HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES INC
Form 10-Q/A
June 14, 2011

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A
(Amendment No. 1)

(Mark One)
[X] Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For quarterly period ended APRIL 30, 2011
OR

[ ] Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission file number 1-8551

Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. (Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

22-1851059 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

110 West Front Street, P.O. Box 500, Red Bank, NJ 07701 (Address of Principal Executive Offices)

732-747-7800 (Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

N/A (Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes [ ] No [ ]

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

Non-Accelerated Filer [ ] (Do not check if smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company [ ]

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 79,877,716 shares of Class A Common Stock and 14,562,064 shares of Class B Common Stock were outstanding as of June 3, 2011.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A (the "Amendment") amends Part 1 Item 2 (Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations) of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2011, originally filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on June 8, 2011 (the "Original Form 10-Q"), solely to correct an error on Pages 37 and 41 of the Original Form 10-Q under the caption "Capital Resources and Liquidity". As accurately disclosed in the press release announcing our financial results for the fiscal second quarter ended April 30, 2011 on June 7, 2011 and discussed during the fiscal 2011 second quarter financial results conference call on June 8, 2011, the amount of cash expended for land and land development during the three month period ended April 30, 2011 was approximately $125 million. The amount expended for land and land development during the six month period ended April 30, 2011 was approximately $200 million, the sum of the approximately $125 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 and the approximately $75 million previously disclosed in the press release announcing our financial results for the fiscal first quarter ended January 31, 2011 on March 2, 2011 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 31, 2011 filed on March 4, 2011.

On both pages of the Original Form 10-Q cited above, the disclosure of the amount of cash expended for land and land development incorrectly stated the amount expended during the six month period ended April 30, 2011 as approximately $125 million rather than approximately $200 million. This disclosure has been corrected in the Amendment. In addition, within the paragraph on Page 37 that contains the corrected disclosure of cash expended for land and land development during the six month period ended April 30, 2011, the disclosure of the change in homebuilding cash during the six month period ended April 30, 2011 has been expanded to provide additional detail regarding the change by adding disclosure that approximately $161.9 million from the net proceeds of the February 2011 issuances of Class A common stock, units and senior notes was used to repurchase or redeem certain senior and senior subordinated notes.

The error in the Original Form 10-Q had, and the correction to the disclosure discussed above has, no impact on our consolidated balance sheets as of April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, our consolidated statements of operations and related income (loss) per common share amounts for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 and April 30, 2010, or our consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of equity for the periods ended April 30, 2011 and 2010.

In addition, in connection with the filing of this Amendment and pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we are including with this Amendment currently dated Certifications.

Except as described above, no other changes have been made to the Original Form 10-Q. The Original Form 10-Q has not been updated for events or information subsequent to the date of filing of the Original Form 10-Q.

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC.

FORM 10-Q/A

INDEX

	PAGE NUMBER
PART I. Financial Information	
Item l. Financial Statements:	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2011 (unaudited) and October 31, 2010	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited) for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010	6
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Equity (unaudited) for the six months ended April 30, 2011	7
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) for the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010	8
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	10
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	33
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	63
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	64
PART II. Other Information	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	64
Item 1A. Risk Factors	64
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	65
Item 6. Exhibits	66
Signatures	68

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands Except Share Amounts)

ASSETS	April 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	October 31, 2010 (1)
Homebuilding:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$348,119	$359,124
Restricted cash	85,346	108,983
Inventories:		
Sold and unsold homes and lots under development	655,918	591,729
Land and land options held for future development or sale	308,601	348,474
Consolidated inventory not owned:		
Specific performance options	12,064	21,065
Variable interest entities	-	32,710
Other options	1,026	7,962
Total consolidated inventory not owned	13,090	61,737
Total inventories	977,609	1,001,940
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	66,375	38,000
Receivables, deposits, and notes	50,504	61,023
Property, plant, and equipment – net	58,663	62,767
Prepaid expenses and other assets	87,323	83,928
Total homebuilding	1,673,939	1,715,765
Financial services:		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,611	8,056
Restricted cash	6,621	4,022
Mortgage loans held for sale	47,372	86,326
Other assets	3,012	3,391
Total financial services	62,616	101,795

Total assets	$1,736,555	$1,817,560

(1) Derived from the audited balance sheet as of October 31, 2010.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands Except Share Amounts)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	April 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	October 31, 2010 (1)
Homebuilding:		
Nonrecourse land mortgages	$18,934	$4,313
Accounts payable and other liabilities	277,269	319,749
Customers' deposits	15,227	9,520
Nonrecourse mortgages secured by operating properties	20,210	20,657
Liabilities from inventory not owned	13,090	53,249
Total homebuilding	344,730	407,488
Financial services:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	16,865	16,142
Mortgage warehouse line of credit	33,528	73,643
Total financial services	50,393	89,785
Notes payable:		
Senior secured notes	785,372	784,592
Senior notes	827,460	711,585
Senior subordinated notes	-	120,170
TEU senior subordinated amortizing notes	15,615	-
Accrued interest	22,319	23,968
Total notes payable	1,650,766	1,640,315
Income taxes payable	40,483	17,910
Total liabilities	2,086,372	2,155,498
Equity:		
Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. stockholders' equity deficit:		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value - authorized 100,000 shares; Issued 5,600 shares with a liquidation preference of $140,000 at April 30, 2011 and at October 31, 2010	135,299	135,299
Common stock, Class A, $.01 par value – authorized		

200,000,000 shares; issued 91,430,549 shares at April 30, 2011 and 74,809,683 shares at October 31, 2010 (including 11,694,720 shares at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010 held in Treasury)	914	748
Common stock, Class B, $.01 par value (convertible to Class A at time of sale) – authorized 30,000,000 shares; issued 15,253,812 shares at April 30, 2011 and 15,256,543 shares at October 31, 2010 (including 691,748 shares at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010 held in Treasury)	153	153
Paid in capital - common stock	589,123	463,908
Accumulated deficit	(960,228)	(823,419)
Treasury stock - at cost	(115,257)	(115,257)
Total Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. stockholders' equity deficit	(349,996)	(338,568)
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint ventures	179	630
Total equity deficit	(349,817)	(337,938)
Total liabilities and equity	$1,736,555	$1,817,560

(1) Derived from the audited balance sheet as of October 31, 2010.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues:				
Homebuilding:				
Sale of homes	$246,974	$310,493	$482,859	$619,846
Land sales and other revenues	2,819	1,033	12,407	3,719
Total homebuilding	249,793	311,526	495,266	623,565
Financial services	5,304	7,059	12,398	14,665
Total revenues	255,097	318,585	507,664	638,230
Expenses:				
Homebuilding:				
Cost of sales, excluding interest	210,463	256,926	411,893	516,742
Cost of sales interest	13,956	18,745	29,582	38,593
Inventory impairment loss and land option write-offs	16,925	1,186	30,450	6,152
Total cost of sales	241,344	276,857	471,925	561,487
Selling, general and administrative	39,837	42,359	80,044	85,431
Total homebuilding expenses	281,181	319,216	551,969	646,918
Financial services	5,177	5,631	10,647	11,026
Corporate general and administrative	11,952	14,203	26,960	30,416
Other interest	24,887	23,356	48,872	48,963
Other operations	706	1,767	1,593	3,664
Total expenses	323,903	364,173	640,041	740,987
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	(1,644)	17,217	(1,644)	19,791
(Loss) income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(3,232)	391	(4,224)	18
Loss before income taxes	(73,682)	(27,980)	(138,245)	(82,948)

State and federal income tax (benefit) provision:				
State	(372)	657	293	828
Federal	(643)	(3)	(1,729)	(291,331)
Total income taxes	(1,015)	654	(1,436)	(290,503)
Net (loss) income	$(72,667)	$(28,634)	$(136,809)	$207,555
Per share data:				
Basic:				
(Loss) income per common share	$(0.69)	$(0.36)	$(1.49)	$2.64
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	105,894	78,668	92,020	78,610
Assuming dilution:				
(Loss) income per common share	$(0.69)	$(0.36)	$(1.49)	$2.60
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	105,894	78,668	92,020	79,794

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY
(In Thousands Except Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

	A Common Stock Shares Issued and Outstanding	A Common Stock Amount	B Common Stock Shares Issued and Outstanding	B Common Stock Amount	Preferred Stock Shares Issued and Outstanding	Preferred Stock Amount	Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	
Balance, November 1, 2010	63,114,963	$748	14,564,795	$153	5,600	$135,299	$463,908	$(823,419)	$
Stock options, amortization and issuances	382,249	4					2,565		
Restricted stock amortization, issuances and forfeitures							(179)		
Stock issuance February 14, 2011	13,512,500	135					54,764		
Issuance of prepaid common stock purchase contracts							68,092		
Settlement of prepaid common stock purchase contracts	2,723,386	27					(27)		
Conversion of Class B to Class A Common Stock	2,731		(2,731)						
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint ventures									
Net loss								(136,809)	
Balance, April 30, 2011	79,735,829	$914	14,562,064	$153	5,600	$135,299	$589,123	$(960,228)	$

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	$(136,809)	$207,555
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	4,565	6,457
Compensation from stock options and awards	3,617	4,515
Amortization of bond discounts and deferred financing costs	2,780	2,471
Gain on sale and retirement of property and assets	(269)	(43)
Loss (income) from unconsolidated joint ventures	4,224	(18)
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	293	1,697
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	1,644	(19,791)
Inventory impairment and land option write-offs	30,450	6,152
Decrease in assets:		
Mortgage loans held for sale	38,954	11,492
Restricted cash, receivables, prepaids, deposits and other assets	29,384	24,911
Inventories	(27,660)	(22,377)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities:		
State and Federal income tax liabilities	22,573	(36,060)
Customers' deposits	5,707	(3,937)
Accounts payable, accrued interest and other accrued liabilities	(75,412)	(56,518)
Net cash (used in) provided by provided by operating activities	(95,959)	126,506
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property and assets	928	153
Purchase of property, equipment, and other fixed assets	(449)	(947)
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	(3,228)	(2,553)
Distributions of capital from unconsolidated joint ventures	1,385	1,827
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,364)	(1,520)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Payments) proceeds from mortgages and notes	(4,359)	8,665
Proceeds from senior debt	151,220	
Proceeds from tangible equity units issuance	83,707	
Proceeds from common stock issuance	54,899	

Net payments related to mortgage warehouse lines of credit	(40,115)	(8,074)
Deferred financing cost from note issuances	(4,445)	(1,391)
Principal payments and debt repurchases	(157,034)	(92,306)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	83,873	(93,106)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(13,450)	31,880
Cash and cash equivalents balance, beginning of period	367,180	426,692
Cash and cash equivalents balance, end of period	$353,730	$458,572

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands - Unaudited)
(Continued)

	Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2011	2010
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow:		
Cash received during the period for:		
Income taxes	$23,984	$254,443

Supplemental disclosure of noncash financing activities:

In the first quarter of fiscal 2011, our partner in a land development joint venture transferred its interest in the venture to us. The consolidation resulted in increases in inventory and non-recourse land mortgages of $9.5 million and $18.5 million, respectively, and a decrease in other liabilities of $9.0 million.

See notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UNAUDITED

Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company", "we", "us" or "our") has reportable segments consisting of six Homebuilding segments (Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Southeast, Southwest and West) and the Financial Services segment (see Note 16).

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include our accounts and those of all wholly-owned subsidiaries after elimination of all significant intercompany balances and transactions. Certain immaterial prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

1. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended October 31, 2010. In the opinion of management, all adjustments for interim periods presented have been made, which include normal recurring accruals and deferrals necessary for a fair presentation of our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and these differences could have a significant impact on the financial statements. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results which might be expected for a full year. The balance sheet at October 31, 2010 has been derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements.

2. For the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, the Company's total stock-based compensation expense was $1.7 million and $3.6 million, respectively, and $2.2 million and $4.5 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010, respectively. Included in this total stock-based compensation expense was the vesting of stock options of $1.3 million and $2.6 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, respectively, and $1.3 million and $2.5 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010, respectively.

3. Interest costs incurred, expensed and capitalized were:

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest capitalized at beginning of period	$134,504	$159,026	$136,288	$164,340
Plus interest incurred(1)	39,895	38,201	77,722	78,342
Less cost of sales interest expensed	13,956	18,745	29,582	38,593
Less other interest expensed(2)(3)	24,887	23,356	48,872	48,963
Interest capitalized at end of period(4)	$135,556	$155,126	$135,556	$155,126

(1) Data does not include interest incurred by our mortgage and finance subsidiaries.
(2) Other interest expenses is comprised of interest that does not qualify for capitalization because

our assets that qualify for interest capitalization (inventory under development) do not exceed our debt. Interest on completed homes and land in planning, which does not qualify for capitalization is expensed.

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(3) Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest, is the sum of other interest expensed, as defined above, and interest paid by our mortgage and finance subsidiaries adjusted for the change in accrued interest, which is calculated as follows:

	Six Months Ended April 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010
Other interest expensed	$48,872	$48,963
Interest paid by our mortgage and finance subsidiaries	1,007	501
Decrease in accrued interest	1,649	1,608
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	$51,528	$51,072

(4) We have incurred significant inventory impairments in recent years, which are determined based on total inventory including capitalized interest. However, the capitalized interest amounts above are shown gross before allocating any portion of the impairments to capitalized interest.

4. Accumulated depreciation at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010 amounted to $75.6 million and $73.0 million, respectively, for our homebuilding property, plant and equipment.

5. We record impairment losses on inventories related to communities under development and held for future development when events and circumstances indicate that they may be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than their related carrying amounts. If the expected undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount, then the community is written down to its fair value. We estimate the fair value of each impaired community by determining the present value of the estimated future cash flows at a discount rate commensurate with the risk of the respective community. For the six months ended April 30, 2011, our discount rates used for the impairments recorded ranged from 18.0% to 19.8%. Should the estimates or expectations used in determining cash flows or fair value decrease or differ from current estimates in the future, we may need to recognize additional impairments. We recorded impairment losses, which are included in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations line entitled "Homebuilding – inventory impairment loss and land option write-offs", and deducted from inventory, of $16.3 million and $1.2 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and $23.1 million and $4.5 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The following table represents inventory impairments by homebuilding segment for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011			Three Months Ended April 30, 2010		
	Number of Communities	Dollar Amount of Impairment	Pre-Impairment Value(1)	Number of Communities	Dollar Amount of Impairment	Pre-Impairment Value(1)
Northeast	3	$12.3	$70.7	1	$0.5	$1.0
Mid-Atlantic	2	1.8	9.5	1	0.2	0.9
Midwest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast	-	-	-	1	-	0.2
Southwest	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.2
West	1	2.2	5.1	1	0.4	0.4

Total	6	$16.3	$85.3	5	$1.2	$2.7

(Dollars in millions)	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011			Six Months Ended April 30, 2010		
	Number of Communities	Dollar Amount of Impairment	Pre-Impairment Value(1)	Number of Communities	Dollar Amount of Impairment	Pre-Impairment Value(1)
Northeast	5	$17.7	$88.6	2	$3.1	$5.7
Mid-Atlantic	3	2.1	10.9	2	0.5	1.5
Midwest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast	-	-	-	6	0.4	1.2
Southwest	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.2
West	2	3.3	10.6	1	0.4	0.4
Total	10	$23.1	$110.1	12	$4.5	$9.0

(1) Represents carrying value, net of prior period impairments, if any, at the time of recording the applicable period's impairments.

We also record losses for the write-offs of options, and approval, engineering and capitalized interest costs when we redesign communities and/or abandon certain engineering costs or we do not exercise options because the communities' forecasted profitability is not projected to produce adequate returns on investment commensurate with the risk. Total aggregate write-offs were $0.6 and zero for the three months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and $7.3 million and $1.7 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Occasionally, these write-offs are offset by recovered deposits (sometimes through legal action) that had been written off in a prior period as walk-away costs. These recoveries have not been significant in comparison to the total cost written off.

The following table represents write-offs of such costs (after giving effect to any recovered deposits in the applicable period) and the number of lots walked away from by homebuilding segment for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011		2010	
	Number of Walk-Away Lots	Dollar Amount of Write-Offs	Number of Walk-Away Lots	Dollar Amount of Write-Offs
Northeast	56	$-	-	$(0.1)
Mid-Atlantic	1,522	0.1	173	0.1
Midwest	98	0.4	-	-
Southeast	190	0.1	-	-
Southwest	2	-	409	-
West	-	-	-	-
Total	1,868	$0.6	582	$-

	Six Months Ended April 30,			
	2011		2010	
(Dollars in millions)	Number of Walk-Away Lots	Dollar Amount of Write-Offs	Number of Walk-Away Lots	Dollar Amount of Write-Offs
Northeast	1,045	$3.1	259	$1.5
Mid-Atlantic	1,774	0.5	184	0.1
Midwest	230	0.4	-	(0.1)
Southeast	1,173	0.3	-	0.1
Southwest	70	-	409	0.1
West	143	3.0	-	-
Total	4,435	$7.3	852	$1.7

We have decided to mothball (or stop development on) certain communities where we have determined the current market conditions do not justify further investment at this time. When we decide to mothball a community, the inventory is reclassified from “Sold and unsold homes and lots under development” to “Land and land options held for future development or sale”. During the first half of fiscal 2011, we did not mothball any communities but re-activated four previously mothballed communities. In addition, during the first half of fiscal 2011, we sold two previously mothballed communities. As of April 30, 2011, the net book value associated with our 52 total mothballed communities was $160.6 million, net of impairment charges of $544.6 million.

6. We establish a warranty accrual for repair costs under $5,000 per occurrence to homes, community amenities, and land development infrastructure. We accrue for warranty costs as part of cost of sales at the time each home is closed and title and possession have been transferred to the homebuyer. In addition, we accrue for warranty costs over $5,000 per occurrence as part of our general liability insurance deductible, which is expensed as selling, general, and administrative costs. For homes delivered in fiscal 2011 and 2010, our deductible under our general liability insurance is $20 million per occurrence for construction defect and warranty claims. For bodily injury claims, our deductible per occurrence in 2011 and 2010 is $0.1 million up to a $5 million limit. Our aggregate retention in 2011 is $21 million for construction defect, warranty and bodily injury claims. Our aggregate retention in 2010 was $21 million for construction defect and warranty claims, and $20 million for bodily injury claims. Additions and charges in the warranty reserve and general liability reserve for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010	2011	2011
Balance, beginning of period	$123,189	$130,544	$125,268	$127,869
Additions	5,357	9,543	12,845	19,445
Charges incurred	(9,779)	(12,737)	(19,346)	(19,964)
Balance, end of period	$118,767	$127,350	$118,767	$127,350

Warranty accruals are based upon historical experience. We engage a third-party actuary that uses our historical warranty data and other industry data to assist us estimate our reserves for unpaid claims, claim adjustment expenses and incurred but not reported claims reserves for the risks that we are assuming under the general liability and workers compensation programs. The estimates include provisions for inflation, claims handling, and legal fees.

Insurance claims paid by our insurance carriers were $6.3 million and $4.9 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and $17.7 million and $10.2 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, for deliveries in prior years.

7. We are involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, none of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations, and we are subject to extensive and complex regulations that affect the development and home building, sales and customer financing processes, including zoning, density, building standards and mortgage financing. These regulations often provide broad discretion to the administering governmental authorities. This can delay or increase the cost of development or homebuilding.

We also are subject to a variety of local, state, federal and foreign laws and regulations concerning protection of health and the environment. The particular environmental laws that apply to any given community vary greatly according to the community site, the site's environmental conditions and the present and former uses of the site. These environmental laws may result in delays, may cause us to incur substantial compliance, remediation and/or other costs, and can prohibit or severely restrict development and homebuilding activity.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation assessed a $161,000 civil penalty (of which $96,000 was suspended) against us and required us to perform certain measures in connection with notices of violation for allegedly failing to comply with a storm water permit at an incomplete project in the state of New York. We have paid the $65,000 penalty and anticipate timely completion of the required measures without material expense, although if we do not complete the required measures on time some or all of the suspended penalty could be imposed. Although we do not know the final outcome, we believe any penalties and any other impacts of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on us.

We anticipate that increasingly stringent requirements will be imposed on developers and homebuilders in the future. Although we cannot predict the effect of these requirements, they could result in time-consuming and expensive compliance programs and in substantial expenditures, which could cause delays and increase our cost of operations. In addition, the continued effectiveness of permits already granted or approvals already obtained is dependent upon many factors, some of which are beyond our control, such as changes in policies, rules, and regulations and their interpretations and application.

The Company is also involved in the following litigation:

A subsidiary of the Company has been named as a defendant in a purported class action suit filed on May 30, 2007 in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Randolph Sewell, et al., v. D'Allesandro & Woodyard, et al., alleging violations of the federal securities acts, among other allegations, in connection with the sale of some of the subsidiary's homes in Fort Myers, Florida. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on October 19, 2007. Plaintiffs sought to represent a class of certain home purchasers in southwestern Florida and sought damages, rescission of certain purchase agreements, restitution of out-of-pocket expenses, and attorneys' fees and costs. The Company's subsidiary filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on December 14, 2007. Following oral argument on the motion in September 2008, the court dismissed the amended complaint with leave for plaintiffs to amend. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint on October 31, 2008. The Company's subsidiary filed a motion to dismiss this second amended complaint. The Court dismissed portions of the second amended complaint. The Court dismissed additional portions of the second amended complaint on April 28, 2010. We have had negotiations with the plaintiffs recently to settle this case. Based on these negotiations we have accrued an immaterial amount for the potential settlement based on our assessment of the outcome. However, our assessment of the potential outcome may differ from the ultimate resolution of this matter.

8. Cash and cash equivalents include cash deposited in checking accounts, overnight repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, Treasury Bills and government money market funds with maturities of 90 days or less when

purchased. Our cash balances are held at a few financial institutions and may, at times, exceed insurable amounts. We believe we help to mitigate this risk by depositing our cash in major financial institutions. At April 30, 2011, $151.0 million of the total cash and cash equivalents was in cash equivalents, the carrying value of which approximates fair value.

9. In connection with the issuance of our senior secured first lien notes in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, we terminated our revolving credit facility and refinanced the borrowing capacity thereunder. Also in connection with the refinancing, we entered into certain stand alone cash collateralized letter of credit agreements and facilities under which there were a total of $66.0 million and $89.5 million of letters of credit outstanding as of April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively. These agreements and facilities require us to maintain specified amounts of cash as collateral in segregated accounts to support the letters of credit issued thereunder, which will affect the amount of cash we have available for other uses. As of April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, the amount of cash collateral in these segregated accounts was $67.1 million and $92.3 million, respectively, which is reflected in “Restricted cash” on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Our wholly owned mortgage banking subsidiary, K. Hovnanian American Mortgage, LLC (“K. Hovnanian Mortgage”), originates mortgage loans primarily from the sale of our homes. Such mortgage loans and related servicing rights are sold in the secondary mortgage market within a short period of time. Our secured Master Repurchase Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“Chase Master Repurchase Agreement”) is a short-term borrowing facility that provides up to $50 million through April 4, 2012. The loan is secured by the mortgages held for sale and is repaid when we sell the underlying mortgage loans to permanent investors. Interest is payable monthly on outstanding advances at the current LIBOR subject to a floor of 1.625% plus the applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 2.625% based on the takeout investor and type of loan. As of April 30, 2011, the aggregate principal amount of all borrowings under the Chase Master Repurchase Agreement was $33.5 million. We had a second Master Repurchase Agreement with Citibank, N.A. (“Citibank Master Repurchase Agreement”) which was terminated on April 5, 2011.

The Chase Master Repurchase Agreement requires K. Hovnanian Mortgage to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios and other financial condition tests. Because of the extremely short period of time mortgages are held by K. Hovnanian Mortgage before the mortgages are sold to investors (generally a period of a few weeks), the immateriality to us on a consolidated basis of the size of the facilities, the levels required by these financial covenants, our ability based on our immediately available resources to contribute sufficient capital to cure any default, were such conditions to occur, and our right to cure any conditions of default based on the terms of the agreement, we do not consider any of these covenants to be substantive or material. As of April 30, 2011, we believe we were in compliance with the covenants of the Chase Master Repurchase Agreement.

10. At April 30, 2011, we had $797.2 million ($785.4 million net of discount) of outstanding senior secured notes, comprised of $0.5 million 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013, $785.0 million 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 and $11.7 million 18% Senior Secured Notes due 2017. At April 30, 2011, we also had $832.7 million of outstanding senior notes ($827.5 million net of discount) comprised of $54.4 million 6 1/2% Senior Notes due 2014, $29.2 million 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2014, $155.0 million 11 7/8% Senior Notes due 2015, $52.7 million 6 1/4% Senior Notes due 2015, $173.2 million 6 1/4% Senior Notes due 2016, $172.3 million 7 1/2% Senior Notes due 2016 and $195.9 million 8 5/8% Senior Notes due 2017. In addition, we had outstanding $15.6 million senior subordinated amortizing notes (as described below). On May 4, 2011, we issued $12.0 million new senior secured notes, as well as redeemed certain senior secured notes. See Note 22 for additional information.

On February 14, 2011, we completed an underwritten public offering of $155.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11 7/8% Senior Notes due 2015 (the “Senior Notes”), which are guaranteed by us and substantially all of our subsidiaries. The Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 11 7/8% per annum, which is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on April 15, 2011, and mature on October 15, 2015. The Senior Notes are redeemable in whole or in part at K. Hovnanian’s option at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, if any, plus a “make-whole” amount. In addition, K. Hovnanian

may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes before April 15, 2014 with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a price equal to 111.875% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The net proceeds from the issuances of the Senior Notes, Class A Common Stock (see Note 12) and Tangible Equity Units (see Note 11) were approximately $286.2 million, a portion of which were used to fund the purchase through tender offers, on February 14, 2011, of the following series of K. Hovnanian's senior and senior subordinated notes: approximately $24.6 million aggregate principal amount of 8% Senior Notes due 2012 (the "2012 Senior Notes"), $44.1 million aggregate principal amount of 8 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012 (the "2012 Senior Subordinated Notes") and $29.2 million aggregate principal amount of 7 3/4% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013 (the "2013 Notes" and, together with the 2012 Senior Notes and the 2012 Senior Subordinated Notes, the "Tender Offer Notes"). On February 14, 2011, K. Hovnanian called for redemption on March 15, 2011 all Tender Offer Notes that were not tendered in the tender offers for an aggregate redemption price of approximately $60.1 million. Such redemptions were funded with proceeds from the offerings of the Class A Common Stock, the Units and the Senior Notes.

We and each of our subsidiaries are guarantors of the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes, except for K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. ("K. Hovnanian"), the issuer of the notes, our home mortgage subsidiaries, joint ventures and subsidiaries holding interests in our joint ventures, certain of our title insurance subsidiaries and our foreign subsidiary (see Note 21). The indentures governing the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes do not contain any financial maintenance covenants, but do contain restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, the Company's ability and that of certain of its subsidiaries, including K. Hovnanian, to incur additional indebtedness (other than certain permitted indebtedness, refinancing indebtedness and non-recourse indebtedness), pay dividends and make distributions on common and preferred stock, repurchase senior and senior subordinated notes (with respect to the senior secured first-lien notes indenture), make other restricted payments, make investments, sell certain assets, incur liens, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all assets and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. The indentures also contain events of default which would permit the holders of the senior secured, senior, and senior subordinated notes to declare those notes to be immediately due and payable if not cured within applicable grace periods, including the failure to make timely payments on the notes or other material indebtedness, the failure to comply with agreements and covenants and specified events of bankruptcy, and insolvency and, with respect to the indentures governing the senior secured notes, the failure of the documents granting security for the senior secured notes to be in full force and effect and the failure of the liens on any material portion of the collateral securing the senior secured notes to be valid and perfected. As of April 30, 2011, we believe we were in compliance with the covenants of the indentures governing our outstanding notes.

Under the terms of the indentures, we have the right to make certain redemptions and, depending on market conditions and covenant restrictions, may do so from time to time. We also continue to evaluate our capital structure and may also continue to make debt purchases and/or exchanges from time to time through tender offers, open market purchases, private transactions, or otherwise or seek to raise additional debt or equity capital, depending on market conditions and covenant restrictions.

If our consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined in the indentures governing our senior secured, senior, and senior subordinated notes, is less than 2.0 to 1.0, we are restricted from making certain payments, including dividends, and from incurring indebtedness other than certain permitted indebtedness, refinancing indebtedness, and non-recourse indebtedness. As a result of this restriction, we are currently restricted from paying dividends, which are not cumulative, on our 7.625% Series A Preferred Stock. If current market trends continue or worsen, we will continue to be restricted from paying dividends for the foreseeable future. Our inability to pay dividends is in accordance with covenant restrictions and will not result in a default under our bond indentures or otherwise affect compliance with any of the covenants contained in the bond indentures.

The 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 are secured by a first-priority lien, the 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013 are secured by a second-priority lien and the 18% Senior Secured Notes due 2017 are secured by a third-priority lien, in each case, subject to permitted liens and other exceptions, on substantially all the assets owned by us, K. Hovnanian (the issuer of the senior secured notes) and the guarantors, in the case of the 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013 and the 18% Senior Secured Notes due 2017, to the extent such assets secure obligations under the 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016. At April 30, 2011, the aggregate book value of the real property collateral securing these notes was approximately $748.7 million, which does not include the impact of inventory investments, home deliveries, or impairments thereafter and which may differ from the appraised value. In addition, cash collateral securing these notes was $322.3 million as of April 30, 2011, which includes $67.1 million of restricted cash also collateralizing certain letters of credit.

11. On February 9, 2011, we completed an underwritten public offering of an aggregate of 3,000,000 7.25% Tangible Equity Units (the "Units"), and on February 14, 2011, we issued an additional 450,000 Units pursuant to the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters.

Each Unit initially consists of (i) a prepaid stock purchase contract (each a "Purchase Contract") and (ii) a senior subordinated amortizing note due February 15, 2014 (each, an "Amortizing Note"). The Amortizing Notes have an aggregate principal amount of $15.6 million as of April 30, 2011. On each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15, commencing on May 15, 2011, K. Hovnanian will pay holders of Amortizing Notes equal quarterly cash installments of $0.453125 per Amortizing Note (except for the May 15, 2011 installment payment, which was $0.483334 per Amortizing Note), which cash payments in the aggregate will be equivalent to 7.25% per year with respect to each $25 stated amount of Units. Each installment will constitute a payment of interest (at a rate of 12.072% per annum) and a partial repayment of principal on the Amortizing Note, allocated as set forth in the amortization schedule provided in the Indenture under which the Amortizing Notes were issued. The Amortizing Notes have a scheduled final installment payment date of February 15, 2014. If we elect to settle the Purchase Contracts early, holders of the Amortizing Notes will have the right to require K. Hovnanian to repurchase such holders' Amortizing Notes, except in certain circumstances as described in the indenture governing Amortizing Notes.

Unless settled earlier, on February 15, 2014 (subject to postponement under certain circumstances), each Purchase Contract will automatically settle and we will deliver a number of shares of Class A Common Stock based on the applicable market value, as defined in the purchase contract agreement, which will be between 4.7655 shares and 5.8140 shares per Purchase Contract (subject to adjustment). Each Unit may be separated into its constituent Purchase Contract and Amortizing Note after the initial issuance date of the Units, and the separate components may be combined to create a Unit. The amortizing note component of the Units is recorded as debt, and the purchase contract component of the Units is recorded in equity as additional paid in capital. We have recorded $68.1 million, the initial fair value of the Purchase Contracts, as additional paid in capital as of April 30, 2011.

12. Each share of Class A Common Stock entitles its holder to one vote per share and each share of Class B Common Stock entitles its holder to ten votes per share. The amount of any regular cash dividend payable on a share of Class A Common Stock will be an amount equal to 110% of the corresponding regular cash dividend payable on a share of Class B Common Stock. If a shareholder desires to sell shares of Class B Common Stock, such stock must be converted into shares of Class A Common Stock.

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or (loss) (the "numerator") by the weighted-average number of common shares, adjusted for non-vested shares of restricted stock (the "denominator") for the period. The basic weighted-average number of shares includes 13.7 million shares related to Purchase Contracts which are contingently issuable with no additional cash required to be paid. Computing diluted earnings per share is similar to computing basic earnings per share, except that the denominator is increased to include the dilutive effects of options and non-vested shares of restricted stock. Any options that have an exercise price greater than the average market price are considered to be anti-dilutive and are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation. For both the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, 0.5 million incremental shares attributed to non-vested stock and

outstanding options to purchase common stock were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because we had a net loss for the period, and any incremental shares would not be dilutive. In addition, shares related to out-of-the money stock options that could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future that were not included in the computation of diluted EPS were 4.2 million and 3.5 million at April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, because to do so would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented. For the three months ended April 30, 2010, 1.0 million incremental shares attributed to non-vested stock and outstanding options to purchase common stock were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because we had a net loss for the period, and any incremental shares would not be dilutive. For the six months ended April 30, 2010, diluted earnings per common share was computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the 0.8 million incremental shares attributed to non-vested stock and outstanding options to purchase common stock.

On July 3, 2001, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program to purchase up to 4 million shares of Class A Common Stock. There have been no purchases during the six months ended April 30, 2011. As of April 30, 2011, 3.4 million shares of Class A Common Stock have been purchased under this program.

On February 9, 2011, we completed an underwritten public offering of 13,512,500 shares of our Class A Common Stock, including 1,762,500 shares issued pursuant to the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters, at a price of $4.30 per share.

13. On July 12, 2005, we issued 5,600 shares of 7.625% Series A Preferred Stock, with a liquidation preference of $25,000. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are not cumulative and are payable at an annual rate of 7.625%. The Series A Preferred Stock is not convertible into the Company's common stock and is redeemable in whole or in part at our option at the liquidation preference of the shares beginning on the fifth anniversary of their issuance. The Series A Preferred Stock is traded as depositary shares, with each depositary share representing 1/1000th of a share of Series A Preferred Stock. The depositary shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "HOVNP". During the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, we did not make any dividend payments on the Series A Preferred Stock as a result of covenant restrictions in the indentures governing our senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes discussed above. We anticipate we will be restricted from paying dividends for the foreseeable future.

14. On August 4, 2008, we announced that our Board of Directors adopted a shareholder rights plan (the "Rights Plan") designed to preserve shareholder value and the value of certain income tax assets primarily associated with net operating loss carryforwards ("NOL") and built-in losses under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. Our ability to use NOLs and built-in losses would be limited if there was an "ownership change" under Section 382. This would occur if shareholders owning (or deemed under Section 382 to own) 5% or more of our stock increase their collective ownership of the aggregate amount of our outstanding shares by more than 50 percentage points over a defined period of time. The Rights Plan was adopted to reduce the likelihood of an "ownership change" occurring as defined by Section 382. Under the Rights Plan, one right was distributed for each share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock outstanding as of the close of business on August 15, 2008. Effective August 15, 2008, if any person or group acquires 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock without the approval of the Board of Directors, there would be a triggering event causing significant dilution in the voting power of such person or group. However, existing stockholders who owned, at the time of the Rights Plan's adoption, 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock will trigger a dilutive event only if they acquire additional shares. The approval of the Board of Directors' decision to adopt the Rights Plan may be terminated by the Board at any time, prior to the Rights being triggered. The Rights Plan will continue in effect until August 15, 2018, unless it expires earlier in accordance with its terms. The approval of the Board of Directors' decision to adopt the Rights Plan was submitted to a stockholder vote and approved at a Special Meeting of stockholders held on December 5, 2008. Also at the Special Meeting on December 5, 2008, our stockholders approved an amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation to restrict certain transfers of our stock in order to preserve the tax treatment of our net operating loss carryforwards and built-in losses under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. Subject to certain exceptions pertaining to pre-existing 5% stockholders and Class B stockholders, the transfer restrictions in the amended Certificate of Incorporation generally

restrict any direct or indirect transfer (such as transfers of our stock that result from the transfer of interests in other entities that own our stock) if the effect would be to: (i) increase the direct or indirect ownership of our stock by any person (or public group) from less than 5% to 5% or more of our stock; (ii) increase the percentage of our stock owned directly or indirectly by a person (or public group) owning or deemed to own 5% or more of our common stock; or (iii) create a new "public group" (as defined in the applicable Treasury Regulations).

15. On November 6, 2009, President Obama signed the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, under which the Company was able to carryback its 2009 net operating loss to previously profitable years that were not available for carryback prior to the new tax legislation. We recorded the impact of the carryback of $291.3 million in the three months ended January 31, 2010. We received $274.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and the remaining $17.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

Deferred federal and state income tax assets primarily represent the deferred tax benefits arising from temporary differences between book and tax income which will be recognized in future years as an offset against future taxable income. If the combination of future years' income (or loss) and the reversal of the timing differences results in a loss, such losses can be carried forward to future years to recover the deferred tax assets. In accordance with ASC 740, we evaluate our deferred tax assets quarterly to determine if valuation allowances are required. ASC 740 requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established based on the consideration of all available evidence using a "more likely than not" standard. Given the continued weakness in the homebuilding industry during 2009, 2010 and the first two quarters of 2011, resulting in additional inventory and intangible impairments, we are in a three-year cumulative loss position as of April 30, 2011. According to ASC 740, a three-year cumulative loss is significant negative evidence in considering whether deferred tax assets are realizable. Our valuation allowance for current and deferred taxes amounted to $840.6 million and $811.0 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively. The valuation allowance increased during the six months ended April 30, 2011 primarily due to additional reserves recorded for the federal tax benefits related to the losses incurred during the period.

16. Our operating segments are components of our business for which discrete financial information is available and reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, our Chief Executive Officer, to evaluate performance and make operating decisions. Based on this criteria, each of our communities qualifies as an operating segment, and therefore, it is impractical to provide segment disclosures for this many segments. As such, we have aggregated the homebuilding operating segments into six reportable segments.

Our homebuilding operating segments are aggregated into reportable segments based primarily upon geographic proximity, similar regulatory environments, land acquisition characteristics and similar methods used to construct and sell homes. The Company's reportable segments consist of the following six homebuilding segments and a financial services segment:

Homebuilding:
(1) Northeast (New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania)
(2) Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington D.C.)
(3) Midwest (Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Ohio)
(4) Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina)
(5) Southwest (Arizona and Texas)
(6) West (California)

Financial Services

Operations of the Company's Homebuilding segments primarily include the sale and construction of single-family attached and detached homes, attached townhomes and condominiums, mid-rise condominiums, urban infill and active adult homes in planned residential developments. In addition, from time to time, operations of the homebuilding segments include sales of land. Operations of the Company's Financial Services segment include

mortgage banking and title services provided to the homebuilding operations' customers. We do not retain or service mortgages that we originate but rather sell the mortgages and related servicing rights to investors.

Corporate and unallocated primarily represents operations at our headquarters in Red Bank, New Jersey. This includes our executive offices, information services, human resources, corporate accounting, training, treasury, process redesign, internal audit, construction services, and administration of insurance, quality, and safety. It also includes interest income and interest expense resulting from interest incurred that cannot be capitalized in inventory in the Homebuilding segments, as well as the gains or losses on extinguishment of debt from debt repurchases or exchanges.

Evaluation of segment performance is based primarily on operating earnings from continuing operations before provision for income taxes ("(Loss) income before income taxes"). (Loss) income before income taxes for the Homebuilding segments consists of revenues generated from the sales of homes and land, (loss) income from unconsolidated entities, management fees and other income, less the cost of homes and land sold, selling, general and administrative expenses, interest expense and non-controlling interest expense. Income before income taxes for the Financial Services segment consists of revenues generated from mortgage financing, title insurance and closing services, less the cost of such services and certain selling, general and administrative expenses and interest expenses incurred by the Financial Services segment.

Operational results of each segment are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have occurred had the segment been an independent stand-alone entity during the periods presented.

Financial information relating to the Company's segment operations was as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011	2010	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011	2010
Revenues:				
Northeast	$36,643	$57,046	$81,984	$126,507
Mid-Atlantic	46,840	67,716	93,262	134,739
Midwest	17,484	16,117	31,574	39,549
Southeast	16,918	22,375	32,438	47,160
Southwest	99,248	103,823	190,641	186,371
West	32,724	44,491	65,473	88,970
Total homebuilding	249,857	311,568	495,372	623,296
Financial services	5,304	7,059	12,398	14,665
Corporate and unallocated	(64)	(42)	(106)	269
Total revenues	$255,097	$318,585	$507,664	$638,230
(Loss) income before income taxes:				
Northeast	$(20,086)	$(4,551)	$(34,724)	$(14,772)
Mid-Atlantic	(5,830)	1,522	(8,989)	2,121
Midwest	(2,407)	(3,785)	(4,333)	(6,025)
Southeast	(3,660)	(2,767)	(6,680)	(4,955)
Southwest	6,469	7,045	11,872	10,936
West	(8,394)	(4,534)	(17,008)	(10,407)
Homebuilding loss before income taxes	(33,908)	(7,070)	(59,862)	(23,102)
Financial services	127	1,428	1,751	3,639
Corporate and unallocated	(39,901)	(22,338)	(80,134)	(63,485)
Loss before income taxes	$(73,682)	$(27,980)	$(138,245)	$(82,948)

(In thousands)	April 30, 2011	October 31, 2010
Assets:		
Northeast	$452,991	$456,544
Mid-Atlantic	204,827	177,503
Midwest	50,692	47,818
Southeast	70,840	58,765
Southwest	198,767	206,001
West	157,412	195,808
Total homebuilding	1,135,529	1,142,439
Financial services	62,616	101,795
Corporate and unallocated	538,410	573,326
Total assets	$1,736,555	$1,817,560

17. The Company enters into land and lot option purchase contracts to procure land or lots for the construction of homes. Under these contracts, the Company will fund a stated deposit in consideration for the right, but not the obligation, to purchase land or lots at a future point in time with predetermined terms. Under the terms of the option purchase contracts, many of the option deposits are not refundable at the Company's discretion.

Certain option purchase contracts result in the creation of a variable interest in the entity that owns the land parcel under option. In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board revised its guidance regarding the determination of a primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The revisions were effective for the Company as of November 1, 2010 and amend the existing quantitative guidance used in determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity by requiring entities to qualitatively assess whether an enterprise is a primary beneficiary, based on whether the entity has (i) power to direct the significant activities of the entity and (ii) an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the entity. The revised guidance also increased the required disclosures about a reporting entity's involvement with variable interest entities. The Company has determined it did not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact such entities' economic performance, therefore, all of the variable interest entities that were previously reported as consolidated inventory not owned on the Company's balance sheets were deconsolidated which reduced, as of November 1, 2010, Consolidated inventory not owned and Liabilities from inventory not owned by $32.7 million.

We will continue to secure land and lots using options, some of which are with variable interest entities. Including deposits on our unconsolidated variable interest entities, at April 30, 2011, we had total cash and letters of credit deposits amounting to approximately $27.6 million to purchase land and lots with a total purchase price of $657.5 million. The maximum exposure to loss with respect to our land and lot options is limited to the deposits, although some deposits are refundable at our request or refundable if certain conditions are not met.

18. We enter into homebuilding and land development joint ventures from time to time as a means of accessing lot positions, expanding our market opportunities, establishing strategic alliances, managing our risk profile, leveraging our capital base and enhancing returns on capital. Our homebuilding joint ventures are generally entered into with third-party investors to develop land and construct homes that are sold directly to third-party homebuyers. Our land development joint ventures include those entered into with developers and other homebuilders as well as financial investors to develop finished lots for sale to the joint venture’s members or other third parties.

During the three months ended January 31, 2011, we entered into a joint venture agreement to acquire a portfolio of homebuilding projects, including land we previously owned. We sold the land we owned to the joint venture for net proceeds of $36.1 million, which was equal to our book value in the land at that time, and recorded an investment in unconsolidated joint ventures of $19.7 million for our interest in the venture. During the three months ended April 30, 2011 we expanded this joint venture, selling additional land we owned to the joint venture for net proceeds of $27.2 million, which was equal to our book value in the land at that time, and recorded an additional investment of $11.4 million for our interest in the venture. Separately, during the three months ended January 31, 2011, our partner in a land development joint venture transferred its interest in the venture to us. The consolidation resulted in increases in inventory and non-recourse land mortgages of $9.5 million and $18.5 million, respectively, and a decrease in other liabilities of $9.0 million as of April 30, 2011.

The tables set forth below summarize the combined financial information related to our unconsolidated homebuilding and land development joint ventures that are accounted for under the equity method.

(Dollars in thousands)	April 30, 2011		
	Homebuilding	Land Development	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$27,453	$880	$28,333
Inventories	342,648	15,591	358,239
Other assets	21,084	360	21,444
Total assets	$391,185	$16,831	$408,016
Liabilities and equity:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$20,574	$12,722	$33,296
Notes payable	228,549	21	228,570
Total liabilities	249,123	12,743	261,866
Equity of:			
Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc.	58,019	1,699	59,718
Others	84,043	2,389	86,432
Total equity	142,062	4,088	146,150
Total liabilities and equity	$391,185	$16,831	$408,016
Debt to capitalization ratio	62%	1%	61%

(Dollars in thousands)	October 31, 2010		
	Homebuilding	Land Development	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$17,538	$161	$17,699
Inventories	247,790	73,864	321,654
Other assets	20,321		20,321
Total assets	$285,649	$74,025	$359,674
Liabilities and equity:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$19,076	$17,266	$36,342
Notes payable	159,715	36,791	196,506
Total liabilities	178,791	54,057	232,848
Equity of:			
Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc.	29,208	2,510	31,718
Others	77,650	17,458	95,108
Total equity	106,858	19,968	126,826
Total liabilities and equity	$285,649	$74,025	$359,674
Debt to capitalization ratio	60%	65%	61%

As of April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, we had advances outstanding of approximately $13.9 million and $13.5 million, respectively, to these unconsolidated joint ventures, which were included in the “Accounts payable and accrued liabilities” balances in the table above. On our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets our “Investments in

and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures" amounted to $66.4 million and $38.0 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively. In some cases, our net investment in these joint ventures is less than our proportionate share of the equity reflected in the table above because of the differences between asset impairments recorded against our joint venture investments and any impairments recorded in the applicable joint venture. During the first six months of fiscal 2011 and 2010, respectively, we did not write down any joint venture investments based on our determination that none of the investments in our joint ventures sustained an other than temporary impairment during those periods.

	For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2011		
(In thousands)	Homebuilding	Land Development	Total
Revenues	$29,490	$1,745	$31,235
Cost of sales and expenses	(35,523)	(1,400)	(36,923)
Joint venture net (loss) income	(6,033)	345	(5,688)
Our share of net (loss) income	$(2,927)	$137	$(2,790)

	For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2010		
(In thousands)	Homebuilding	Land Development	Total
Revenues	$33,970	$3,989	$37,959
Cost of sales and expenses	(30,115)	(13,027)	(43,142)
Joint venture net income (loss)	$3,855	$(9,038)	$(5,183)
Our share of net income	$510	$30	$540

	For the Six Months Ended April 30, 2011		
(In thousands)	Homebuilding	Land Development	Total
Revenues	$52,521	$6,639	$59,160
Cost of sales and expenses	(60,428)	(6,139)	(66,567)
Joint venture net (loss) income	$(7,907)	$500	$(7,407)
Our share of net (loss) income	$(3,929)	$280	$(3,649)

	For the Six Months Ended April 30, 2010		
(In thousands)	Homebuilding	Land Development	Total
Revenues	$55,681	$10,260	$65,941
Cost of sales and expenses	(51,409)	(16,151)	(67,560)
Joint venture net income (loss)	$4,272	$(5,891)	$(1,619)
Our share of net income (loss)	$519	$(411)	$108

(Loss) income from unconsolidated joint ventures is reflected as a separate line in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and reflects our proportionate share of the income or loss of these unconsolidated homebuilding and land development joint ventures. The difference between our share of the income or loss from these unconsolidated joint ventures disclosed in the tables above for the three and six months ended April

30, 2011 and April 30, 2010 compared to the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations is due primarily to one joint venture that had net income for which we do not get any share of the profit because of the cumulative equity position of the joint venture, the reclassification of the intercompany portion of management fee income from certain joint ventures and the deferral of income for lots purchased by us from certain joint ventures. Our ownership interests in the joint ventures vary but are generally 50% or less. In determining whether or not we must consolidate joint ventures where we are the manager of the joint venture, we assess whether the other partners have specific rights to overcome the presumption of control by us as the manager of the joint venture. In most cases, the presumption is overcome because the joint venture agreements require that both partners agree on establishing the operating and capital decisions of the partnership, including budgets in the ordinary course of business.

Typically, our unconsolidated joint ventures obtain separate project specific mortgage financing, however, most of our more recently established joint ventures have not obtained any financing, therefore the capital is all equity for these joint ventures. Generally, the amount of such financing is targeted to be no more than 50% of the joint venture's total assets. However, because of impairments recorded by the joint ventures the average debt to capitalization ratio of all our joint ventures is currently 61%. Financing is on a nonrecourse basis, with guarantees from us limited only to performance and completion of development, environmental indemnification, standard warranty and representation against fraud, misrepresentation and other similar actions, including a voluntary bankruptcy filing. In some instances, the joint venture entity is considered a variable interest entity under ASC 810-10 "Consolidation – Overall" due to the returns being capped to the equity holders; however, in these instances, we are not the primary beneficiary, and therefore we do not consolidate these entities.

19. Recent Accounting Pronouncements – There have been no accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective that would have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

20. ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", provides a framework for measuring fair value, expands disclosures about fair-value measurements and establishes a fair-value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value summarized as follows:

Level 1	Fair value determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
Level 2	Fair value determined using significant other observable inputs.
Level 3	Fair value determined using significant unobservable inputs.

Our financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

(In thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	Fair Value at April 30, 2011	Fair Value at October 31, 2010
Mortgage loans held for sale (1)	Level 2	$46,257	$85,358
Interest rate lock commitments	Level 2	386	79
Forward contracts	Level 2	(1,013)	(254)
		$45,630	$85,183

(1) The aggregate unpaid principal balance was $45.3 million and $84.1 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively.

We elected the fair value option for our loans held for sale for mortgage loans originated subsequent to October 31, 2008 in accordance with ASC 825, “Financial Instruments”, which permits us to measure financial instruments at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis. Management believes that the election of the fair value option for loans held for sale improves financial reporting by mitigating volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring the fair value of the loans and the derivative instruments used to economically hedge them without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. In addition, the fair value of servicing rights is included in the Company’s loans held for sale as of April 30, 2011. Fair value of the servicing rights is determined based on values in the Company’s servicing sales contracts. Fair value of loans held for sale is based on independent quoted market prices, where available, or the prices for other mortgage whole loans with similar characteristics.

For the financial instruments measured at fair value, gains and losses from initial measurement and subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in the Financial Services segment's earnings (loss). The changes in fair values that are included in earnings (loss) are shown, by financial instrument and financial statement line item, below:

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011		
(In thousands)	Loans Held For Sale	Mortgage Loan Commitments	Forward Contracts
Increase (decrease) in fair value included in net income (loss), all reflected in financial services revenues	$587	$376	$(800)

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2010		
(In thousands)	Loans Held For Sale	Mortgage Loan Commitments	Forward Contracts
Increase (decrease) in fair value included in net income (loss), all reflected in financial services revenues	$168	$70	$(258)

	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011		
(In thousands)	Loans Held For Sale	Interest Rate Lock Commitments	Forward Contracts
(Decrease) increase in fair value included in net income (loss), all reflected in financial services revenues	$(380)	$307	$(759)

	Six Months Ended April 30, 2010		
(In thousands)	Loans Held For Sale	Interest Rate Lock Commitments	Forward Contracts
(Decrease) increase in fair value included in net income (loss), all reflected in financial services revenues	$(305)	$76	$(143)

The Company's assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are those assets for which the Company has recorded valuation adjustments and write-offs during the periods presented. The assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are all within the Company's Homebuilding operations and are summarized below:

Non-financial Assets

(In thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011 Pre-Impairment Amount	Total Losses	Fair Value
Sold and unsold homes and lots under development	Level 3	$54,573	$(11,823)	$42,750
Land and land options held for future development or sale	Level 3	$30,716	$(4,470)	$26,246

(In thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	Three Months Ended April 30, 2010 Pre-Impairment Amount	Total Losses	Fair Value
Sold and unsold homes and lots under development	Level 3	$1,744	$(760)	$984
Land and land options held for future development or sale	Level 3	$1,000	$(500)	$500

(In thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011 Pre-Impairment Amount	Total Losses	Fair Value
Sold and unsold homes and lots under development	Level 3	$66,705	$(14,027)	$52,678
Land and land options held for future development or sale	Level 3	$43,430	$(9,045)	$34,385

(In thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	Six Months Ended April 30, 2010 Pre-Impairment Amount	Total Losses	Fair Value
Sold and unsold homes and lots under development	Level 3	$3,386	$(1,389)	$1,997
Land and land options held for future development or sale	Level 3	$5,629	$(3,120)	$2,509

We record impairment losses on inventories related to communities under development and held for future development when events and circumstances indicate that they may be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than their related carrying amounts. If the expected undiscounted

cash flows are less than the carrying amount, then the community is written down to its fair value. We estimate the fair value of each impaired community by determining the present value of the estimated future cash flows at a discount rate commensurate with the risk of the respective community. For the six months ended April 30, 2011, our discount rates used for the impairments recorded ranged from 18.0% to 19.8%. Should the estimates or expectations used in determining cash flows or fair value decrease or differ from current estimates in the future, we may need to recognize additional impairments.

The Financial Services segment had a pipeline of loan applications in process of $243.6 million at April 30, 2011. Loans in process for which interest rates were committed to the borrowers totaled approximately $41.3 million as of April 30, 2011. Substantially all of these commitments were for periods of 60 days or less. Since a portion of these commitments is expected to expire without being exercised by the borrowers, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

The Financial Services segment uses investor commitments and forward sales of mandatory mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) to hedge its mortgage-related interest rate exposure. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk. Credit risk is managed by entering into MBS forward commitments, option contracts with investment banks, federally regulated bank affiliates and loan sales transactions with permanent investors meeting the segment’s credit standards. The segment’s risk, in the event of default by the purchaser, is the difference between the contract price and fair value of the MBS forward commitments and option contracts. At April 30, 2011, the segment had open commitments amounting to $18.5 million to sell MBS with varying settlement dates through May 18, 2011.

Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, deposits and notes, accounts payable and other liabilities, customer deposits, mortgage loans held for sale, nonrecourse land and operating properties mortgages, letter of credit agreements and facilities, mortgage warehouse line of credit, accrued interest, and the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes payable. The fair value of financial instruments is determined by reference to various market data and other valuation techniques, as appropriate. The fair value of each of the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes is estimated based on recent trades for the same or similar issues or the quoted market prices on the current rates offered to us for debt of the same remaining maturities. The fair value of the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes is estimated at $982.2 million, $536.9 million and $12.3 million, respectively, as of April 30, 2011 and $830.7 million, $515.6 million and $113.6 million, respectively, as of October 31, 2010. The fair value of our other financial instruments approximates their recorded values.

21. One of Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc.'s (the "Parent"), wholly owned subsidiaries, K. Hovnanian (the “Subsidiary Issuer”), acts as a finance entity that as of April 30, 2011, had issued and outstanding approximately $797.2 million of senior secured notes ($785.4 million, net of discount), $832.7 million of senior notes ($827.5 million, net of discount), and $15.6 million of senior subordinated Tangible Equity Units. The senior secured notes, senior notes and senior subordinated notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Parent.

In addition to the Parent, each of the wholly owned subsidiaries of the Parent other than the Subsidiary Issuer (collectively, the “Guarantor Subsidiaries”), with the exception of certain of its home mortgage subsidiaries, joint ventures, subsidiaries holding interests in its joint ventures, certain of its title insurance subsidiaries and its foreign subsidiary (collectively, the “Nonguarantor Subsidiaries”), have guaranteed fully and unconditionally, on a joint and several basis, the obligations of the Subsidiary Issuer to pay principal, interest and premiums, if any, under the senior secured notes, senior notes, and senior subordinated notes.

In lieu of providing separate financial statements for the Guarantor Subsidiaries, we have included the accompanying condensed consolidating financial statements. Management does not believe that separate financial statements of the Guarantor Subsidiaries are material to users of our consolidated financial statements. Therefore, separate financial statements and other disclosures concerning the Guarantor Subsidiaries are not presented.

The following condensed consolidating financial statements present the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of (i) the Parent, (ii) the Subsidiary Issuer, (iii) the Guarantor Subsidiaries, (iv) the Nonguarantor Subsidiaries and (v) the eliminations to arrive at the information for Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. on a consolidated basis.

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
APRIL 30, 2011
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS:						
Homebuilding	$15,258	$341,474	$1,136,972	$ 180,235	$	$1,673,939
Financial services			7,001	55,615		62,616
Investments in and amounts due to and from consolidated subsidiaries	(325,615)	2,045,494	(2,345,104)	159,329	465,896	-
Total assets	$(310,357)	$2,386,968	$(1,201,131)	$395,179	$465,896	$1,736,555
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:						
Homebuilding	$1,452	$655	$338,843	3,780	$	$344,730
Financial services			6,785	43,608		50,393
Notes payable		1,650,748	18			1,650,766
Income taxes payable	36,671	-	3,812	-		40,483
Stockholders' (deficit) equity	(348,480)	735,565	(1,550,589)	347,612	465,896	(349,996)
Non-controlling interest in consolidated joint ventures				179		179
Total liabilities and equity	$(310,357)	$2,386,968	$(1,201,131)	$395,179	$465,896	$1,736,555

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
OCTOBER 31, 2010
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS:						
Homebuilding	$14,498	$334,551	$1,165,877	$200,839	$	$1,715,765
Financial services			4,435	97,360		101,795
Investments in and amounts due to and from consolidated subsidiaries	(330,310)	2,061,186	(2,202,568)	148,845	322,847	-
Total assets	$(315,812)	$2,395,737	$(1,032,256)	$447,044	$322,847	$1,817,560
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:						
Homebuilding	$1,458	$	$401,567	$4,463	$	$407,488
Financial services			4,271	85,514		89,785
Notes payable		1,640,144	171			1,640,315

Income tax payable	21,298		(3,388)			17,910
Stockholders' (deficit) equity	(338,568)	755,593	(1,434,877)	356,437	322,847	(338,568)
Non-controlling interest in consolidated joint ventures				630		630
Total liabilities and equity	$(315,812)	$2,395,737	$(1,032,256)	$447,044	$322,847	$1,817,560

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
THREE MONTHS APRIL 30, 2011
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:						
Homebuilding	$3	$(103)	$249,801	$1,332	$(1,240)	$249,793
Financial services			1,209	4,095		5,304
Intercompany charges		28,299	(30,839)	(210)	2,750	-
Total revenues	3	28,196	220,171	5,217	1,510	255,097
Expenses:						
Homebuilding	1,558	40,595	277,636	405	(1,468)	318,726
Financial services	82		1,234	3,864	(3)	5,177
Total expenses	1,640	40,595	278,870	4,269	(1,471)	323,903
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(1,644)				(1,644)
Loss from unconsolidated joint ventures			(451)	(2,781)		(3,232)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(1,637)	(14,043)	(59,150)	(1,833)	2,981	(73,682)
State and federal income tax (benefit) provision	(5,087)		4,072			(1,015)
Equity in (loss) income of consolidated subsidiaries	(76,117)				76,117	-
Net (loss) income	$(72,667)	$(14,043)	$(63,222)	$(1,833)	$79,098	$(72,667)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
THREE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2010
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:						
Homebuilding	$4	$(123)	$312,600	$286	$(1,241)	$311,526
Financial services			1,447	5,612		7,059
Intercompany charges		32,996	(43,685)	(431)	11,120	-
Total revenues	4	32,873	270,362	5,467	9,879	318,585
Expenses:						
Homebuilding	2,092	38,515	315,040	(428)	3,323	358,542
Financial services	130		1,370	4,308	(177)	5,631
Total expenses	2,222	38,515	316,410	3,880	3,146	364,173

Gain on extinguishment of debt		17,217				17,217
(Loss) income from unconsolidated joint ventures			(274)	665		391
(Loss) income before income taxes	(2,218)	11,575	(46,322)	2,252	6,733	(27,980)
State and federal income tax provision (benefit)	654	4,051	(6,291)	1,314	926	654
Equity in (loss) income of consolidated subsidiaries	(25,762)				25,762	-
Net (loss) income	$(28,634)	$7,524	$(40,031)	$938	$31,569	$(28,634)

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2011
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:						
Homebuilding	$7	$(198)	$495,709	$2,227	$(2,479)	$495,266
Financial services			2,541	9,857		12,398
Intercompany charges		56,615	(66,297)	(357)	10,039	-
Total revenues	7	56,417	431,953	11,727	7,560	507,664
Expenses:						
Homebuilding	3,102	78,985	546,610	855	(158)	629,394
Financial services	170		2,476	8,004	(3)	10,647
Total expenses	3,272	78,985	549,086	8,859	(161)	640,041
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(1,644)				(1,644)
Loss from unconsolidated joint ventures			(701)	(3,523)		(4,224)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(3,265)	(24,212)	(117,834)	(655)	7,721	(138,245)
State and federal income tax (benefit) provision	(10,968)		9,532			(1,436)
Equity in (loss) income of consolidated subsidiaries	(144,512)				144,512	-
Net (loss) income	$(136,809)	(24,212)	(127,366)	(655)	152,233	(136,809)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2010
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:						
Homebuilding	$8	$(163)	$625,875	$326	$(2,481)	$623,565
Financial services			2,906	11,759		14,665
Intercompany charges		64,559	(89,904)	(872)	26,217	-
Total revenues	8	64,396	538,877	11,213	23,736	638,230
Expenses:						
Homebuilding	4,356	79,119	639,614	(1,107)	7,979	729,961

Financial services	260		2,791	8,327	(352)	11,026
Total expenses	4,616	79,119	642,405	7,220	7,627	740,987
Gain on extinguishment of debt		19,791				19,791
(Loss) income from unconsolidated joint ventures			(668)	686		18
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4,608)	5,068	(104,196)	4,679	16,109	(82,948)
State and federal Income tax (benefit) provision	(290,503)	1,774	(297,840)	1,538	294,528	(290,503)
Equity in (loss) income of consolidated Subsidiaries	(78,340)				78,340	-
Net income (loss)	$207,555	$3,294	$193,644	$3,141	$(200,079)	$207,555

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2011
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Net (loss) income	$(136,809)	$(24,212)	$(127,366)	$(655)	$152,233	$(136,809)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	86,595	(35,201)	137,491	4,198	(152,233)	40,850
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(50,214)	(59,413)	10,125	3,543	-	(95,959)
Net cash (used in) investing activities			(909)	(455)		(1,364)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	54,899	73,448	(4,359)	(40,115)		83,873
Intercompany investing and financing activities – net	(4,695)	15,692	(513)	(10,484)		-
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(10)	29,727	4,344	(47,511)	-	(13,450)
Cash and cash equivalents balance, beginning of period	10	212,370	(12,812)	167,612		367,180
Cash and cash equivalents balance, end of period	$-	$242,097	$(8,468)	$120,101	$ -	$353,730

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2010
(In Thousands)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Net income (loss)	$207,555	$3,294	$193,644	$3,141	$(200,079)	$207,555
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(29,229)	57,244	(318,534)	9,391	200,079	(81,049)

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	178,326	60,538	(124,890)	12,532	-	126,506
Net cash (used in) investing activities			(703)	(817)		(1,520)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(93,697)	8,665	(8,074)		(93,106)
Intercompany investing and financing activities – net	(178,326)	55,864	116,777	5,685		-
Net increase (decrease) in cash	-	22,705	(151)	9,326	-	31,880
Cash and cash equivalents balance, beginning of period	10	292,407	(15,584)	149,859		426,692
Cash and cash equivalents balance, end of period	$10	$315,112	$(15,735)	$159,185	$ -	$458,572

22. Subsequent Events - On May 4, 2011, we issued an additional $12.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016. The notes bear interest at 10 5/8% per annum and mature on October 15, 2016. Interest is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2011, to holders of record at the close of business on April 1 or October 1, as the case may be, immediately preceding each such interest payment date.

We and most of our existing and future restricted subsidiaries are guarantors of the notes. Our home mortgage subsidiaries, joint ventures and subsidiaries holding interests in our joint ventures, certain of its title insurance subsidiaries and its foreign subsidiary are not guarantors. The notes and the guarantees are secured, subject to permitted liens and certain exceptions, by a first-priority lien on substantially all of the assets owned by us, K. Hovnanian and the other guarantors.

The net proceeds from the offering of the notes were approximately $11.6 million. The net proceeds, together with cash on hand were used to fund the redemption on June 3, 2011, of the remaining $0.5 million outstanding of our 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013 and the remaining $11.7 million outstanding of our 18.0% Senior Secured Notes due 2017.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Beginning during the second half of our fiscal year ended October 31, 2006, the U. S. housing market has been impacted by declining consumer confidence, increasing home foreclosure rates and large supplies of resale and new home inventories. The result has been weakened demand for new homes, slower sales, higher than normal cancellation rates until recently, and increased price discounts and other sales incentives to attract homebuyers. Additionally, the availability of certain mortgage financing products became more constrained starting in February 2007 when the mortgage industry began to more closely scrutinize subprime, Alt-A, and other non-prime mortgage products, and over the past few years, many lenders have significantly tightened their underwriting standards. The overall economy has weakened significantly and fears of further prolonged economic weakness are still present due to high unemployment levels, further deterioration in consumer confidence and the reduction in extensions of credit and consumer spending. As a result, we experienced significant decreases in our revenues and gross margins during 2007, 2008 and 2009 compared with prior years. During 2010 and through April 30, 2011, the homebuilding market exhibited a large degree of choppiness. Signs of this choppiness can be seen in key measures, such as our gross margin, cancellation rates and total deliveries. We continued to see declines in deliveries and revenues during the second quarter of fiscal 2011, and, our gross margin percentage has decreased slightly to 15.8% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 from 16.6% for the six months ended April 30, 2010. Our contract cancellation rate has stabilized over the last year and was 20% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, which is consistent with more normalized levels, as seen in fiscal 2003 and 2004. Contracts per average active selling community decreased to 9.9 for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to 11.7 in the same period in the prior year, which benefited from the homebuyer tax credit that expired on April 30, 2010. Active selling communities increased by 6.2% compared with the same period a year ago. Although we remain cautiously optimistic, several challenges such as persistently high unemployment levels and the threat of more foreclosures continue to hinder a recovery in the housing market.

Over the course of this multiple year downturn in the homebuilding market, we have recorded $2.3 billion in inventory impairment and option walkaway charges from the first quarter of 2006 through April 30, 2011. We have exposure to additional impairments of our inventories, which, as of April 30, 2011, have a book value of $977.6 million, net of $853.7 million of impairments recorded on 148 of our communities. We also have $57.0 million invested in 10,542 lots under option, including cash and letters of credit option deposits of $27.6 million as of April 30, 2011. We will record a write-off for the amounts associated with an option if we determine it is probable we will not exercise it. As of April 30, 2011, we have total investments in, and advances to, unconsolidated joint ventures of $66.4 million. Each of our joint ventures assesses its inventory and other long-lived assets for impairment and we separately assess our investment in joint ventures for recoverability, which has resulted in total reductions in our investment in joint ventures of $115.8 million from the second half of fiscal 2006, the first period in which we had impairments on our joint ventures, through October 31, 2010. There were no write-downs of our investment in unconsolidated joint ventures during the six months ended April 30, 2011. We still have exposure to future write-downs of our investment in unconsolidated joint ventures if conditions deteriorate further in the markets in which our joint ventures operate.

As the market for new homes declined, we adjusted our approach to land acquisition and construction practices and shortened our land pipeline, reduced production volumes, and balanced home price and profitability with sales pace. We delayed and cancelled planned land purchases and renegotiated land prices and significantly reduced our total number of controlled lots owned and under option. Additionally, we significantly reduced our total number of speculative homes put into production over the past several years. Recently, however, we have begun to see more opportunities to purchase land at prices that make economic sense in light of the current sales prices and sales paces and plan to continue pursuing such land acquisitions. New land purchases at pricing that will generate appropriate

investment returns and drive greater operating efficiencies are needed to return to profitability. During the first half of fiscal 2011, we decreased our controlled lots by 2,635, primarily due to land options that expired or we terminated, but we opened 42 new communities. Also during the second quarter of fiscal 2011, we purchased approximately 1,170 lots within 84 newly identified communities (which we define as communities that were controlled subsequent to January 31, 2009). In the third quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2010, we had an increase in active selling communities in consecutive quarters. This was the first consecutive quarter increase in active selling community count since the second quarter of fiscal 2007. This trend continued into the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, where we had an increase in active selling communities from the third quarter of fiscal 2010. In the first half of fiscal 2011, wholly-owned active selling communities decreased by three communities. Including unconsolidated joint ventures, active selling communities increased by two communities during the first half of fiscal 2011. However, we put under option approximately 3,400 lots in 74 newly identified communities during the first half of 2011. We have also closely evaluated and made reductions in selling, general and administrative expenses, including corporate general and administrative expenses, reducing these expenses during this downturn due in large part to a 78.3% reduction in head count at April 30, 2011 from our peak in June 2006. Given the persistence of these difficult market conditions, improving the efficiency of our selling, general and administrative expenses will continue to be a significant area of focus. For the six months ended April 30, 2011, homebuilding selling, general and administrative costs declined 6% to $80.0 million compared to the six months ended April 30, 2010.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management believes that the following critical accounting policies require its most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Income Recognition from Home and Land Sales - We are primarily engaged in the development, construction, marketing and sale of residential single-family and multi-family homes where the planned construction cycle is less than 12 months. For these homes, in accordance with ASC 360-20, “Property, Plant and Equipment - Real Estate Sales” (“ASC 360-20”), revenue is recognized when title is conveyed to the buyer, adequate initial and continuing investments have been received, and there is no continued involvement. In situations where the buyer’s financing is originated by our mortgage subsidiary and the buyer has not made an adequate initial investment or continuing investment as prescribed by ASC 360-20, the profit on such sales is deferred until the sale of the related mortgage loan to a third-party investor has been completed.

Income Recognition from Mortgage Loans - Our Financial Services segment originates mortgages, primarily for our homebuilding customers. We use mandatory investor commitments and forward sales of mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) to hedge our mortgage-related interest rate exposure on agency and government loans.

We elected the fair value option for our loans held for sale for mortgage loans originated subsequent to October 31, 2008 in accordance with ASC 825, “Financial Instruments”, which permits us to measure our loans held for sale at fair value. Management believes that the election of the fair value option for loans held for sale improves financial reporting by mitigating volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring the fair value of the loans and the derivative instruments used to economically hedge them without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. In addition, we recognize the fair value of our rights to service a mortgage loan as revenue upon entering into an interest rate lock loan commitment with a borrower. The fair value of these servicing rights is included in loans held for sale. Fair value of the servicing rights is determined based on values in the Company’s servicing sales contracts.

Substantially all of the mortgage loans originated are sold within a short period of time in the secondary mortgage market on a servicing released, nonrecourse basis, although the Company remains liable for certain limited representations, such as fraud, and warranties related to loan sales. Mortgage investors could seek to have us buy back loans or compensate them for losses incurred on mortgages we have sold based on claims that we breached our limited representations or warranties. To date, we have not made significant payments to the purchasers of our loans and we

have established reserves for potential losses. Included in mortgage loans held for sale at April 30, 2011 is $1.8 million of mortgage loans, which represent the fair value of loans that cannot currently be sold at reasonable terms in the secondary mortgage market. These loans are serviced by a third party until such time that they can be liquidated via alternative mortgage markets, foreclosure or repayment.

Inventories - Inventories consist of land, land development, home construction costs, capitalized interest and construction overhead. Construction costs are accumulated during the period of construction and charged to cost of sales under specific identification methods. Land, land development, and common facility costs are allocated based on buildable acres to product types within each community, then charged to cost of sales equally based upon the number of homes to be constructed in each product type.

We record inventories in our consolidated balance sheets at cost unless the inventory is determined to be impaired, in which case the inventory is written down to its fair value. Our inventories consist of the following three components: (1) sold and unsold homes and lots under development, which includes all construction, land, capitalized interest, and land development costs related to started homes and land under development in our active communities; (2) land and land options held for future development or sale, which includes all costs related to land in our communities in planning or mothballed communities; and (3) consolidated inventory not owned, which includes all costs related to specific performance options, variable interest entities, and other options, which consists primarily of model homes financed with an investor and inventory related to structured lot options.

We have decided to mothball (or stop development on) certain communities where we have determined the current market conditions do not justify further investment at this time. When we decide to mothball a community, the inventory is reclassified from "Sold and unsold homes and lots under development" to "Land and land options held for future development or sale". As of April 30, 2011, the net book value associated with our 52 mothballed communities was $160.6 million, net of impairment charges of $544.6 million. We regularly review communities to determine if mothballing is appropriate or to re-activate previously mothballed communities, as we did with four communities in the six months ended April 30, 2011. In addition, during the first half of fiscal 2011, we sold two previously mothballed communities.

The recoverability of inventories and other long-lived assets are assessed in accordance with the provisions of ASC 360-10, “Property, Plant and Equipment - Overall”, which requires long-lived assets, including inventories, held for development to be evaluated for impairment based on undiscounted future cash flows of the assets at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows. As such, we evaluate inventories for impairment at the individual community level, the lowest level of discrete cash flows that we measure.

We evaluate inventories of communities under development and held for future development for impairment when indicators of potential impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include, but are not limited to, decreases in local housing market values, decreases in gross margins or sales absorption rates, decreases in net sales prices (base sales price net of sales incentives), or actual or projected operating or cash flow losses. The assessment of communities for indication of impairment is performed quarterly, primarily by completing detailed budgets for all of our communities and identifying those communities with a projected operating loss for any projected fiscal year or for the entire projected community life. For those communities with projected losses, we estimate the remaining undiscounted future cash flows and compare those to the carrying value of the community, to determine if the carrying value of the asset is recoverable.

The projected operating profits, losses, or cash flows of each community can be significantly impacted by our estimates of the following:

- future base selling prices;
- future home sales incentives;

- future home construction and land development costs; and
- future sales absorption pace and cancellation rates.

These estimates are dependent upon specific market conditions for each community. While we consider available information to determine what we believe to be our best estimates as of the end of a quarterly reporting period, these estimates are subject to change in future reporting periods as facts and circumstances change. Local market-specific conditions that may impact our estimates for a community include:

- the intensity of competition within a market, including available home sales prices and home sales incentives offered by our competitors; including foreclosed homes where they have an impact on our ability to sell homes;
- the current sales absorption pace for both our communities and competitor communities;
- community-specific attributes, such as location, availability of lots in the market, desirability and uniqueness of our community, and the size and style of homes currently being offered;
- potential for alternative product offerings to respond to local market conditions;
- changes by management in the sales strategy of the community; and
- current local market economic and demographic conditions and related trends and forecasts.

These and other local market-specific conditions that may be present are considered by management in preparing projection assumptions for each community. The sales objectives can differ between our communities, even within a given market. For example, facts and circumstances in a given community may lead us to price our homes with the objective of yielding a higher sales absorption pace, while facts and circumstances in another community may lead us to price our homes to minimize deterioration in our gross margins, although it may result in a slower sales absorption pace. In addition, the key assumptions included in our estimate of future undiscounted cash flows may be interrelated. For example, a decrease in estimated base sales price or an increase in homes sales incentives may result in a corresponding increase in sales absorption pace. Additionally, a decrease in the average sales price of homes to be sold and closed in future reporting periods for one community that has not been generating what management believes to be an adequate sales absorption pace may impact the estimated cash flow assumptions of a nearby community. Changes in our key assumptions, including estimated construction and development costs, absorption pace and selling strategies, could materially impact future cash flow and fair-value estimates. Due to the number of possible scenarios that would result from various changes in these factors, we do not believe it is possible to develop a sensitivity analysis with a level of precision that would be meaningful.

If the undiscounted cash flows are more than the carrying value of the community, then the carrying amount is recoverable, and no impairment adjustment is required. However, if the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount, then the community is deemed impaired and is written-down to its fair value. We determine the estimated fair value of each community by determining the present value of its estimated future cash flows at a discount rate commensurate with the risk of the respective community. Our discount rates used for all impairments recorded from October 31, 2006 to April 30, 2011 range from 13.5% to 20.3%. The estimated future cash flow assumptions are virtually the same for both our recoverability and fair value assessments. Should the estimates or expectations used in determining estimated cash flows or fair value, including discount rates, decrease or differ from current estimates in the future, we may be required to recognize additional impairments related to current and future communities. The impairment of a community is allocated to each lot on a relative fair value basis.

From time to time, we write off deposits and approval, engineering and capitalized interest costs when we determine that it is no longer probable that we will exercise options to buy land in specific locations or when we redesign communities and/or abandon certain engineering costs. In deciding not to exercise a land option, we take into consideration changes in market conditions, the timing of required land takedowns, the willingness of land sellers to modify terms of the land option contract (including timing of land takedowns), and the availability and best use of our capital, among other factors. The write-off is recorded in the period it is deemed probable that the optioned property will not be acquired. In certain instances, we have been able to recover deposits and other pre-acquisition costs that were previously written off. These recoveries have not been significant in comparison to the total costs written off.

Inventories held for sale, which are land parcels where we have decided not to build homes, represented $52.8 million of our total inventories at April 30, 2011, and are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. In determining fair value for land held for sale, management considers, among other things, prices for land in recent comparable sale transactions, market analysis studies, which include the estimated price a willing buyer would pay for the land (other than in a forced liquidation sale) and recent bona fide offers received from outside third parties.

Insurance Deductible Reserves - For homes delivered in fiscal 2011 and 2010, our deductible under our general liability insurance is $20 million per occurrence for construction defect and warranty claims. For bodily injury claims, our deductible per occurrence in fiscal 2011 and 2010 is $0.1 million up to a $5 million limit. Our aggregate retention in 2011 is $21 million for construction defect, warranty and bodily injury claims. Our aggregate retention in 2010 was $21 million for construction defect and warranty claims, and $20 million for bodily injury claims. We do not have a deductible on our worker's compensation insurance in fiscal 2011 and 2010. Reserves for estimated losses for fiscal 2011 and 2010 have been established using the assistance of a third-party actuary. We engage a third-party actuary that uses our historical warranty data and other industry data to assist our management to estimate our unpaid claims, claim adjustment expenses and incurred but not reported claims reserves for the risks that we are assuming under the general liability and worker's compensation programs. The estimates include provisions for inflation, claims handling and legal fees. These estimates are subject to a high degree of variability due to uncertainties such as trends in construction defect claims relative to our markets and the types of products we build, claim settlement patterns, insurance industry practices, and legal interpretations, among others. Because of the high degree of judgment required in determining these estimated liability amounts, actual future costs could differ significantly from our currently estimated amounts.

Land Options - Costs incurred to obtain options to acquire improved or unimproved home sites are capitalized. Such amounts are either included as part of the purchase price if the land is acquired or charged to operations if we determine we will not exercise the option. If the options are with variable interest entities and we are the primary beneficiary, we record the land under option on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets under “Consolidated inventory not owned” with an offset under “Liabilities from inventory not owned”. The evaluation of whether or not we are the primary beneficiary can require significant judgment. Similarly, if the option obligation is to purchase under specific performance or has terms that require us to record it as financing, then we record the option on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets under “Consolidated inventory not owned” with an offset under “Liabilities from inventory not owned”. In accordance with ASC 810-10, “Consolidation - Overall” (“ASC 810-10”), we record costs associated with other options on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets under “Land and land options held for future development or sale”.

Unconsolidated Homebuilding and Land Development Joint Ventures - Investments in unconsolidated homebuilding and land development joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, we recognize our proportionate share of earnings and losses earned by the joint venture upon the delivery of lots or homes to third parties. Our ownership interest in joint ventures varies but is generally less than or equal to 50%. In determining whether or not we must consolidate joint ventures where we are the managing member of the joint venture, we assess whether the other partners have specific rights to overcome the presumption of control by us as the manager of the joint venture. In most cases, the presumption is overcome because the joint venture agreements require that both partners agree on establishing the significant operating and capital decisions of the partnership, including

budgets, in the ordinary course of business. The evaluation of whether or not we control a venture can require significant judgment. In accordance with ASC 323-10, "Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures - Overall" ("ASC 323-10"), we assess our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures for recoverability, and if it is determined that a loss in value of the investment below its carrying amount is other than temporary, we write down the investment to its fair value. We evaluate our equity investments for impairment based on the joint venture's projected cash flows. This process requires significant management judgment and estimate. During fiscal 2010 and the first half quarter of fiscal 2011, there were no write-downs of our joint venture investments.

Post-Development Completion and Warranty Costs - In those instances where a development is substantially completed and sold and we have additional construction work to be incurred, an estimated liability is provided to cover the cost of such work. In addition, we estimate and accrue warranty costs as part of cost of sales for repair costs under $5,000 per occurrence to homes, community amenities and land development infrastructure. In addition, we accrue for warranty costs over $5,000 per occurrence as part of our general liability insurance deductible expensed as selling, general, and administrative costs. Warranty accruals require our management to make significant estimates about the cost of future claims. Both of these liabilities are recorded in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Income Taxes - Deferred income taxes or income tax benefits are provided for temporary differences between amounts recorded for financial reporting and for income tax purposes. If the combination of future years' income (or loss) combined with the reversal of the timing differences results in a loss, such losses can be carried back to prior years or carried forward to future years to recover the deferred tax assets. In accordance with ASC 740-10, "Income Taxes - Overall" ("ASC 740-10"), we evaluate our deferred tax assets quarterly to determine if valuation allowances are required. ASC 740-10 requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established based on the consideration of all available evidence using a "more-likely-than-not" standard. See "Total Taxes" below under "Results of Operations" for further discussion of the valuation allowances.

We recognize tax liabilities in accordance with ASC 740-10, and we adjust these liabilities when our judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a liability that is materially different from our current estimate. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which they are determined.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - There have been no accounting pronouncements that have been issued but not yet implemented that we believe will materially impact our financial statements.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Our operations consist primarily of residential housing development and sales in the Northeast (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania), the Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Washington D.C., West Virginia), the Midwest (Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio), the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina), the Southwest (Arizona, Texas), and the West (California). In addition, we provide certain financial services to our homebuilding customers.

We have historically funded our homebuilding and financial services operations with cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under our bank credit facilities and the issuance of new debt and equity securities. In light of the challenging homebuilding market conditions we have been experiencing over the past few years, we had been operating with a primary focus to generate cash flows from operations through reductions in assets during fiscal 2007, 2008 and 2009. The generation of cash flow, together with debt repurchases and exchanges at prices below par, allowed us to reduce net debt (debt less cash) over these years. However, recently we have begun to see more opportunities to purchase land at prices that make economic sense given current home sales prices and sales paces. As

such, in fiscal 2010 and 2011 we have acquired new land at higher levels than in the previous few years. As a result, our net debt increased during the last half of 2010 and in the first half of 2011.

Our homebuilding cash balance at April 30, 2011 decreased by $11.0 million from October 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to spending approximately $200 million on land and land development, offset by an increase of $286.2 million of proceeds from the February 2011 issuances of Class A Common Stock, Units and Senior Notes, of which approximately $161.9 million was used to repurchase or redeem certain of our senior and senior subordinated notes. In addition, we received $22.0 million from income tax refunds.

Our cash uses during the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010 were for operating expenses, land purchases, land deposits, land development, construction spending, state income taxes, interest payments and investments in joint ventures. We provided for our cash requirements from available cash on hand, housing and land sales, financial service revenues, federal income tax refunds and other revenues. We believe that these sources of cash will be sufficient through fiscal 2011 to finance our working capital requirements and other needs, despite continued declines in total revenues, the termination of our revolving credit facility in fiscal 2009 and the collateralization with cash in segregated accounts to support certain of our letters of credit. We may also enter into land sale agreements or joint ventures to generate cash from our existing balance sheet. Due to a change in tax legislation that became effective on November 6, 2009, we were able to carryback our 2009 net operating loss five years to previously profitable years. As a result, we received a $274.1 million federal income tax cash refund during our second quarter of fiscal 2010 and we received the remaining $17.2 million of the refund in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. In addition, in February 2011 we completed several capital markets transactions, which resulted in aggregate net proceeds of approximately $286.2 million, approximately $101.8 million of which will were used to repurchase certain of our senior and senior subordinated notes in tender offers for such notes and $60.1 million of which were used to redeem, on March 15, 2011, all such notes not tendered in the tender offers. See Notes 10 and 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. In May 2011, we issued an additional $12.0 million of our 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016. The net proceeds from the offering were approximately $11.6 million which, together with cash on hand, were used to fund the redemption on June 3, 2011, of the remaining $0.5 million outstanding of our 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013 and the remaining $11.7 million outstanding of our 18.0% Senior Secured Notes due 2017.

Our net income or loss historically does not approximate cash flow from operating activities. The difference between net income or loss and cash flow from operating activities is primarily caused by changes in inventory levels together with changes in receivables, prepaid and other assets, interest and other accrued liabilities, deferred income taxes, accounts payable, mortgage loans and liabilities, and non-cash charges relating to depreciation, amortization of computer software costs, stock compensation awards and impairment losses for inventory. When we are expanding our operations, inventory levels, prepaids and other assets increase causing cash flow from operating activities to decrease. Certain liabilities also increase as operations expand and partially offset the negative effect on cash flow from operations caused by the increase in inventory levels, prepaids and other assets. Similarly, as our mortgage operations expand, net income from these operations increases, but for cash flow purposes net income is offset by the net change in mortgage assets and liabilities. The opposite is true as our investment in new land purchases and development of new communities decrease, which is what happened during the last half of fiscal 2007 through fiscal 2009 allowing us to generate positive cash flow from operations over this three year period. In the latter part of fiscal 2009 and continuing through the first half of fiscal 2011, we began to grow our community count again and as a result of the new land purchases and land development we used cash in operations. Looking forward, given the depressed housing market, it will become more difficult to generate positive cash flow from operations until we return to profitability. However, we will continue to make adjustments to our structure and our business plans in order to maximize our liquidity while also taking steps to return to profitability, including through land acquisitions. We continue to focus on maximizing cash flow by limiting our investment in currently owned communities that we believe will not generate positive cash flow in the near term, and by seeking to identify and purchase new land parcels generating acceptable returns based on our underwriting standards and positive cash flow.

On July 3, 2001, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program to purchase up to 4 million shares of Class A Common Stock. There were no purchases during the six months ended April 30, 2011. As of April 30, 2011, 3.4 million shares of Class A Common Stock have been purchased under this program (See Part II, Item 2 for information on equity purchases).

On July 12, 2005, we issued 5,600 shares of 7.625% Series A Preferred Stock, with a liquidation preference of $25,000. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are not cumulative and are payable at an annual rate of 7.625%. The Series A Preferred Stock is not convertible into the Company's common stock and is redeemable in whole or in part at our option at the liquidation preference of the shares beginning on the fifth anniversary of their issuance. The Series A Preferred Stock is traded as depositary shares, with each depositary share representing 1/1000th of a share of Series A Preferred Stock. The depositary shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "HOVNP". During the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, we did not make any dividend payments on our Series A Preferred Stock as a result of covenant restrictions in our debt instruments. We anticipate that we will continue to be restricted from paying dividends, which are not cumulative, for the foreseeable future.

On February 9, 2011, we completed an underwritten public offering of 13,512,500 shares of our Class A Common Stock, including 1,762,500 shares issued pursuant to the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters, at a price of $4.30 per share.

Also on February 9, 2011, we completed an underwritten public offering of an aggregate of 3,000,000 7.25% Tangible Equity Units (the "Units"), and on February 14, 2011, we issued an additional 450,000 Units pursuant to the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters.

Each Unit initially consists of (i) a prepaid stock purchase contract (each a "Purchase Contract") and (ii) a senior subordinated amortizing note due February 15, 2014 (each, an "Amortizing Note"). The Amortizing Notes have an aggregate principal amount of $15.6 million as of April 30, 2011. On each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15, commencing on May 15, 2011, K. Hovnanian will pay holders of Amortizing Notes equal quarterly cash installments of $0.453125 per Amortizing Note (except for the May 15, 2011 installment payment, which was $0.483334 per Amortizing Note), which cash payments in the aggregate will be equivalent to 7.25% per year with respect to each $25 stated amount of Units. Each installment will constitute a payment of interest (at a rate of 12.072% per annum) and a partial repayment of principal on the Amortizing Note, allocated as set forth in the amortization schedule provided in the Indenture under which the Amortizing Notes were issued. The Amortizing Notes have a scheduled final installment payment date of February 15, 2014. If we elect to settle the Purchase Contracts early, holders of the Amortizing Notes will have the right to require K. Hovnanian to repurchase such holders' Amortizing Notes, except in certain circumstances as described in the indenture governing Amortizing Notes.

Unless settled earlier, on February 15, 2014 (subject to postponement under certain circumstances), each Purchase Contract will automatically settle and we will deliver a number of shares of Class A Common Stock based on the applicable market value, as defined in the purchase contract agreement, which will be between 4.7655 shares and 5.8140 shares per Purchase Contract (subject to adjustment). Each Unit may be separated into its constituent Purchase Contract and Amortizing Note after the initial issuance date of the Units, and the separate components may be combined to create a Unit. The Amortizing Note component of the Units is recorded as debt, and the Purchase Contract component of the Units is recorded in equity as additional paid in capital. We have recorded $68.1 million, the initial fair value of the Purchase Contracts, as additional paid in capital as of April 30, 2011.

In connection with the issuance of our senior secured first lien notes in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, we terminated our revolving credit facility and refinanced the borrowing capacity thereunder. Also in connection with the refinancing, we entered into certain stand alone cash collateralized letter of credit agreements and facilities under which there were a total of $66.0 million and $89.5 million of letters of credit outstanding as of April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively. These agreements and facilities require us to maintain specified amounts of cash as collateral in segregated accounts to support the letters of credit issued thereunder, which will affect the amount of cash

we have available for other uses. As of April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, the amount of cash collateral in these segregated accounts was $67.1 million and $92.3 million, respectively, which is reflected in "Restricted cash" on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Our wholly owned mortgage banking subsidiary, K. Hovnanian American Mortgage, LLC ("K. Hovnanian Mortgage"), originates mortgage loans primarily from the sale of our homes. Such mortgage loans and related servicing rights are sold in the secondary mortgage market within a short period of time. Our secured Master Repurchase Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase Master Repurchase Agreement") is a short-term borrowing facility that provides up to $50 million through April 4, 2012. The loan is secured by the mortgages held for sale and is repaid when we sell the underlying mortgage loans to permanent investors. Interest is payable monthly on outstanding advances at the current LIBOR subject to a floor of 1.625% plus the applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 2.625% based on the takeout investor and type of loan. As of April 30, 2011, the aggregate principal amount of all borrowings under the Chase Master Repurchase Agreement was $33.5 million. We had a secured Master Repurchase Agreement with Citibank, N.A. ("Citibank Master Repurchase Agreement") which was terminated on April 5, 2011.

The Chase Master Repurchase Agreement requires K. Hovnanian Mortgage to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios and other financial condition tests. Because of the extremely short period of time mortgages are held by K. Hovnanian Mortgage before the mortgages are sold to investors (generally a period of a few weeks), the immateriality to us on a consolidated basis of the size of the facilities, the levels required by these financial covenants, our ability based on our immediately available resources to contribute sufficient capital to cure any default, were such conditions to occur, and our right to cure any conditions of default based on the terms of the agreement, we do not consider any of these covenants to be substantive or material. As of April 30, 2011, we believe we were in compliance with the covenants of the Chase Master Repurchase Agreement.

At April 30, 2011, we had $797.2 million ($785.4 million net of discount) of outstanding senior secured notes, comprised of $0.5 million 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013, $785.0 million 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 and $11.7 million 18% Senior Secured Notes due 2017. At April 30, 2011, we also had $832.7 million of outstanding senior notes ($827.5 million net of discount) comprised of $54.4 million 6 1/2% Senior Notes due 2014, $29.2 million 6 3/8% Senior Notes due 2014, $155.0 million 11 7/8% Senior Notes due 2015, $52.7 million 6 1/4% Senior Notes due 2015, $173.2 million 6 1/4% Senior Notes due 2016, $172.3 million 7 1/2% Senior Notes due 2016 and $195.9 million 8 5/8% Senior Notes due 2017. In addition, we had outstanding $15.6 million senior subordinated amortizing notes (as described above). As previously discussed, during February 2011, we issued new senior notes and tangible equity units as well as repurchased certain senior and senior subordinated notes in tender offers for such notes. We also called for redemption all of such notes not tendered in the tender offers. On May 4, 2011, we issued new senior secured notes, as well as redeemed certain senior secured notes. See Note 22 for further information.

On February 14, 2011,we completed an underwritten public offering of $155.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11 7/8% Senior Notes due 2015 (the "Senior Notes"), which are guaranteed by us and substantially all of our subsidiaries. The Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 11 7/8% per annum, which is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on April 15, 2011, and mature on October 15, 2015. The Senior Notes are redeemable in whole or in part at K. Hovnanian's option at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, if any, plus a "make-whole" amount. In addition, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes before April 15, 2014 with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a price equal to 111.875% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

We and each of our subsidiaries are guarantors of the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes, except for K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. ("K. Hovnanian"), the issuer of the notes, our home mortgage subsidiaries, joint ventures and subsidiaries holding interests in our joint ventures, certain of our title insurance subsidiaries and our foreign subsidiary (see Note 21 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). The indentures governing the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes do not contain any financial maintenance covenants, but do contain

restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, the Company's ability and that of certain of its subsidiaries, including K. Hovnanian, the issuer of the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes, to incur additional indebtedness (other than certain permitted indebtedness, refinancing indebtedness and non-recourse indebtedness), pay dividends and make distributions on common and preferred stock, repurchase senior and senior subordinated notes (with respect to the senior secured first-lien notes indenture), make other restricted payments, make investments, sell certain assets, incur liens, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all assets and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. The indentures also contain events of default which would permit the holders of the senior secured, senior and senior subordinated notes to declare those notes to be immediately due and payable if not cured within applicable grace periods, including the failure to make timely payments on the notes or other material indebtedness, the failure to comply with agreements and covenants and specified events of bankruptcy, and insolvency and, with respect to the indentures governing the senior secured notes, the failure of the documents granting security for the senior secured notes to be in full force and effect and the failure of the liens on any material portion of the collateral securing the senior secured notes to be valid and perfected. As of April 30, 2011, we believe we were in compliance with the covenants of the indentures governing our outstanding notes.

Under the terms of the indentures, we have the right to make certain redemptions and, depending on market conditions and covenant restrictions, may do so from time to time. We also continue to evaluate our capital structure and may also continue to make debt purchases and/or exchanges from time to time through tender offers, open market purchases, private transactions, or otherwise or seek to raise additional debt or equity capital, depending on market conditions and covenant restrictions.

If our consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined in the indentures governing our senior secured, senior, and senior subordinated notes, is less than 2.0 to 1.0, we are restricted from making certain payments, including dividends, and from incurring indebtedness other than certain permitted indebtedness, refinancing indebtedness, and non-recourse indebtedness. As a result of this restriction, we are currently restricted from paying dividends, which are not cumulative, on our 7.625% Series A Preferred Stock. If current market trends continue or worsen, we will continue to be restricted from paying dividends for the foreseeable future. Our inability to pay dividends is in accordance with covenant restrictions and will not result in a default under our bond indentures or otherwise affect compliance with any of the covenants contained in the bond indentures.

The 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 are secured by a first-priority lien, the 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013 are secured by a second-priority lien and the 18% Senior Secured Notes due 2017 are secured by a third-priority lien, in each case, subject to permitted liens and other exceptions, on substantially all the assets owned by us, K. Hovnanian (the issuer of the senior secured notes) and the guarantors, in the case of the 11 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013 and the 18% Senior Secured Notes due 2017, to the extent such assets secure obligations under the 10 5/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2016. At April 30, 2011, the aggregate book value of the real property collateral securing these notes was approximately $748.7 million, which does not include the impact of inventory investments, home deliveries, or impairments thereafter and which may differ from the appraised value. In addition, cash collateral securing these notes was $322.3 million as of April 30, 2011, which includes $67.1 million of restricted cash also collateralizing certain letters of credit. Subsequent to such date, cash uses include general business operations and real estate and other investments.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, our credit ratings were downgraded by Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Services ("Moody's") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), as follows:

- S&P downgraded our corporate credit rating to CCC from B-,
- Moody's downgraded our corporate family rating to Caa1 from B3,
- Fitch downgraded our Issuer Default Rating ("IDR") to CCC from B- and
- S&P, Moody's and Fitch also downgraded our various senior secured notes, senior notes and senior subordinated notes.

On October 5, 2009, S&P upgraded our corporate credit rating to CCC+ from CCC. On September 14, 2010, S&P affirmed the corporate credit rating of CCC+ but revised our outlook to negative from developing.

In connection with the issuance of the senior notes in February 2011 (See Note 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements), S&P, Moody's and Fitch all reaffirmed their ratings.

On April 20, 2011, Fitch affirmed our IDR at CCC and raised our outlook to stable from negative.

Downgrades in our credit ratings do not accelerate the scheduled maturity dates of our debt or affect the interest rates charged on any of our debt issues or our debt covenant requirements or cause any other operating issue. A potential risk from negative changes in our credit ratings is that they may make it more difficult or costly for us to access capital. However, due to our available cash resources, the downgrades in our credit ratings in the second quarter of fiscal 2009, the revision to S&P's outlook in 2010 and the revision to Fitch's outlook in 2011 have not impacted management's operating plans, or our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Total inventory, excluding consolidated inventory not owned, increased $24.3 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011. Total inventory, excluding consolidated inventory not owned, increased in the Northeast $10.6 million, in the Mid-Atlantic of $11.1 million, in the Midwest $5.1 million, in the Southeast $14.2 million and in the Southwest $13.2 million. These increases were offset by a decrease in the West of $29.9 million. During the first half of 2011, we incurred $23.1 million in impairments, the majority of which related to two properties that are held for sale and one community in the Northeast that has had significant price reductions to encourage the sale of the final phase of less desirable lots in the community. In addition, we wrote-off costs in the amount of $7.3 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011, related to land options that expired or that we terminated. Despite these write-downs and inventory reductions due to deliveries, total inventory increased $24.3 million, excluding consolidated inventory not owned, because we spent approximately $200 million on land purchases and land development during the six months ended April 30, 2011. We have recently been able to acquire new land parcels at prices that we believe will generate reasonable returns under current homebuilding market conditions. Substantially all homes under construction or completed and included in inventory at April 30, 2011 are expected to be closed during the next 12 months. Most inventory completed or under development was/is partially financed through our line of credit and debt and equity issuances.

The total inventory decrease discussed above excluded the decrease in consolidated inventory not owned of $48.6 million consisting of specific performance options, and options with variable interest entities, and other options that were added to our balance sheet in accordance with ASC 470-40, "Debt-Product Financing Arrangements", ASC 840-40, "Leases-Sales-Leaseback Transactions", and variable interest entities in accordance with ASC 810-10. See "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements"-Note 17 for additional information on ASC 810-10. Specific performance options inventory decreased $9.0 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011. This decrease was primarily due to lot take downs in the Northeast, Southwest and West during the period. Variable interest entity options inventory decreased $32.7 million due to the revised guidance by the FASB for determining which entity is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (see Note 17). As a result of adoption of this revised guidance, we deconsolidated land previously attributed to variable interest entities and reported as inventory not owned. Other options inventory decreased $6.9 million for the period. Other options consist of inventory financed via a model home program. Model home inventory financed through the model lease program decreased $6.9 million because we have terminated the use of models in certain communities where models were no longer needed and also terminated the option to purchase those models.

We usually option property for development prior to acquisition. By optioning property, we are only subject to the loss of the cost of the option and predevelopment costs if we choose not to exercise the option. As a result, our commitment for major land acquisitions is reduced. However, our inventory representing "Land and land options held for future development or sale" at April 30, 2011, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, decreased by $40.0 million compared to October 31, 2010. The decrease is primarily due to the formation of a new unconsolidated joint

venture in fiscal 2011, to which we contributed property previously reflected in Land and land options held for future development or sale. We also reclassified certain inventory to our "Sold and unsold homes and lots under development" due to a few communities in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic and West becoming active communities. These decreases are partially offset by increases for new land purchases. Included in "Land and land options held for future development or sale" are amounts associated with inventory in mothballed communities. We mothball (or stop development on) communities when we determine the current performance does not justify further investment at this time. That is, we believe we will generate higher returns if we avoid spending money to improve land today and save the raw land until such times as the markets improve. As of April 30, 2011, we have mothballed land in 52 communities. The net book value associated with these 52 communities at April 30, 2011 was $160.6 million, net of impairment write-downs of $544.6 million. We regularly review communities to determine if mothballing is appropriate or to re-activate previously mothballed communities, as we did with one and four communities during the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, respectively. In addition, during the first half of fiscal 2011, we sold two previously mothballed communities.

The following table summarizes home sites included in our total residential real estate. The decrease in total home sites available at April 30, 2011 compared to October 31, 2010 is attributable to delivering homes and terminating certain option agreements, offset by signing new land option agreements and acquiring new land parcels.

April 30, 2011:	Active Communities(1)	Active Communities Homes	Proposed Developable Homes	Total Homes
Northeast	16	1,399	3,947	5,346
Mid-Atlantic	27	2,333	4,000	6,333
Midwest	20	1,494	577	2,071
Southeast	16	1,024	1,947	2,971
Southwest	94	4,172	995	5,167
West	16	2,401	5,256	7,657
Consolidated total	189	12,823	16,722	29,545
Unconsolidated joint ventures	17	1,974	1,152	3,126
Total including unconsolidated joint ventures	206	14,797	17,874	32,671
Owned		7,335	11,543	18,878
Optioned		5,363	5,179	10,542
Controlled lots		12,698	16,722	29,420
Construction to permanent financing lots		125	-	125
Consolidated total		12,823	16,722	29,545
Lots controlled by unconsolidated joint ventures		1,974	1,152	3,126
Total including unconsolidated joint ventures		14,797	17,874	32,671

(1) Active communities are open for sale communities with 10 or more home sites available.

October 31, 2010:	Active Communities(1)	Active Communities Homes	Proposed Developable Homes	Total Homes
Northeast	15	1,287	4,720	6,007
Mid-Atlantic	30	2,355	4,361	6,716
Midwest	23	1,377	428	1,805
Southeast	18	863	3,199	4,062
Southwest	89	4,156	1,205	5,361
West	17	2,149	6,100	8,249
Consolidated total	192	12,187	20,013	32,200
Unconsolidated joint ventures	12	1,536	536	2,072
Total including unconsolidated joint ventures	204	13,723	20,549	34,272
Owned		6,839	10,837	17,676
Optioned		5,203	9,176	14,379
Controlled lots		12,042	20,013	32,055
Construction to permanent financing lots		145	-	145
Consolidated total		12,187	20,013	32,200
Lots controlled by unconsolidated joint ventures		1,536	536	2,072
Total including unconsolidated joint ventures		13,723	20,549	34,272

(1) Active communities are open for sale communities with 10 or more home sites available.

The following table summarizes our started or completed unsold homes and models, excluding unconsolidated joint ventures, in active and substantially completed communities:

	April 30, 2011			October 31, 2010		
	Started Unsold Homes	Models	Total	Started Unsold Homes	Models	Total
Northeast	111	20	131	109	15	124
Mid-Atlantic	51	33	84	72	26	98
Midwest	36	32	68	44	27	71
Southeast	75	26	101	80	20	100
Southwest	469	93	562	421	107	528
West	80	73	153	60	81	141
Total	822	277	1,099	786	276	1,062
Started or completed unsold homes and models per active and substantially completed communities	4.3	1.5	5.8	4.1	1.4	5.5

Total started unsold homes compared to the prior year end has increased slightly while wholly-owned active selling communities decreased by three active selling communities from 192 at October 31, 2010 to 189 at April 30, 2011. This increase in started unsold homes is insignificant on a per community basis and we do not expect a significant change in these metrics in the near future. Including unconsolidated joint ventures, active selling communities increased by two communities during the first half of fiscal 2011.

Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures increased $28.4 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011. This increase is primarily due to an investment in a new joint venture during the six months ended April 30, 2011, to which we contributed property previously reflected in inventory. As of April 30, 2011, we have investments in nine homebuilding joint ventures and three land development joint ventures. Other than guarantees limited only to performance and completion of development, environmental indemnification and standard warranty and representation against fraud misrepresentation and similar actions, including a voluntary bankruptcy, we have no guarantees associated with unconsolidated joint ventures.

Receivables, deposits and notes decreased $10.5 million since October 31, 2010, to $50.5 million at April 30, 2011. The decrease is due to a decrease in receivables for home closings as a result of cash in transit from various title companies at the end of the respective periods, as well as reimbursements from our insurance carriers for certain warranty claims. Also contributing to the decrease is the receipt of final payment of a note in our Southwest segment in conjunction with the acquisition of the property that collateralized the note.

Property, plant and equipment decreased $4.1 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011, primarily due to depreciation and a small amount of disposals, which were offset by minor additions for leasehold improvements during the period.

Prepaid expenses and other assets were as follows as of:

(In thousands)	April 30, 2011	October 31, 2010	Dollar Change
Prepaid insurance	$3,141	$1,346	$1,795
Prepaid project costs	39,772	41,605	(1,833)
Senior residential rental properties	7,739	8,076	(337)
Other prepaids	27,075	23,264	3,811
Other assets	9,596	9,637	(41)
Total	$87,323	$83,928	$3,395

Prepaid insurance increased due to the payment of a full year of certain liability insurance premium costs in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, offset by one quarter of amortization, at April 30, 2011. These costs are amortized over the life of the associated insurance policy, which can be one to three years. Prepaid project costs decreased for homes delivered and were not offset by prepaid spending for new communities. Prepaid project costs consist of community specific expenditures that are used over the life of the community. Such prepaids are expensed as homes are delivered. Other prepaids increased mainly due to fees paid in connection with the February 2011 issuances of $155.0 million Senior Notes, Tangible Equity Units and Class A Common Stock, partially offset by the amortization of the remaining prepaid debt costs.

Financial Services - Mortgage loans held for sale consist primarily of residential mortgages receivable held for sale of $45.6 million and $85.2 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively, which are being temporarily warehoused and are awaiting sale in the secondary mortgage market. The decrease in mortgage loans held for sale from October 31, 2010 is directly related to a decrease in the volume of loans originated during the second quarter of 2011 compared to the fourth quarter of 2010. Also included are residential mortgages receivable held for sale of $1.8 million and $1.1 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively, which represent loans that cannot currently be sold at reasonable terms in the secondary mortgage market.

Nonrecourse land mortgages increased to $18.9 million at April 30, 2011 from $4.3 million at October 31, 2010. The increase is primarily due to new mortgages recorded for land acquisitions in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic segments during the six months ended April 30, 2011, offset by payments on mortgages in the Southwest and West.

Accounts payable and other liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands)	April 30, 2011	October 31, 2010	Dollar Change
Accounts payable	$72,843	$84,948	$(12,105)
Reserves	133,693	149,413	(15,720)
Accrued expenses	39,863	44,758	(4,895)
Accrued compensation	16,967	24,494	(7,527)
Other liabilities	13,903	16,136	(2,233)
Total	$277,269	$319,749	$(42,480)

The decrease in accounts payable was primarily due to the lower volume of deliveries in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010. The decrease in the reserves is the result of the use of the reserve

for warranty claims for homes delivered in prior years when we were delivering two or three times as many homes as we are today only partially offset by new reserves for the lower home delivery volumes thus far this year. The decrease in accrued expenses is primarily due to decreases in property tax, payroll and advertising expenses and amortization of abandoned lease space accruals. The decrease in accrued compensation is due to the payment of our fiscal year 2010 bonuses during the first quarter of 2011 partially offset by the two quarters of new fiscal 2011 bonus accruals at April 30, 2011. Other liabilities decreased primarily due to a reduction in the accrual for self-insured medical claims, based on recent claim data.

Customer deposits increased $5.7 million from $9.5 million at October 31, 2010 to $15.2 million at April 30, 2011. This increase is primarily from the Northeast segment where, after posting a bond as collateral, we are able to hold cash from customer deposits rather than have those deposits held by a third party. When deposits are held by a third party escrow agent, we do not record the cash or the liability associated with the deposits.

Liabilities from inventory not owned decreased $40.1 million from $53.2 million at October 31, 2010 to $13.1 million at April 30, 2011. The decrease is primarily due to the deconsolidation of our variable interest entities, as previously discussed (See Note 17 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

Mortgage warehouse lines of credit under our master repurchase agreements decreased $40.1 million from $73.6 million at October 31, 2010 to $33.5 million at April 30, 2011. This decrease is directly correlated to the decrease in mortgage loans held for sale from October 31, 2010 to April 30, 2011.

Income taxes payable of $17.9 million at October 31, 2010 increased $22.6 million in the six months ended April 30, 2011 to $40.5 million primarily due to the settlement of certain matters with the relevant tax authorities and the related receipt of refund amounts that had been accrued in the prior fiscal year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2011 COMPARED TO THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2010

Total revenues

Compared to the same prior period, revenues decreased as follows:

	Three Months Ended			
(Dollars in thousands)	April 30, 2011	April 30, 2010	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Homebuilding:				
Sale of homes	$246,974	$310,493	$(63,519)	(20.5)%
Land sales and other revenues	2,819	1,033	1,786	172.9%
Financial services	5,304	7,059	(1,755)	(24.9)%
Total revenues	$255,097	$318,585	$(63,488)	(19.9)%

	Six Months Ended			
(Dollars in thousands)	April 30, 2011	April 30, 2010	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Homebuilding:				
Sale of homes	$482,859	$619,846	$(136,987)	(22.1)%
Land sales and other revenues	12,407	3,719	8,688	233.6%
Financial services	12,398	14,665	(2,267)	(15.5)%
Total revenues	$507,664	$638,230	$(130,566)	(20.5)%

Homebuilding

For the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, sale of homes revenues decreased $63.5 million, or 20.5%, and $137.0 million, or 22.1%, respectively, as compared to the same period of the prior year. This decrease was primarily due to the number of home deliveries declining 19.6% and 21.1% for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, compared to the three and six months ended April 30, 2010. The average price per home decreased to $275,000 in the three months ended April 30, 2011 from $278,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2010. The average price per home decreased to $277,000 in the six months ended April 30, 2011 from $281,000 in the six months ended April 30, 2010. The fluctuations in average prices are a result of geographic and community mix of our deliveries rather than price increases or decreases in individual communities. For example, for the six months ended April 30, 2011, 43.8% of our deliveries came from our Southwest segment, compared to 38.2% for this segment for the same period last year. This segment has an average selling price below the company average. Land sales are ancillary to our homebuilding operations and are expected to continue in the future but may significantly fluctuate up or down. For further details on the increase in land sales and other revenues, see the section titled “Land Sales and Other Revenues” below.

Information on homes delivered by segment is set forth below:

	Three Months Ended April 30,			Six Months Ended April 30,		
(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change
Northeast:						
Dollars	$36,126	$56,955	(36.6)%	$79,410	$125,669	(36.8)%
Homes	82	149	(45.0)%	183	317	(42.3)%
Mid-Atlantic:						
Dollars	$46,643	$67,634	(31.0)%	$92,906	$133,710	(30.5)%
Homes	127	176	(27.8)%	248	358	(30.7)%
Midwest:						
Dollars	$17,466	$16,029	9.0%	$31,500	$39,433	(20.1)%
Homes	89	70	27.1%	170	181	(6.1)%
Southeast:						
Dollars	$16,684	$22,041	(24.3)%	$32,188	$46,718	(31.1)%
Homes	73	93	(21.5)%	141	187	(24.6)%
Southwest:						
Dollars	$97,339	$103,428	(5.9)%	$184,566	$185,552	(0.5)%
Homes	403	465	(13.3)%	763	844	(9.6)%
West:						
Dollars	$32,716	$44,406	(26.3)%	$62,289	$88,764	(29.8)%
Homes	125	165	(24.2)%	239	322	(25.8)%
Consolidated total:						
Dollars	$246,974	$310,493	(20.5)%	$482,859	$619,846	(22.1)%
Homes	899	1,118	(19.6)%	1,744	2,209	(21.1)%
Unconsolidated joint ventures						
Dollars	$29,291	$33,106	(11.5)%	$51,825	$54,006	(4.0)%
Homes	68	79	(13.9)%	115	117	(1.7)%
Totals:						
Housing revenues	$276,265	$343,599	(19.6)%	$534,684	$673,852	(20.7)%
Homes delivered	967	1,197	(19.2)%	1,859	2,326	(20.1)%

The decrease in housing revenues and deliveries during the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 was primarily due to the continued weak market conditions in most of our markets. The decrease in deliveries was also impacted by the expiration of the homebuyer tax credit at April 30, 2010, which helped propel sales during the second quarter of 2010.

An important indicator of our future results are recently signed contracts and our home contract backlog for future deliveries. Our sales contracts and homes in contract backlog primarily using base sales prices by segment are set forth below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Net Contracts (1) for the Six Months Ended April 30, 2011	2010	Contract Backlog as of April 30, 2011	2010
Northeast:				
Dollars	$94,829	$107,587	$106,387	$175,029
Homes	217	276	249	416
Mid-Atlantic:				
Dollars	$107,888	$120,653	$113,349	$137,805
Homes	289	328	274	356
Midwest:				
Dollars	$32,852	$43,710	$38,592	$53,609
Homes	163	234	215	306
Southeast:				
Dollars	$38,985	$42,570	$27,450	$31,767
Homes	166	184	107	132
Southwest:				
Dollars	$189,796	$193,822	$99,358	$89,512
Homes	801	886	375	393
West:				
Dollars	$54,705	$79,898	$19,946	$46,926
Homes	202	318	73	186
Consolidated total:				
Dollars	$519,055	$588,240	$405,082	$534,648
Homes	1,838	2,226	1,293	1,789
Unconsolidated joint ventures:				
Dollars	$77,116	$56,725	$108,207	$84,208
Homes	178	134	258	176
Totals:				
Dollars	$596,171	$644,965	$513,289	$618,856
Homes	2,016	2,360	1,551	1,965

(1) Net contracts are defined as new contracts executed during the period for the purchase of homes, less cancellations of contracts in the same period.

In the first half of 2011, our open for sale community count decreased to 189 from 192 at October 31, 2010, which is the net result of opening 42 new communities, having closed 40 communities and contributing 5 communities to our new joint venture since the beginning of fiscal 2011. Our reported level of sales contracts (net of cancellations) has been impacted by a slowdown in the pace of sales in all of the Company's segments, due to continued weak market conditions and tighter mortgage loan underwriting criteria. Contracts per average active selling community for the first half of 2011 were 9.9 compared to 11.7 of the same period in the prior year, demonstrating a decrease in sales pace. The prior year period also benefited from the previously described homebuyer tax credit that expired on April 30, 2010.

Cancellation rates represent the number of cancelled contracts in the quarter divided by the number of gross sales contracts executed in the quarter. For comparison, the following are historical cancellation rates, excluding unconsolidated joint ventures:

Quarter	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
First	22%	21%	31%	38%	36%
Second	20%	17%	24%	29%	32%
Third		23%	23%	32%	35%
Fourth		24%	24%	42%	40%

Another common and meaningful way to analyze our cancellation trends is to compare the number of contract cancellations as a percentage of beginning backlog. The following table provides this historical comparison, excluding unconsolidated joint ventures:

Quarter	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
First	18%	13%	22%	16%	17%
Second	22%	17%	31%	24%	19%
Third		15%	23%	20%	18%
Fourth		25%	20%	30%	26%

Historically, most cancellations occur within the legal rescission period, which varies by state but is generally less than two weeks after the signing of the contract. Cancellations also occur as a result of a buyer's failure to qualify for a mortgage, which generally occurs during the first few weeks after signing. However, beginning in fiscal 2007, we began experiencing higher than normal numbers of cancellations later in the construction process. These cancellations are related primarily to falling prices, sometimes due to new discounts offered by us and other builders, leading the buyer to lose confidence in their contract price, and due to tighter mortgage underwriting criteria, leading to some customers' inability to be approved for a mortgage loan. In some cases, the buyer will walk away from a significant nonrefundable deposit that we recognize as other revenues. While our cancellation rate based on gross sales contracts since the second quarter of fiscal 2009 has been lower than it has been for several years, and closer to more normalized levels, it is difficult to predict if this trend will continue. Also, the cancellation rate as a percentage of beginning backlog is closer to more normalized levels and down from a higher percentage in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010.

Cost of sales includes expenses for consolidated housing and land and lot sales, including inventory impairment loss and land option write-offs (defined as “land charges” in the tables below). A breakout of such expenses for housing sales and housing gross margin is set forth below:

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sale of homes	$246,974	$310,493	$482,859	$619,846
Cost of sales, net of impairment reversals and excluding interest	210,463	256,913	406,377	516,721
Homebuilding gross margin, before cost of sales interest expense and land charges	36,511	53,580	76,482	103,125
Cost of sales interest expense, excluding land sales interest expense	13,956	18,524	27,449	38,372
Homebuilding gross margin, after cost of sales interest expense, before land charges	22,555	35,056	49,033	64,753
Land charges	16,925	1,186	30,450	6,152
Homebuilding gross margin, after cost of sales interest expense and land charges	$5,630	$33,870	$18,583	$58,601
Gross margin percentage, before cost of sales interest expense and land charges	14.8%	17.3%	15.8%	16.6%
Gross margin percentage, after cost of sales interest expense, before land charges	9.1%	11.3%	10.2%	10.4%
Gross margin percentage, after cost of sales interest expense and land charges	2.3%	10.9%	3.8%	9.5%

Cost of sales expenses as a percentage of consolidated home sales revenues are presented below:

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sale of homes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales, net of impairment reversals and excluding interest:				
Housing, land and development costs	71.9%	68.6%	71.4%	69.0%
Commissions	3.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%
Financing concessions	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%
Overheads	7.3%	8.3%	7.0%	8.7%
Total cost of sales, before interest expense and land charges	85.2%	82.7%	84.2%	83.4%
Gross margin percentage, before cost of sales interest expense and land charges	14.8%	17.3%	15.8%	16.6%
Cost of sales interest	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%	6.2%
Gross margin percentage, after cost of sales interest expense and before land charges	9.1%	11.3%	10.2%	10.4%

We sell a variety of home types in various communities, each yielding a different gross margin. As a result, depending on the mix of communities delivering homes, consolidated gross margin may fluctuate up or down. Total homebuilding gross margins, before interest expense and land impairment and option write off charges, decreased to 14.8% during the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to 17.3% for the same period last year and decreased to 15.8% during the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to 16.6% during the six months ended April 30, 2010. The decrease in gross margin percentage is primarily due to the mix of lower margin homes delivered in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, compared to the same period of the prior year, as well as price concessions, largely in the Mid-Atlantic and West.

Reflected as inventory impairment loss and land option write-offs in cost of sales ("land charges"), we have written-off or written-down certain inventories totaling $16.9 million and $1.2 million during the three months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and $30.4 million and $6.2 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, to their estimated fair value. During the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, we wrote-off residential land options and approval and engineering costs amounting to $0.6 million and $7.3 million compared to zero and $1.7 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010, respectively, which are included in the total land charges discussed above. When a community is redesigned, abandoned engineering costs are written-off. Option approval and engineering costs are written-off when a community's pro forma profitability is not projected to produce adequate returns on the investment commensurate with the risk and we believe it is probable we will cancel the option. Such write-offs were located in our Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Southeast and West segments in the first half of fiscal 2011, and in our Northeast, Southeast and Southwest segments in the first half of 2010. Occasionally, as was the case in the Midwest in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, these write-offs are offset by recovered deposits (sometimes through legal action) that had been written off in a prior period as walk-away costs. We recorded inventory impairments of $16.3 million and $1.2 million during the three months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and $23.1 million and $4.5 million during the six months ended April 30, 2011 and

2010, respectively. Inventory impairments in the first half of 2011 and 2010 were lower than they had been in the several years prior to 2010. It is difficult to predict if this trend will continue and, should it become necessary to further lower prices, or should the estimates or expectations used in determining estimated cash flows or fair value decrease or differ from current estimates in the future, we may need to recognize additional impairments. See "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" – Note 5 for an additional information of segment impairments.

Land Sales and Other Revenues:

Land sales and other revenues consist primarily of land and lot sales. A breakout of land and lot sales is set forth below:

	Three Months Ended April 30,		Six Months Ended April 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Land and lot sales	$-	$335	$8,043	$1,035
Cost of sales, excluding interest	-	13	5,516	21
Land and lot sales gross margin, excluding interest	-	322	2,527	1,014
Land sales interest expense	-	221	2,133	221
Land and lot sales gross margin, including interest	$-	$101	$394	$793

Land sales are ancillary to our residential homebuilding operations and are expected to continue in the future but may significantly fluctuate up or down. Although we budget land sales, they are often dependent upon receiving approvals and entitlements, the timing of which can be uncertain. As a result, projecting the amount and timing of land sales is difficult.

Land sales and other revenues increased $1.8 million and $8.7 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, compared to the same periods in the prior year. Other revenues include income from contract cancellations, where the deposit has been forfeited due to contract terminations, interest income, cash discounts, buyer walk-aways and miscellaneous one-time receipts. For the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the three months ended April 30, 2010, land sales and other revenues increased primarily due to the payoff of a note receivable owed to us from which we recognized $1.8 million of interest income, partially offset by a decrease in land sales revenue. For the six months ended April 30, 2011, compared to the six months ended April 30, 2010, in addition to the increase from interest income, there was an increase of $7.0 million in land sales revenue, described above. These increases were offset slightly by a decrease in other revenues.

Homebuilding Selling, General and Administrative

Homebuilding selling, general and administrative expenses decreased $2.5 million and $5.4 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same periods last year as we have continued to reduce these costs through headcount reduction, administration consolidation, and other cost saving measures. However, due to the more significant decline in revenue, homebuilding selling, general and administrative as a percentage of homebuilding revenues increased to 15.9% and 16.2% for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to 13.6% and 13.7% for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010.

HOMEBUILDING OPERATIONS BY SEGMENT

Segment Analysis

(Dollars in thousands, except average sales price)	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011	2010	Variance	Variance %
Northeast				
Homebuilding revenue	$36,643	$57,046	$(20,403)	(35.8)%
Loss before taxes	$(20,086)	$(4,551)	$(15,535)	341.4%
Homes delivered	82	149	(67)	(45.0)%
Average sales price	$440,549	$382,248	$58,301	15.3%
Contract cancellation rate	13.1%	18.9%	(5.8)%	
Mid-Atlantic				
Homebuilding revenue	$46,840	$67,716	$(20,876)	(30.8)%
(Loss) income before taxes	$(5,830)	$1,522	$(7,352)	(483.0)%
Homes delivered	127	176	(49)	(27.8)%
Average sales price	$367,268	$384,284	$(17,016)	(4.4)%
Contract cancellation rate	29.6%	22.0%	7.6%	
Midwest				
Homebuilding revenue	$17,484	$16,117	$1,367	8.5%
Loss before taxes	$(2,407)	$(3,785)	$1,378	(36.4)%
Homes delivered	89	70	19	27.1%
Average sales price	$196,247	$228,986	$(32,739)	(14.3)%
Contract cancellation rate	16.9%	10.8%	6.1%	
Southeast				
Homebuilding revenue	$16,918	$22,375	$(5,457)	(24.4)%
Loss before taxes	$(3,660)	$(2,767)	$(893)	32.3%
Homes delivered	73	93	(20)	(21.5)%
Average sales price	$228,548	$237,000	$(8,452)	(3.6)%
Contract cancellation rate	20.3%	8.9%	11.4%	
Southwest				
Homebuilding revenue	$99,248	$103,823	$(4,575)	(4.4)%
Income before taxes	$6,469	$7,045	$(576)	(8.2)%
Homes delivered	403	465	(62)	(13.3)%
Average sales price	$241,536	$222,426	$19,110	8.6%
Contract cancellation rate	19.4%	16.9%	2.5%	
West				
Homebuilding revenue	$32,724	$44,491	$(11,767)	(26.4)%
Loss before taxes	$(8,394)	$(4,534)	$(3,860)	85.1%
Homes delivered	125	165	(40)	(24.2)%
Average sales price	$261,728	$269,127	$(7,399)	(2.7)%
Contract cancellation rate	18.5%	19.7%	(1.2)%	

(Dollars in thousands, except average sales price)	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011	2010	Variance	Variance %
Northeast				
Homebuilding revenue	$81,984	$126,507	$(44,523)	(35.2)%
Loss before taxes	$(34,724)	$(14,772)	$(19,952)	135.1%
Homes delivered	183	317	(134)	(42.3)%
Average sales price	$433,934	$396,432	$37,502	9.5%
Contract cancellation rate	16.5%	23.3%	(6.8)%	
Mid-Atlantic				
Homebuilding revenue	$93,262	$134,739	$(41,477)	(30.8)%
Income (loss) before taxes	$(8,989)	$2,121	$(11,110)	(523.8)%
Homes delivered	248	358	(110)	(30.7)%
Average sales price	$374,621	$373,492	$1,129	0.3%
Contract cancellation rate	29.5%	22.8%	6.7%	
Midwest				
Homebuilding revenue	$31,574	$39,549	$(7,975)	(20.2)%
Loss before taxes	$(4,333)	$(6,025)	$1,692	(28.1)%
Homes delivered	170	181	(11)	(6.1)%
Average sales price	$185,294	$217,862	$(32,568)	(14.9)%
Contract cancellation rate	19.3%	13.3%	6.0%	
Southeast				
Homebuilding revenue	$32,438	$47,160	$(14,722)	(31.2)%
Loss before taxes	$(6,680)	$(4,955)	$(1,725)	34.8%
Homes delivered	141	187	(46)	(24.6)%
Average sales price	$228,284	$249,829	$(21,545)	(8.6)%
Contract cancellation rate	19.4%	12.4%	7.0%	
Southwest				
Homebuilding revenue	$190,641	$186,371	$4,270	2.3%
Income before taxes	$11,872	$10,936	$936	8.6%
Homes delivered	763	844	(81)	(9.6)%
Average sales price	$241,895	$219,848	$22,047	10.0%
Contract cancellation rate	20.1%	18.9%	1.2%	
West				
Homebuilding revenue	$65,473	$88,970	$(23,497)	(26.4)%
Loss before taxes	$(17,008)	$(10,407)	$(6,601)	63.4%
Homes delivered	239	322	(83)	(25.8)%
Average sales price	$260,623	$275,665	$(15,042)	(5.5)%
Contract cancellation rate	19.8%	15.9%	3.9%	

Homebuilding Results by Segment

Northeast - Homebuilding revenues decreased 35.8% for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of the prior year. The decrease for the three months ended April 30, 2011 was attributed to a 45.0% decrease in homes delivered, partially offset by a 15.3% increase in average sales price. The increase in average sales prices was the result of the mix of communities delivering in the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of 2010.

Loss before income taxes increased $15.5 million to a loss of $20.1 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011. This increase is mainly due to an $11.9 million increase in inventory impairment losses and land option write-offs recorded for the three months ended April 30, 2011. Gross margin percentage before interest expense decreased slightly for the three months ended April 30, 2011.

Homebuilding revenues decreased 35.2% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of the prior year. The decrease for the six months ended April 30, 2011 was attributed to a 42.3% decrease in homes delivered, partially offset by a 9.5% increase in average sales price. The increase in average sales prices was the result of the mix of communities delivering in the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of 2010.

Loss before income taxes increased $20.0 million compared to the prior year to a loss of $34.7 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011. This increase is mainly due to a $16.2 million increase in inventory impairment losses and land option write-offs recorded for the six months ended April 30, 2011. Gross margin percentage before interest expense increased slightly for the six months ended April 30, 2011.

Mid-Atlantic - Homebuilding revenues decreased 30.8% for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a 27.8% decrease in homes delivered and a 4.4% decrease in average sales price for the three months ended April 30, 2011. As a result of the different mix of communities delivering in the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same periods of 2010.

Income before income taxes decreased $7.4 million to a loss of $5.8 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 due primarily to the decrease in homebuilding revenues discussed above, combined with a $1.7 million increase in inventory impairment losses and land option write-offs for the three months ended April 30, 2011.

Homebuilding revenues decreased 30.8% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a 30.7% decrease in homes delivered which was partially offset by a 0.3% increase in average sales price for the six months ended April 30, 2011. The slight increase in average sales prices was the result of the mix of communities delivering in the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same periods of 2010.

Income before income taxes decreased $11.1 million to a loss of $9.0 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011 due primarily to the decrease in homebuilding revenues discussed above, combined with a $2.1 million increase in inventory impairment losses and land option write-offs for the six months ended April 30, 2011.

Midwest - Homebuilding revenues increased 8.5% for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily due to a 27.1% increase in homes delivered offset by a 14.3% decrease in average sales price for the three months ended April 30, 2011. The decrease in average sales prices was the result of the mix of communities delivering in the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of 2010.

Loss before income taxes decreased $1.4 million to a loss of $2.4 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011. The decrease in the loss for the three months ended April 30, 2011 was primarily due to an increase gross margin percentage before interest expense for the period.

Homebuilding revenues decreased 20.2% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a 6.1% decrease in homes delivered and a 14.9% decrease in average sales price for the six months ended April 30, 2011. The decrease in average sales prices was the result of the mix of communities delivering in the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of 2010.

Loss before income taxes decreased $1.7 million to a loss of $4.3 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011. The decrease in the loss for the six months ended April 30, 2011 was primarily due to a slight increase gross margin percentage before interest expense for the period.

Southeast - Homebuilding revenues decreased 24.4% for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease for the three months ended April 30, 2011 was attributed to the 21.5% decrease in homes delivered which was further impacted by a 3.6% decrease in average sales price. The fluctuations in average sales price was primarily due to the different mix of communities delivering in 2011 compared to 2010.

Loss before income taxes increased $0.9 million to a loss of $3.7 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 primarily due to a decrease in gross margin before interest expense directly related to the decrease in homes delivered, as discussed above.

Homebuilding revenues decreased 31.2% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease for the six months ended April 30, 2011 was attributed to the 24.6% decrease in homes delivered which was further impacted by a 8.6% decrease in average sales price. The fluctuations in average sales price was primarily due to the different mix of communities delivering in 2011 compared to 2010.

Loss before income taxes increased $1.7 million to a loss of $6.7 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011 primarily due to a decrease in gross margin before interest expense directly related to the decrease in homes delivered, as discussed above.

Southwest - Homebuilding revenues decreased 4.4% for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a 13.3% decrease in homes delivered, offset by an 8.6% increase in average sales price for the three months ended April 30, 2011, as a result of the different mix of communities delivering in the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010.

Income before income taxes decreased $0.6 million to a profit of $6.5 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to a land sale during the first quarter of fiscal 2011. Gross margin before interest expense for the three months ended April 30, 2011 decreased slightly compared to the same period of the prior year.

Homebuilding revenues increased 2.3% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily due to a 10.0% increase in average sales price for the six months ended April 30, 2011, as a result of the different mix of communities delivering in the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010, offset by a 9.6% decrease in homes delivered.

Income before income taxes increased $0.9 million to a profit of $11.9 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011. The increase was primarily due to a land sale during the first quarter of fiscal 2011. Gross margin before interest expense for the six months ended April 30, 2011 was relatively flat compared to the same period of the prior year.

West - Homebuilding revenues decreased 26.4% for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same periods in the prior year. The decrease for the three months ended April 30, 2011 was attributed to a 24.2% decrease in homes delivered, along with a 2.7% decrease in average sales price, due to the different mix of communities delivering in the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of the prior year. The decrease in deliveries for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of the prior year was the result of the continued slowing of the housing market in California.

Loss before income taxes increased $3.9 million to a loss of $8.4 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011. The increased loss for the three months ended April 30, 2011 was primarily due to a $1.8 million increase in inventory impairments and land option write-offs taken in the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. Gross margin before interest expense for the three months ended April 30, 2011 decreased compared to the same periods of the prior year.

Homebuilding revenues decreased 26.4% for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same periods in the prior year. The decrease for the six months ended April 30, 2011 was attributed to a 25.8% decrease in homes delivered, along with a 5.5% decrease in average sales price, due to the different mix of communities delivering in the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of the prior year. The decrease in deliveries for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period of the prior year was the result of the continued slowing of the housing market in California.

Loss before income taxes increased $6.6 million to a loss of $17.0 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011. The increased loss for the six months ended April 30, 2011 was primarily due to a $5.8 million increase in inventory impairments and land option write-offs taken in the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. Gross margin before interest expense for the six months ended April 30, 2011 decreased compared to the same periods of the prior year.

Financial Services

Financial services consist primarily of originating mortgages from our homebuyers, selling such mortgages in the secondary market, and title insurance activities. We use mandatory investor commitments and forward sales of mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) to hedge our mortgage-related interest rate exposure on agency and government loans. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk. Credit risk associated with MBS forward commitments and loan sales transactions is managed by limiting our counterparties to investment banks, federally regulated bank affiliates and other investors meeting our credit standards. Our risk, in the event of default by the purchaser, is the difference between the contract price and fair value of the MBS forward commitments. In an effort to reduce our exposure to the marketability and disposal of nonagency and nongovernmental loans, including Alt-A (FICO scores below 680 and depending on credit criteria) and sub-prime loans (FICO scores below 580 and depending on credit criteria), we no longer originate Alt-A or sub-prime loans. As Alt-A and sub-prime originations were eliminated, we have seen an increase in our level of Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration (“FHA/VA”) loan origination. FHA/VA loans represented 50.4% and 47.9% for the first half of fiscal 2011 and 2010, respectively, of our total loans. Profits and losses relating to the sale of mortgage loans are recognized when legal control passes to the buyer of the mortgage and the sales price is collected.

During the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, financial services provided a $0.1 million and $1.8 million pretax profit, respectively, compared to $1.4 million and $3.6 million of pretax profit for the same period of fiscal 2010. While revenues were down 15.5% for the first half of fiscal 2011 from the first half of fiscal 2010, costs were only down 3.4% for such period. Mortgage settlements and the average price of loans settled decreased for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year, contributing to the decrease in revenues. In the market areas served by our wholly owned mortgage banking subsidiaries, approximately 76.2% and 78.9% of our non-cash homebuyers obtained mortgages originated by these subsidiaries during the three months

ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and 77.0% and 79.3% during the six months ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Servicing rights on new mortgages originated by us will be sold with the loans.

Corporate General and Administrative

Corporate general and administrative expenses include the operations at our headquarters in Red Bank, New Jersey. These expenses include payroll, stock compensation, facility and other costs associated with our executive offices, information services, human resources, corporate accounting, training, treasury, process redesign, internal audit, construction services, and administration of insurance, quality and safety. Corporate general and administrative expenses decreased to $12.0 million for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to $14.2 million for the three months ended April 30, 2010, and decreased to $27.0 million for the six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to $30.4 million for the six months ended April 30, 2010, primarily due to a reduction in depreciation expense, resulting mainly from some capitalized software becoming fully depreciated, coupled with no new significant additions of depreciable assets. Also contributing to the decrease was a continued tightening of variable spending.

Other Interest

Other interest increased $1.5 million and decreased $0.1 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the three and six months ended April 30, 2010, respectively. Our assets that qualify for interest capitalization (inventory under development) do not exceed our debt, and therefore a portion of interest not covered by qualifying assets must be directly expensed. In the three months ended April 30, 2011, our interest incurred increased compared to the prior year. This is due to higher interest rates on comparable debt balances as a result of the completion of several capital market transactions in February 2011, thus more interest was required to be directly expensed. In the six months ended April 30, 2011, our interest incurred slightly decreased compared to the same period of the prior year. The increased interest incurred for the three months ended April 30, 2011 compared to the three months ended April 30, 2010, was offset by a decrease in interest incurred in the three months ended January 31, 2011 compared to the three months ended January 31, 2010, due to debt repurchases that occurred in the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Other Operations

Other operations consist primarily of miscellaneous residential housing operations expenses, senior rental residential property operations, rent expense for commercial office space, amortization of prepaid bond fees, noncontrolling interest relating to consolidated joint ventures, and corporate owned life insurance. Other operations decreased to $0.7 million and $1.6 million for the three and six months ended April 31, 2011 compared to $1.8 million and $3.7 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010. The decreases were primarily due to higher life insurance proceeds offsetting expenses in the first half of fiscal 2011, compared to the same periods of the prior year. Also contributing to the decrease is the write-off of old receivables in the prior year that were deemed uncollectible.

(Loss) Gain on Extinguishment of Debt

For the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, our Loss on Extinguishment of Debt was $1.6 million, compared to a Gain on Extinguishment of Debt of $17.2 million and $19.8 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010, respectively. In February of 2011,
we purchased a portion of our subordinated notes ($97.9 million face for $98.6 million cash in a tender offer), and redeemed early the remainder of those notes ($57.8 million in debt for $58.1 million cash). In both transactions we paid a premium, incurred fees, and wrote off discounts and

prepaid costs that we were amortizing over the term of notes. These transactions resulted in a loss. During the three and six months ended
April 30, 2010, we repurchased in the open market a total of $87.6 million principal amount and $98.9 million principal amount, respectively, of various issues of our unsecured senior and senior subordinated notes due 2010 through 2017 for an aggregate purchase price of $70.0 million
and $78.7 million, respectively, plus accrued and unpaid interest. We recognized a gain of $17.2 million and $19.8 million, respectively, net of the write-off of unamortized discounts and fees related to these purchases which represents the difference between the aggregate principal amount
of the notes purchased and the total purchase price. Under the terms of our indentures, we have the right to make certain redemptions and, depending on market conditions and covenant restrictions, may do so from time to time. We may also continue to make additional debt
purchases and/or exchanges from time to time through tender offers, open market purchases, private transactions or otherwise from time to
time depending on market conditions and covenant restrictions.

(Loss) Income From Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Loss from unconsolidated joint ventures was $3.2 million and $4.2 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2011, respectively, compared to income of $0.4 million and less than $0.1 million for the three and six months ended April 30, 2010, respectively. The decrease to a loss for both periods is mainly due to costs incurred with the startup of a new joint venture in the first half of fiscal 2011.

Total Taxes

On November 6, 2009, President Obama signed the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, under which the Company was able to carryback its 2009 net operating loss to previously profitable years that were not available for carryback prior to the new tax legislation. We recorded the impact of the carryback of $291.3 million in the three months ended January 31, 2010. We received $274.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 and the remaining $17.2 million in the three months ended January 31, 2011.

Deferred federal and state income tax assets primarily represent the deferred tax benefits arising from temporary differences between book and tax income which will be recognized in future years as an offset against future taxable income. If the combination of future years' income (or loss) and the reversal of the timing differences results in a loss, such losses can be carried forward to future years to recover the deferred tax assets. In accordance with ASC 740, we evaluate our deferred tax assets quarterly to determine if valuation allowances are required. ASC 740 requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established based on the consideration of all available evidence using a "more likely than not" standard. Given the continued downturn in the homebuilding industry during 2009, 2010 and the first two quarters of 2011, resulting in additional inventory and intangible impairments, we are in a three-year cumulative loss position as of April 30, 2011. According to ASC 740, a three-year cumulative loss is significant negative evidence in considering whether deferred tax assets are realizable. Our valuation allowance for current and deferred taxes amounted to $840.6 million and $811.0 million at April 30, 2011 and October 31, 2010, respectively. The valuation allowance increased during the three months ended April 30, 2011 primarily due to additional reserves recorded for the federal tax benefits related to the losses incurred during the period.

Inflation

Inflation has a long-term effect, because increasing costs of land, materials, and labor result in increasing sale prices of our homes. In general, these price increases have been commensurate with the general rate of inflation in our housing markets and have not had a significant adverse effect on the sale of our homes. A significant risk faced by the

housing industry generally is that rising house construction costs, including land and interest costs, will substantially outpace increases in the income of potential purchasers.

Inflation has a lesser short-term effect, because we generally negotiate fixed price contracts with many, but not all, of our subcontractors and material suppliers for the construction of our homes. These prices usually are applicable for a specified number of residential buildings or for a time period of between three to twelve months. Construction costs for residential buildings represent approximately 60% of our homebuilding cost of sales.

Safe Harbor Statement

All statements in this Form 10-Q/A that are not historical facts should be considered “Forward-Looking Statements” within the meaning of the “Safe Harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Although we believe that our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in, or suggested by, such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such plans, intentions, or expectations will be achieved. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to:

. Changes in general and local economic and industry and business conditions and impacts of the sustained homebuilding downturn;
. Adverse weather conditions and natural disasters;
. Changes in market and other environmental conditions and seasonality of the Company’s business;
. Changes in home prices and sales activity in the markets where the Company builds homes;
. Government regulation, including regulations concerning development of land, the home building, sales and customer financing processes, tax laws and the environment;
. Fluctuations in interest rates and the availability of mortgage financing;
. Shortages in, and price fluctuations of, raw materials and labor;
. The availability and cost of suitable land and improved lots;
. Levels of competition;
. Availability of financing to the Company;
. Utility shortages and outages or rate fluctuations;
. Levels of indebtedness and restrictions on the Company's operations and activities imposed by the agreements governing the Company's outstanding indebtedness;
. The Company's sources of liquidity;
. Changes in credit ratings;
. Availability of net operating loss carryforwards;
. Operations through joint ventures with third parties;
. Product liability litigation and warranty claims;
. Successful identification and integration of acquisitions;
. Significant influence of the Company's controlling stockholders; and
. Geopolitical risks, terrorist acts and other acts of war.

Certain risks, uncertainties, and other factors are described in detail in Part I, Item 1 “Business” and Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended October 31, 2010 and in Part II, Item1A "Risk Factors" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2011 and in this Form 10-Q/A. Except as otherwise required by applicable securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances or any other reason after the date of this Form 10-Q/A.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

A primary market risk facing us is interest rate risk on our long term debt. In connection with our mortgage operations, mortgage loans held for sale, and the associated mortgage warehouse lines of credit under our secured master repurchase agreements are subject to interest rate risk; however, such obligations reprice frequently and are short-term in duration. In addition, we hedge the interest rate risk on mortgage loans by obtaining forward commitments from private investors. Accordingly, the risk from mortgage loans is not material. We do not use financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk except with respect to mortgage loans. We are also subject to foreign currency risk but we do not believe that this risk is material. The following table sets forth as of April 30, 2011, our long-term debt obligations, principal cash flows by scheduled maturity, weighted average interest rates and estimated fair value ("FV").

(Dollars in thousands)	Long Term Debt as of April 30, 2011 by Fiscal Year of Expected Maturity Date							FV at April 30,
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total	2011
Long term debt(1):								
Fixed rate	$18,934	$941	$1,485	$71,065	$238,087	$1,354,144	$1,684,656	$1,570,514
Weighted average interest rate	5.69%	6.78%	8.32%	6.67%	9.93%	9.40%	9.34%	

(1) Does not include either of our mortgage warehouse lines of credit made under our secured master repurchase agreements. See Note 9 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

During February 2011, we issued senior notes and tangible equity units, as well as repurchased certain senior and senior subordinated notes in tender offers for such notes. We also called for redemption all of such notes not tendered in the tender offers. In May 2011, we issued new senior secured notes, as well as redeemed certain senior secured notes. See Notes 10, 11 and 22 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of April 30, 2011. Based upon that evaluation and subject to the foregoing, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to accomplish their objectives.

In addition, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended April 30, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information with respect to legal proceedings is incorporated into this Part II, Item 1 from Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q/A.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risk factors below should be read together with the risk factors contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended October 31, 2010, as well as the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 31, 2011. You should carefully consider all the risk factors in addition to the other information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A.

Homebuilders are subject to a number of federal, local, state, and foreign laws and regulations concerning the development of land, the homebuilding, sales, and customer financing processes and protection of the environment, which can cause us to incur delays and costs associated with compliance and which can prohibit or restrict our activity in some regions or areas.

We are subject to extensive and complex regulations that affect the development and home building, sales, and customer financing processes, including zoning, density, building standards, and mortgage financing. These regulations often provide broad discretion to the administering governmental authorities. This can delay or increase the cost of development or homebuilding. In light of recent developments in the home building industry and the financial markets, federal, state, or local governments may seek to adopt regulations that limit or prohibit homebuilders from providing mortgage financing to their customers. If adopted, any such regulations could adversely affect future revenues and earnings. In addition, some state and local governments in markets where we operate have approved, and others may approve, slow-growth or no-growth initiatives that could negatively impact the availability of land and building opportunities within those areas. Approval of these initiatives could adversely affect our ability to build and sell homes in the affected markets and/or could require the satisfaction of additional administrative and regulatory requirements, which could result in slowing the progress or increasing the costs of our homebuilding operations in these markets. Any such delays or costs could have a negative effect on our future revenues and earnings.

We also are subject to a variety of local, state, federal, and foreign laws and regulations concerning protection of health and the environment. The particular environmental laws that apply to any given community vary greatly according to the community site, the site’s environmental conditions, and the present and former uses of the site. These environmental laws may result in delays, may cause us to incur substantial compliance, remediation, and/or other costs and can prohibit or severely restrict development and homebuilding activity.

For example, the Company was engaged in discussions with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding alleged violations of storm water discharge requirements. In resolution of this matter, in April 2010 we agreed to the terms of a consent decree with the EPA, DOJ and the states of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia (collectively, the “States”). The consent decree was approved by the federal district court in August 2010. Under the terms of the consent decree, we have paid a fine of $1.0 million collectively to the United States and the States named above and have agreed to perform under the terms of the consent decree for a minimum of three years, which includes implementing certain operational and training measures nationwide to facilitate ongoing compliance with storm water regulations. More recently, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation assessed a $161,000 civil penalty (of which $96,000 was suspended) against us and required us to perform certain measures in connection with notices of violation for allegedly failing to comply with a storm water permit at an incomplete project in the state of New York; we have paid the $65,000 penalty and anticipate timely completion of the required measures without material expense, although if we do not complete the required measures on time some or all of the suspended penalty could be imposed. Although we do not know the final outcome, we believe any penalties and any other impacts of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on us.

We anticipate that increasingly stringent requirements will be imposed on developers and homebuilders in the future. Although we cannot predict the effect of these requirements, they could result in time-consuming and expensive compliance programs and in substantial expenditures, which could cause delays and increase our cost of operations. In

addition, the continued effectiveness of permits already granted or approvals already obtained is dependent upon many factors, some of which are beyond our control, such as changes in policies, rules, and regulations and their interpretation and application.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

3(a)	Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.(1)
3(b)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.(2)
3(c)	Restated Bylaws of the Registrant.(3)
4(a)	Indenture, dated as of February 14, 2011, relating to Senior Debt Securities, among K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee.(8)
4(b)	Senior Notes Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 14, 2011, among K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and the other guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee.(7)
4(c)	Indenture, dated as of February 9, 2011, relating to Senior Subordinated Debt Securities, among K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee.(8)
4(d)	Amortizing Notes Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 9, 2011, among K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and the other guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee.(7)
4(e)	Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of February 9, 2011, among Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee under the Amortizing Notes Indenture, as Purchase Contract Agent and as attorney-in-fact for the holders of the Purchase Contracts from time to time.(7)
4(f)	Form of Unit (included in Exhibit 4(e) hereof).
4(g)	Form of Purchase Contract (included in Exhibit 4(e) hereof).
4(h)	Form of Amortizing Note (included in Exhibit 4(d) hereof).
4(i)	Form of Senior Note (included in Exhibit 4(b) hereof).
4(j)	Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate.(6)
4(k)	Specimen Class B Common Stock Certificate.(6)
4(l)	Certificate of Designations, Powers, Preferences and Rights of the 7.625% Series A Preferred Stock of Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., dated January 12, 2005.(4)
4(m)	Certificate of Designations of the Series B Junior Preferred Stock of Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., dated August 14, 2008.(1)
4(n)	Rights Agreement, dated as of August 14, 2008, between Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. and National City Bank, as Rights Agent, which includes the Form of Certificate of Designation as Exhibit A, Form of Right Certificate as Exhibit B and the Summary of Rights as Exhibit C.(5)
31(a)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31(b)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32(a)	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
32(b)	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.

(1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Registrant for the quarter ended July 31, 2008.

(2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Current Report on Form 8-K of the Registrant filed December 9, 2008.

(3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Current Report on Form 8-K of the Registrant filed December 21, 2009.

(4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Current Report on Form 8-K of the Registrant filed on July 13, 2005.

(5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to the Registration Statement on Form 8-A (No. 001-08551) of the Registrant filed August 14, 2008.

(6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Registrant for the quarter ended January 31, 2009.

(7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Current Report on Form 8-K of the Registrant filed February 15, 2011.

(8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibits to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Registrant for the quarter ended January 31, 2011.

SIGNATURES

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

HOVNANIAN ENTERPRISES, INC.
(Registrant)

DATE: June 14, 2011
/S/J. LARRY SORSBY
J. Larry Sorsby
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

DATE: June 14, 2011
/S/BRAD G. O'CONNOR
Brad G. O'Connor
Vice President/
Corporate Controller and
Chief Accounting Officer