

MDC HOLDINGS INC
 Form 424B5
 January 13, 2010
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CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

| Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered | Amount to be Registered | Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit | Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1) | Amount of Registration Fee (2) |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 5.625% Senior Notes due 2020 | \$250,000,000 | 97.565% | \$243,912,500 | \$17,390.96 |
| Guarantees of Senior Notes | | | | (2) |
| Total | | | \$243,912,500 | \$17,390.96 |

- (1) Equals the aggregate principal amount of notes being registered. Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) Pursuant to Rule 457(n), no registration fee is required with respect to the guarantees.

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**Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-154874**

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus Dated October 30, 2008)

\$250,000,000

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.

5.625% Senior Notes due 2020

We are offering \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our 5.625% Senior Notes due 2020.

We will pay interest on the notes semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, beginning August 1, 2010. Interest on the notes will accrue from January 15, 2010. The notes will mature on February 1, 2020.

We may redeem the notes at any time at the redemption prices set forth in this prospectus supplement under Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

The notes will be senior unsecured obligations of our company and will rank equally with all of our existing and future unsecured and senior indebtedness.

The notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed jointly and severally by certain of our subsidiaries on a senior unsecured basis.

We intend to make application to list the notes on the New York Stock Exchange.

Before buying any notes, you should read the discussion of material risks of investing in our notes beginning on page S-8.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these notes, or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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| | Per Note | Total |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| Public offering price(1) | 97.565% | \$ 243,912,500 |
| Underwriting discount | 0.65% | \$ 1,625,000 |
| Proceeds to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. (before expenses)(1) | 96.915% | \$ 242,287,500 |

(1) Not including interest on the notes from January 15 through the closing date payable by the purchasers of the notes.

Interest on the notes will accrue from January 15, 2010 to the date of delivery.

The underwriter expects to deliver the notes to purchasers through the book-entry delivery system of the Depository Trust Company on or about January 15, 2010.

Sole Book-Running Manager

Citi

January 12, 2010.

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You should only rely on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference herein is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus supplement, the date on the front of the accompanying prospectus or the date of the applicable incorporated document, as applicable.

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The information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference herein concerning the homebuilding industry, our market share, our size relative to other homebuilders and other matters is derived principally from publicly available information and from industry sources. Although we believe the publicly available information and the information from industry sources are reliable, we have not independently verified any of this information and we cannot assure you of its accuracy.

This prospectus supplement sets forth certain terms of the notes that we are offering. It supplements the section entitled "Description of Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. This prospectus supplement supersedes the accompanying prospectus to the extent it contains information that is different from the information in the accompanying prospectus.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference, including statements regarding our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows, strategies and prospects, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, (1) general economic conditions, including inflation or deflation and employment levels; (2) changes in business conditions experienced by us, including cancellation rates, net home orders, home gross margins, and land and home values; (3) changes in interest rates, mortgage lending programs and the availability of credit; (4) the relative stability of debt and equity markets; (5) competition; (6) the availability and cost of land and other raw materials used by us in our homebuilding operations; (7) the availability and cost of performance bonds and insurance covering risks associated with our business; (8) shortages and the cost of labor; (9) weather related slowdowns; (10) slow growth initiatives; (11) building moratoria; (12) governmental regulation, including the interpretation of tax, labor and environmental laws; (13) product liability litigation and warranty claims; (14) changes in consumer confidence and preferences; (15) terrorist acts and other acts of war; and (16) other factors over which we have little or no control. Additional information about the risks and uncertainties applicable to our business is contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. All forward-looking statements made in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference, are made as of the date hereof or thereof, and the risk that actual results will differ materially from expectations expressed in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference, will increase with the passage of time. We undertake no duty to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. However, any further disclosures made on related subjects in our subsequent filings, releases or presentations should be consulted.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This is only a summary of the offering. To fully understand the investment you are contemplating you must consider this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, and the detailed information incorporated into them by reference, including our financial statements and their accompanying notes. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms M.D.C. Holdings, Inc., MDC we and our refer to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries.

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc.

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation. We have two primary operations, homebuilding and financial services. Our homebuilding operations consist of wholly-owned subsidiary companies that generally purchase finished lots for the construction and sale of single-family detached homes to first-time and first-time move-up homebuyers under the name Richmond American Homes. Our homebuilding operations are comprised of many homebuilding subdivisions that we consider to be our operating segments. Homebuilding subdivisions in a given market are aggregated into reportable segments as follows: (1) West (Arizona, California and Nevada); (2) Mountain (Colorado and Utah); (3) East (Maryland, Virginia, which includes Virginia and West Virginia, and Delaware Valley, which includes Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey); and (4) Other Homebuilding (Florida and Illinois, although we began our exit of the Illinois market during the 2008 third quarter).

Our Financial Services and Other segment consists 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 the Company and our homebuyers in Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, Virginia and West Virginia. This segment also includes Allegiant Insurance Company, Inc., A Risk Retention Group (Allegiant), which provides to its customers, primarily many of our homebuilding subsidiaries and certain subcontractors of these homebuilding subsidiaries, general liability coverage for construction work performed associated with closed homes, and StarAmerican Insurance Ltd. (StarAmerican), a Hawaii corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of MDC.

Our principal executive offices are at 4350 South Monaco Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80237 (telephone (303) 773-1100). Additional information about us can be obtained on the investor relations section of our website. Our website is www.richmondamerican.com, although the information on our website is not incorporated into this prospectus supplement.

Recent Developments

The *Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009*, enacted on November 6, 2009, allows MDC an extended carryback period from two years to up to five years for net operating losses incurred in tax years beginning or ending in 2008 or 2009. MDC intends to elect the extended carryback period. MDC is currently evaluating for which year to elect the extended carryback period.

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The Offering

The following is a brief summary of certain terms of this offering. For a more complete description of the terms of the notes, see the section Description of Notes. In this Prospectus Supplement Summary The Offering section, we refers to M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. and not to any of its subsidiaries.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Issuer | M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. |
| Securities Offered | \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.625% Senior Notes due 2020. |
| Maturity Date | February 1, 2020. |
| Interest Payment Dates | Interest will accrue from January 15, 2010 and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on each February 1 and August 1, commencing August 1, 2010. |
| Optional Redemption | We may redeem the notes at any time, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. |
| Ranking | <p>The notes will be our general unsecured obligations. Your right to payment under these notes will be:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">effectively junior to the rights of our secured creditors to the extent of the value of their security in our assets;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">equal with the rights of creditors under our unsecured unsubordinated debt; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">senior to the rights of creditors under any of our debt that is expressly subordinated to these notes.</p> <p>At September 30, 2009, after giving pro forma effect to the offering and the proposed use of proceeds as described under Use of Proceeds, we would have had total consolidated indebtedness of approximately \$1,254.8 million (including the notes), of which none was expressly subordinated. Neither MDC nor the guarantor subsidiaries had any secured indebtedness outstanding on MDC's consolidated balance sheet at such date. In addition, we had \$22.6 million of letters of credit outstanding and an additional \$77.4 million available to be borrowed under our revolving credit facility.</p> |
| Guarantees | Certain of our existing domestic subsidiaries and future domestic subsidiaries will fully and unconditionally guarantee our obligations under the notes, jointly and severally, on a senior unsecured basis. Your right to payment under any guarantee will be: |

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effectively junior to the rights of secured creditors to the extent of their security in the guarantors' assets;

equal with the rights of creditors under the guarantors' other unsecured unsubordinated debt; and

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senior to the rights of creditors under the guarantors' debt that is expressly subordinated to the guarantees.

At September 30, 2009 our guarantor subsidiaries had no indebtedness reflected on our consolidated balance sheet and our non-guarantor subsidiaries had approximately \$13.0 million of indebtedness reflected on our consolidated balance sheet to which the notes will be structurally subordinated. Your right to payment under the notes will be effectively subordinated to the indebtedness and other obligations (including trade payables) of non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Covenants

The indenture imposes certain limitations on our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

issue certain additional secured indebtedness; and

engage in sale and lease-back transactions.

These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications, which are described under the heading "Description of Notes."

The indenture does not limit the amount of unsecured debt that we may issue or include a change of control provision.

Change of Control Repurchase Event

Upon the occurrence of both a change of control and below investment grade rating event (each as defined in "Description of Notes"), we will make an offer to each Holder to repurchase all or any part of that Holder's notes at a repurchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of such notes.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the factors discussed in detail elsewhere in this prospectus supplement under the caption "Risk Factors."

Use of Proceeds

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds from the offering, after deducting the underwriter's discount and deducting commissions and offering expenses, of approximately \$241.8 million. We intend to use such net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which may include (among other things) repayment or repurchase of other indebtedness and acquisitions. See "Use of Proceeds."

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The income statement data and balance sheet data set forth below at December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the years then ended have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The income statement data and balance sheet data set forth below at September 30, 2009 and 2008 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements which, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of such information. The operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are not necessarily indicative of results for the full fiscal year. This information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto incorporated herein by reference and other financial information in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference.

| | Nine Months Ended September 30, | | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
| | (unaudited) | | | | | | |
| | (dollars in thousands) | | | | | | |
| INCOME STATEMENT DATA | | | | | | | |
| Home sales revenue | \$ 539,352 | \$ 1,074,629 | \$ 1,358,148 | \$ 2,765,981 | \$ 4,650,556 | \$ 4,792,700 | \$ 3,922,837 |
| Total revenue | 574,424 | 1,161,901 | 1,458,108 | 2,885,659 | 4,793,569 | 4,887,767 | 4,007,251 |
| Home cost of sales | 445,039 | 937,947 | 1,184,865 | 2,380,427 | 3,619,656 | 3,436,035 | 2,834,092 |
| Asset impairments | 17,009 | 238,498 | 298,155 | 726,621 | 112,027 | | |
| General and administrative expenses | 121,981 | 145,120 | 198,689 | 306,715 | 418,879 | 401,184 | 327,812 |
| (Loss) income before income taxes | (91,954) | (295,740) | (382,135) | (756,464) | 333,137 | 808,763 | 636,914 |
| Net (loss) income | (102,483) | (291,517) | (380,545) | (636,940) | 214,253 | 505,723 | 391,165 |
| BALANCE SHEET DATA (at period end) | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 1,448,875 | \$ 1,160,868 | \$ 1,304,728 | \$ 1,004,763 | \$ 507,947 | \$ 214,531 | \$ 400,959 |
| Marketable securities | 151,260 | 94,767 | 54,864 | | | | |
| Housing completed or under construction | 325,257 | 541,866 | 415,500 | 902,221 | 1,178,671 | 1,320,106 | 887,002 |
| Land and land under development | 177,888 | 254,360 | 221,822 | 554,336 | 1,575,158 | 1,677,948 | 1,129,266 |
| Total assets | 2,320,517 | 2,531,840 | 2,474,938 | 3,012,764 | 3,909,875 | 3,859,850 | 2,844,731 |
| Homebuilding and corporate debt | | | | | | | |
| Senior notes | 997,872 | 997,416 | 997,527 | 997,091 | 996,682 | 996,297 | 746,310 |
| Homebuilding line of credit | | | | | | | |
| Total corporate and homebuilding debt | 997,872 | 997,416 | 997,527 | 997,091 | 996,682 | 996,297 | 746,310 |
| Stockholders Equity | 954,268 | 1,173,243 | 1,080,920 | 1,476,013 | 2,161,882 | 1,952,109 | 1,418,821 |

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| | Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | Year Ended December 31, | | | 2004 |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2009 (unaudited) | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | |
| (dollars in thousands) | | | | | | | |
| OTHER FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (1) | | | | | 5.01x | 12.73x | 15.71x |
| Homes closed (units) | 1,904 | 3,544 | 4,488 | 8,195 | 13,123 | 15,307 | 13,876 |
| Average selling price per home closed | \$ 283.3 | \$ 303.2 | \$ 302.6 | \$ 337.5 | \$ 354.4 | \$ 313.1 | \$ 282.7 |
| Orders for homes, net (units) | 2,669 | 2,724 | 3,074 | 6,504 | 10,229 | 15,334 | 14,248 |
| Homes in Backlog at period end (units) | 1,298 | 1,127 | 533 | 1,947 | 3,638 | 6,532 | 6,505 |
| Estimated Backlog sales value at period end | \$ 383,000 | \$ 364,000 | \$ 173,000 | \$ 650,000 | \$ 1,300,000 | \$ 2,440,000 | \$ 1,920,000 |
| Estimated average selling price of homes in Backlog | \$ 295.1 | \$ 323.0 | \$ 324.6 | \$ 333.8 | \$ 357.3 | \$ 373.5 | \$ 295.2 |
| Active subdivisions at period end | 137 | 211 | 191 | 278 | 306 | 292 | 242 |

- (1) In computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, fixed charges consist of homebuilding and corporate interest expense, mortgage lending interest expense, interest component of rent expense, amortization and expensing of debt expenses and capitalized interest. Earnings are computed by adding fixed charges (except capitalized interest) and amortization of previously capitalized interest during the period to (loss) earnings before income taxes. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the company generated losses which exceeded fixed charges of \$52.2 million, \$50.4 million, \$68.6 million and \$70.3 million, respectively.

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RISK FACTORS

Before purchasing the notes offered hereby, you should consider all of the information set forth in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated herein by reference, and, in particular, you should evaluate the risk factors set forth below and in the accompanying prospectus.

Risks Relating to Our Business

The homebuilding industry is undergoing a significant downturn, and its duration and ultimate severity are uncertain. A continuation or further deterioration in industry conditions or in the broader economic conditions could have additional adverse effects on our business and financial results.

The downturn in the homebuilding industry is in its fourth year, and it has become one of the most severe housing downturns in U.S. history. The significant declines in the demand for new homes, the significant oversupply of homes on the market and the significant reductions in the availability of financing for homebuyers that have marked the downturn are continuing. We have experienced uncertainty and continued low demand for new homes which negatively impacted our financial and operating results during the year ending December 31, 2009. It is not clear when these trends will reverse or when we will return to profitability.

Our ability to respond to the downturn has been limited by adverse industry and economic conditions. The significant amount of home mortgage foreclosures has increased supply and driven down prices, making the purchase of a foreclosed home an attractive alternative to purchasing a new home. Homebuilders have responded with significant concessions, further adding to the price declines. With the decline in the values of homes and in the ability of some homeowners to make their mortgage payments, the credit markets have been significantly disrupted, putting strains on many households and businesses. In the face of these conditions, the overall economy has weakened significantly, with high unemployment levels and substantially reduced consumer spending and confidence. As a result, demand for new homes remains at historically low levels.

If the downturn in the homebuilding and mortgage lending industries continues or intensifies, or if the national economy weakens further and the recession continues or intensifies, we could continue to experience declines in the market value of our inventory and demand for our homes, which could have a significant negative impact on our Home Gross Margins (which means our home sales revenue less home cost of sales as a percentage of home sales revenue) and financial and operating results. Additionally, if energy costs should increase, demand for our homes could be adversely impacted (because we are primarily a suburban residential builder), and the cost of building homes may increase, both of which could have a significant negative impact on our Home Gross Margins and financial and operating results. Also, while the United States government took steps during 2009 to provide tax incentives for homebuyers which contributed to the higher levels of new home orders during 2009, compared with 2008, the impact from the expiration of these incentives during 2010 is unknown and could result in declines in orders for new homes which would have a negative impact on our financial and operating results.

Additionally, as a result of the difficult economic environment, we may be subject to increased counterparty risks whereby third-parties, which may include, among others, banks under our homebuilding line of credit and mortgage repurchase facility, may not be willing or able to perform on obligations to us. To the extent a third-party is unable to meet its obligations to us, our financial position, results of operations and/or cash flows could be negatively impacted.

These challenging conditions are complex and interrelated. We cannot predict their duration or ultimate severity. Nor can we provide assurance that our responses to the homebuilding downturn or the government's attempts to address the troubles in the overall economy will be successful.

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Increased competition levels in the homebuilding and mortgage lending industries could result in lower net home orders, closings and decreases in the average selling prices of sold and closed homes, which could have a negative impact on our home sales revenue and results of operations.

The homebuilding industry is fragmented and highly competitive. Our homebuilding subsidiaries compete with numerous public and private homebuilders, including a number that are substantially larger and have greater financial resources than we do. 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, land, building materials, subcontractor labor and desirable financing. Competition for home orders primarily is based upon price, home style, financing available to prospective homebuyers, location of property, quality of homes built, customer service and general reputation in the community, and may vary market-by-market and/or submarket-by-submarket. Additionally, competition within the homebuilding industry can be impacted through an excess supply of new and existing homes available for sale resulting from a number of factors including, among other things, increases in speculative homes available for sale and increases in home foreclosures. Increased competition, including lower home sales prices offered by our competitors as experienced during 2009, can cause us to decrease our home sales prices and/or increase home sales incentives in an effort to generate new home sales and maintain homes in Backlog (homes under contract but not yet delivered) until they close. These competitive pressures are likely to continue for some time and could affect our ability to maintain existing home sales prices and require that we provide additional incentives, which would negatively impact our future financial and operating results.

Through our mortgage lending subsidiary, HomeAmerican, we also compete with numerous banks, thrifts and other mortgage bankers and brokers, many of which are larger and may have greater financial resources than we do. Competitive factors include pricing, mortgage loan terms, underwriting criteria and customer service. To the extent that we are unable to adequately compete with other companies that originate mortgage loans, total revenue and the results of operations from our Financial Services and Other segment may be negatively impacted.

Further decline in the market value of our homes or carrying value of our land would have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial position.

Our homebuilding subsidiaries acquire land for the replacement of land inventory and/or expansion within our current markets and may, from time to time, purchase land for expansion into new markets. The fair value of our land and land under development and housing completed or under construction inventory depends on market conditions. Factors that can impact our determination of the fair value of our inventory primarily include homes sales prices, levels of home sales incentives and home construction costs. Our home sales prices and/or levels of home sales incentives can be impacted by, among other things, decreased demand for new homes, decreased home prices offered by our competitors, home foreclosure levels, decreased ability of our homebuyers to obtain suitable mortgage loan financing and continued high levels of home order cancellations. Additionally, our home construction costs can be impacted by, among other things, shortages of subcontractor labor and changes in costs associated with subcontracted labor, building materials and other resources. If we are required to decrease home sales prices and/or increase incentives in an effort to generate new home sales, maintain homes in Backlog until they close or remain competitive with the home sales prices offered by our competitors, or if our home construction costs increase, we may not be able to recover the carrying costs of our inventory when our homebuilding subsidiaries build and sell homes. Under such circumstances, we would be required to record additional impairments of our inventory. Additionally, due to the uncertainty in the homebuilding and mortgage lending industries and the overall United States economy, it is reasonably possible for us to experience declines in the market value of our homes and, as a result, additional inventory impairments could be recorded in future reporting periods. Any such additional inventory impairments would have a negative impact on our financial position and results of operations in the future reporting period in which they were recorded.

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Our strategies in responding to the adverse conditions in the homebuilding industry and overall recession in the U.S. economy have had limited success, and the continued implementation of these and other strategies may not be successful.

While we have been successful in generating positive operating cash flow and have increased new home orders during 2009, compared with 2008, we continue to monitor and modify our strategies in responding to the current economic environment and the effectiveness of these strategies in future reporting periods is unknown. To the extent they are not successful, our financial and operating results may be adversely impacted.

Increases in our Cancellation Rate could have a negative impact on our Home Gross Margins and home sales revenue.

Home order cancellations can result from a number of factors, including declines, and/or slow appreciation, in the market value of homes, increases in the supply of homes available to be purchased, increased competition, higher mortgage interest rates, homebuyers' inability to sell their existing homes, homebuyers' inability to obtain suitable financing, including providing sufficient down payments, and adverse changes in economic conditions. Increased levels of home order cancellations would have a negative impact on our home sales revenue and financial and operating results in future reporting periods.

If land is not available at reasonable prices, our homes sales revenue and results of operations could be negatively impacted and/or we could be required to scale back our operations in a given market.

Our operations depend on our homebuilding subsidiaries' ability to obtain land for the development of our residential communities at reasonable prices and with terms that meet our underwriting criteria. Our ability to obtain land for new residential communities may be adversely affected by changes in the general availability of land, the willingness of land sellers to sell land at reasonable prices given the deterioration in market conditions, competition for available land, availability of financing to acquire land, zoning, regulations that limit housing density, and other market conditions. If the supply of land, and especially finished lots, appropriate for development of residential communities continues to be limited because of these factors, or for any other reason, the number of homes that our homebuilding subsidiaries build and sell may continue to decline. Additionally, the ability of our homebuilding subsidiaries to open new subdivisions could be impacted if we elect not to purchase lots under option contracts. To the extent that we are unable to timely purchase land or enter into new contracts for the purchase of land at reasonable prices, due to the lag time between the time we acquire land and the time we begin selling homes, our home sales revenue and results of operations could be negatively impacted and/or we could be required to scale back our operations in a given market.

If mortgage interest rates rise or if mortgage financing otherwise becomes less affordable, it could adversely affect our sales and business, and the duration and ultimate severity of the effects are uncertain.

During the last three fiscal years, the mortgage lending industry has experienced significant instability, beginning with increased defaults on subprime loans and other nonconforming loans and compounded by expectations of increasing interest payment requirements and further defaults. This in turn resulted in a decline in the market value of many mortgage loans and related securities. Lenders, regulators and others questioned the adequacy of lending standards and other credit requirements for several loan products and programs offered in prior years. Credit requirements tightened, and investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities declined. The deterioration in credit quality has caused almost all lenders to eliminate subprime mortgages and most other loan products that are not eligible for sale to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or loans that do not meet FHA and VA requirements. Fewer loan products, tighter loan qualifications and a reduced willingness of lenders to make loans in turn have made it more difficult for many buyers to finance the purchase of our homes. These factors have served to reduce the pool of qualified homebuyers and made it more difficult to sell to first-time and move-up buyers which have long made up a substantial part of our customers. These reductions in demand have adversely affected our business and financial results, and the duration and severity of the effects are uncertain.

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We believe that the liquidity provided by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to the mortgage industry has been very important to the housing market. These entities have required substantial injections of capital from the federal government and may require additional government support in the future. Any reduction in the availability of the financing provided by these institutions could adversely affect interest rates, mortgage availability and our sales of new homes and mortgage loans.

We believe that the purchases of mortgage-backed securities by the Federal Reserve System (the Fed) have helped to keep mortgage interest rates low during much of fiscal 2009. The Fed has announced their intention to end these purchases in early 2010. This action will likely lead to higher mortgage interest rates which would adversely impact our sales of homes.

Because of the decline in the availability of other mortgage products, FHA and VA mortgage financing support has become a more important factor in marketing our homes. The American Housing Rescue and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2008, however, increased a buyer's down payment requirement for FHA insured loans. In addition, increased demands on the FHA have resulted in a reduction of its cash reserves. These factors or further increases in down payment requirements or limitations or restrictions on the availability of FHA and VA financing support could adversely affect interest rates, mortgage availability and our sales of new homes and mortgage loans.

In February 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 was enacted into law. This legislation included a federal tax credit for qualified first-time homebuyers purchasing a principal residence on or after January 1, 2009 and before December 1, 2009. In November 2009, this credit was expanded to be available to more homebuyers and extended until June 2010. Our sales in future periods may be adversely affected when this tax credit expires.

Even if potential customers do not need financing, changes in the availability of mortgage products may make it harder for them to sell their current homes to potential buyers who need financing.

If interest rates increase, the costs of owning a home will be affected and could result in further reductions in the demand for our homes. Similarly, potential changes to the tax code with respect to deduction of home mortgage interest payments or other changes may decrease affordability of homeownership.

In addition, the recently proposed Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2009 contains provisions that require companies that sell products like mortgage-backed securities to retain at least 10% of the credit risk of the underlying assets. If this or other attempts to impose more risk on mortgage securitizers are enacted, the pricing and availability of mortgage products our customers rely on to purchase our homes may be adversely affected. Similarly, to the extent any future legislation attempts to enact credit risk retention requirements on mortgage originators, the risk profile of our financial services business and its support of our homebuilding business could be adversely affected.

We have financial needs that we meet through the capital markets, including the debt and secondary mortgage markets, and continued disruptions in these markets could have an adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows.

We have financial needs that we meet through the capital markets, including the debt and secondary mortgage markets. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities in the secondary mortgage markets and increased investor yield requirements for those loans and securities and the exit of third-party purchasers from the secondary market may have an adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows. In addition, the sources and terms and conditions of warehouse financing and mortgage repurchase arrangements and other lending arrangements for the mortgage lending industry are changing. These changes can impact, among other things, availability of capital, terms and structures for debt and line of credit agreements, collateral requirements and collateral advance rates. Additionally, while certain

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governmental organizations and other mortgage industry participants have taken steps to ease the downturn in the credit and capital markets, the on-going impact of their efforts, if any, on the homebuilding and mortgage lending industries is unknown.

In addition, the pricing matrix and the availability of advances and letters of credit under our homebuilding line of credit are dependent upon our credit ratings and leverage ratio, as defined. While we currently have an investment grade credit rating from all three major ratings agencies, the lowering of any or all of these credit ratings could have an adverse impact on the cost of advances, letters of credit and unused commitment fees under our homebuilding line of credit. Lower credit ratings for MDC also could subject this line of credit to a borrowing base structure, which could limit our ability to obtain additional advances and issuances of letters of credit under this line. Under certain circumstances, these limitations could have an adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows.

In the ordinary course of business, we are required to obtain performance bonds, the unavailability of which could adversely affect our results of operations and/or cash flows.

As is customary in the homebuilding industry, we often are required to provide surety bonds to secure our performance under construction contracts, development agreements and other arrangements. Our ability to obtain surety bonds primarily depends upon our credit rating, capitalization, working capital, past performance, management expertise and certain external factors, including the overall capacity of the surety market and the underwriting practices of surety bond issuers. The ability to obtain surety bonds also can be impacted by the willingness of insurance companies to issue performance bonds. If we were unable to obtain surety bonds when required, our results of operations and/or cash flows could be adversely impacted.

Further uncertainty in the mortgage lending industry, including repurchase requirements associated with HomeAmerican's sale of mortgage loans, could negatively impact our results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with mortgage loans, including, among others, previously originated and sold Alt-A (as defined below), and sub-prime mortgage loans (as defined below), second mortgage loans, high loan-to-value mortgage loans and jumbo mortgage loans (mortgage loans with a principal balances that exceed various thresholds in our markets). These risks may include, among other things, compliance with mortgage loan underwriting criteria and the associated homebuyers' performance, which could require HomeAmerican to repurchase certain of those mortgage loans or provide indemnification. Repurchased mortgage loans could have a substantial impact on HomeAmerican's results of operations, liquidity and cash flow as the existence of a defect that necessitated repurchase may require additional effort and expense incurred by HomeAmerican to cure the defect, the passage of time in order to cure or reduce the impact of an identified defect, a discounted sale of the repurchased loan due to the existence of a defect or, in the event that the loan has a defect and is non-performing, foreclosure and re-sale of the subject property.

Additionally, during 2006 and 2005, HomeAmerican originated a significant number of second mortgage loans and Alt-A loans. However, subsequent to 2006, in response to the reduced liquidity in the mortgage lending industry, we tightened our mortgage loan underwriting criteria by discontinuing Alt-A mortgage loans, second mortgage loans, sub-prime mortgage loans and Non-Agency (defined as not being FHA, VA FNMA and FHLMC eligible) mortgage loans with combined-loan-to-values in excess of 95%. We define Alt-A loans as loans that would otherwise qualify as prime loans except that they do not comply in all ways with the documentation standards of the government sponsored enterprise guidelines. We define sub-prime mortgage loans as non-government insured mortgage loans that have Fair, Isaac & Company (FICO) scores less than or equal to 620. In the event we experience a significant increase in the number of Alt-A mortgage loans originated prior to 2008 that we are required to repurchase, our results of operations and cash flows would be adversely impacted.

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Our homebuilding and financial services operations have concentration risks that could impact our results of operations.

We conduct a significant portion of our business in the Arizona, Colorado and Nevada markets and have generated a disproportionate amount of our revenue in these markets. If we experience a slowdown in our operations within these markets, our results of operations and financial position in future reporting periods will continue to be negatively impacted.

There are a limited number of third-party purchasers of mortgage loans and, at any given point in time, our business may be impacted adversely if one of them was no longer able or willing to purchase mortgage loans originated by HomeAmerican. Our operations could be impacted adversely due to reduced competition and having fewer bidders for originated mortgage loans we sell, which could result in us receiving a lower price for such originated mortgage loans.

Our business is subject to numerous federal, local, state laws and regulations concerning land development, construction of homes, sales, mortgage lending, environmental and other aspects of our business. These laws and regulations could give rise to 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 laws and regulations (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 moratoria 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 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 subdivisions 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 results of operations. 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, dust controls, 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 locations.

We also are subject to rules and regulations with respect to originating, processing, selling and servicing mortgage loans, which, among other things: prohibit discrimination and establish underwriting guidelines; provide for audits and inspections; require appraisals and/or credit reports on prospective borrowers and disclosure of certain information concerning credit and settlement costs; establish maximum loan amounts; prohibit predatory lending practices; and regulate the referral of business to affiliated entities. The turmoil caused

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by the increasing number of defaults in subprime and other mortgages has encouraged consumer lawsuits and the investigation of financial services industry practices by governmental authorities. These investigations could include the examination of consumer lending practices, sales of mortgages to financial institutions and other investors and the practices in the financial services segments of homebuilding companies. New rules and regulations or revised interpretations of existing rules and regulations applicable to our mortgage lending operations could result in more stringent compliance standards, which may substantially increase costs of compliance. Additionally, potential changes to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) could have a significant impact on the ability of our affiliated businesses to provide services to Richmond American Homes customers, which could have a significant negative impact on our financial and operating results.

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 types of claims can be costly. The costs of insuring against construction defect and product liability claims can be high and the amount of coverage offered by insurance companies may be limited. If we are not able to obtain adequate insurance against these claims, we may incur additional expenses that would have a negative impact on our results of operations in future reporting periods. Additionally, changes in the facts and circumstances of our pending litigation matters could have a material impact on our results of operations and cash flows in future reporting periods.

Litigation has been filed by homeowners in West Virginia against us and various subcontractors alleging a failure to install functional passive radon mitigation systems in their homes. The court has entered judgment by default in favor of these homeowners. See Business Legal Proceedings.

Our income tax provision and other tax liabilities may be insufficient if taxing authorities are successful in asserting tax positions that are contrary to our position.

From time to time, we are audited by various federal, state and local authorities regarding income tax matters. Significant judgment is required to determine our provision for income taxes and our liabilities for federal, state, local and other income taxes. Our current audits are in various stages of completion; however, no outcome for a particular audit can be determined with certainty prior to the conclusion of the audit, appeal and, in some cases, litigation process. Although we believe our approach to determining the appropriate tax treatment is supportable, it is possible that the final tax authority will take a tax position that is materially different than that which is reflected in our income tax provision or benefit and other tax liabilities. As each audit is conducted, adjustments, if any, are recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements in the period determined. Such differences could have a material adverse effect on our income tax provision or benefit, or other tax liabilities, in the reporting period in which such determination is made and, consequently, on our results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows for such period.

The homebuilding industry is cyclical and affected by changes in general economic, real estate or other business conditions that could adversely affect our business or financial results.

The homebuilding industry is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in industry conditions, as well as in general and local economic conditions, such as:

employment levels;

availability of financing for homebuyers;

interest rates;

consumer confidence;

levels of new and existing homes for sale;

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demographic trends; and

housing demand.

These may occur on a national scale, like the current downturn, or may affect some of the regions or markets in which we operate more than others. When adverse conditions affect any of our larger markets, they could have a proportionately greater impact on us than on some other homebuilding companies.

An oversupply of alternatives to new homes, including foreclosed homes, homes held for sale by investors and speculators, other existing homes and rental properties, can also reduce our ability to sell new homes and depress new home prices and reduce our margins on the sales of new homes. High levels of foreclosures not only contribute to additional inventory available for sale, but also reduce appraisal valuations for new homes, potentially resulting in lower sales prices.

Continued military deployments in the Middle East and other overseas regions, terrorist attacks, other acts of violence or threats to national security, and any corresponding response by the United States or others, or related domestic or international instability, may adversely affect general economic conditions or cause a slowdown of the economy.

As a result of the foregoing matters, potential customers may be less willing or able to buy our homes. In the future, our pricing strategies may continue to be limited by market conditions. We may be unable to change the mix of our home offerings, reduce the costs of the homes we build or offer more affordable homes to maintain our margins or satisfactorily address changing market conditions in other ways. In addition, cancellations of home sales contracts in backlog may increase as homebuyers choose to not honor their contracts.

Our financial services business is closely related to our homebuilding business, as it originates mortgage loans principally to purchasers of the homes we build. A decrease in the demand for our homes because of the foregoing matters may also adversely affect the financial results of this segment of our business. An increase in the default rate on the mortgages we originate may adversely affect our ability to sell the mortgages or the pricing we receive upon the sale of mortgages or may increase our potential exposure regarding those mortgage loan sales. Because of the uncertainties inherent to these matters, actual future obligations could differ significantly from our currently estimated amounts.

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

Prior to 2007, we experienced noticeable seasonality and quarter-to-quarter variability in homebuilding activity levels. In general, the number of homes closed and associated home sales revenue increased during the third and fourth quarters, compared with the first and second quarters. We believe that this seasonality reflected the historical tendency of homebuyers to purchase new homes in the spring with closings scheduled in the fall or winter, as well as the scheduling of construction to accommodate seasonal weather conditions in certain markets. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, this seasonality pattern was not as apparent in our financial or operating results. However, the extent to which our historical seasonality pattern contributed to actual 2009 and 2008 home sales and closing levels is unknown, and there can be no assurances that this seasonality pattern will be apparent in future reporting periods.

Supply shortages and other risks related to the demand for skilled labor and building materials could increase costs and delay deliveries.

The residential construction industry experiences labor and material shortages from time to time, including: work stoppages; labor disputes and shortages in qualified trades people, insulation, drywall, concrete, 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, delays in availability, or

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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 in which the markets where we operate experience natural disasters that have a significant impact on existing residential and commercial structures. Additionally, we could experience labor shortages as a result of subcontractors going out of business during this recession. Any of these circumstances could give rise to delays in the start or completion of our residential communities, increase the cost of developing one or more of our residential communities and increase the construction cost of our homes. To the extent that market conditions prevent the recovery of increased costs, including, among other things, subcontracted labor, finished lots, building materials, and other resources, through higher selling prices, our Home Gross Margins and results of operations could be affected negatively.

Increased costs of lumber, framing, concrete, steel and other building materials could cause increases in construction costs and construction delays. We generally are unable to pass on increases in construction costs to customers who have already entered into sales contracts, as those sales contracts generally fix the price of the homes at the time the contracts are signed, which may be well in advance of the construction of the home. Sustained increases in construction costs may, over time, erode our Home Gross Margins, particularly if pricing competition restricts our ability to pass on any additional costs of materials or labor, thereby decreasing our Home Gross Margins.

Natural disasters could cause an increase in home construction costs, as well as delays, and could negatively impact our results of operations.

The climates and geology of many of the markets 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 financial and operating results of our business may be negatively impacted.

We are dependent on the services of key employees, and the loss of their services could hurt our business.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to attract, train and retain skilled personnel. If we are unable to retain our key employees or attract, train and retain other skilled personnel in the future, it could have an adverse impact on our financial and operating results.

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Risks Relating to the Notes

Our substantial level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations on the notes.

We have, and after consummation of this offering will continue to have, significant debt service obligations. At September 30, 2009, we had total consolidated indebtedness of approximately \$1.0 billion, including approximately \$13.0 million of obligations of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors to which the notes offered hereby would be structurally subordinated.

Possible Consequences: The degree to which we are leveraged could have important consequences to you, including:

our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements or other purposes may be limited;

a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations must be used to pay principal and interest on the notes and other indebtedness, which will reduce the funds available to us for other purposes;

our level of indebtedness could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business; and

our indebtedness could make us more vulnerable in the event the downturn in our business or in general economic conditions continues.

Dependence on Future Performance: Our ability to meet our debt service and other obligations will depend upon our future performance and we may not be able to meet such obligations. We are engaged in businesses that are substantially affected by changes in economic cycles, and our revenues and earnings vary with the level of general economic activity in the markets in which we build homes, many of which are beyond our control. Our ability to meet our debt service obligations may also be affected by changes in prevailing interest rates, as borrowings under certain of our existing credit facilities bear interest at floating rates. See Capitalization.

Credit Facility and Indenture Restrictions: Our revolving credit facility and the indentures governing our outstanding notes impose restrictions on our operations and activities. The most significant restrictions relate to limitations on the disposition of assets, incurrence of additional indebtedness, making of dividends and repurchasing of shares, creation of liens, making of investments or acquisitions, engaging in mergers or consolidations or engaging in certain transactions with affiliates, and certain financial covenants. If we fail to comply with any of these restrictions or covenants, the trustees, the noteholders or the lending banks, as applicable, could cause our debt to become due and payable prior to maturity.

In addition, under our revolving credit facility, if our leverage ratio exceeds the permitted leverage ratio as of the end of two consecutive fiscal quarters (the day after the end of such second fiscal quarter, the Term Out Date), commitments under our revolving credit facility will be reduced by one-sixth of the total commitments every three months, reducing to zero upon the earlier of (i) 18 months after the Term Out Date and (ii) the scheduled or extended maturity date of the revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2009, we could have incurred approximately \$420 million in additional indebtedness without exceeding the permitted leverage ratio.

Unavailability of Additional Funds: In the event that internally generated funds and amounts available under our existing credit facilities are not sufficient to fund our capital expenditures and our debt service obligations, including the notes, we would be required to raise additional funds through the sale of equity securities, the refinancing of all or part of our indebtedness or the sale of assets. These alternatives are dependent upon financial, business and other general economic factors affecting us, many of which are beyond our control,

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and any or all of the alternatives may not be available to us. A significant drop in operating cash flows resulting from economic conditions, competition or other uncertainties beyond our control could increase the need for refinancing, new capital or both.

The notes will be unsecured and effectively subordinated to our secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes.

The notes will be our general senior unsecured obligations, ranking equal in right of payment with our existing and any future unsubordinated indebtedness. However, because they are unsecured, the notes will be effectively junior to any of our secured indebtedness as to claims against the assets securing such indebtedness. In addition, the notes will be effectively subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes, including HomeAmerican. If the guarantors are released under their guarantees of the Specified Indebtedness (as defined by the indenture governing the terms of the notes to include our revolving credit facility and our other senior notes outstanding on the date hereof) the guarantors will also be released under their guarantees of the notes. See Description of Notes Guarantees. In the event of bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, holders of their indebtedness and their trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment on their claims from assets of those subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to us. At September 30, 2009, our non-guarantor subsidiaries had approximately \$13.0 million of indebtedness reflected on our consolidated balance sheet to which the notes would be structurally subordinated. The indenture governing the notes does not restrict the ability of us and our subsidiaries (including our non-guarantor subsidiaries) to incur additional unsecured indebtedness, and will permit us and our subsidiaries to incur significant amounts of additional secured indebtedness.

Our company structure may affect our ability to service our indebtedness under the notes.

Substantially all of our operations are conducted through our homebuilding subsidiaries and HomeAmerican. As a result, we are dependent upon our subsidiaries' results of operations and rely on dividends, advances and transfers of funds from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our ongoing payment obligations under the notes. Our subsidiaries' ability to pay such dividends or make such advances and transfers will be subject to, among other things, applicable state law and contractual restrictions imposed by existing and future agreements and debt instruments that we or our subsidiaries have or may enter into.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control repurchase event.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control repurchase event (as defined in Description of Notes), each holder of notes will have the right to require us to repurchase all or any part of such holder's notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of repurchase. If we experience a change of control repurchase event, we may not have sufficient financial resources available to satisfy our obligations to repurchase the notes. Our failure to repurchase the notes as required under the indenture governing the notes would result in a default under the indenture, which could result in defaults under our other debt agreements and have material adverse consequences for us and the holders of the notes. See Description of Notes Change of Control Repurchase Event.

The interests of certain controlling shareholders may be adverse to the holders of the notes.

Larry A. Mizel, David D. Mandarich and other of our affiliates beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, approximately 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 influence the election of members of our board of directors and other matters reserved for our shareholders. Circumstances may occur in which the interest of these shareholders could be in conflict with your interests. In addition, such persons may have an interest in pursuing transactions that, in their judgment, enhance the value of their equity investment in us, even though such transactions may involve risks to you.

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Federal and state laws allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void guarantees and to require you to return payments received from guarantors of the notes.

The notes will be guaranteed by certain of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries. The guarantees of the notes may be subject to review under U.S. federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent conveyance laws if a bankruptcy or reorganization case or lawsuit is commenced by or on behalf of our or one of a guarantor's unpaid creditors. Under these laws, if a court were to find in a bankruptcy or reorganization case or lawsuit that, at the time any guarantor issued its guarantee of the notes:

it issued the guarantee to delay, hinder or defraud present or future creditors; or

it received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for issuing the guarantee at the time it issued the guarantee and

it was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of issuing the guarantee, and the application of the proceeds of the notes of the guarantee; or

it was engaged, or about to engage, in a business or transaction for which its remaining unencumbered assets constituted unreasonably small capital to carry on its business; or

it intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as they mature; or

it was a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against it if, in either case, after final judgment, the judgment is unsatisfied;

then the court could void the obligations under such guarantee, subordinate the guarantee to that of the guarantor's other debt or take other action detrimental to you and the guarantees of the notes.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent transfer laws vary depending upon the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer had occurred. Generally, however, a person would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred the debt:

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot be sure as to the standard that a court would use to determine whether or not the guarantors were solvent at the relevant time, or, regardless of the standard that the court uses, that the issuance of the guarantees would not be voided or the guarantees would not be subordinated to the guarantors' other debt. If such case were to occur, the guarantee could also be subject to the claim that, because the guarantee was incurred for the benefit of M.D.C. Holdings, Inc., and only indirectly for the benefit of the guarantor, the obligations of the applicable guarantor were incurred for less than fair consideration.

The indenture will contain a savings clause intended to limit each subsidiary guarantor's liability under its guarantee to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer under applicable law. There can be no assurance that this provision will be upheld as intended. In a recent case, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of Florida found this kind of provision in that case to be ineffective, and held the subsidiary guarantees to be fraudulent transfers and voided them in their entirety.

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An active trading market for the notes may not develop or be maintained; many factors affect the trading market and value of the notes.

The notes are a new issue of securities. There is no active public trading market for the notes. We intend to apply for listing of the notes and the guarantees on the New York Stock Exchange. However, an active trading market may not develop or be maintained for your notes, you may not be able to sell your notes and, even if you can sell your notes, you may not be able to sell them at an acceptable price.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in the notes.

The credit ratings on the notes may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure and other factors on the value of the notes. In addition, actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the notes.

We may invest or spend the net proceeds of this offering in ways with which you may not agree and in ways that may not earn a profit.

We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, which may include (among other things) repayment or repurchase of other indebtedness and acquisitions. However, we will retain broad discretion over the use of the net proceeds from this offering. You may not agree with the ways we decide to use these proceeds, and our use of the proceeds may not yield any profits.

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We estimate that we will receive net proceeds from the offering, after deducting the underwriter's discount and deducting commissions and offering expenses, of approximately \$241.8 million. We intend to use net proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes, which may include (among other things) repayment or repurchase of other indebtedness and acquisitions.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and capitalization at September 30, 2009, on a historical basis and on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the sale of the notes offered hereby and the immediate application of the estimated proceeds therefrom as described under "Use of Proceeds."

| | September 30, 2009 | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Actual | As Adjusted |
| | (unaudited) | |
| | (dollars in thousands) | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 1,448,875 | \$ 1,690,643 |
| Marketable securities | \$ 151,260 | \$ 151,260 |
| Debt: | | |
| Corporate and homebuilding | | |
| 7% Senior Notes due 2012 | \$ 149,413 | \$ 149,413 |
| 5 1/2% Senior Notes due 2013 | 349,617 | 349,617 |
| 5 3/8% Medium-Term Senior Notes due 2014 | 249,063 | 249,063 |
| 5 3/8% Medium-Term Senior Notes due 2015 | 249,779 | 249,779 |
| Senior Notes offered hereby | | 243,913 |
| Homebuilding line of credit (1) | | |
| Total corporate and homebuilding debt | 997,872 | 1,241,785 |
| Mortgage repurchase facility (2) | 13,010 | 13,010 |
| Total debt | 1,010,882 | 1,254,795 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 954,268 | 954,268 |
| Total capitalization | \$ 1,965,150 | \$ 2,209,063 |

- (1) We have total aggregate commitments of \$100.0 million under our senior unsecured revolving credit facility. As of September 30, 2009, we had no borrowings and \$22.6 million in letters of credit outstanding. See "Description of Certain Other Indebtedness - Senior Unsecured Credit Facility."
- (2) We have total aggregate commitments of \$70.0 million under our mortgage repurchase facility. See "Description of Certain Other Indebtedness - Mortgage Repurchase Facility."

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BUSINESS

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation. We have two primary operations, homebuilding and financial services. Our homebuilding operations consist of wholly-owned subsidiary companies that generally purchase finished lots for the construction and sale of single-family detached homes to first-time and first-time move-up homebuyers under the name Richmond American Homes. Our homebuilding operations are comprised of many homebuilding subdivisions that we consider to be our operating segments. Homebuilding subdivisions in a given market are aggregated into reportable segments as follows: (1) West (Arizona, California and Nevada); (2) Mountain (Colorado and Utah); (3) East (Maryland, Virginia, which includes Virginia and West Virginia, and Delaware Valley, which includes Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey); and (4) Other Homebuilding (Florida and Illinois, although we began our exit of the Illinois market during the 2008 third quarter).

Our Financial Services and Other segment consists 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 the Company and our homebuyers in Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, Virginia and West Virginia. This segment also includes Allegiant Insurance Company, Inc., A Risk Retention Group (Allegiant), which provides to its customers, primarily many of our homebuilding subsidiaries and certain subcontractors of these homebuilding subsidiaries, general liability coverage for construction work performed associated with closed homes, and StarAmerican Insurance Ltd. (StarAmerican), a Hawaii corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of MDC. StarAmerican has agreed to re-insure: (1) all claims pursuant to two policies issued to the Company by a third-party; and (2) pursuant to agreements beginning in June 2004, all Allegiant claims in excess of \$50,000 per occurrence, up to \$3.0 million per occurrence, subject to various aggregate limits, not to exceed \$18.0 million per year through June 30, 2009. Effective July 1, 2009, StarAmerican re-insures Allegiant for all claims in excess of \$50,000 per occurrence, up to \$3.0 million per occurrence, subject to various aggregate limits, not to exceed \$6.0 million per year.

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Our homebuilding subsidiaries sell and close homes in geographically diverse markets. Our home sales revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is set forth in the table below for each market within our homebuilding segments (dollars in thousands).

| | Total Homes Sales Revenue | | | | | Percent of Total | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | Nine Months Ended September 30, | | Year Ended December 31, | | | Nine Months Ended September 30, | | Year Ended December 31, | | |
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2009 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Arizona | \$ 98,358 | \$ 228,988 | \$ 284,279 | \$ 702,418 | \$ 980,409 | 18% | 21% | 21% | 26% | 21% |
| California | 78,358 | 199,462 | 253,400 | 588,562 | 998,471 | 15% | 18% | 19% | 21% | 21% |
| Nevada | 60,690 | 157,533 | 193,640 | 385,751 | 872,970 | 11% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 19% |
| West | 237,406 | 585,983 | 731,319 | 1,676,731 | 2,851,850 | 44% | 54% | 54% | 61% | 61% |
| Colorado | 121,116 | 154,506 | 202,882 | 284,419 | 450,392 | 23% | 14% | 15% | 10% | 10% |
| Utah | 40,151 | 72,253 | 89,500 | 255,273 | 277,743 | 7% | 7% | 6% | 9% | 6% |
| Mountain | 161,267 | 226,759 | 292,382 | 539,692 | 728,135 | 30% | 21% | 21% | 19% | 16% |
| Delaware Valley (1) | 17,557 | 30,700 | 36,986 | 80,057 | 80,966 | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| Maryland | 36,482 | 68,927 | 89,504 | 149,917 | 246,492 | 7% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 5% |
| Virginia | 58,750 | 91,561 | 116,867 | 167,194 | 378,373 | 11% | 9% | 9% | 6% | 8% |
| East (1) | 112,789 | 191,188 | 243,357 | 397,168 | 705,831 | 21% | 18% | 18% | 15% | 15% |
| Florida | 30,728 | 61,050 | 80,132 | 129,880 | 262,209 | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 6% |
| Illinois | 6,887 | 20,870 | 25,742 | 39,126 | 63,925 | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Texas | | | | 3,369 | 65,560 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Other Homebuilding (1) | 37,615 | 81,920 | 105,874 | 172,375 | 391,694 | 7% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 8% |
| Intercompany adjustments | (9,725) | (11,222) | (14,784) | (19,985) | (26,954) | -2% | -1% | -1% | -1% | 0% |
| Total | \$ 539,352 | \$ 1,074,629 | \$ 1,358,148 | \$ 2,765,981 | \$ 4,650,556 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

(1) During the 2009 first quarter, we changed the composition of our reportable segments by reclassifying the Delaware Valley market from the Other Homebuilding segment to the East segment. As a result, home sales revenue of \$36,986, \$80,057 and \$80,966 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, have been reclassified from Other Homebuilding to East to conform to the current presentation.

Economies of Scale. We believe that, notwithstanding the substantial reduction in the size of our homebuilding business, our scale of operations has afforded us benefits such as:

the ability to sustain operations in most of our markets (although we may choose not to do so);

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

access to affordable insurance coverage; and

access to lower cost capital.

Operating Divisions. In our homebuilding segments, our primary functions include land acquisition and development, home construction purchasing, sales and marketing, and customer service. Operating decisions are made on a subdivision-by-subdivision basis under the oversight of our Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs), defined as our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Generally, each operating division consists of a division president; land procurement, sales, construction, customer service, finance, purchasing, and office staff. The Company s organizational structure (i.e. the grouping and

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reporting of subdivisions and divisions) changes based upon the current needs of the Company. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had 9 and 10 homebuilding operating divisions, respectively. Officers of our divisions generally receive performance-related bonuses based upon achieving targeted financial and operational results in their respective operating divisions.

Corporate Management. We manage our homebuilding business primarily through members of senior management in our Corporate segment and our Asset Management Committees (AMCs). Each AMC is comprised of the COO and two of the Company's corporate officers or employees. One of the AMCs reviews and approves all subdivision acquisition transactions in accordance with land resource allocation decisions made by the CODMs. Land acquisition transactions may not proceed without approval by that AMC and/or our CODMs. Generally, the role of our senior management team and/or AMC includes:

review and approval of division business plans and budgets;

oversight of land and home inventory levels;

review of major personnel decisions; and

review of capital allocation decisions.

Additionally, 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 has primary responsibility for:

asset management and capital allocation;

treasury;

risk management;

merchandising and marketing;

purchasing;

accounting and internal audit functions;

legal matters;

human resources and payroll;

information technology; and

training and development.

Housing. Generally, we build single-family detached homes in a number of standardized series, designed to provide variety in the size and style of homes for our potential homebuyers. Within each series, we build several different floor plans offering standard and optional features (such as upgraded appliances, cabinetry, flooring, etc.). Differences in sales prices of similar models from market-to-market depend primarily upon different costs (e.g. land acquisition costs), homebuyer demand, home prices offered by our competitors, market conditions impacting our sub-markets such as home foreclosure levels, location, optional features and design specifications. The series of homes offered at a particular location is based on perceived customer preferences, lot size, the area's demographics and, in certain cases, the requirements of major land sellers and local municipalities.

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We seek to 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 our efforts to mitigate the risk of carrying excess inventory, we have developed procedures through which we attempt to control the number of our unsold homes under construction and the number of homes in inventory due to home order cancellations. The table below shows the stage of construction for our homes completed or under construction, number of sold homes under construction and model homes (in units).

| | September 30, | | December 31 | | |
|--|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Unsold Homes Under Construction - Final | 19 | 364 | 451 | 515 | 476 |
| Unsold Homes Under Construction - Frame | 298 | 495 | 329 | 656 | 573 |
| Unsold Homes Under Construction - Foundation | 226 | 123 | 41 | 229 | 400 |
| Total Unsold Homes Under Construction | 543 | 982 | 821 | 1,400 | 1,449 |
| Sold Homes Under Construction | 1,073 | 852 | 409 | 1,350 | 2,430 |
| Model Homes | 215 | 428 | 387 | 730 | 757 |
| Homes Completed or Under Construction | 1,831 | 2,262 | 1,617 | 3,480 | 4,636 |

Land Acquisition and Development. We acquire our lots with the intention of constructing and selling homes on the acquired land. Generally, we purchase finished lots using option contracts, in phases or in bulk for cash. On a limited basis, we 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, estimated Home Gross Margins (defined as home sales revenue less home cost of sales as a percent of home sales revenue), sales prices of the homes to be built, population and employment growth patterns, proximity to developed areas, estimated costs of development, estimated levels of competition 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. See *Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business* If land is not available at reasonable prices, our homes sales revenue and results of operations could be negatively impacted and/or we could be required to scale back our operations in a given market.

In our option contracts, we generally obtain the right to purchase lots in consideration for an option deposit in the form of cash or letters of credit. In the event we elect not to purchase the lots within a specified period of time, we may be required to forfeit the option deposit. Our option contracts generally do not contain provisions requiring our specific performance. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we wrote-off lot option deposits and pre-acquisition costs of \$1.5 million, \$6.7 million and \$23.4 million, respectively, which have been included in other operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. At September 30, 2009, we had the right to acquire 8,590 lots under option contracts, with non-refundable cash and letters of credit option deposits of \$5.4 million and \$2.7 million at risk.

From time to time, we may 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 in order to limit our risk in a particular subdivision and to efficiently employ available resources. 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 homebuilding segment, at September 30, 2009 and 2008 and December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands).

| | September 30, | | 2008 | December 31, | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | | 2007 | 2006 |
| West | \$ 49,504 | \$ 55,494 | \$ 58,244 | \$ 226,621 | \$ 980,666 |
| Mountain | 93,743 | 134,163 | 109,578 | 205,983 | 282,063 |
| East (1) | 27,657 | 55,809 | 46,928 | 100,350 | 214,972 |
| Other Homebuilding (1) | 6,984 | 8,894 | 7,072 | 21,382 | 97,457 |
| Total | \$ 177,888 | \$ 254,360 | \$ 221,822 | \$ 554,336 | \$ 1,575,158 |

(1) During the 2009 first quarter, we changed the composition of our reportable segments by reclassifying the Delaware Valley market from the Other Homebuilding segment to the East segment. As a result, carrying value of land and land under development of \$3,755, \$13,232 and \$29,345 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, have been reclassified from Other Homebuilding to East to conform to the current presentation.

The table below shows the number of lots owned and controlled under option (excluding lots in housing completed or under construction), by homebuilding segment, at September 30, 2009 and 2008 and December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (in units).

| | September 30, | | 2008 | December 31, | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | | 2007 | 2006 |
| Lots Owned | | | | | |
| West | 2,730 | 3,419 | 3,408 | 6,009 | 11,917 |
| Mountain | 2,814 | 3,369 | 3,239 | 3,855 | 4,664 |
| East (1) | 383 | 565 | 532 | 822 | 1,436 |
| Other Homebuilding (1) | 337 | 409 | 398 | 829 | 1,393 |
| Total | 6,264 | 7,762 | 7,577 | 11,515 | 19,410 |
| Lots Controlled Under Option | | | | | |
| West | 546 | 681 | 716 | 673 | 1,381 |
| Mountain | 675 | 183 | 184 | 262 | 892 |
| East (2) | 806 | 1,481 | 987 | 2,196 | 4,024 |
| Other Homebuilding (2) | 299 | 407 | 471 | 484 | 1,800 |
| Total | 2,326 | 2,752 | 2,358 | 3,615 | 8,097 |
| Total Lots Owned and Controlled | 8,590 | 10,514 | 9,935 | 15,130 | 27,507 |

(1) During the 2009 first quarter, we changed the composition of our reportable segments by reclassifying the Delaware Valley market from the Other Homebuilding segment to the East segment. As a result, lots owned of 115, 151 and 265 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, have been reclassified from Other Homebuilding to East to conform to the current presentation.

(2) During the 2009 first quarter, we changed the composition of our reportable segments by reclassifying the Delaware Valley market from the Other Homebuilding segment to the East segment. As a result, lots controlled under option of 40, 327 and 683 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, have been reclassified from Other Homebuilding to East to conform to the current presentation.

The table below shows the amount of non-refundable option deposits (in thousands).

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| | September 30, | | | December 31, | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Cash | \$ 5,430 | \$ 5,004 | \$ 5,145 | \$ 6,292 | \$ 20,228 |
| Letters of Credit | 2,702 | 4,913 | 4,358 | 6,547 | 14,224 |
| Total Non-refundable Option Deposits | \$ 8,132 | \$ 9,917 | \$ 9,503 | \$ 12,839 | \$ 34,452 |

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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 and subcontracted labor may reduce Home Gross Margins to the extent that market conditions prevent the recovery of increased costs through higher home 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 *Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Supply shortages and other risks related to the demand for skilled labor and building materials could increase costs and delay deliveries.*

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, 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 result, 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 for warranty-related work are determined based upon historical experience with respect to similar home styles and geographical areas. Certain factors are considered in determining the per-house reserve amount, including: (1) trends in the historical warranty payment levels, including the historical amount paid as a percent of home construction costs; (2) the historical range of amounts 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) expertise of division personnel.

Seasonal Nature of Business. Prior to 2007, we experienced noticeable seasonality and quarter-to-quarter variability in homebuilding activity levels. In general, the number of homes closed and associated home sales revenue increased during the third and fourth quarters, compared with the first and second quarters. We believe that this seasonality reflected the historical tendency of homebuyers to purchase new homes in the spring with closings scheduled in the fall or winter, as well as the scheduling of construction to accommodate seasonal weather conditions in certain markets. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, this seasonality pattern was not as apparent in our financial or operating results. However, the extent to which our historical seasonality pattern contributed to actual 2009 and 2008 home sales and closing levels is unknown, and there can be no assurances that this seasonality pattern will be apparent in future reporting periods.

Backlog. At September 30, 2009 and 2008 and December 31, 2008 and 2007, our Backlog (homes under contract but not yet delivered) totaled 1,298, 1,127, 533 and 1,947, respectively, with an estimated sales value of \$383 million, \$364 million, \$173 million and \$650 million, respectively. Our Cancellation Rates (as defined below) were 22% and 43% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and 45% and 48% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We define our home order Cancellation Rate as the approximate number of cancelled home order contracts during a reporting period as a percent of total home order contracts received during such reporting period. We anticipate that homes in Backlog at September 30, 2009 will close within the next twelve months under their existing home order contracts or through the replacement of an existing contract with a new home order contract. The estimated Backlog sales value at September 30, 2009 may be impacted by, among other things, subsequent home order cancellations and incentives provided after contract but prior to closing. See *Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Increases in our Cancellation Rate could have a negative impact on our Home Gross Margins and home sales revenue.*

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The table below discloses our Backlog for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 for each market within our homebuilding segments (dollars in thousands).

| | September 30, | | Increase (Decrease) | | December 31, | | Increase (Decrease) | |
|------------------------|---------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------|------|---------------------|------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | Amount | % | 2008 | 2007 | Amount | % |
| Backlog (Units) | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 252 | 346 | (94) | -27% | 158 | 592 | (434) | -73% |
| California | 120 | 125 | (5) | -4% | 49 | 203 | (154) | -76% |
| Nevada | 221 | 155 | 66 | 43 | | | | |