under the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement, we may be required to purchase land on which the home is set if that transaction was initially financed as a bundled arrangement by 21st Century Mortgage. In the quarter ending February 5, 2011, we initiated the deferral of revenue recognition on the sale of repossessed homes that were bundled with land sales and re-financed by 21st Century Mortgage based on guidance in ASC 360 -20 (formerly FAS 66). We have determined that on such transactions that we have continuing involvement since under the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement we are required to repurchase of the collateral in the financed transaction in the event of a default. Accordingly we have deferred revenue recognition on such sales transactions and included the deferred revenue in our balance sheet beginning in the quarter ending February 5, 2011 and have included the related collateral in other long-term assets. Revenue, cost of the transaction and gross profit will be recognized as the amount of the repurchase obligation is reduced based on the payoff of the loan by the customer. If losses on transactions were to occur, the collateral would be written down to reflect the loss on this collateral.

We have assessed the cumulative effects on our financial statements of not adopting this policy on previous sales transactions of this nature which occurred in fiscal 2009 and 2010 and have determined that the impact of not adopting this accounting on such transactions is not material to the financial statements. We thus believe it appropriate to adopt the above described accounting for such transactions on a prospective basis for such transactions that occurred in the quarter ending February 5, 2011.

Due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has increased the inventory valuation reserve to \$461,208 at February 5, 2011 from \$402,994 at November 6, 2010 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes.

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The maximum future undiscounted payments the Company could be required to make under the finance revenue sharing agreement, as of February 5, 2011, is \$71,779,858, in repurchase obligations, offset by payments from 21st Mortgage Corporation for the loss reserve of up to \$33,383,382 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 February 5, 2011, the dealer had 4 of the Company's homes on floor plan in 4 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 \$43,410 and \$116,136 at February 5, 2011 and November 6, 2010, 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 February 5, 2011 or January 30, 2010.

**11. Subsequent Events**

The Company repurchased approximately \$673,565 in defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement since February 5, 2011.

**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 February 5, 2011 and January 30, 2010.

	Three Months Ended	
	February 5, 2011	January 30, 2010
Homes sold through Company owned sales centers	23	27
Homes sold to independent dealers	41	6
Total new factory built homes produced	57	27
Average new manufactured home price - retail	\$ 72,862	\$ 74,992
Average new manufactured home price - wholesale	\$ 31,711	\$ 36,626
As a percent of net sales:		
Gross profit from the Company owned retail sales centers	13%	16%
Gross profit from the manufacturing facilities - including intercompany sales	17%	1%

For the three and ended February 5, 2011 and January 30, 2010 results are as follows: Total net sales in the first quarter of 2011 were \$3,232,689 compared to \$3,292,874 in the first quarter of 2010.

Sales and operations for the first quarter of 2011, continued to be adversely impacted by our country's economic uncertainty and the low manufactured housing shipments in Florida, plus the overall weakness in Florida and the nation's housing market. Industry shipments in Florida for the period November 2010 through January 2011 declined approximately 18% from the same period last year. Even though Nobility's sales, gross profit as a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses improved, the Company's low sales volume made it difficult to report meaningful results for its first quarter of 2011. Continued lack of retail and wholesale financing, very high unemployment and home foreclosures, slow sales of existing site-built homes, low consumer confidence and a poor economic outlook for the U.S. and Florida's economy are just a few of the on-going challenges the Company faced. While management has not seen decisive improvement in these challenges brought about by the tumultuous events of 2008 and 2009, some slight progress has emerged for the nation's economy. Although the overall housing picture, credit market and economy have not improved measurably during the past year and the immediate outlook for the manufactured housing industry in Florida and the nation is uncertain, the long-term demographic trends still favor future growth in the Florida market area we serve. Job formation, immigration growth and migration trends, plus consumers returning to more affordable housing should favor Florida. The Baby Boomer generation began to turn 65 in January 2011 and by 2030 the number of Americans 65 and over is predicted to almost double. This trend coupled with the end of the free spending credit-driven years, Nobility's 44 years in the Florida market, and consumers' increased need for more affordable housing should serve the Company well in the coming years. Management remains convinced that our specific geographic market is one of the best long-term growth areas in the country. For fiscal 2011, 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 significantly.

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Management understands that during this very complex economic environment, maintaining the Company's strong financial position is vital for future growth and success. Because of the poor business conditions in our market area and the lack of any clarity as to when today's economic challenges will improve measurably, the Company will continue to evaluate Prestige's twelve retail model centers in Florida, along with all expenses within the Company and react in a manner consistent with maintaining our financial position.

The Company invested as a limited partner in two new Florida retirement manufactured home communities in fiscal year 2008. Although these investments will report non-cash losses in the initial fill-up stage, management believes that the new attractive and affordable manufactured home communities for senior citizens will be a growth area for Florida in the future.

Insurance revenues in the first quarter of 2011 were \$57,226 compared to \$59,581 in the first quarter of 2010. The decline in insurance agent commissions resulted from a decline in new policies written and renewals. Prestige's 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 warranties coverage's 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 February 5, 2011 and November 6, 2010.

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 2011 was \$14,243 compared to \$26,665 in the first quarter of 2010.

Mountain Financial acted as the warehouse lender for a mortgage lender who was financing two of Prestige retail customers in the amount of \$193,445. The warehouse loan from Mountain would be repaid when the mortgage lender sold the loans to a wholesale lender. The mortgage lender went out of business and never completed the sale of the loans. Mountain is in the process of seeking refinancing of these homes. The retail customers are currently making a monthly payment to Mountain Financial.

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.

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Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 20% in first quarter of 2011 compared to 19% in first quarter of 2010. The increase in gross profit was primarily due to the increased sales at the manufacturing facilities and certain fixed manufacturing expenses, although the inventory valuation reserve established for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and re-selling of the repossessions increased \$58,214 to \$461,208 in the first quarter of 2011.

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.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales was 23% in first quarter of 2011 compared to 31% in the first quarter of 2010. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales declined due to the fixed expenses directly related to the increased sales at the Company's manufacturing facilities and the reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses from closing two non performing retail sales centers in last fiscal year.

The Company earned from Majestic 21 in the first quarter of 2011 \$5,528 compared to \$11,425 for the first quarter of 2010. 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation, the Company refers its customers to 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation that was financed under the agreement. The repurchase price is the remaining loan balance (plus 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 a reserve of \$461,208 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 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation.

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The Company did not receive a distribution from the finance revenue sharing agreement in the first quarter of fiscal 2011 and 2010. 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 February 5, 2011, 15.33% or \$11,148,418 of loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement was 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 rise, the required minimum reserve rises, and could equal or exceed the reserve amount. In this case, no amount would be available for distribution.

Pursuant to the finance revenue sharing agreement the Company's subsidiaries, Prestige Home Centers, Inc. and Majestic Homes, Inc. are not required to repay any previously received distributions. However, should the escrow account ever be less than \$500,000 below the minimum escrow account amount, then Prestige and Majestic Homes must contribute an amount equal to 50% of such deficit and 21<sup>st</sup> 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 \$36,321 for the first quarter of 2011 compared to \$67,669 for the first quarter of 2010. The decreased interest income was primarily due to a decrease in the amount of cash, cash equivalents and long-term investments and in the lower variable rate portion of our cash and cash equivalents balances.

The Company reported losses from investments in these retirement community limited partnerships in the amount of \$28,200 for the first quarter of 2011 compared to \$255,224 for the first quarter of 2010. 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. Because of a dispute on the refinancing terms on one of the Florida retirement manufactured home communities, Walden Woods, with the current mortgage lender, the General Partner sought bankruptcy protection in August 2010. Final resolution of the dispute is pending bankruptcy court approval.

As a result of the factors discussed above, a loss for the first quarter of 2011 was \$35,481 or \$0.01 per share compared to a loss of \$337,345 or \$0.08 per share for the first quarter of 2010.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Cash and cash equivalents were \$6,676,756 at February 5, 2011 compared to \$8,225,232 at November 6, 2010. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily due to the increase in repurchase of repossessed or foreclosed homes and increase in accounts receivable due to the increased sales at the manufacturing facility. Short and long-term investments were \$2,572,910 at February 5, 2011 compared to \$2,538,598 at November 6, 2010. Working capital was \$26,730,220 at February 5, 2011 as compared to \$26,761,904 at November 6, 2010. Nobility owns the entire inventory for its Prestige retail sales centers which includes new, pre-owned and repossessed or foreclosed homes and does not incur any third party floor plan financing expenses.

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Accounts payable at February 5, 2011 was \$339,475 compared to \$220,635 at November 6, 2010. The increase in accounts payable was primarily due to an increase in materials purchased since the number of homes produced in first quarter of 2011 at the Company's manufacturing facility increased by 35% percent from fourth quarter of 2010. Accrued compensation at February 5, 2010 was \$85,050 compared to \$114,478 at November 6, 2010. Since accrued compensation consists largely of sales commissions and bonuses, the decrease in accrued compensation was primarily due to the 14% decrease in the number of homes sold at the Company's retail sales centers in first quarter of 2011 compared to fourth quarter of 2010. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities at February 5, 2011 was \$356,146 compared to \$209,787 at November 6, 2010. The increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities is primarily due to the increase in the accrued sales tax and freight-out. Customer deposits decreased to \$501,633 at February 5, 2010 from \$554,991 at November 6, 2010.

There were three retail model centers closed in fiscal year 2010 located in Tallahassee, Lake City and Jacksonville, Florida. The inventory was transported to other retail model centers with the close down costing approximately \$34,000 per model center and no on-going cost associated with the locations closed. There was approximately \$23,000 in fiscal year 2010 in other assets written off relating to the Jacksonville model center.

Dividends are determined annually by the Board of Directors and are based on the profitability of the Company. Management did not recommend to the Board that a dividend be paid based on the results in fiscal years 2010.

Nobility did not repurchase any of its common stock in the open market during first quarter of 2011 or in fiscal year 2010. The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the purchase of up to 200,000 shares of the Company's stock in the open market.

We do not plan to incur any expenditure in fiscal year 2011 for the purchase of any of our current retail sales centers since we have no plan to purchase any of our leased centers in fiscal year 2011. The expenditures associated with defaulted loans are 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. Our joint venture still has a significant loan loss reserve of over \$6,611,000 on the portfolio of \$71,779,000 in loans. Based on the current level of sales, construction loans should not exceed \$1,000,000. The Company could be required to repurchase several million dollars more of defaulted loans during the remainder of fiscal year 2011 depending upon delinquency and foreclosure rates. The Company has repurchased approximately \$673,500 in additional defaulted loans under the finance revenue sharing agreement since February 5, 2011.

Under the finance revenue sharing agreement, loans that are 30 days past due are considered to be delinquent. At February 5, 2011, 15.53%, or \$11,148,418, of the loans in the portfolio subject to the finance revenue sharing agreement was delinquent. At February 5, 2011, there were loan loss reserves of 9.21% 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. The joint venture, Majestic 21, 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 Prestige can use to cover any shortfall in the sales proceeds from the cost of repurchasing the home.

The maximum future undiscounted payments the Company could be required to make under the finance revenue sharing agreement, as of February 5, 2011, is \$71,779,858 in repurchase obligations, offset by payments from 21st Mortgage Corporation for the loss reserve reconciliation of up to \$33,383,382 and the proceeds from the sale of the homes (the collateral).



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The Company owns a 50% interest in Majestic 21, a joint venture with 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation. The Company has 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. In addition, subsequent to fiscal 2009 year end, 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation announced that their parent company had agreed to provide additional capital to fund loan originations. Both of these sources of funding have been sufficient to fund our loan originations to date. To date, we have been able to fund loans without interruption.

Despite lower sales, negative cash flows, net operating losses and the repurchase of homes under the finance revenue sharing agreement, we expect to be able to continue operations through fiscal year 2012. We will continue to monitor and eliminate all unnecessary expenses.

## Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

### *Revenue Recognition*

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

its receipt of a down payment,

construction of the home is complete,

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

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

completion of any other significant obligations.

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of the repurchased homes upon transfer of title to the new purchaser.

When we repossess properties under the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement, we may be required to purchase land on which the home is set if that transaction was initially financed as a bundled arrangement by 21<sup>st</sup> Century Mortgage. In the quarter ending February 5, 2011, we initiated the deferral of revenue recognition on the sale of repossessed homes that were bundled with land sales and re-financed by 21<sup>st</sup> Century Mortgage based on guidance in ASC 360 -20 (formerly FAS 66). We have determined that on such transactions that we have continuing involvement since under the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement we are required to repurchase of the collateral in the financed transaction in the event of a default. Accordingly we have deferred revenue recognition on such sales transactions and included the deferred revenue in our balance sheet beginning in the quarter ending February 5, 2011 and have included the related collateral in other long-term assets. Revenue, cost of the transaction and gross profit will be recognized as the amount of the repurchase obligation is reduced based on the payoff of the loan by the customer. If losses on transactions were to occur, the collateral would be written down to reflect the loss on this collateral.

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We have assessed the cumulative effects on our financial statements of not adopting this policy on previous sales transactions of this nature which occurred in fiscal 2009 and 2010 and have determined that the impact of not adopting this accounting on such transactions is not material to the financial statements. We thus believe it appropriate to adopt the above described accounting for such transactions on a prospective basis for such transactions that occurred in the quarter ending February 5, 2011.

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 February 5, 2011 or November 6, 2010.

*Investments in Retirement Community Limited Partnerships*

During 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) located in Homosassa, Florida. The investment of \$2,360,000 provides 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. 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 sold \$825,250 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment, and percentage of earning/losses by the same amount to 31.9%.

During 2008, 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 of \$4,030,000 provides 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. 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 sold \$40,000 of its ownership at cost, which reduced the Company's investment, and percentage of earning/losses by the same amount to 48.5%.

These investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company 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

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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.

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 an 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.

*Investment in Majestic 21*

Majestic 21 was formed in 1997 as a joint venture with our joint venture partner, an unrelated entity (21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation ( "21 Mortgage ")). 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 FASB ASC 810. 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 \$1,971,832 as of February 5, 2011 and \$1,966,304 as of November 6, 2010. However, based on management's evaluation, there was no impairment of this investment at February 5, 2011 or November 6, 2010.

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

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that point forward, are owned by 21<sup>st</sup> 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 February 5, 2011, there was \$707,751 in loan loss reserves or 2.68% 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 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation's financial statements which are 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> Mortgage Corporation that were financed under the agreement. The repurchase price is the remaining loan balance (plus 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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. Based upon management's analysis, the fair value of any ASC 460 guarantee arising from the Finance Revenue Sharing Agreement is not material and as a result, no liability for the guarantee has been recorded in the accompanying balance sheets of the Company. However, due to the number of repurchased homes the Company has experienced under the finance revenue sharing agreement, the Company has increased the inventory valuation reserve to \$461,208 at February 5, 2011 from \$402,994 November 6, 2010 for potential losses associated with the refurbishing and reselling of the repurchased homes.

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### *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 pay 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 February 5, 2011, we are not involved in any material unconsolidated VIE transactions (other than the Company's investments in Majestic 21).

### *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 repossessions, changes in market demand, changes in interest rates, availability of financing for retail and wholesale purchasers, consumer confidence, adverse weather conditions that reduce sales at retail centers, the

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risk of manufacturing plant shutdowns due to storms or other factors, the impact of marketing and cost-management programs, reliance on the Florida economy, impact of labor shortage, impact of materials shortage, increasing labor cost, cyclical nature of the manufactured housing industry, impact of rising fuel costs, catastrophic events impacting insurance costs, availability of insurance coverage for various risks to Nobility, market demographics, management's ability to attract and retain executive officers and key personnel, increased global tensions, market disruptions resulting from terrorist or other attack and any armed conflict involving the United States and the impact of inflation.

**Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

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

*Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.* There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter of fiscal 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting except for the following matter.

In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 6, 2010, we reported that we identified three material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. These related to accounting and analysis of our equity investments in the mobile home parks, the valuation of our deferred tax assets and the related tax benefit that we have reflected in our financial statements and the accounting for sales of repossessed homes that include land sales. While we have not completed all of the activities to formally remediate these matters, we believe we have taken steps to address each of these matters in the preparation of our quarterly financial reporting for the period ending February 5, 2011 and accordingly have concluded that for the reporting period that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

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**Part II. OTHER INFORMATION AND SIGNATURES**

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

**Item 6. Exhibits**

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

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**Signatures**

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

NOBILITY HOMES, INC.

DATE: June 3, 2011

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

DATE: June 3, 2011

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

DATE: June 3, 2011

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