

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

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

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

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR

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

For the Transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-08951

M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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

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

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

**80237
(Zip code)**

(303) 773-1100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K/A or any amendment to this Form 10-K/A.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

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

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

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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

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

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

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

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SIGNATURES

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Consent of Ernst & Young LLP

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 302

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 302

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 906

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 906

(i)

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

Forward-Looking Statements.

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

Item 1. Business.

(a) *General Development of Business*

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

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

The following is a summary of our history:

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

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

(b) Available Information

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

(c) Financial Information About Industry Segments

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

(d) Narrative Description of Business

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earlier opportunities to contract for large land parcels;

Availability of insurance coverage; and

Greater access to and lower cost of capital.

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

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

Review and approval of division business plans and budgets;

Allocation of inventory investments within corporate guidelines;

Oversight of land and home inventory levels; and

Review of major personnel decisions.

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

Asset management and capital allocation;

Financial reporting;

Legal;

Information technology;

Internal audit;

Marketing;

Merchandising;

Training and development;

Risk management; and

Treasury.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements above.

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

Forward-Looking Statements above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Services Operations.

Mortgage Lending Operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title Operations.

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

Insurance Operations.

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

Employees.

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors Relating to our Business

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Competition in the homebuilding industry could hurt our profits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None

Item 2. Properties.

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

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Consolidated Results.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results of Operations 2005 Compared With 2004

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results of Operations 2004 Compared With 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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

Capital Resources.

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

Lines of Credit and Notes Payable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MDC Common Stock Repurchase Program.

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

Consolidated Cash Flow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

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

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

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

Contractual Obligations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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IMPACT OF INFLATION, CHANGING PRICES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

ISSUANCE OF STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements.

**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF
M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado

March 2, 2006, except for Note 4

for which the date is October 9, 2006

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

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

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

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restricted
stock vesting

237

237

**BALANCES
AT
DECEMBER**

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

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

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

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

**DECEMBER
31, 2005**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's lot option arrangements periodically are entered into with third parties that will purchase or have purchased property at the direction of the Company. The Company evaluates these transactions in accordance with FIN 46, as well as SFAS No. 49, Accounting for Product Financing Arrangements (SFAS 49). SFAS 49 provides guidance on identifying and accounting for product financing arrangements which include: (1) products (including land) that are contracted to be purchased by a third-party that simultaneously contracts to sell to the Company; (2) requirements to purchase product at specified prices; and (3) additional purchase price payments to be made that are adjusted, as necessary, to cover substantially all fluctuation in costs incurred by the third-party. The Company has evaluated all lot option purchase contracts outstanding at December 31, 2005 subject to the provisions of SFAS 49 and, based on this evaluation, the Company has determined that no asset or liability was required to be recorded prior to the date of purchase.

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

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

Generally, warranty reserves are reviewed monthly, using historical data and other relevant information, to determine the reasonableness and adequacy of both the reserve and the per-unit reserve amount originally included in

home cost of sales, as well as the timing of the reversal of any excess reserve. Warranty reserves are included in accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and totaled \$82.2 million and \$64.4 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In addition, the carryover reserve includes additional warranty reserves created pursuant to the QSF.

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

The following table summarizes the warranty activity for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Warranty reserve balance at beginning of year | \$ 64,424 | \$ 51,068 | \$ 44,743 |
| Warranty expense provisions | 55,742 | 37,985 | 36,014 |
| Warranty cash payments, net | (37,928) | (24,629) | (29,689) |
| Warranty reserve balance at end of year | \$ 82,238 | \$ 64,424 | \$ 51,068 |

Insurance Costs The Company records expenses and liabilities for costs to cover self-insurance and deductible amounts under the Company's insurance policies and for any estimated outstanding losses and loss adjustment expenses associated with claims in excess of coverage limits or not covered by insurance policies. The establishment of the provisions for outstanding losses and loss adjustment expenses is based on known facts and interpretation of circumstances, which include the Company's experience with similar cases and historical trends involving claim payment patterns, pending levels of unpaid claims, product mix or concentration, claim severity, frequency patterns such as those caused by natural disasters, fires, or accidents, depending on the business assumed and changing regulatory in legal environments.

The following table summarizes the insurance activity for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Insurance reserve balance at beginning of year | \$ 21,188 | \$ 7,443 | \$ |
| Insurance expense provisions | 12,034 | 13,950 | 8,473 |
| Insurance cash payments, net | (1,056) | (205) | (1,030) |
| Insurance reserve balance at end of year | \$ 32,166 | \$ 21,188 | \$ 7,443 |

Revenue Recognition for Homebuilding Operations The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of homes in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate (SFAS 66). Accordingly, revenue is recognized from home sales when the closing has occurred, title has passed, adequate initial and continuing investment by the homebuyer is received, possession and other attributes of ownership have been transferred to the homebuyer and the Company is not obligated to perform significant additional activities after closing and delivery. Revenue from homes that close with the buyer providing a sufficient initial and continuing investment, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, is recognized using the full accrual method as provided in SFAS 66 on the date of closing. We evaluate the initial investment provided under Federal Housing Administration-insured and Veterans Administration-guaranteed loans in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 87-9, Profit Recognition on Sales of Real Estate with Insured Mortgages or Surety Bonds and all other loans, in accordance with SFAS 66. For a home closing in which HomeAmerican originates the mortgage loan and the homebuyer does not provide a sufficient initial and continuing investment, the Company utilizes the installment method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 66. Accordingly, the corresponding Gross Profit is deferred and subsequently recognized on the date that HomeAmerican sells the homebuyer's loan to a third party purchaser. In accordance with SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (SFAS 140), sale of a

homebuyer loan has occurred when the following criteria have been met; (1) the payment from the third party purchaser is not subject to future subordination; (2) the Company has transferred all the usual risks and rewards of ownership that is in substance a sale; and (3) the Company does not have a substantial continuing involvement with the loan.

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

Revenue Recognition for HomeAmerican Loan origination fees, net of certain direct loan origination costs incurred, and loan commitment fees are deferred until the related loans are sold. Loan servicing fees are recorded as revenue when the mortgage loan payments are received. Revenues from the sale of mortgage loan servicing are recognized upon the exchange of consideration for the mortgage loans and related servicing rights between the Company and the third party purchaser in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 140. We defer the application and origination fees, net of costs, and recognize them as revenue, along with the associated gains or losses on the sale of the loans and related servicing rights, when the loans are sold to third party purchasers in accordance with SFAS No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans. The revenue recognized is reduced by the estimated fair value of the related guarantee or limited recourse provisions provided to the purchaser which is determined by the amount at which the liability could be bought in a current transaction between willing parties. The guarantee and limited recourse fair value is recognized in revenue when the Company is released from its obligation under the terms of the sale contracts.

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

Derivative Financial Instruments SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities and SFAS No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133), requires companies to recognize all of their derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheets at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been properly designated by a company as a hedging relationship and is determined to qualify for hedge accounting. To qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133, at the inception of a hedge, a company must formally document the relationship between the derivative instrument and the hedged item, as well as the risk management objective, the strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions, and the method the company will use to assess the hedge's effectiveness in achieving offsetting changes in fair value. In addition, the company must document the results of the method used to assess hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

If a company either does not properly designate the hedging relationship or subsequently determines that the derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting, the derivative instruments are considered free standing derivatives. Free standing derivatives are marked-to-market and included in the balance sheet as either derivative assets or liabilities with corresponding changes in fair value recorded in income as they occur.

The Company utilizes certain derivative instruments in the normal course of operations. These instruments include forward sales of mortgage-backed securities commitments, private investor sales commitments and commitments to originate mortgage loans (interest rate lock commitments or locked pipeline), all of which typically are short-term in nature. Forward sales securities commitments and private investor sales commitments are utilized to hedge changes in fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments to originate mortgage loans. The Company had \$245.7 million in mortgage loans committed for sale under forward sales contracts at December 31, 2005, of which \$110.8 million were locked with an average interest rate of 6.64%.

During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company did not designate its derivatives as hedging instruments and recorded its forward sales commitments and its locked pipeline as free standing derivatives and applied the lower-of-cost-or-market method to account for mortgage loan inventory in accordance with SFAS No. 65, Accounting for Certain Mortgage Banking Activities. The effect of not designating the derivatives as hedging instruments did not materially impact the Company's results of operations for 2005, 2004 or 2003.

Advertising Costs The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was \$28.8 million, \$26.4 million and \$23.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation The Company grants options to certain employees and directors to acquire a fixed number of shares with an exercise price not less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The Company also makes restricted stock grants to employees, which are valued based on the

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

market price of MDC's common stock on the date of grant and vest over four years. Unearned compensation arising from the restricted stock grants is shown as a reduction in stockholders' equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and is amortized to general and administrative expense over the vesting period. The expense recognized in the Consolidated Income Statements for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$1.2 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

The Company has elected to account for stock options using the intrinsic value method as prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) and related interpretations. Accordingly, the Company did not record stock-based compensation expense associated with employee stock option grants in the determination of net income for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the fair value method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in each of the following years (in thousands, except per share amounts).

| | Years Ending December 31, | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Net income, as reported | \$ 505,723 | \$ 391,165 | \$ 212,229 |
| Deduct stock-based compensation expense determined using the fair value method, net of related tax effects | (12,026) | (8,799) | (8,574) |
| Pro forma net income | \$ 493,697 | \$ 382,366 | \$ 203,655 |
| Earnings per share | | | |
| Basic as reported | \$ 11.48 | \$ 9.19 | \$ 5.11 |
| Basic pro forma | \$ 11.21 | \$ 8.98 | \$ 4.90 |
| Diluted as reported | \$ 10.99 | \$ 8.79 | \$ 4.90 |
| Diluted pro forma | \$ 10.72 | \$ 8.59 | \$ 4.70 |

For the fair value disclosure below, compensation value is estimated for each option granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following weighted-average assumptions were used for grants in 2005, 2004 and 2003.

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Average fair value of options granted | \$ 26.95 | \$ 24.66 | \$ 18.16 |
| Expected volatility | 45.6% | 45.3% | 47.6% |
| Risk free interest rate | 4.4% | 3.9% | 3.9% |
| Dividend yield rate | 1.3% | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| Weighted-average expected lives of options | 5.9 yrs. | 6.0 yrs. | 6.0 yrs. |

Other Comprehensive Income Other comprehensive income, which includes unrealized gains or losses on securities available for sale and minimum pension liability adjustments, has been reflected as a component of stockholders' equity and has not affected net income. A summary of components of total accumulated other comprehensive loss is shown below (in thousands).

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

| | Year Ended December | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| | 31, | |
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of income taxes of \$(389) and \$(187) in 2005 and 2004, respectively | (623) | (295) |
| Unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of income taxes of \$381 and \$385 in 2005 and 2004, respectively | 1 | 5 |
| | | |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | \$ (622) | \$ (290) |

Estimates in Financial Statements The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Such estimates primarily include warranty, other accrued expenses, legal reserves, estimated costs to complete land development and home construction and estimates related to potential asset impairment charges.

Legal Reserves MDC and certain of our subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various cases arising in the normal course of business. The Company has reserved for costs to be incurred with respect to these cases based upon information provided by its legal counsel. Due to uncertainties in the estimation process, it is at least reasonably possible that actual results could differ from those estimates. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had reserves of \$7.9 million and \$8.2 million, respectively. The Company continues to evaluate legal reserves and, based on historical results, believes that its existing estimation process is appropriate and does not anticipate the process to materially change in the future.

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

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

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

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

The Company has adopted SFAS 123(R) effective January 1, 2006 utilizing the modified prospective transition method.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, Share-Based Payment (SAB 107). SAB 107 contains interpretive guidance related to the interaction between

SFAS 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations, as well as provides the staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. SAB 107 also highlights the importance of disclosures made related to the accounting for share-based payment transactions. The Company has evaluated SAB 107 and has incorporated it as part of its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

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

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

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

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

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

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140" (SFAS 155). SFAS 155 improves financial reporting by eliminating the exemption from applying SFAS 133 to interest in securitized financial assets so that similar instruments are

accounted for similarly regardless of the form of the instrument. SFAS 155 also improves financial reporting by allowing a preparer to elect fair value measurement at acquisition, at issuance, or when a previously recognized financial instrument is subject to a remeasurement event, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, in cases

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

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

2. Reclassifications

In conjunction with the filing of this Form 10-K/A, the Company has reclassified the presentation of the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Income. The Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Income previously disclosed assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses by each reportable segment. As a result of the restatement to the segment disclosures (see Note 4), assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are now being presented on a consolidated basis. The Company's total assets, total liabilities and net income have not been affected for any periods presented as a result of this reclassification.

The Company previously included accruals for land development costs related to closed subdivisions as a component of land and land under development and accruals for home construction costs related to closed homes as a component of housing completed or under construction. The Company has reclassified these land development and home construction accruals to a component of accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table summarizes the affect to the previously reported balances for land and land under development, housing completed or under construction, total assets and total liabilities (in thousands).

| | December 31, | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Housing completed or under construction as previously reported | \$ 1,266,901 | \$ 851,628 |
| Home construction accruals | 53,205 | 35,374 |
| Housing completed or under construction as reclassified | \$ 1,320,106 | \$ 887,002 |
| Land and land under development as previously reported | \$ 1,656,198 | \$ 1,109,953 |
| Land development accruals | 21,750 | 19,313 |
| Land and land under development as reclassified | \$ 1,677,948 | \$ 1,129,266 |
| Total assets as previously reported | \$ 3,784,895 | \$ 2,790,044 |
| Land development accruals | 21,750 | 19,313 |
| Home construction accruals | 53,205 | 35,374 |
| Total assets as reclassified | \$ 3,859,850 | \$ 2,844,731 |
| Total liabilities as previously reported | \$ 1,832,786 | \$ 1,371,223 |
| Land development accruals | 21,750 | 19,313 |
| Home construction accruals | 53,205 | 35,374 |
| Total liabilities as reclassified | \$ 1,907,741 | \$ 1,425,910 |

Certain other prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information**

The table below sets forth supplemental disclosures of cash and non-cash financing activities (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Cash paid during the year for Interest | \$ 3,288 | \$ 1,807 | \$ 2,002 |
| Income taxes | \$234,657 | \$212,610 | \$126,298 |
| Non-cash financing activities | | | |
| Tax benefit of non-qualified stock option exercised | \$ 30,002 | \$ 16,030 | \$ 12,561 |
| Land purchases financed by seller | \$ | \$ | \$ 2,479 |

4. Information on Business Segments (As Restated)

SFAS No. 131, Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information (SFAS 131), defines operating segments as a component of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and is reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, to evaluate performance and make operating decisions. The Company has identified its chief operating decision-makers (CODMs) as three key executives the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Subsequent to the issuance of the Company s Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, management determined that the homebuilding operations should be restated by disaggregating its one homebuilding reportable segment into four reportable segments. Accordingly, the Company has restated its segment disclosure for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. The restatement has no impact for any periods presented on: the Company s total assets, liabilities or stockholders equity included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets; net income or earnings per share amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Income; and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company has identified each homebuilding subdivision as an operating segment in accordance with SFAS 131. Each homebuilding subdivision engages in business activities from which it earns revenue primarily from the sale of single-family detached homes, generally to first-time and first-time move-up homebuyers. Subdivisions in the reportable segments noted below have been aggregated because they have similar: (1) economic characteristics; (2) housing products; (3) class of homebuyer; (4) regulatory environments; and (5) similar methods used to construct and sell homes. The Company s homebuilding reportable segments are as follows:

- (1) West (Arizona, California and Nevada markets)
- (2) Mountain (Colorado and Utah markets)
- (3) East (Virginia and Maryland markets)
- (4) Other Homebuilding (Delaware Valley, Florida, Illinois and Texas markets)

The Company s financial services and other segment consists of the operations of the following operating segments: (1) HomeAmerican; (2) American Home Insurance; (3) American Home Title; (4) Allegiant Insurance Company, Inc., A Risk Retention Group (Allegiant); and (5) StarAmerican Insurance Ltd. (StarAmerican). American Home Title, Allegiant and StarAmerican previously were included in the Company s homebuilding segment and are now included in the financial services and other segment. Because these operating segments do not individually exceed 10 percent of the consolidated revenue, net income or total assets, they have been aggregated into one other reportable segment. The Company s corporate reportable segment incurs general and administrative expenses that are not identifiable specifically to another operating segment. Transfers between operating segments are recorded at cost.

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

The following table summarizes revenue and income before income taxes for each of the Company's six reportable segments (in thousands).

| | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Revenue | | | |
| West | \$ 2,833,398 | \$ 2,384,389 | \$ 1,681,692 |
| Mountain | 834,270 | 730,271 | 724,606 |
| East | 732,132 | 630,895 | 406,966 |
| Other Homebuilding | 413,628 | 199,114 | 41,764 |
| Total Homebuilding | 4,813,428 | 3,944,669 | 2,855,028 |
| Financial Services and Other | 69,245 | 63,585 | 64,274 |
| Corporate | 1,487 | 818 | 768 |
| Consolidated | \$ 4,884,160 | \$ 4,009,072 | \$ 2,920,070 |
| Income Before Income Taxes | | | |
| West | \$ 611,603 | \$ 515,142 | \$ 218,954 |
| Mountain | 70,348 | 67,993 | 87,658 |
| East | 203,853 | 143,273 | 87,060 |
| Other Homebuilding | 6,538 | (11,941) | (4,306) |
| Total Homebuilding | 892,342 | 714,467 | 389,366 |
| Financial Services and Other | 34,964 | 23,213 | 32,790 |
| Corporate | (118,543) | (100,766) | (73,933) |
| Consolidated | \$ 808,763 | \$ 636,914 | \$ 348,223 |

The following table summarizes total assets for each of the Company's six reportable segments (in thousands).

| | December 31, | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Total Assets | | |
| West | \$ 2,113,384 | \$ 1,258,592 |
| Mountain | 466,362 | 378,968 |
| East | 368,848 | 301,988 |
| Other Homebuilding | 359,151 | 237,290 |
| Total Homebuilding | 3,307,745 | 2,176,838 |
| Financial Services and Other | 253,365 | 193,477 |
| Corporate | 298,740 | 474,416 |

Consolidated

\$ 3,859,850

\$ 2,844,731

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Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****5. Mortgage Loans Held in Inventory**

The following table sets forth the information relating to mortgage loans held in inventory (in thousands).

| | December 31, | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| First mortgage loans | | |
| Conventional | \$ 223,941 | \$ 157,687 |
| FHA and VA | 14,833 | 20,961 |
| | 238,774 | 178,648 |
| Less | | |
| Unamortized (premiums) / discounts | (266) | 52 |
| Deferred fees | (1,687) | (815) |
| Adjustment for derivatives and hedging activities | 565 | 1,050 |
| Allowance for loan losses | (10) | (10) |
| Total | \$ 237,376 | \$ 178,925 |

Mortgage loans held in inventory consist primarily of loans collateralized by first mortgages and deeds of trust due over periods of up to 30 years. The weighted-average effective yield on mortgage loans held in inventory was approximately 5.4% and 5.7% at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

6. Lines of Credit

Homebuilding The Company's homebuilding line of credit (Homebuilding Line) is an unsecured revolving line of credit with a group of lenders for support of our homebuilding operations. During January 2005, the Company modified the Homebuilding Line, increasing the aggregate commitment amount to \$1.058 billion, while maintaining the maturity date of April 7, 2009. The facility's provision for letters of credit is available in the aggregate amount of \$350 million. The modified facility permits an increase in the maximum commitment amount to \$1.25 billion upon the Company's request, subject to receipt of additional commitments from existing or additional participant lenders. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, there were no borrowings under the Homebuilding Line and there were \$68.3 million and \$67.0 million, respectively, in letters of credit which had been issued. The Company could have borrowed funds at interest rates ranging from 2.38% to 7.25%.

Mortgage Lending The Company's mortgage line of credit (Mortgage Line) has a borrowing limit of \$225 million with terms that allow for increases of up to \$175 million in the borrowing limit to a maximum of \$400 million, subject to concurrence by the participating banks. The terms of the Mortgage Line are set forth in the

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

Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement dated as of October 23, 2003, as amended. In December 2005, the Mortgage Line borrowing limit was increased temporarily to \$400 million. This temporary increase terminated on February 1, 2006. Available borrowings under the Mortgage Line are collateralized by mortgage loans and mortgage-backed certificates and are limited to the value of eligible collateral, as defined. At December 31, 2005, \$156.5 million was borrowed and an additional \$41.1 million was collateralized and available to be borrowed. The Mortgage Line is cancelable upon 120 days notice. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the interest rates on the Mortgage Line were 5.4% and 3.4%, respectively.

General The agreements for the Company's bank lines of credit and the indentures for the Company's senior notes require compliance with certain representations, warranties and covenants. The Company believes that it is in compliance with these representations, warranties and covenants and the Company is not aware of any covenant violations.

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

7. Senior Notes and Total Debt Obligations

In December 2002, the Company completed a public offering of \$150 million principal amount of 7% senior notes due December 2012 (the 7% Senior Notes) at a discount, with an effective yield of 7.30%. The principal amount outstanding, net of unamortized discount, at December 31, 2005 was \$148.8 million. Interest is due and payable on June 1 and December 15 of each year until maturity. The Company does not make any principal payments and the 7% Senior Notes are fully due in December 2012. The 7% Senior Notes are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and may be redeemed, at the election of the Company, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of their principal amount; or (2) the present value of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed on the redemption date discounted on a semiannual basis at the Treasury Rate plus 0.45%, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest.

In May 2003, the Company completed a public offering of \$150 million principal amount of 5¹/₂% senior notes due May 2013 (the 5¹/₂% Senior Notes) at a discount, with an effective yield of 5.74%. Also in May 2003, the Company redeemed \$175 million principal amount of its 8³/₈% senior notes due 2008 (the 8³/₈% Senior Notes). The 8³/₈% Senior Notes were redeemed at 104.188% of their principal amount, or \$182.3 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest through the date of redemption. In compliance with SFAS No. 145, the expenses related to this debt redemption of \$9.3 million are no longer treated as an extraordinary loss. In December 2003, the Company issued an additional \$200 million principal amount of the 5¹/₂% Senior Notes at a premium, with an effective yield of 5.57%. The 5¹/₂% Senior Notes have interest due and payable on May 15 and November 15 of each year until maturity. The Company does not make any principal payments and the 5¹/₂% Senior Notes are fully due in May 2013. The 5¹/₂% Senior Notes are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and may be redeemed, at the election of the Company, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of their principal amount; or (2) the present value of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed on the redemption date discounted on a semiannual basis at the Treasury Rate plus 0.30%, plus, in each case, accrued and

unpaid interest.

In December 2004, the Company completed a public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 5³/₈% medium-term senior notes due December 2014 (the "5³/₈% Medium-Term Senior Notes") at a discount, with

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

an effective yield of 5.55%. The 5³/₈% Medium-Term Senior Notes have interest due and payable on June 15 and December 15 of each year until maturity. The Company does not make any principal payments until the 5³/₈% Medium-Term Senior Notes are fully due in December 2014. The 5³/₈% Medium-Term Senior Notes are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and may be redeemed, at the election of the Company, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of their principal amount; or (2) the present value of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed on the redemption date discounted on a semiannual basis at the Treasury Rate plus 0.20%, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest.

In July 2005, the Company completed a public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 5³/₈% medium-term senior notes due July 2015 (the 2015 Medium-Term Senior Notes) at a discount, with an effective yield of 5.50%. The 2015 Medium-Term Senior Notes have interest due and payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year until maturity. The Company does not make any principal payments until the 2015 Medium-Term Senior Notes are fully due in July 2015. The 2015 Medium-Term Senior Notes are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and may be redeemed, at the election of the Company, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of their principal amount; or (2) the present value of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed discounted on a semiannual basis at the Treasury Rate plus 0.25%, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest.

The Company classifies the senior notes as corporate liabilities due to the fact that M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. is the borrower and the senior notes are guaranteed by certain homebuilding subsidiaries. The Company's total debt obligations at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands).

| | December 31, | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| 7% Senior Notes due 2012 | \$ 148,821 | \$ 148,688 |
| 5 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Notes due 2013 | 349,276 | 349,197 |
| 5 ³ / ₈ % Medium-Term Senior Notes due 2014 | 248,532 | 248,425 |
| 5 ³ / ₈ % Medium-Term Senior Notes due 2015 | 249,668 | |
| Homebuilding Line | | |
| Total Corporate and Homebuilding Debt | 996,297 | 746,310 |
| Mortgage Line | 156,532 | 135,478 |
| Total Debt | \$ 1,152,829 | \$ 881,788 |

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

Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****8. Retirement Plans**

In October 1997, the Company established a defined benefit retirement plan (the Retirement Plan) for two executive officers of the Company under which the Company agreed to make future payments that have a projected benefit obligation of \$12.4 million and \$11.8 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Retirement Plan is not funded and benefits were fully vested at December 31, 2005, the measurement date, for both participants. Unrecognized prior service cost of \$1.2 million at December 31, 2005 is being recognized over the officers' average estimated service periods. Included on the December 31, 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheet is an intangible asset of \$1.3 million related to unamortized prior service cost and a corresponding accrued pension liability of \$2.3 million and an accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$1.0 million. Accrued benefit costs at December 31, 2005 and 2004 were \$9.2 million and \$8.1 million, respectively.

Below is a summary of the changes in the projected benefit obligation, the assumptions used in its calculation and the components of Retirement Plan expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (dollars in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Projected benefit obligation beginning of year | \$ 11,845 | \$ 11,328 | \$ 10,391 |
| Interest cost | 683 | 684 | 691 |
| Unrecognized (gain) loss due to change in actuarial assumptions | (108) | (167) | 246 |
| Total Retirement Plan expense | \$ 12,420 | \$ 11,845 | \$ 11,328 |
| | | | |
| Accumulated benefit obligation end of year | \$ 11,687 | \$ 10,335 | \$ 9,328 |
| | | | |
| Assumption used in the calculation of the present value of the projected benefit obligation | | | |
| Discount rate | 5.75% | 6.00% | 6.25% |
| Future annual compensation rate increase | 3.00% | 3.25% | 3.50% |
| | | | |
| Components of Retirement Plan expense | | | |
| Interest cost | \$ 683 | \$ 684 | \$ 691 |
| Prior service cost amortization | 325 | 325 | 325 |
| Net loss recognition | 105 | 162 | 171 |
| Total Retirement Plan expense | \$ 1,113 | \$ 1,171 | \$ 1,187 |

The Company sponsors a Section 401(k) defined contribution plan that is available to all of the Company's eligible employees. At its discretion, the Company may make annual matching contributions. The matching contributions have been funded with a combination of cash and shares of MDC common stock, and the expense recognized by the Company for 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$4.3 million, \$3.2 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

9. Stockholders' Equity

Stock Dividends and Stock Splits On December 14, 2004, MDC's board of directors declared a 1.3 for 1 stock split in the form of a 30% stock dividend that was distributed on January 10, 2005. On February 23, 2004, MDC's board of directors declared a 10% stock dividend that was distributed on March 23, 2004 to shareowners of record on March 8, 2004. In accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share (SFAS 128), basic and diluted net income per share amounts, weighted-average shares outstanding, and dividends declared per share have been restated for all periods

affected to reflect the effect of all stock dividends and splits.

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Equity Incentive Plans A summary of the Company's equity incentive plans follows.

Employee Equity Incentive Plans In April 1993, the Company adopted the Employee Equity Incentive Plan (the Employee Plan). The Employee Plan provided for an initial authorization of 2,795,100 shares of MDC common stock for issuance thereunder, plus an additional annual authorization equal to 10% of the then authorized shares of MDC common stock under the Employee Plan as of each succeeding annual anniversary of the date the Employee Plan was adopted. Under the Employee Plan, the Company could grant awards of restricted stock, incentive and non-statutory stock options and dividend equivalents, or any combination thereof, to officers and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. The incentive and non-statutory stock options granted under the Employee Plan are exercisable at prices not less than the market value on the date of grant over periods of up to six years. In 2003, options to purchase 325,611 shares of MDC common stock and 12,793 shares of restricted stock were awarded under the Employee Plan. The Company's ability to make further grants under the Employee Plan terminated pursuant to its terms on April 20, 2003.

Effective March 2001, the Company adopted the M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (the Equity Incentive Plan). The Equity Incentive Plan provided for an initial authorization of 3,460,000 shares of MDC common stock for issuance thereunder, plus an additional annual authorization equal to 10% of the then authorized shares of MDC common stock under the Equity Incentive Plan. In April 2003, an additional 1,573,000 shares were authorized for issuance by vote of the Company's shareowners. The Equity Incentive Plan provides for the grant of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock units and other stock grants to employees of the Company. Incentive stock options granted under the Equity Incentive Plan must have an exercise price that is at least equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date the incentive stock option is granted. In 2004, options to purchase 1,080,755 shares of MDC common stock and approximately 13,000 shares of restricted stock were awarded under the Equity Incentive Plan, which vest over periods of up to seven years. In 2005, the Company granted options to purchase 881,500 shares of MDC common stock, and approximately 30,000 shares of restricted stock were awarded under the Equity Incentive Plan, which vest over periods up to seven years.

Director Equity Incentive Plans - Effective March 2001, the Company adopted the M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the Director Stock Option Plan). Under the Director Stock Option Plan, non-employee directors of the Company are granted non-qualified stock options. The Director Stock Option Plan provided for an initial authorization of 865,000 shares of MDC common stock for issuance thereunder, plus an additional annual authorization of shares equal to 10% of the then authorized shares of MDC common stock under the Director Stock Option Plan. Pursuant to the Director Stock Option Plan, on October 1 of each year, each non-employee director of the Company is granted options to purchase 25,000 shares of MDC common stock. Each option granted under the Director Stock Option Plan vests immediately and expires ten years from the date of grant. The option exercise price must be equal to the fair market value (as defined in the plan) of the MDC common stock on the date of grant of the option. In October 2003, the Director Stock Option Plan, which was approved by the shareowners on May 21, 2001, was amended to terminate on May 21, 2011.

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

A summary of the changes in stock options during each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 is as follows (in shares of MDC common stock).

| | 2005 | | 2004 | | 2003 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | Shares | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Shares | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Shares | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
| Options outstanding beginning of year | 6,236,757 | \$32.21 | 6,432,452 | \$23.36 | 6,460,713 | \$16.49 |
| Granted at fair market value | 826,500 | \$67.74 | 775,255 | \$57.97 | 1,649,925 | \$39.97 |
| Granted above fair market value | 180,000 | \$68.18 | 468,000 | \$65.10 | | |
| Exercised | (1,279,808) | \$20.52 | (975,927) | \$11.26 | (1,405,078) | \$12.13 |
| Cancelled | (303,683) | \$44.31 | (463,023) | \$29.76 | (273,108) | \$18.80 |
| Options outstanding end of year | 5,659,766 | \$40.54 | 6,236,757 | \$32.21 | 6,432,452 | \$23.36 |
| Available for future grant | 2,687,348 | | 2,641,376 | | 3,057,190 | |
| Total shares reserved end of year | 8,347,114 | | 8,878,133 | | 9,489,642 | |
| Options exercisable December 31 | 2,038,187 | \$25.99 | 2,441,048 | \$21.98 | 2,430,152 | \$16.49 |

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2005.

| Range of Exercise Price | Options Outstanding | | | Options Exercisable | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number Outstanding | Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Number Exercisable | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
| \$ 7.92 - \$15.84 | 5,026 | 0.92 | \$ 15.36 | 5,026 | \$ 15.36 |
| \$15.85 - \$23.77 | 2,348,778 | 4.83 | \$ 19.97 | 1,645,167 | \$ 19.34 |
| \$23.78 - \$31.69 | 299,038 | 2.42 | \$ 26.64 | 78,409 | \$ 27.38 |
| \$31.70 - \$39.61 | 17,642 | 1.24 | \$ 32.31 | 13,977 | \$ 32.34 |
| \$39.62 - \$47.53 | 955,832 | 7.82 | \$ 44.38 | 73,108 | \$ 41.07 |
| \$47.54 - \$63.38 | 996,950 | 9.13 | \$ 60.16 | 97,500 | \$ 57.66 |
| \$63.39 - \$79.22 | 1,036,500 | 9.54 | \$ 69.02 | 125,000 | \$ 78.89 |
| | 5,659,766 | 6.81 | \$ 40.54 | 2,038,187 | \$ 25.99 |

MDC Common Stock Repurchase Programs In October 2005, the Company's board of directors increased the number of shares of MDC's common stock remaining to be repurchased under its stock repurchase program to 4,000,000 shares. No shares were repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2005. During 2004, the Company repurchased 155,000 shares of MDC common stock. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we held 12,000 and 31,000 shares of treasury stock with average purchase prices of \$42.50 and \$43.97 per share, respectively.

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Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****10. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information**

The following table sets forth information relating to accrued liabilities (in thousands).

| | December 31, | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Accrued liabilities | | |
| Accrued compensation and related expenses | \$ 99,541 | \$ 80,306 |
| Warranty reserves | 82,238 | 64,424 |
| Land development and home construction accruals | 74,955 | 54,687 |
| Customer and escrow deposits | 56,186 | 46,089 |
| Insurance reserves | 32,166 | 21,188 |
| Accrued interest payable | 13,027 | 6,404 |
| Accrued pension liability | 11,687 | 10,335 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 72,609 | 52,427 |
| Total accrued liabilities | \$ 442,409 | \$ 335,860 |

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Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****11. Interest Activity**

The Company capitalizes interest incurred on its senior notes and Homebuilding Line during the period of active development and through the completion of construction of its homebuilding inventories. Interest incurred on the senior notes or Homebuilding Line that is not capitalized is reported as interest expense. Interest incurred by the Mortgage Line is charged to interest expense. Interest activity is shown below (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Total Interest Incurred | | | |
| Corporate and homebuilding | \$ 51,872 | \$ 32,879 | \$ 26,779 |
| Financial services and other | 3,850 | 1,946 | 1,967 |
| Total interest incurred | \$ 55,722 | \$ 34,825 | \$ 28,746 |
| Total Interest Capitalized | | | |
| Interest capitalized in homebuilding inventory, beginning of year | \$ 24,220 | \$ 20,043 | \$ 17,783 |
| Interest capitalized | 51,872 | 32,879 | 26,779 |
| Previously capitalized interest included in cost of sales | (34,093) | (28,702) | (24,519) |
| Interest capitalized in homebuilding inventory, end of year | \$ 41,999 | \$ 24,220 | \$ 20,043 |

Interest and other income and interest expense and interest activity are shown below (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Interest and Other Income, Net | | | |
| Interest and other income | | | |
| Financial services and other | \$ 6,698 | \$ 5,808 | \$ 6,587 |
| Homebuilding | 315 | 199 | 175 |
| Corporate | 1,487 | 818 | 768 |
| Total | 8,500 | 6,825 | 7,530 |
| Interest expense, net of interest capitalized | | | |
| Financial services and other | 3,850 | 1,946 | 1,967 |
| Total homebuilding | | | |
| Corporate | | | |
| Total interest and other income, net | \$ 4,650 | \$ 4,879 | \$ 5,563 |

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. Income Taxes

The significant components of the provision for income taxes are as follows (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Current tax expense | | | |
| Federal | \$ 277,425 | \$ 220,662 | \$ 123,630 |
| State | 38,971 | 33,954 | 18,480 |
| Total current | 316,396 | 254,616 | 142,110 |
| Deferred tax expense (benefit) | | | |
| Federal | (12,662) | (8,486) | (5,473) |
| State | (694) | (381) | (643) |
| Total deferred | (13,356) | (8,867) | (6,116) |
| Provision for income taxes | \$ 303,040 | \$ 245,749 | \$ 135,994 |

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% to income before income taxes as a result of the following (in thousands).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Tax expense computed at statutory rate | \$ 283,067 | \$ 222,920 | \$ 121,878 |
| Increase due to | | | |
| Permanent differences between financial statement income and taxable income | (5,662) | 192 | 175 |
| State income tax, net of federal benefit | 25,072 | 22,292 | 13,929 |
| Other, net | 563 | 345 | 12 |
| Provision for income taxes | \$ 303,040 | \$ 245,749 | \$ 135,994 |
| Effective tax rate | 37.5% | 38.6% | 39.1% |

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

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The tax effects of significant temporary differences that give rise to the net deferred tax asset are as follows (in thousands).

| | December 31, | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Warranty, litigation and other reserves | \$ 41,657 | \$ 35,474 |
| Inventory impairment charges | 1,760 | 1,879 |
| Accrued liabilities | 7,903 | 7,484 |
| Deferred revenue | 2,934 | |
| Inventory, additional costs capitalized for tax purposes | 15,480 | 10,576 |
| Total gross deferred tax assets | 69,734 | 55,413 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | |
| Deferred revenue | 6,449 | 7,342 |
| Inventory, additional costs capitalized for financial statement purposes | 603 | 1,193 |
| Property, equipment and other assets, net | 2,627 | 1,615 |
| Subsidiaries not consolidated for tax purposes | 2,303 | 2,082 |
| Other, net | 3,433 | 2,218 |
| Total gross deferred tax liabilities | 15,415 | 14,450 |
| Net deferred tax asset | \$ 54,319 | \$ 40,963 |

Table of Contents**M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****13. Earnings Per Share**

Pursuant to SFAS 128 the computation of diluted earnings per share takes into account the effect of dilutive stock options. The basic and diluted earnings per share calculations are shown below (in thousands, except per share amounts).

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share | | | |
| Net income | \$ 505,723 | \$ 391,165 | \$ 212,229 |
| Basic weighted-average shares outstanding | 44,046 | 42,560 | 41,521 |
| Per share amounts | \$ 11.48 | \$ 9.19 | \$ 5.11 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share | | | |
| Net income | \$ 505,723 | \$ 391,165 | \$ 212,229 |
| Basic weighted-average shares outstanding | 44,046 | 42,560 | 41,521 |
| Stock options, net | 1,990 | 1,938 | 1,812 |
| Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding | 46,036 | 44,498 | 43,333 |
| Per share amounts | \$ 10.99 | \$ 8.79 | \$ 4.90 |

14. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, the Company is a defendant in cases primarily relating to construction defects. These cases seek relief from the Company under various theories, including breach of implied and express warranty, negligence, strict liability, misrepresentation and violation of consumer protection statutes. The Company has reserved for these cases based upon information provided to it by its legal counsel, including counsel's ongoing evaluation of the merits of the claims and defenses and the likelihood of the Company prevailing in these cases. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

15. Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Cash and Cash Equivalents For cash and cash equivalents, the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Investments and Marketable Securities, Net Investments in marketable equity securities (other than the QSF assets, see Note 1) are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at cost, which approximates market value. Accordingly, the carrying value of the investment is a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

Mortgage Loans Held in Inventory The Company generally purchases forward commitments to deliver mortgage loans held for sale. For loans that have no forward commitments, loans in inventory are stated at the lower of cost or market. The carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Lines of Credit The Company's lines of credit are at floating rates or at fixed rates that approximate current market rates and have relatively short-term maturities. The carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

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

Senior Notes The estimated fair value of the senior notes in the following table are based on dealer quotes (in thousands).

| | December 31, 2005 | | December 31, 2004 | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Recorded Amount | Estimated Fair Value | Recorded Amount | Estimated Fair Value |
| 7% Senior Notes due 2012 | \$148,821 | \$161,490 | \$148,688 | \$168,225 |
| 5 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Notes due 2013 | \$349,276 | \$339,521 | \$349,197 | \$356,188 |
| 5 ³ / ₈ % Medium Term Senior Notes due 2014 | \$248,532 | \$237,932 | \$248,425 | \$248,700 |
| 5 ³ / ₈ % Medium Term Senior Notes due 2015 | \$249,668 | \$234,501 | \$ | \$ |

16. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company believes that it is subject to risks and uncertainties common to the homebuilding industry, including (1) cyclical markets sensitive to changes in general and local economic conditions; (2) volatility of interest rates, which affects homebuilding demand and may affect credit availability; (3) seasonal nature of the business due to weather-related factors; (4) significant fluctuations in the price of building materials, particularly lumber, and of finished lots and subcontract labor; (5) counter-party non-performance risk associated with performance bonds; (6) competition; (7) the availability and cost of performance bonds and insurance covering risks associated with our business; (8) slow growth initiatives; (9) building moratoria; (10) governmental regulation, including the interpretation of tax, labor and environmental laws; and (11) changes in consumer confidence and preferences. The Company's operations are concentrated in the geographic regions of Colorado, Virginia, Maryland, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Florida, Illinois and Delaware Valley.

To reduce exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, HomeAmerican makes commitments to originate (buy) and sell loans and mortgage-backed securities. At December 31, 2005, the Company had approximately \$245.7 million in mortgage loans committed for sale under forward sales contracts, of which approximately \$110.8 million were locked with an average interest rate of 6.64%.

MDC leases office space, equipment and certain of its model show homes under non-cancelable operating leases. Future minimum rental payments for leases with initial terms in excess of one year total \$8.1 million in 2006, \$8.1 million in 2007, \$6.6 million in 2008, \$5.3 million in 2009, \$3.5 million in 2010 and \$14.3 million thereafter. Rent expense under cancelable and non-cancelable leases totaled \$22.1 million, \$16.4 million and \$12.1 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The Company often is required to obtain bonds and letters of credit in support of its related obligations with respect to subdivision improvement, homeowners association dues and start-up expenses, warranty work, contractors license fees, earnest money deposits, etc. At December 31, 2005, the Company had issued and outstanding performance bonds and letters of credit totaling \$392.4 million and \$96.0 million, respectively, including \$24.6 million issued by HomeAmerican. In the event any such bonds or letters of credit issued by third parties are called, MDC would be obligated to reimburse the issuer of the bond or letter of credit.

17. Related Party Transactions

The Company leased its prior headquarters office space at 3600 S. Yosemite Street, Denver, CO 80237 and leases its current headquarters office space at 4350 S. Monaco Street, Denver, CO 80237. Approximately 7,000 square feet in the Company's prior office building at 3600 S. Yosemite were subleased by various affiliates of Mr. Mizel, for which they collectively paid rent, including parking, to the Company of approximately \$22,750 through May of 2005. Approximately 5,437 square feet in the Company's current office building at 4350 S. Monaco are now leased by various affiliates of Mr. Mizel, for which they paid rent in 2005 to the Company of approximately \$53,920, commencing in June of 2005. In addition, Mr. Mizel owns a building that was leased to the Company through June 2, 2005, for which the Company paid Mr. Mizel rent and common area fees of approximately \$29,400 in 2005.

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

Effective as of March 1, 2003, the Company entered into a two-year agreement with Gilbert Goldstein, P.C., of which Gilbert Goldstein, a Director, is the sole shareholder. By amendment dated July 26, 2004, the term of the agreement was extended to February 28, 2006. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Goldstein acts as a consultant to the Company on legal matters. In return, from March 1, 2003 through February 28, 2006, the Company paid Mr. Goldstein's firm \$21,000 per month for a minimum of 30 hours per week in legal services; and \$180 per hour for services performed in excess of 120 hours in any month. Effective March 1, 2006, the Company has entered into a new agreement with Mr. Goldstein's firm revising and extending the payments through February 28, 2008. The Company also provided Mr. Goldstein's firm with office space in the Company's prior office building at 3600 S. Yosemite Street, which had an estimated annual rental value of \$17,100. The Company now provides Mr. Goldstein's firm with office space in the Company's current office building at 4350 S. Monaco Street, which has an estimated annual rental value of \$6,500. The Company also provides Mr. Goldstein's firm with the part-time services of a secretary (in 2005, this secretary received a salary of approximately \$32,750 plus benefits), and reimburses actual expenses incurred related to services provided. In the event that Mr. Goldstein retires from the practice of law, becomes disabled or dies during the term of the agreement, the Company will pay to Mr. Goldstein or his estate \$10,000 per month during the remaining term of the agreement. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company paid legal fees to Mr. Goldstein's firm \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

The Company paid a firm owned by Carol Mizel, Mr. Mizel's spouse, \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$0.2 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 for consulting services in connection with corporate and consumer marketing, merchandising, design work, human resources development, product development, and such other matters as were requested by the Company's senior management. The firm, Mizel Design and Decorating Company, provided these services under an Independent Contractor Agreement with the Company, dated as of January 1, 2001, and a new agreement, dated as of January 1, 2005.

On February 24, 2005, effective as of January 1, 2005, Larry A. Mizel, Chief Executive Officer, and David D. Mandarich, President and Chief Operating Officer, each entered into a lease agreement with the Company and M.D.C. Land Corporation for use of Company aircraft when the aircraft are not required for Company business. The lease agreements require payment of the Incremental Expenses incurred by the Company for each flight, as defined in the lease agreements. The Incremental Expenses represent the maximum reimbursement permitted by the Federal Aviation Administration in Federal Aviation Regulation Part 91.501(d). For 2005, Mr. Mizel pre-paid \$385,000 and Mr. Mandarich pre-paid \$75,000 for future incremental expense lease payments. They each incurred, respectively, \$310,000 and \$39,000 in actual lease payments for 2005. Accordingly, they had remaining prepaid amounts outstanding to them at the end of the year of \$75,000 and \$36,000, respectively.

During 2005, the Company committed to contributing \$8.1 million to the MDC/Richmond American Homes Foundation (the Foundation), formerly known as the M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. Charitable Foundation, a Delaware non-profit corporation that was incorporated on September 30, 1999. In January 2006, the Company contributed to the Foundation 125,562 shares of Common Stock, then valued at \$8.1 million, in fulfillment of the 2005 commitment. During 2004, the Company contributed 115,296 shares of Common Stock, then valued at \$6.3 million, to the Foundation, and during 2003, contributed 88,989 shares of Common Stock, then valued at \$4.0 million, to the Foundation.

The Foundation is a non-profit organization operated exclusively for charitable, educational and other purposes beneficial to social welfare within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The following Directors and/or officers of the Company are the trustees of the Foundation, all of whom serve without compensation:

| Name | Title |
|--------------------|--|
| Larry A. Mizel | Trustee, President and Assistant Secretary |
| Paris G. Reece III | Trustee, Vice President and Secretary |
| Steven J. Borick | Trustee |
| Gilbert Goldstein | Trustee |

David D. Mandarich

Trustee

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The authority to vote all securities that the Foundation is entitled to vote is vested in the five member board of trustees and voting of the securities is determined by majority vote of the board of trustees. Accordingly, none of the trustees should be considered to beneficially own such securities. As permitted by the Foundation's Bylaws, the Trustees have established an Investment Committee, consisting of Trustees Borick and Mizel, to supervise the finances of and make investment decisions for the Foundation in furtherance of its purposes. Also as permitted by the Bylaws, the Trustees have established a Donations Committee, consisting of Trustees Borick, Mandarich and Mizel, to supervise donations and make donation decisions for the Foundation in furtherance of its purposes.

18. Subsequent Events

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

19. Supplemental Guarantor Information

The Company's senior notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis, jointly and severally by the following subsidiaries (collectively, the Guarantor Subsidiaries), which are 100%-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

M.D.C. Land Corporation

RAH of Florida, Inc.

RAH of Texas, LP

RAH Texas Holdings, LLC

Richmond American Construction, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Arizona, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of California, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Colorado, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Delaware, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Florida, LP

Richmond American Homes of Illinois, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Maryland, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Nevada, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of New Jersey, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Pennsylvania, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Texas, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Utah, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of Virginia, Inc.

Richmond American Homes of West Virginia, Inc.

Subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Company's senior notes (collectively, the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) include:

American Home Insurance

American Home Title

HomeAmerican

Lion Insurance Company

StarAmerican

Allegiant

The Company has determined that separate, full financial statements of the Guarantor Subsidiaries would not be material to investors and, accordingly, supplemental financial information for the Guarantor Subsidiaries is presented.

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.
Supplemental Combining Balance Sheet
December 31, 2005
(In thousands)

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|--|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 196,032 | \$ 5,527 | \$ 12,972 | \$ | \$ 214,531 |
| Restricted cash | | 6,742 | | | 6,742 |
| Home sales receivables | | 160,028 | 1,462 | (27,220) | 134,270 |
| Mortgage loans held in inventory | | | 237,376 | | 237,376 |
| Inventories, net | | | | | |
| Housing completed or under construction | | 1,320,106 | | | 1,320,106 |
| Land and land under development | | 1,677,948 | | | 1,677,948 |
| Investment in and advances to parent and subsidiaries | 728,608 | 1,248 | (4,687) | (725,169) | |
| Other assets | 102,768 | 124,939 | 67,170 | (26,000) | 268,877 |
| Total Assets | \$ 1,027,408 | \$ 3,296,538 | \$ 314,293 | \$ (778,389) | \$ 3,859,850 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Accounts payable and related party liabilities | \$ 37,304 | \$ 182,735 | \$ 16,857 | \$ (27,049) | \$ 209,847 |
| Accrued liabilities | 115,388 | 282,454 | 70,737 | (26,170) | 442,409 |
| Advances and notes payable parent and subsidiaries | (1,892,320) | 1,876,894 | 15,426 | | |
| Income taxes payable | (181,370) | 275,602 | 8,424 | | 102,656 |
| Homebuilding line of credit | | | | | |
| Mortgage line of credit | | | 156,532 | | 156,532 |
| Senior notes, net | 996,297 | | | | 996,297 |
| Total Liabilities | (924,701) | 2,617,685 | 267,976 | (53,219) | 1,907,741 |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | 1,952,109 | 678,853 | 46,317 | (725,170) | 1,952,109 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity | \$ 1,027,408 | \$ 3,296,538 | \$ 314,293 | \$ (778,389) | \$ 3,859,850 |

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.
Supplemental Combining Balance Sheet
December 31, 2004
(In thousands)

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 389,828 | \$ 5,061 | \$ 6,070 | \$ | \$ 400,959 |
| Restricted cash | | 7,191 | | | 7,191 |
| Home sales receivables | | 34,144 | 1,477 | (4,603) | 31,018 |
| Mortgage loans held in inventory | | | 178,925 | | 178,925 |
| Inventories, net | | | | | |
| Housing completed or under construction | | 887,002 | | | 887,002 |
| Land and land under development | | 1,129,266 | | | 1,129,266 |
| Investment in and advances to parent and subsidiaries | 552,635 | 1,246 | (3,104) | (550,777) | |
| Other assets | 85,177 | 101,204 | 38,489 | (14,500) | 210,370 |
| Total Assets | \$ 1,027,640 | \$ 2,165,114 | \$ 221,857 | \$ (569,880) | \$ 2,844,731 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Accounts payable and related party liabilities | \$ 15,415 | \$ 152,029 | \$ 5,389 | \$ (15,550) | \$ 157,283 |
| Accrued liabilities | 94,135 | 208,682 | 36,596 | (3,553) | 335,860 |
| Advances and notes payable parent and subsidiaries | (1,057,552) | 1,043,249 | 14,303 | | |
| Income taxes payable | (189,489) | 236,466 | 4,002 | | 50,979 |
| Homebuilding line of credit | | | | | |
| Mortgage line of credit | | | 135,478 | | 135,478 |
| Senior notes, net | 746,310 | | | | 746,310 |
| Total Liabilities | (391,181) | 1,640,426 | 195,768 | (19,103) | 1,425,910 |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | 1,418,821 | 524,688 | 26,089 | (550,777) | 1,418,821 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity | \$ 1,027,640 | \$ 2,165,114 | \$ 221,857 | \$ (569,880) | \$ 2,844,731 |

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.
Supplemental Combining Statements of Income
Year Ended December 31, 2005
(In thousands)

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Home sales revenue | \$ | \$ 4,802,875 | \$ | \$ | \$ 4,802,875 |
| Other revenue | 1,453 | 11,144 | 69,822 | (1,134) | 81,285 |
| Equity in earnings of subsidiaries | 478,849 | | | (478,849) | |
| Total Revenue | 480,302 | 4,814,019 | 69,822 | (479,983) | 4,884,160 |
| COSTS AND EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Home cost of sales | | 3,446,709 | (5,851) | | 3,440,858 |
| Marketing and commission expenses | 499 | 235,823 | | | 236,322 |
| General and administrative expenses | 111,606 | 236,695 | 39,631 | | 387,932 |
| Other expenses | 8,424 | 1,861 | | | 10,285 |
| Corporate and homebuilding interest | (159,908) | 159,908 | | | |
| Total Costs and Expenses | (39,379) | 4,080,996 | 33,780 | | 4,075,397 |
| Income before income taxes | 519,681 | 733,023 | 36,042 | (479,983) | 808,763 |
| Provision for income taxes | (13,958) | (275,602) | (13,480) | | (303,040) |
| NET INCOME | \$ 505,723 | \$ 457,421 | \$ 22,562 | \$ (479,983) | \$ 505,723 |

Year Ended December 31, 2004

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Home sales revenue | \$ | \$ 3,932,013 | \$ | \$ | \$ 3,932,013 |
| Other revenue | 789 | 12,860 | 64,058 | (647) | 77,059 |
| Equity in earnings of subsidiaries | 388,307 | | | (388,307) | |
| Total Revenue | 389,096 | 3,944,872 | 64,058 | (388,954) | 4,009,072 |
| COSTS AND EXPENSES | | | | | |

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Home cost of sales | | 2,843,535 | 8 | | 2,843,543 |
| Marketing and commission expenses | 968 | 197,573 | | | 198,541 |
| General and administrative expenses | 94,832 | 179,610 | 40,097 | | 314,539 |
| Other expenses | 6,752 | 8,783 | | | 15,535 |
| Corporate and homebuilding interest | (104,825) | 104,825 | | | |
| Total Costs and Expenses | (2,273) | 3,334,326 | 40,105 | | 3,372,158 |
| Income before income taxes | 391,369 | 610,546 | 23,953 | (388,954) | 636,914 |
| Provision for income taxes | (204) | (236,466) | (9,079) | | (245,749) |
| NET INCOME | \$ 391,165 | \$ 374,080 | \$ 14,874 | \$ (388,954) | \$ 391,165 |

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.
Supplemental Combining Statements of Income
Year Ended December 31, 2003
(In thousands)

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Home sales revenue | \$ | \$ 2,851,328 | \$ | \$ | \$ 2,851,328 |
| Other revenue | 739 | 3,232 | 65,193 | (422) | 68,742 |
| Equity in earnings of subsidiaries | 206,123 | | | (206,123) | |
| Total Revenue | 206,862 | 2,854,560 | 65,193 | (206,545) | 2,920,070 |
| COSTS AND EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Home cost of sales | | 2,165,465 | (1,769) | | 2,163,696 |
| Marketing and commission expenses | 843 | 161,305 | | | 162,148 |
| General and administrative expenses | 60,946 | 136,820 | 33,640 | | 231,406 |
| Other expenses | 13,755 | 842 | | | 14,597 |
| Corporate and homebuilding interest | (81,131) | 81,120 | 11 | | |
| Total Costs and Expenses | (5,587) | 2,545,552 | 31,882 | | 2,571,847 |
| Income before income taxes | 212,449 | 309,008 | 33,311 | (206,545) | 348,223 |
| Provision for income taxes | (220) | (122,788) | (12,986) | | (135,994) |
| NET INCOME | \$ 212,229 | \$ 186,220 | \$ 20,325 | \$ (206,545) | \$ 212,229 |

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.
Supplemental Combining Statements of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2005
(In thousands)

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ 96,191 | \$ (512,323) | \$ (7,662) | \$ (1,135) | \$ (424,929) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (7,449) | (15,079) | (361) | | (22,889) |
| Financing activities | | | | | |
| Net increase (reduction) in borrowings from parent and subsidiaries | (521,739) | 527,868 | (6,129) | | |
| Lines of credits | | | | | |
| Advances | 1,441,100 | | 21,054 | | 1,462,154 |
| Principal payments | (1,441,100) | | | | (1,441,100) |
| Proceeds from senior notes, net | 247,605 | | | | 247,605 |
| Dividend payments | (34,667) | | | 1,135 | (33,532) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 26,263 | | | | 26,263 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (282,538) | 527,868 | 14,925 | 1,135 | 261,390 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (193,796) | 466 | 6,902 | | (186,428) |
| Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of year | 389,828 | 5,061 | 6,070 | | 400,959 |
| End of year | \$ 196,032 | \$ 5,527 | \$ 12,972 | \$ | \$ 214,531 |

Year Ended December 31, 2004

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|--|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ (26,147) | \$ 30,313 | \$ (31,298) | \$ (647) | \$ (27,779) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (23,358) | (6,198) | (361) | | (29,917) |

Financing activities

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|-----|-------------|
| Net increase (reduction) in borrowings from parent and subsidiaries | 44,719 | (22,113) | (22,606) | | |
| Lines of credits | | | | | |
| Advances | 1,760,500 | | 56,238 | | 1,816,738 |
| Principal payments | (1,760,500) | | | | (1,760,500) |
| Proceeds from senior notes, net | 246,575 | | | | 246,575 |
| Dividend payments | (19,271) | | | 647 | (18,624) |
| Stock repurchases | (6,812) | | | | (6,812) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 10,989 | | | | 10,989 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 276,200 | (22,113) | 33,632 | 647 | 288,366 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 226,695 | 2,002 | 1,973 | | 230,670 |
| Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of year | 163,133 | 3,059 | 4,097 | | 170,289 |
| End of year | \$ 389,828 | \$ 5,061 | \$ 6,070 | \$ | \$ 400,959 |

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M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.
Supplemental Combining Statements of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2003
(In thousands)

| | MDC | Guarantor Subsidiaries | Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries | Eliminating Entries | Consolidated MDC |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ 21,846 | \$ (35,725) | \$ 96,623 | \$ (422) | \$ 82,322 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (2,088) | (3,700) | (997) | | (6,785) |
| Financing activities | | | | | |
| Net increase (reduction) in borrowings from parent and subsidiaries | (21,682) | 39,984 | (18,302) | | |
| Lines of credits | | | | | |
| Advances | 2,353,400 | | | | 2,353,400 |
| Principal payments | (2,353,400) | | (74,834) | | (2,428,234) |
| Senior Notes | | | | | |
| Proceeds from issuance | 346,148 | | | | 346,148 |
| Redemption | (175,000) | | | | (175,000) |
| Premium on redemption | (7,329) | | | | (7,329) |
| Dividend payments | (12,234) | | | 422 | (11,812) |
| Stock repurchases | (26,731) | | | | (26,731) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 17,039 | | | | 17,039 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 120,211 | 39,984 | (93,136) | 422 | 67,481 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 139,969 | 559 | 2,490 | | 143,018 |
| Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of year | 23,164 | 2,500 | 1,607 | | 27,271 |
| End of year | \$ 163,133 | \$ 3,059 | \$ 4,097 | \$ | \$ 170,289 |

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures was performed under the supervision, and with the participation, of the Company's management, including the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

As described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we have restated Note 4 to disaggregate our one homebuilding segment into four reportable segments. Our Company management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, have re-evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Report to determine whether the restatement changes their prior conclusion, and have determined that it does not change their conclusion that, as of December 31, 2005, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. The restatement represents a change in judgment as to the application of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The change in the way we report segment information did not result in any change to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for any of the periods presented.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective at December 31, 2005.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2005 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Management has re-evaluated its assessment regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as a result of the restatement described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements which disaggregates our one homebuilding segment into four reportable segments. Management has concluded that its prior assessment that our internal control over financial reporting was effective at December 31, 2005, is correct. The restatement represents a change in judgment as to the application of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The change in the way we report segment information did not result in any change to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for any of the periods presented.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (the Company) maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, and our report dated March 2, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado

March 2, 2006

Table of Contents**Item 9B. Other Information.**

None

PART III**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.**

The information required with respect to directors and executive officers is incorporated herein by reference, when filed, from the Company's proxy statement (the Proxy Statement) for the Annual Meeting of Shareowners to be held on or about April 24, 2006, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The information with respect to our audit committee financial expert is incorporated herein by reference, when filed, from the Proxy Statement.

We will provide to any shareowner or other person without charge, upon request, a copy of our Corporate Code of Conduct, Corporate Governance Guidelines, code of ethics applicable to our chief executive officer and senior financial officers and the charters for our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance/Nominating Committee. You may obtain these documents on our website at <http://www.richmondamerican.com>, under our Investor Relations section or by contacting our Investor Relations department at 303-977-3451. Our intention is to post on our website any amendments to or waivers from our code of ethics applicable to our chief executive officer and senior financial officers if such disclosure is required.

The information regarding filings under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated herein by reference, when filed from the Proxy Statement.

Pursuant to Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual, the Company submitted the Annual CEO Certification to the NYSE on April 25, 2005.

The Company also filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the certifications required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as exhibits to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and to this Form 10-K/A.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information required to be set forth hereunder has been omitted and will be incorporated by reference, when filed, from the Company's Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

The following table provides information at December 31, 2005 with respect to the shares of MDC common stock that may be issued under existing equity compensation plans, all of which have been approved by the shareowners.

| | Common Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options | Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options | Common Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans |
|---|--|---|--|
| Employee Equity Incentive Plan | 999,797 | \$ 22.91 | none |
| Equity Incentive Plan | 4,343,807 | \$ 43.19 | 2,299,844 |
| Director Stock Option Plan | 316,162 | \$ 59.86 | 387,504 |
| Total equity compensation plans approved by shareowners | 5,659,766 | \$ 40.54 | 2,687,348 |

Please refer to the discussion of the Company's equity incentive plans in Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the plans and the types of grants, in addition to options, that

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may be made under the plans. The referenced discussion also describes the formula by which the number of securities available for issuance under the current plans automatically increases.

Other information required to be set forth hereunder has been omitted and will be incorporated by reference, when filed, from the Company's Proxy Statement.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.*

Information required to be set forth hereunder has been omitted and will be incorporated by reference, when filed, from the Company's Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services.*

Information required to be set forth hereunder has been omitted and will be incorporated by reference, when filed, from the Company's Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.****(a)(1) Financial Statements.**

The following Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are included in Part II, Item 8.

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries | |
| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | F-2 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 | F-3 |
| Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2005 | F-4 |
| Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2005 | F-5 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2005 | F-7 |
| Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements | F-8 |

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules.

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, not material, not required or the required information is included in the applicable Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

(a)(3) Exhibits.

- 3.1 Form of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter sometimes referred to as MDC, the Company or the Registrant) regarding director liability, filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on July 1, 1987 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(a) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 3.2 Form of Certificate of Incorporation of MDC, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 3.3 Form of Amendment to the Bylaws of MDC regarding indemnification adopted by its board of directors and effective as of March 20, 1987 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(a) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 3.4 Form of Bylaws of MDC, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(b) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 4.1 Indenture dated as of December 3, 2002, by and among MDC and U.S. Bank National Association (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form S-3/A filed September 1, 2004). *
- 4.2 Form of Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 3, 2002, by and among MDC, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association (including without limitation the form of 7.0% Senior Notes due 2012 and form of Guarantee appended to such Supplemental Indenture) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 3, 2002). *

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- 4.3 Form of Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 19, 2003, by and among MDC, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association (including without limitation the form of 5.5% Senior Notes due 2013 and form of Guarantee appended to such Supplemental Indenture) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed May 19, 2003).*
- 4.4 Second Supplemental Indenture (7.0% Senior Notes Due 2012), dated as of September 29, 2003, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and Richmond American Homes of Florida, LP, a Colorado limited partnership and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as Additional Guarantor, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003).*
- 4.5 Second Supplemental Indenture (5.5% Senior Notes Due 2013), dated as of September 29, 2003, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and Richmond American Homes of Florida, LP, a Colorado limited partnership and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as Additional Guarantor, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003). *
- 4.6 Third Supplemental Indenture (7.0% Senior Notes Due 2012), dated as of February 12, 2004, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and the following wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company: Richmond American Homes of Delaware, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of Illinois, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of New Jersey, Inc., a Colorado corporation, and Richmond American Homes of Pennsylvania, Inc., a Colorado corporation, as Additional Guarantors, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2003). *
- 4.7 Third Supplemental Indenture (5.5% Senior Notes Due 2013), dated as of February 12, 2004, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and the following wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company: Richmond American Homes of Delaware, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of Illinois, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of New Jersey, Inc., a Colorado corporation, and Richmond American Homes of Pennsylvania, Inc., a Colorado corporation, as Additional Guarantors, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2003). *
- 4.8 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 6, 2004, by and among MDC, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, with respect to MDC's Medium-Term Senior Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 7, 2004). *
- 4.9 Pricing Supplement No. 1, dated December 6, 2004, with respect to MDC's 5.375% Medium-Term Senior Notes due 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Rule 424(b)(2) filing on December 8, 2004). *
- 4.10 Pricing Supplement No. 2, dated June 28, 2005, with respect to MDC's 5.375% Medium-Term Senior Notes due July 1, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Rule 424(b)(2) filing on June 29, 2005). *
- 4.11

Amendment No. 1 dated as of July 20, 2005 to Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 6, 2004, with respect to MDC's Medium-Term Senior Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 20, 2005). *

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- 4.12 Amendment No. 2 dated as of January 9, 2006 to Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 6, 2004, with respect to MDC's Medium-Term Senior Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 9, 2006). *
- 10.1 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of January 28, 2005, among MDC as Borrower and the Lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Administrative Agent, including form of Amended and Restated Guaranty and form of Promissory Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
- 10.2 Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement dated as of October 23, 2003, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003). *
- 10.3 First Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement dated February 27, 2004 among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2004). *
- 10.4 Second Amendment to Third Amended and restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated September 28, 2004, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Associations as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2004). *
- 10.5 Third Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated September 28, 2005, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed September 30, 2005). *
- 10.6 Fourth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated December 15, 2005, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 19, 2005). *
- 10.7 Fifth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated February 1, 2006, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (Exhibit A, reducing total commitment amount to \$225 million, omitted) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006). *
- 10.8 The Company's Employee Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A of the Company's Proxy Statement dated May 14, 1993 relating to the 1993 Annual Meeting of Stockholders). *
- 10.9 Form of Non-Statutory Option Agreement (Employee Equity Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *

- 10.10 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Employee Equity Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Form 10-K dated December 31, 1998). *
- 10.11 M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. 2001 Equity Incentive Plan Effective March 26, 2001 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B of the Company's Proxy Statement dated March 31, 2001 relating to the 2001 Annual Meeting of Stockholders). *

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- 10.12 First Amendment to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. 2001 Equity Incentive Plan, effective April 28, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated March 31, 2003). *
- 10.13 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Certificate (2001 Equity Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
- 10.14 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (2001 Equity Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
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- 10.17 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
- 10.18 Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into between the Registrant and each member of its board of directors as of March 20, 1987 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 19.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 10.19 Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into between the Registrant and certain officers of the Registrant on various dates during 1988 and early 1989 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1988). *
- 10.20 Indemnification Agreements by and among the Company and Larry A. Mizel and David D. Mandarich dated December 21, 1989 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9 of the Company's Form 8-K dated December 28, 1989). *
- 10.21 Consulting Agreement, effective as of March 1, 2003, by and between Gilbert Goldstein, P.C. and the Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated March 31, 2003). *
- 10.22 Amendment to Consulting Agreement, July 26, 2004, by and between Gilbert Goldstein, P.C. and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2004). *
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- 10.25 Amendment to the M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. Executive Officer Performance-Based Compensation Plan, dated December 30, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 6, 2006). *
- 10.26 Employment Agreement between the Company and Larry A. Mizel, restated as of February 26, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed February 27, 2003). *
- 10.27 Employment Agreement between the Company and David D. Mandarich, restated as of February 26, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of the Company's Form 8-K filed February 27, 2003). *
- 10.28 Lease Agreement among MDC, M.D.C. Land Corporation and Larry A. Mizel, executed February 24, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed February 28, 2005). *
- 10.29 Lease Agreement among MDC, M.D.C. Land Corporation and David D. Mandarich, executed February 24, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed February 28, 2005). *
- 10.30 Change in Control Agreement between the Company and Paris G. Reece III effective January 26, 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated March 27, 1998). *
- 10.31 Change in Control Agreement between the Company and Michael Touff effective January 26, 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K dated March 27, 1998). *
- 10.32 Form of Change in Control Agreement between the Company and certain employees of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K dated March 27, 1998). *
- 10.33 Independent Contractor Agreement between Mizel Design and Decorating Company and the Company effective as of January 1, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
- 10.34 M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan Prototype Retirement Plan and Trust (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2002). *
- 10.35 M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan Prototype Retirement Plan and Trust Adoption Agreement between M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. and INVESCO/BankOne, as of January 1, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2002). *
- 10.36 2003 Post-EGTRRA Amendments (401(k) Savings Plan Prototype Retirement Plan and Trust), dated December 30, 2003. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.31 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2003). *
- 10.37 Rollover Amendment to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan between M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. and AMVESCAP National Trust Company, effective as of March 28, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference

to Exhibit 10.37 to the Company's Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006). *

10.38 Purchase Agreement dated as of December 6, 2004, among MDC and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, Banc of America Securities

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| | LLC and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 14, 2004). * |
| 10.39 | Purchase Agreement dated as of June 28, 2005, among MDC and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Comerica Securities, Inc., Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, KeyBanc Capital Markets, Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc. and SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 7, 2005).* |
| 10.40 | Distribution Agreement, dated October 6, 2004, between the Registrant, certain of its subsidiaries and Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Comerica Securities, Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., McDonald Investments Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, SunTrust Robinson Humphrey Capital Markets, UBS Securities LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 7, 2004). * |
| 10.41 | Amendment No. 1 to Distribution Agreement, dated as of July 20, 2005, among MDC, certain of its subsidiaries and Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Comerica Securities, Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., McDonald Investments Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc., UBS Securities LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 20, 2005). * |
| 10.42 | Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement, dated as of January 9, 2006, among the Registrant, certain of its subsidiaries and Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Comerica Securities, Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., McDonald Investments Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc., UBS Securities LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 9, 2006). * |
| 10.43 | Sub-Sublease agreement between MDC and CVentures, Inc., executed July 25, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 27, 2005).* |
| 12 | Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges Schedule (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 12 to the Company's Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006). * |
| 21 | Subsidiaries of the Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 21 to the Company's Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006). * |
| 23 | Consent of Ernst & Young LLP. |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
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Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by 17 CFR 240.13a-14(b), pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by 17 CFR 240.13a-14(b), pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Incorporated by reference.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on this 11th day of October, 2006 on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ LARRY A. MIZEL
Larry A. Mizel
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ PARIS G. REECE III
Paris G. Reece III
*Executive Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer*

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Exhibit Index

Exhibits.

- 3.1 Form of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter sometimes referred to as MDC, the Company or the Registrant) regarding director liability, filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on July 1, 1987 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(a) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 3.2 Form of Certificate of Incorporation of MDC, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(b) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 3.3 Form of Amendment to the Bylaws of MDC regarding indemnification adopted by its board of directors and effective as of March 20, 1987 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(a) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 3.4 Form of Bylaws of MDC, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(b) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 1987). *
- 4.1 Indenture dated as of December 3, 2002, by and among MDC and U.S. Bank National Association (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form S-3/A filed September 1, 2004). *
- 4.2 Form of Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 3, 2002, by and among MDC, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association (including without limitation the form of 7.0% Senior Notes due 2012 and form of Guarantee appended to such Supplemental Indenture) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 3, 2002). *
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- 4.3 Form of Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 19, 2003, by and among MDC, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association (including without limitation the form of 5.5% Senior Notes due 2013 and form of Guarantee appended to such Supplemental Indenture) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed May 19, 2003).*
- 4.4 Second Supplemental Indenture (7.0% Senior Notes Due 2012), dated as of September 29, 2003, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and Richmond American Homes of Florida, LP, a Colorado limited partnership and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as Additional Guarantor, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003).*
- 4.5 Second Supplemental Indenture (5.5% Senior Notes Due 2013), dated as of September 29, 2003, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and Richmond American Homes of Florida, LP, a Colorado limited partnership and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as Additional Guarantor, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003). *
- 4.6 Third Supplemental Indenture (7.0% Senior Notes Due 2012), dated as of February 12, 2004, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and the following wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company: Richmond American Homes of Delaware, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of Illinois, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of New Jersey, Inc., a Colorado corporation, and Richmond American Homes of Pennsylvania, Inc., a Colorado corporation, as Additional Guarantors, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2003). *
- 4.7 Third Supplemental Indenture (5.5% Senior Notes Due 2013), dated as of February 12, 2004, by and among MDC, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, and the following wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company: Richmond American Homes of Delaware, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of Illinois, Inc., a Colorado corporation, Richmond American Homes of New Jersey, Inc., a Colorado corporation, and Richmond American Homes of Pennsylvania, Inc., a Colorado corporation, as Additional Guarantors, including the Guaranty signed by the Additional Guarantors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2003). *
- 4.8 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 6, 2004, by and among MDC, the Guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, with respect to MDC's Medium-Term Senior Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 7, 2004). *
- 4.9 Pricing Supplement No. 1, dated December 6, 2004, with respect to MDC's 5.375% Medium-Term Senior Notes due 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Rule 424(b)(2) filing on December 8, 2004). *
- 4.10 Pricing Supplement No. 2, dated June 28, 2005, with respect to MDC's 5.375% Medium-Term Senior Notes due July 1, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Rule 424(b)(2) filing on June 29, 2005). *
- 4.11

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Amendment No. 1 dated as of July 20, 2005 to Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 6, 2004, with respect to MDC's Medium-Term Senior Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed July 20, 2005). *

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- 4.12 Amendment No. 2 dated as of January 9, 2006 to Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 6, 2004, with respect to MDC's Medium-Term Senior Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 9, 2006). *
- 10.1 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of January 28, 2005, among MDC as Borrower and the Lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Administrative Agent, including form of Amended and Restated Guaranty and form of Promissory Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
- 10.2 Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement dated as of October 23, 2003, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003). *
- 10.3 First Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement dated February 27, 2004 among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2004). *
- 10.4 Second Amendment to Third Amended and restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated September 28, 2004, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Associations as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2004). *
- 10.5 Third Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated September 28, 2005, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed September 30, 2005). *
- 10.6 Fourth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated December 15, 2005, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 19, 2005). *
- 10.7 Fifth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Warehousing Credit Agreement, dated February 1, 2006, among HomeAmerican Mortgage Corporation and the Banks that are signatories thereto and U.S. Bank National Association as administrative agent (Exhibit A, reducing total commitment amount to \$225 million, omitted) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006). *
- 10.8 The Company's Employee Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A of the Company's Proxy Statement dated May 14, 1993 relating to the 1993 Annual Meeting of Stockholders). *
- 10.9 Form of Non-Statutory Option Agreement (Employee Equity Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004). *
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Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Employee Equity Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Form 10-K dated December 31, 1998). *

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| 10.42 | Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement, dated as of January 9, 2006, among the Registrant, certain of its subsidiaries and Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Comerica Securities, Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., McDonald Investments Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc., UBS Securities LLC and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed January 9, 2006). * |
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