

CENTEX CORP
Form 10-Q
February 06, 2008

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007**

or

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

Commission File Number: 1-6776

CENTEX CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State of incorporation)

75-0778259

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2728 N. Harwood, Dallas, Texas 75201

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(214) 981-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant 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. (Check one):

☒ Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated
filer ☐ Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the close of business on January 23, 2008: 122,389,169 shares of common stock, par value \$.25 per share.

Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries

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December 31, 2007

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Statements of Consolidated Earnings
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December</i>	
	<i>31,</i>	
	2007	2006
Revenues		
Home Building	\$ 1,811,084	\$ 2,587,251
Financial Services	62,203	107,577
Other	32,800	31,388
	1,906,087	2,726,216
 Costs and Expenses		
Home Building	2,375,824	2,783,488
Financial Services	122,687	91,081
Other	31,217	32,681
Corporate General and Administrative	37,850	72,369
	2,567,578	2,979,619
 Loss from Unconsolidated Entities and Other	(60,525)	(46,165)
 Interest and Other Income	1,320	
 Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	(720,696)	(299,568)
Income Tax (Benefit) Provision	254,492	(57,223)
 Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations	(975,188)	(242,345)
Earnings from Discontinued Operations, net of Tax Provision of \$0 and \$8,219		14,199
 Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (975,188)	\$ (228,146)
 Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share		
Continuing Operations	\$ (7.94)	\$ (2.02)

Discontinued Operations			0.12
	\$	(7.94)	\$ (1.90)
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share			
Continuing Operations	\$	(7.94)	\$ (2.02)
Discontinued Operations			0.12
	\$	(7.94)	\$ (1.90)
Average Shares Outstanding			
Basic		122,787,414	119,935,522
Dilutive Securities:			
Options			
Other			
Diluted		122,787,414	119,935,522
Cash Dividends Per Share	\$	0.04	\$ 0.04

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Statements of Consolidated Earnings
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December</i>	
	<i>31,</i>	
	2007	2006
Revenues		
Home Building	\$ 5,720,388	\$ 7,895,135
Financial Services	240,869	350,896
Other	102,247	99,673
	6,063,504	8,345,704
 Costs and Expenses		
Home Building	7,357,765	7,640,413
Financial Services	340,466	285,149
Other	97,733	101,465
Corporate General and Administrative	117,371	172,137
	7,913,335	8,199,164
 Loss from Unconsolidated Entities and Other	(112,360)	(36,476)
 Interest and Other Income	24,145	
 Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	(1,938,046)	110,064
Income Tax (Benefit) Provision	(187,690)	99,559
 Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations	(1,750,356)	10,505
Earnings from Discontinued Operations, net of Tax Provision of \$2,087 and \$36,857	3,376	59,006
 Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (1,746,980)	\$ 69,511
 Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share		
Continuing Operations	\$ (14.32)	\$ 0.09
Discontinued Operations	0.02	0.49
	\$ (14.30)	\$ 0.58

Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Continuing Operations	\$	(14.32)	\$	0.09
Discontinued Operations		0.02		0.47
	\$	(14.30)	\$	0.56

Average Shares Outstanding

Basic	122,188,922	120,507,675
Dilutive Securities:		
Options		3,955,648
Other		61,540
Diluted	122,188,922	124,524,863

Cash Dividends Per Share	\$	0.12	\$	0.12
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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets with Consolidating Details
(Dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries	
	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 61,872	\$ 882,754
Restricted Cash	71,493	146,532
Receivables -		
Mortgage Loans, net	747,757	1,687,645
Trade and Other, including Notes of \$6,563 and \$10,295	430,707	227,618
Inventories -		
Housing Projects	6,354,306	8,474,883
Land Held for Development and Sale	454,347	158,212
Land Held Under Option Agreements Not Owned	177,763	282,116
Other	31,169	35,868
Investments -		
Joint Ventures and Other	241,094	281,644
Unconsolidated Subsidiaries		
Property and Equipment, net	91,214	136,172
Other Assets -		
Deferred Income Taxes, net	626,072	489,814
Goodwill	158,207	219,042
Deferred Charges and Other, net	184,916	177,633
	\$ 9,630,917	\$ 13,199,933
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts Payable	\$ 337,963	\$ 520,833
Accrued Liabilities	1,822,295	1,822,429
Debt -		
Centex	3,623,236	3,904,425
Financial Services	569,081	1,663,040
Payable from Affiliates		
Commitments and Contingencies		
Minority Interests	81,217	176,937
Stockholders' Equity -		
Preferred Stock: Authorized 5,000,000 Shares, None Issued		
Common Stock: \$.25 Par Value; Authorized 300,000,000 Shares; Outstanding 122,250,768 and 119,969,733 Shares	31,565	31,041
Capital in Excess of Par Value	91,739	48,349
Retained Earnings	3,281,062	5,250,873
Treasury Stock, at Cost; 4,010,772 and 4,193,523 Shares	(207,241)	(217,994)

Total Stockholders' Equity	3,197,125	5,112,269
	\$ 9,630,917	\$ 13,199,933

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets with Consolidating Details

(Dollars in thousands)

(unaudited)

Centex*		Financial Services	
December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007
\$ 54,294	\$ 870,688	\$ 7,578	\$ 12,066
28,102	56,467	43,391	90,065
		747,757	1,687,645
374,975	175,683	55,732	51,935
6,354,306	8,474,883		
454,347	158,212		
177,763	282,116		
18,319	27,121	12,850	8,747
241,094	281,644		
313,612	137,704		
77,246	119,203	13,968	16,969
561,361	465,247	64,711	24,567
149,255	210,090	8,952	8,952
169,687	163,497	15,229	14,136
\$ 8,974,361	\$ 11,422,555	\$ 970,168	\$ 1,915,082
\$ 328,531	\$ 510,106	\$ 9,432	\$ 10,727
1,744,966	1,719,753	77,329	102,676
3,623,236	3,904,425	569,081	1,663,040
		25,826	(23,788)
80,503	176,002	714	935
31,565	31,041	1	1
91,739	48,349	478,467	275,467
3,281,062	5,250,873	(190,682)	(113,976)
(207,241)	(217,994)		

3,197,125	5,112,269	287,786	161,492
\$ 8,974,361	\$ 11,422,555	\$ 970,168	\$ 1,915,082

* *In the supplemental data presented above, Centex represents the consolidation of all subsidiaries other than those included in Financial Services. Transactions between Centex and Financial Services have been eliminated from the Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries balance sheets.*

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Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows with Consolidating Details
(Dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

		Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries For the Nine Months Ended December 31,	
		2007	2006
Cash Flows	Operating Activities		
Net Earnings (Loss)		\$ (1,746,980)	\$ 69,511
Adjustments			
Depreciation and Amortization		40,384	42,958
Stock-based Compensation		29,620	52,446
Provision for Losses on Mortgage Loans Held for Investment and Construction Loans		82,775	27,836
Impairments and Write-off of Assets		1,641,304	499,177
Deferred Income Tax (Benefit) Provision		(27,029)	(49,014)
Loss (Earnings) of Joint Ventures and Unconsolidated Subsidiaries		125,333	58,973
Distributions of Earnings of Joint Ventures and Unconsolidated Subsidiaries		6,769	88,522
Minority Interest, net of Taxes		(221)	(411)
Gain on Sale of Assets		(16,966)	(126,038)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities, Excluding Effect of Acquisitions			
Decrease (Increase) in Restricted Cash		27,916	15,325
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables		(173,062)	40,882
Decrease in Mortgage Loans Held for Sale		751,313	259,761
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables from Affiliates			
Decrease (Increase) in Housing Projects and Land Held for Development and Sale		179,189	(1,455,848)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Inventories		17,865	(103)
Decrease in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		(449,651)	(37,953)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets, net		24,455	(5,132)
Other		150	110
		513,164	(518,998)
Cash Flows	Investing Activities		
Payments received on Notes Receivable		4,158	11,757
Increase in Mortgage Loans Held for Investment			(292,448)
Decrease (Increase) in Construction Loans		59,546	(112,946)
Investment in and Advances to Joint Ventures		(160,877)	(187,052)
Distributions of Capital from Joint Ventures		67,755	148,242
(Increase) Decrease in Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Subsidiaries			
Purchases of Property and Equipment, net		(9,595)	(26,929)
Proceeds from Dispositions		21,978	494,013
Other		(3,563)	(6,105)

	(20,598)	28,532
Cash Flows Financing Activities		
Decrease (Increase) in Restricted Cash	47,123	(90,182)
(Decrease) Increase in Short-term Debt, net Centex	(1,034,766)	294,129
Issuance of Long-term Debt		500,641
Repayment of Long-term Debt Financial Services	(281,214)	(192,991)
Issuance of Long-term Debt		961,126
Repayment of Long-term Debt	(60,000)	(746,680)
Proceeds from Stock Option Exercises	30,543	53,800
Purchases of Common Stock, net	(598)	(263,235)
Dividends Paid and Capital Contributions Received	(14,536)	(14,302)
	(1,313,448)	502,306
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(820,882)	11,840
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period ⁽¹⁾	882,754	47,955
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period ⁽²⁾	\$ 61,872	\$ 59,795

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(1) Amount includes cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations of \$0 as of March 31, 2007 and \$4,605 as of March 31, 2006.

(2) Amount includes cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations of \$0 as of December 31, 2007 and \$1,436 as of December 31, 2006.

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Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows with Consolidating Details
(Dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

Centex *		Financial Services	
<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
2007	2006	2007	2006
\$ (1,746,980)	\$ 69,511	\$ (61,706)	\$ 84,227
35,688	36,198	4,696	6,760
29,620	52,446		
		82,775	27,836
1,641,304	499,177		
13,116	(117,029)	(40,145)	68,015
187,039	(25,254)		
21,769	684,302		
	(437)	(221)	26
(16,966)	(4,772)		(121,266)
28,365	17,229	(449)	(1,904)
(202,314)	49,811	29,252	(8,929)
		751,313	259,761
		49,614	(15,765)
179,189	(1,455,848)		
8,763	(463)	9,102	360
(423,009)	(38,482)	(26,642)	(8,173)
25,547	(12,159)	(1,092)	7,027
150	110		
(218,719)	(245,660)	796,497	297,975
4,158	11,651		106
			(292,448)
		59,546	(112,946)
(160,877)	(187,052)		
67,755	148,242		
(252,614)	12,672		
(7,900)	(20,526)	(1,695)	(6,403)
21,978	37,676		468,132
(3,563)	(6,105)		
(331,063)	(3,442)	57,851	56,441

		47,123	(90,182)
(807)	179,584	(1,033,959)	114,545
	500,641		
(281,214)	(192,991)		
			961,126
		(60,000)	(746,680)
30,543	53,800		
(598)	(263,235)		
(14,536)	(14,302)	188,000	(595,780)
(266,612)	263,497	(858,836)	(356,971)
(816,394)	14,395	(4,488)	(2,555)
870,688	36,711	12,066	11,244
\$ 54,294	\$ 51,106	\$ 7,578	\$ 8,689

* In the supplemental data presented above, Centex represents the consolidation of all subsidiaries other than those included in Financial Services. Transactions between Centex and Financial Services have been eliminated from the Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries statements of consolidated cash flows.

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Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

(Unless otherwise indicated, dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

(A) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of Centex Corporation and all subsidiaries, partnerships and other entities in which Centex Corporation has a controlling interest (the Company). Also, included in the consolidated financial statements are certain variable interest entities, as discussed in Note (D), Inventories, and Note (F), Indebtedness. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The unaudited statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted.

Balance sheet and cash flow data is presented in the following categories:

Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries. This represents the consolidation of Centex, Financial Services and all of their consolidated subsidiaries, related companies and certain variable interest entities. The effects of transactions among related companies within the consolidated group have been eliminated.

Centex. This information is presented as supplemental information and represents the consolidation of all subsidiaries and certain variable interest entities other than those included in Financial Services, which are presented on an equity basis of accounting.

Financial Services. This information is presented as supplemental information and represents Centex Financial Services, its subsidiaries and related companies.

In the opinion of the Company's management, all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the information in the consolidated financial statements of the Company have been included. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The Company suggests that these consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to consolidated financial statements included in the Company's latest Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Certain operations have been classified as discontinued. For additional information, refer to Note (L), Discontinued Operations. Associated results of operations and financial position are separately reported for all periods presented. Information in these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, unless otherwise noted, does not include the accounts of discontinued operations.

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Interest expense relating to the Financial Services segment is included in Financial Services costs and expenses. Home Building capitalizes interest incurred as a component of housing projects inventory cost. Capitalized interest is included in Home Building's costs and expenses as related housing inventories are sold or otherwise charged to costs and expenses.

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Total Interest Incurred	\$ 68,206	\$ 98,150	\$ 226,643	\$ 393,951
Less Interest Capitalized	(56,999)	(74,314)	(178,369)	(219,623)
Financial Services Interest Expense	(11,207)	(23,836)	(48,274)	(66,436)
Discontinued Operations				(107,892)
Interest Expense, net	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capitalized Interest Charged to Home Building's Costs and Expenses	\$ 69,854	\$ 66,811	\$ 209,618	\$ 150,664

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes on the deferral method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided for the tax effect of differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. In accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109), the Company assesses, on a quarterly basis, the realizability of its deferred income tax asset. A valuation allowance must be established when, based upon the evaluation of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized. Realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon taxable income in prior carryback years, estimates of future taxable income, tax planning strategies and reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. For additional information regarding the Company's valuation allowance, please refer to Note (J), Income Taxes.

On April 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). The cumulative effect of the adoption of FIN 48 was recorded as a \$208.3 million reduction to beginning retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. Please refer to Note (J), Income Taxes, for additional information relating to the adoption of FIN 48.

In accordance with the provisions of FIN 48, the Company recognizes in its financial statements the impact of tax return positions or future tax positions if it is more likely than not to prevail (defined as a likelihood of more than fifty percent of being sustained upon audit, based on the technical merits of the tax position). Tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold are measured (using a probability weighted approach) at the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the financial statements as a component of the income tax provision, which is consistent with the Company's historical accounting policy. The Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits, combined with accrued interest and penalties, is reflected as a component of accrued liabilities.

The Company's estimated liability for unrecognized tax benefits is periodically assessed for adequacy and may be affected by changing interpretations of laws, rulings by tax authorities, certain changes and/or developments with respect to audits, and expiration of the statute of limitations. The outcome for a particular audit cannot be determined with certainty prior to the conclusion of the audit and, in some cases, appeal or litigation process. The actual benefits ultimately realized may differ from the Company's estimates. As each audit is concluded, adjustments, if any, are appropriately recorded in the Company's financial statements. Additionally, in future periods, changes in facts, circumstances, and new information may require the Company to adjust the recognition and measurement estimates with regard to individual tax positions. Changes in recognition and measurement estimates are recognized in the period in which the changes occur.

Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, the Company applied Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS 5), to assess and provide for potential income tax exposures. In accordance with SFAS 5, the Company maintained reserves for tax contingencies based on reasonable estimates of the tax liabilities, interest, and penalties (if any) that may result from tax audits. FIN 48 substantially

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changes the applicable accounting model and is likely to cause greater volatility in the income statements and effective tax rates as more items are recognized and/or derecognized discretely within income tax expense.

Stock-Based Employee Compensation Arrangements

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)), under which the Company recognizes compensation expense of a stock-based award over the vesting period based on the fair value of the award on the grant date, net of forfeitures. The fair value of stock options granted is calculated under the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The following information represents the Company's grants of stock-based compensation to employees and directors during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and the year ended March 31, 2007:

Period of Grant	Grant Type	Number of Shares Granted	Fair Value of Grant
For the year ended March 31, 2007	Stock Options	1,420.3	\$ 28,603.0
	Stock Units	366.2	\$ 19,955.4
	Restricted		
	Stock	121.2	\$ 6,379.9
For the nine months ended December 31, 2007	Stock Options	646.6	\$ 10,116.9
	Stock Units	261.5	\$ 11,368.1
	Restricted		
	Stock	160.1	\$ 5,035.0

In addition to the stock-based awards in the above table, the Company issued to officers and employees during the first quarter of fiscal year 2008 long-term performance awards that vest after three years with an initial aggregate value of \$18.9 million. These awards will be settled in cash and adjusted based on the Company's performance relative to its peers in earnings per share growth and return on equity, as well as changes in the Company's stock price between the date of grant and the end of the performance period. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R), these awards are accounted for as liability awards for which compensation expense will be recognized over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in accrued liabilities.

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows Supplemental Disclosures

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows, the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows have not been restated for discontinued operations. For further information on the sale of the Company's construction services operations (Construction Services) and sub-prime lending operations (Home Equity), see Note (L), Discontinued Operations. Accordingly, all Construction Services cash flows prior to disposal are included with the Centex cash flows and all Home Equity cash flows prior to disposal are included with the Financial Services cash flows.

The following table provides supplemental disclosures related to the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows:

<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>
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	2007	2006	2007	2006
Cash Paid for Interest	\$ 65,318	\$ 88,930	\$ 219,313	\$ 377,418
Net Cash Paid for Taxes	\$ 81	\$ 19,237	\$ 209,286	\$ 290,104

As explained in Note (D), Inventories, pursuant to the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, as revised (FIN 46), as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, the Company consolidated \$71.7 million and \$152.9 million, respectively, of land as inventory under the caption land held under option agreements not owned. The Company also recorded \$68.3 million and \$90.5 million as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively, of lot option agreements for which the Company's deposits exceeded certain thresholds.

In addition to the items noted above, the Company's adoption of FIN 48 was treated as a non-cash item in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows. The adoption of FIN 48 resulted in a \$116.0 million increase to

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deferred income taxes, a \$329.2 million increase in accrued liabilities and a \$213.2 million reduction in stockholders equity in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. Transfers of mortgage loans between categories (i.e., loans in foreclosure included in trade and other receivables, real-estate owned included in other inventories, etc.) have been treated as non-cash items.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), that serves to define fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting SFAS 157 on its financial statements.

The FASB Staff has exposed for comment a FASB Staff Position (FSP) that would delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Examples of items to which the deferral would apply include, but are not limited to, reporting units measured at fair value in the first step of a goodwill impairment test and long-lived assets (asset groups) measured at fair value for an impairment assessment (e.g. inventory impairment assessments). For the Company, the FSP, as proposed, would defer the application of SFAS 157 to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities to April 1, 2009.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). Under the provisions of SFAS 159, companies may elect to measure specified financial instruments, warranty and insurance contracts at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. The election, called the fair value option, will enable some companies to reduce the volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently, and it is simpler than using the complex hedge-accounting requirements in FASB Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, to achieve similar results. SFAS 159 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. The Company expects that the adoption of SFAS 159 will not have a material impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In November 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 109, Written Loan Commitments Recorded at Fair Value Through Earnings (SAB 109). SAB 109 requires that the expected net future cash flows related to the associated servicing of a loan should be included in the measurement of all written loan commitments that are accounted for at fair value through earnings. The provisions of SAB 109 are applicable to written loan commitments issued or modified beginning January 1, 2008. The Company expects that the adoption of SAB 109 will not have a material impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an Amendment of ARB No. 51 (SFAS 160). Under the provisions of SFAS 160, a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, or minority interest, must be classified as equity and the amount of consolidated net income specifically attributable to the minority interest must be clearly identified in the statement of consolidated earnings. SFAS 160 also requires consistency in the manner of reporting changes in the parent's ownership interest and requires fair value measurement of any noncontrolling interest retained in a deconsolidation. SFAS 160 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting SFAS 160 on its financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to be consistent with the December 31, 2007 presentation, including reclassification of certain restricted cash balances to cash flows from financing activities, reclassification of construction lending activity to cash flows from investing activities, reclassification of the construction loan allowance against the related mortgage, reclassification of certain inventory amounts from housing projects to other inventory, and reclassifications of discontinued operations.

Table of Contents**(B) STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

A summary of changes in stockholders' equity is presented below:

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Total
Balance, March 31, 2007	119,970	\$ 31,041	\$ 48,349	\$ 5,250,873	\$ (217,994)	\$ 5,112,269
Adoption of FIN 48			(4,898)	(208,295)		(213,193)
Issuance of Restricted Stock and Stock Units	363	40	(17,419)		11,351	(6,028)
Stock Compensation			29,620			29,620
Exercise of Stock Options Including Tax Benefits	1,934	483	35,948			36,431
Cash Dividends				(14,536)		(14,536)
Purchase of Common Stock for Treasury	(20)				(598)	(598)
Other Stock Transactions	4	1	139			140
Net Loss				(1,746,980)		(1,746,980)
Balance, December 31, 2007	122,251	\$ 31,565	\$ 91,739	\$ 3,281,062	\$ (207,241)	\$ 3,197,125

(C) MORTGAGE LOANS

Mortgage loans receivable consist of the following:

	December 31, 2007	<i>As of</i> March 31, 2007
Mortgage Loans Held for Sale	\$ 569,491	\$ 1,313,561
Construction Loans, net of Allowance of \$72,342 and \$5,826	178,266	374,084
 Mortgage Loans Receivable, net	 \$ 747,757	 \$ 1,687,645

As of December 31, 2007, Financial Services is committed, under existing construction loan agreements, to fund \$74.4 million in addition to the construction loan balance shown above. Financial Services has ceased origination of new construction loans; however, it will fulfill its existing funding commitments.

(D) INVENTORIES**Housing Projects and Land Held for Development and Sale**

A summary of housing projects is provided below:

	December 31, 2007	<i>As of</i> March 31, 2007
Direct Construction	\$ 2,676,264	\$ 3,041,290
Land Under Development	3,678,042	5,433,593
Housing Projects	\$ 6,354,306	\$ 8,474,883

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded \$502.9 million and \$1,492.4 million, respectively, in land-related impairments due to challenging market conditions. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Company recorded \$205.4 million and \$235.4 million, respectively, in land-related impairments. Land-related impairments during the three months ended December 31, 2007 represented 147 neighborhoods and land investments. Land-related impairments during the nine months ended December 31,

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2007 represented 316 neighborhoods and land investments, certain of which have been impaired more than once. At December 31, 2007, the remaining carrying value of neighborhoods and land investments for which an impairment was recorded in the three months ended December 31, 2007 was \$683.0 million.

Land Held Under Option Agreements Not Owned and Other Land Deposits

The Company enters into land option purchase agreements. Under the option agreements, the Company pays a stated deposit or issues a letter of credit in consideration for the right to purchase land at a future time, usually at predetermined prices. These options generally do not contain performance requirements from the Company nor obligate the Company to purchase the land, and expire on various dates. At December 31, 2007, the Company had 161 land option agreements.

In accordance with the provisions of FIN 46, the Company is the primary beneficiary of \$71.7 million and \$152.9 million as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively, of land, which represents the remaining purchase price of the land. Land consolidated under FIN 46 is recorded under the caption land held under option agreements not owned, with a corresponding increase to minority interests. At December 31, 2007, 11 land option agreements were consolidated pursuant to FIN 46.

In addition to land options recorded pursuant to FIN 46, the Company determined that five land option agreements represent financing arrangements pursuant to the provisions of SFAS 49, Product Financing Arrangements (SFAS 49). As a result, the Company recorded \$68.3 million and \$90.5 million as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively, of land, which represents the remaining purchase price of the land. Land consolidated pursuant to SFAS 49 is recorded under the caption land held under option agreements not owned, with a corresponding increase to accrued liabilities.

A summary of the Company's deposits for land options and the total purchase price of such options is provided below:

	December 31, 2007	<i>As of</i> March 31, 2007
Cash Deposits included in:		
Land Held for Development and Sale	\$ 36,688	\$ 89,737
Land Held Under Option Agreements Not Owned	37,806	38,642
Total Cash Deposits in Inventory	74,494	128,379
Letters of Credit	1,493	12,854
Total Invested through Deposits or Secured with Letters of Credit	\$ 75,987	\$ 141,233
Total Purchase Price of Land Option Agreements	\$ 1,812,704	\$ 3,324,636

In addition to deposits, the Company capitalizes pre-acquisition development costs related to land held under option agreements. As of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, pre-acquisition costs recorded to land held for development and sale were \$21.8 million and \$48.0 million, respectively. Also included in land held for development and sale is owned land that is not currently anticipated to be developed for more than two years and land that the

Company intends to sell within one year, which amounted to \$395.9 million and \$20.5 million as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively.

The Company writes off deposits and pre-acquisition costs when it determines that it is probable the property will not be acquired. Write-offs of land deposits and pre-acquisition costs amounted to \$26.4 million and \$87.6 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively, as compared to \$138.0 million and \$263.8 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

Table of Contents**(E) GOODWILL**

A summary of changes in goodwill by segment for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 is presented below:

	As of March 31, 2007	Goodwill Acquired	Goodwill Disposed	Goodwill Impairments	As of December 31, 2007
Home Building					
East	\$ 27,945	\$	\$	\$	\$ 27,945
Southeast	29,160			(22,452)	6,708
Central	7,654		(595)	(3,488)	3,571
Texas	9,720				9,720
Northwest	22,721			(13,755)	8,966
Southwest	24,301			(21,627)	2,674
Other homebuilding					
Total Home Building	121,501		(595)	(61,322)	59,584
Financial Services	8,952				8,952
Other	88,589	2,598	(1,516)		89,671
Total	\$ 219,042	\$ 2,598	\$ (2,111)	\$ (61,322)	\$ 158,207

Goodwill for the Other segment at December 31, 2007 relates to the Company's home services operations. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis (January 1) or when management determines that due to certain circumstances the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. In the quarter ended September 30, 2007, management determined that events and circumstances had occurred that indicated the remaining goodwill balances within the homebuilding reporting units of the segment may not be recoverable. These events included, but were not limited to, the significant land-related impairments and write-offs taken across all homebuilding segments except for Texas and an unprecedented disturbance within the mortgage markets that made it more difficult for certain homebuilding customers to obtain mortgage financing.

Based on these factors, homebuilding goodwill was evaluated for impairment during the second quarter of fiscal year 2008. As a result of the impairment test, the Company recorded goodwill impairments as outlined in the table above.

Table of Contents**(F) INDEBTEDNESS**

A summary of the balances of short-term and long-term debt (debt instruments with original maturities greater than one year) and weighted-average interest rates at December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007 is presented below. Due dates are presented in fiscal years.

	December 31, 2007	<i>As of</i> March 31, 2007
	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Weighted-Average Interest Rate
Short-term Debt:		
Centex	\$	\$ 1,807
Financial Services		

As of March 31, 2007, Centex's short-term debt consisted of land and land-related acquisition notes of \$1.8 million.

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The weighted-average interest rates for short-term and long-term debt during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were:

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
	2007	2006
Short-term Debt:		
Centex		5.33%
Financial Services	6.05%	3.57%
Long-term Debt:		
Centex		
Medium-term Note Programs	5.68%	6.07%
Senior Notes	5.86%	5.85%
Other Indebtedness	6.69%	6.05%
Subordinated Debentures		8.75%
Financial Services		
Harwood Street Funding I, LLC Variable-Rate Subordinated Extendable Certificates	7.42%	7.31%

Maturities of Centex's and Financial Services' long-term debt during the next five years ending March 31 of each year and thereafter are:

	Centex	Financial Services	Total
2008	\$ 300,637	\$	\$ 300,637
2009	151,790		151,790
2010	225,411		225,411
2011	700,255		700,255
2012	349,422		349,422
Thereafter	1,895,721		1,895,721
	\$ 3,623,236	\$	\$ 3,623,236

Under debt covenants contained in the Company's multi-bank revolving credit facility, the Company is required to maintain compliance with certain financial covenants. Material covenants include a maximum leverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth. The Company's credit facility also includes an interest coverage ratio. This ratio is a determinant of the maximum leverage ratio covenant and certain of the credit facility's pricing provisions. In addition, the Company's committed bank warehouse credit facility contains various affirmative and negative covenants that are generally customary for a facility of this type. At December 31, 2007, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants.

The Company obtained a waiver for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008, waiving any event of default under its financial covenants caused by the recognition of a deferred income tax asset valuation allowance.

The Company will seek an amendment to its multi-bank revolving credit facility in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, which will include modifications to the covenant provisions included in the credit facility. The amendment may also include, among other things, a reduction in the commitment amount under this facility and a borrowing base formula to calculate credit availability, triggered only if the Company's senior unsecured debt falls below investment grade as rated by two out of the three principal rating agencies.

Table of Contents**Credit Facilities**

The Company's existing credit facilities and available borrowing capacity as of December 31, 2007 are summarized below:

	Existing Credit Facilities	Available Capacity
Centex		
Multi-Bank Revolving Credit Facility		
Revolving Credit	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000
Letters of Credit	835,000	416,945
	2,085,000	1,666,945 ⁽¹⁾
Financial Services		
Secured Credit Facilities	457,000	57,274 ⁽²⁾
Other Facilities	250,000	⁽³⁾
	707,000	57,274
	\$ 2,792,000	\$ 1,724,219

- (1) *This is an unsecured, committed, multi-bank revolving credit facility, maturing in July 2010, that serves as funding for general corporate purposes and provides \$835 million of letter of credit capacity. As of December 31, 2007, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility.*
- (2) *CTX Mortgage Company, LLC maintains \$457 million of secured, committed mortgage warehouse facilities.*
- (3) *There will be no additional borrowings under these facilities. Amounts outstanding of \$169.4 million as of December 31, 2007 will be repaid using the proceeds from the sale of the loans or the underlying collateral or repaid by Financial Services.*

Funding of Mortgage Loans

CTX Mortgage Company, LLC has historically funded its origination of mortgage loans through the sale of such mortgage loans to Harwood Street Funding I, LLC (HSF-I) and, to a lesser extent, through borrowings under more traditional committed bank warehouse credit facilities and mortgage loan sale agreements. As a result of the significant disruptions in the mortgage and asset-backed commercial paper markets, beginning in the second quarter of fiscal year 2008, HSF-I was unable to finance the purchase of mortgage loans from CTX Mortgage Company, LLC. In November 2007, HSF-I and the related swap arrangements were terminated and all outstanding obligations were redeemed. The termination of HSF-I was entirely due to these external market factors and not to any quality or performance issues related to HSF-I or its underlying collateral.

CTX Mortgage Company, LLC is currently funding its mortgage originations primarily through borrowings under a committed bank warehouse credit facility and a mortgage loan sale agreement. The warehouse facility generally allows CTX Mortgage Company, LLC to sell to the bank, on a revolving basis, mortgage loans up to an aggregate

specified amount. Simultaneously, the bank has entered into an agreement to transfer such mortgage loans back to CTX Mortgage Company, LLC on a specified date or on the Company's demand for subsequent sale by CTX Mortgage Company, LLC to third parties. Mortgage loans eligible for sale by CTX Mortgage Company, LLC under the warehouse facility are conforming loans, FHA/VA eligible loans, and jumbo loans meeting conforming underwriting guidelines except as to the size of the loan. The bank has the option to convert the facility to an amortizing loan based on the ultimate sale of the underlying collateral and not to purchase any additional mortgage loans under the warehouse facility if the Company's long-term unsecured debt ratings fall below BB+ by Standard & Poors (S&P) or Fitch or below Ba1 by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's). The Company's long-term unsecured debt is currently rated BBB- by S&P, BBB by Fitch and Ba1 by Moody's. CTX Mortgage Company, LLC may also seek to enter into additional mortgage warehouse facilities with other lenders. Borrowings under the warehouse facility constitute short-term debt of Financial Services.

CTX Mortgage Company, LLC bears the credit risk associated with loans originated until such loans are sold to third parties. In connection with the loans it originates and sells to third parties, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC makes representations and warranties to the effect that each mortgage loan sold satisfies the criteria of the sale agreement. CTX Mortgage Company, LLC may be required to repurchase mortgage loans sold to third parties if such mortgage loans are determined to breach the representations and warranties of CTX Mortgage Company, LLC, as seller. CTX Mortgage Company, LLC records a liability for its estimated losses for these obligations and such amount is included in its loan origination reserve.

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If the current funding sources were to become unavailable, Financial Services would need to make other financing arrangements to fund its mortgage loan origination activities, or the Company may be required to fund Financial Services' loan originations and make additional capital contributions to Financial Services. Although the Company believes that Financial Services could broker loans to other mortgage companies or arrange for alternative financing that is common for other homebuilders and mortgage companies, there can be no assurance that such financing would be available on satisfactory terms, and any delay in obtaining such financing could adversely affect the results of operations of Financial Services.

HSF-I was a variable interest entity of which the Company was the primary beneficiary and that was consolidated in the Company's financial statements. Prior to August 2007, substantially all of the mortgage loans originated by CTX Mortgage Company, LLC were funded through the sale of such mortgage loans to HSF-I under the terms of a mortgage loan purchase agreement. HSF-I obtained the funds needed to purchase eligible mortgage loans from CTX Mortgage Company, LLC by issuing (1) short-term secured liquidity notes, (2) medium-term debt and (3) subordinated certificates. As of December 31, 2007, HSF-I had no outstanding secured liquidity notes, medium-term debt or subordinated certificates. All of HSF-I's outstanding secured liquidity notes were redeemed in accordance with their scheduled maturity dates, and in November 2007, all outstanding subordinated certificates were redeemed.

CTX Mortgage Company, LLC and its related companies sold \$1.95 billion and \$2.31 billion of mortgage loans to investors during the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$7.03 billion and \$7.56 billion during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. CTX Mortgage Company, LLC and its related companies recognized gains on sales of mortgage loans and related derivative activity of \$21.8 million and \$36.4 million during the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$91.2 million and \$122.8 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(G) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Joint Ventures**

The Company conducts a portion of its land acquisition, development and other activities through its participation in joint ventures in which the Company holds less than a majority interest. These land-related activities typically require substantial capital, and partnering with other homebuilders or developers and, to a lesser extent, financial partners, allows Home Building to share the risks and rewards of ownership and to provide broader strategic advantages.

A summary of the Company's Home Building joint ventures is presented below:

	<i>As of December 31, 2007</i>			<i>As of March 31, 2007</i>		
	Active	Investments	Centex's Share of Debt	Active	Investments	Centex's Share of Debt
	(1)			(1)		
Unleveraged Joint Ventures	25	\$ 31,655	\$	28	\$ 33,369	\$
Joint Ventures with Debt:	18			21		
Limited Maintenance Guarantee (2) (3)						
(4)		87,866	50,833		108,057	162,425
Repayment Guarantee (2) (5)		2,513	14,142		2,247	16,045
Completion Guarantee (4)		106,513	172,783		126,469	209,927

No Recourse or Guarantee		12,547	24,000		11,502	24,000
	43	\$ 241,094	\$ 261,758	49	\$ 281,644	\$ 412,397

- (1) *The number of active joint ventures includes unconsolidated Home Building joint ventures for which the Company has an investment balance as of the end of the period and/or current fiscal year activity. The Company was the managing member of 24 and 28 of the active joint ventures as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively.*
- (2) *These amounts represent the Company's maximum exposure related to the joint ventures' debt at each respective date.*
- (3) *The Company has guaranteed that certain of the joint ventures will maintain a specified loan to value ratio. For certain joint ventures, the Company has contributed additional capital in order to maintain loan to value requirements.*
- (4) *Certain joint venture agreements require the Company to guarantee the completion of a project or phase if the joint venture does not perform the required land development. A portion of these completion guarantees are joint and several with the Company's partners. For certain joint ventures, the Company has contributed additional capital in order to complete land development.*
- (5) *The Company has guaranteed repayment of a portion of certain joint venture debt limited to its ownership percentage of the joint venture or a percentage thereof.*

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Total joint venture debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007 was \$571.9 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively. Debt agreements for joint ventures vary by lender in terms of structure and level of recourse. For certain of the joint ventures, the Company is also liable on a contingent basis, through other guarantees, letters of credit or other arrangements, with respect to a portion of the construction debt. Additionally, the Company has agreed to indemnify the construction lender for certain environmental liabilities in the case of most joint ventures and most guarantee arrangements provide that the Company is liable for its proportionate share of the outstanding debt if the joint venture files for voluntary bankruptcy. To date, the Company has not been requested to perform under the environmental liabilities or voluntary bankruptcy guarantees for any of its joint ventures.

During the three months ended December 31, 2007, the lender to certain of the Company's joint ventures has notified the Company that it believes the joint ventures are in default of certain joint venture loan agreements as a result of the Company's joint venture partner not complying with all aspects of the joint ventures' loan agreements. The lender has not taken any action against the joint ventures or the Company at this time. Additionally, a lender to two of the Company's other joint ventures has notified the Company that it believes the joint ventures are in default of their joint venture loan agreements for not meeting their contractual obligations. The Company is currently in discussions with the lender. Based upon the terms and debt amounts outstanding for these joint ventures and the terms of the joint venture agreements, the Company does not believe its exposure related to these joint venture defaults will be material to its financial position or results of operations.

A summary of the estimated maturities of our share of joint ventures' debt is provided below. The Company has estimated the debt maturities with the assumption that all payments are first applied to pay down the outstanding debt balances as of December 31, 2007, and the Company has not projected the early repayment of joint venture debt.

	<i>For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31,</i>	
2008	\$	52,511
2009		124,103
2010		34,782
2011		25,601
2012		24,761
Thereafter		
	\$	261,758

Letters of Credit and Surety Bonds

In the normal course of business, the Company issues letters of credit and surety bonds: (1) pursuant to certain performance related obligations, (2) as security for certain land option purchase agreements of the Home Building line of business, and (3) under various insurance programs. The Company also previously issued surety bonds, which are reflected as discontinued operations in the table below, pursuant to construction obligations of Construction Services prior to the sale of this segment on March 30, 2007. The Company does not expect these letters of credit or bonds will be drawn upon.

A summary of the Company's outstanding letters of credit and surety bonds as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007 is presented below (dollars in millions):

	As of December 31, 2007		As of March 31, 2007	
	Letters of Credit	Surety Bonds	Letters of Credit	Surety Bonds
Home Building	\$ 180.3	\$ 1,825.6 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 209.1	\$ 1,542.3
Financial Services	25.7	13.1	0.7	10.7
Other	187.5	1.7	94.4	1.7
Discontinued Operations ⁽²⁾	25.0	3,544.0	38.1	4,161.8
	\$ 418.5	\$ 5,384.4	\$ 342.3	\$ 5,716.5

(1) The Company estimates that \$670.7 million of work remains to be performed on these projects as of December 31, 2007.

(2) After the sale of Construction Services, the Company remains responsible to a surety for certain surety bond obligations relating to Construction Services projects commenced prior to March 30, 2007. These surety bonds have a total face amount of \$3.54 billion at December 31, 2007, although the risk of liability with respect to these surety bonds declines as the relevant

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construction projects are performed. At December 31, 2007, the Company estimates that \$726.8 million of work remains to be performed on these projects. In connection with certain of these surety bond obligations, the Company has provided a \$100 million letter of credit to such surety. The purchaser of Construction Services has agreed to indemnify the Company against losses relating to such surety bond obligations, including amounts drawn under any such letter of credit. The Company has purchased for its benefit an additional back-up indemnity provided by a financial institution with an A+ (S&P), A1 (Moody's) credit rating. The obligation of such financial institution under the back-up indemnity is \$1.10 billion as of December 31, 2007, which declines to \$400 million over time and terminates in 2016.

Community Development and Other Special District Obligations

A Community Development District or similar development authority (CDD) is a unit of local government created under state statutes that utilizes bond financing to finance the construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets of a development. A portion of the liability associated with the bonds including principal and interest is assigned to each parcel of land within the development. This debt is typically paid by subsequent special assessments levied by the CDD on the landowners. In accordance with EITF 91-10, Accounting for Special Assessments and Tax Increment Financing, the Company records a liability for future assessments, which are fixed or determinable for a fixed or determinable period. In addition and in accordance with SFAS 5, the Company evaluates whether it is contingently liable for any of the debt related to the bond issuance. This is typically the case where bonds issued by the CDD have maturity dates of ten years or less that will be paid by the Company as the developer and current landowner and not by future homeowners. At December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, the Company had recorded \$304.1 million and \$280.2 million, respectively, in accrued liabilities for outstanding CDD obligations.

Warranties and Guarantees

In the normal course of its business, the Company issues certain warranties and guarantees or makes certain representations related to its home sales, land sales and mortgage loan originations. The Company believes that it has established the necessary accruals for these warranties, guarantees and representations. See further discussion of the Company's warranty liability below.

Home Building offers a ten-year limited warranty for most homes constructed and sold. The warranty covers defects in materials or workmanship in the first two years of the customers' ownership of the home and certain designated components or structural elements of the home in the third through tenth years. Home Building estimates the costs that may be incurred under its warranty program for which it will be responsible and records a liability at the time each home is closed. Factors that affect Home Building's warranty liability include the number of homes closed, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and cost per claim. Home Building periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liability and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

Changes in Home Building's contractual warranty liability are as follows for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and the year ended March 31, 2007:

	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 44,293	\$ 47,199
Warranties Issued	24,634	42,422
Settlements Made	(32,762)	(45,228)
Changes in Liability of Pre-Existing Warranties, Including Expirations	(863)	(100)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 35,302	\$ 44,293

- (1) *For the nine months ended December 31, 2006, warranties issued, settlements made and changes in liability of pre-existing warranties were \$37,008, \$(37,146) and \$(100), respectively.*

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Financial Services has established a liability for anticipated losses associated with mortgage loans originated. Changes in Financial Services liability are as follows for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and the year ended March 31, 2007:

	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 16,863	\$ 18,500
Provision for Losses	1,270	2,160
Settlements	(6,752)	(1,178)
Changes in Pre-Existing Reserves	4,614	(2,619)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 15,995	\$ 16,863

(1) For the nine months ended December 31, 2006, provisions for losses, settlements and changes in pre-existing reserves were \$1,561, \$(716) and \$(2,355), respectively.

Forward Trade and Interest Rate Lock Commitments

Forward trade commitments represent the fair value of contracts with investors for delayed delivery of mortgage loans for which the Company agrees to make delivery at a specified future date at a specified price. The Company utilizes such delayed delivery contracts to hedge market risk based upon the number of commitments issued to mortgagors that are expected to close. Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for current dealer commitments to purchase loans. At December 31, 2007, the Company had \$221.4 million of commitments to deliver mortgages to investors against interest rate lock commitments. In addition, at December 31, 2007, the Company had commitments to deliver approximately \$628.0 million of mortgage loan inventory to investors.

Interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs) represent the fair value of individual mortgagor agreements that commit the Company to lend at a specified price for a specified period as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the commitment contract. Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices on fixed loan commitments in the mortgage pipeline. At December 31, 2007, the Company had loan commitments to prospective mortgagors of \$238.5 million.

For additional information on forward trade commitments and interest rate lock commitments, please refer to Note (K), Derivatives and Hedging.

Litigation and Related Matters

In the normal course of its business, the Company is named as a defendant in certain suits filed in various state and federal courts. Management believes that none of the litigation matters in which the Company is involved, including those described below, would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or operations of the Company.

In January 2003, the Company received a request for information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act seeking information about storm water pollution prevention practices at projects that the Company had completed or were building. Subsequently, the EPA limited its request to Home Building's operations at 30 neighborhoods. Home Building has provided the requested information and the United States Department of Justice (the Justice Department), acting on behalf of the EPA, has asserted that some of these and certain other neighborhoods have violated regulatory requirements applicable to storm water

discharges, and that injunctive relief and civil penalties may be warranted. Home Building believes it has defenses to the allegations made by the EPA and is exploring methods of settling this matter. In any settlement, the Justice Department will want the Company to pay civil penalties and sign a consent decree affecting the Company's storm water pollution prevention practices at construction sites.

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A summary of comprehensive income is presented below:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (975,188)	\$ (228,146)	\$ (1,746,980)	\$ 69,511
Other Comprehensive Income, net of Tax:				
Unrealized Loss on Hedging Instruments				7,036
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments				72
Hedging Gain Reclassified to Net Earnings				(15,738)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ (975,188)	\$ (228,146)	\$ (1,746,980)	\$ 60,881

The unrealized gain on hedging instruments represented the deferral in other comprehensive income (loss) of the unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements designated as cash flow hedges. The accumulated other comprehensive income associated with Home Equity's hedging gains for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 was reclassified to earnings from discontinued operations and included in the gain on sale of Home Equity recorded in the second quarter of fiscal year 2007.

(I) BUSINESS SEGMENTS

As of December 31, 2007, the Company operated in two principal lines of business: Home Building and Financial Services. These lines of business operate in the United States, and their markets are nationwide. Revenues from any one customer are not significant to the Company.

The Company's Home Building line of business consists of the following reporting segments that have operations located in the following states:

East: Georgia (Savannah only), Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia

Southeast: Florida, Georgia (Atlanta only) and Tennessee

Central: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania

Texas: Texas

Northwest: Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada (except Las Vegas), Northern California, Oregon, Washington

Southwest: Arizona, Southern California, Nevada (Las Vegas only), New Mexico

Other homebuilding ⁽¹⁾

(1) Other homebuilding includes projects that the Company plans to build-out and liquidate, and ancillary businesses (including framing and holding companies) conducting business in the following states: Florida,

North Carolina, New Hampshire and Texas. In addition, Other homebuilding includes amounts consolidated under the caption land held under option agreements not owned and capitalized interest for all regions.

The Company's mortgage lending, title agency services and insurance products represent one reporting segment, Financial Services. Our home team service operations have been combined with our Other segment.

In fiscal year 2007, the Company completed the sale of Construction Services and Home Equity. For additional information regarding the sale of these entities, refer to Note (L), Discontinued Operations. All prior year segment information has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

Home Building

Home Building's operations currently involve the purchase and development of land or lots and the construction and sale of detached and attached single-family homes and land or lots. During the three months ended December 31, 2007, approximately 80% of the homes closed were single-family, detached homes. Included in Home Building's loss from unconsolidated entities and other for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 is the Company's share of joint venture impairments totaling \$24.9 million and \$88.5 million, respectively. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Company recorded \$96.4 million and \$106.9 million, respectively, as its share of joint venture impairments.

Table of Contents**Financial Services**

Financial Services operations consist primarily of mortgage lending, title agency services and the sale of title insurance and other insurance products. These activities include mortgage origination and other related services for homes sold by the Company's subsidiaries and others. Financial Services revenues include interest income of \$14.6 million and \$32.0 million for the three months, and \$61.8 million and \$91.2 million for the nine months, ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The majority of the Company's interest income in each year is earned by the Financial Services segment. Financial Services cost of sales is comprised of interest expense related to debt issued to fund its home financing activities.

Other

The Company's Other segment consists of corporate general and administrative expenses, including Home Building corporate-related general and administrative expenses and interest income. Also included in the Other segment are the Company's home services operations, which are not material for purposes of segment reporting.

The following are components of the Other segment's loss from continuing operations before income tax:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Operating Earnings (Loss) from Home Services Operations	\$ 1,458	\$ (1,226)	\$ 4,166	\$ (4,324)
Interest Income and Other Income	1,320		24,145	
Corporate General and Administrative Expense	(37,850)	(72,369)	(117,371)	(172,137)
Other	125	(67)	348	2,532
	\$ (34,947)	\$ (73,662)	\$ (88,712)	\$ (173,929)

A summary of the revenues and earnings or loss of the Company's segments is as follows:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>					
	2007			2006		
	Earnings	Earnings		Earnings	Earnings	
	(Loss)	(Loss)		(Loss)	(Loss)	
	from	from		from	from	
	Unconsolidated	Continuing		Unconsolidated	Continuing	
	Entities	Operations		Entities	Operations	
	and	Before		and	Before	
	Revenues	Income		Revenues	Income	
		Tax			Tax	
Home Building						
East	\$ 376,321	\$ (7,046)	\$ (47,892)	\$ 518,342	\$ 355	\$ (31,231)
Southeast	206,755	729	(127,261)	340,574	2,739	9,615

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Central	184,376	(1,379)	(39,877)	246,275	1,506	(27,940)
Texas	225,290	87	9,343	276,819	146	22,595
Northwest	373,234	(27,723)	(199,612)	507,520	(39,308)	(81,885)
Southwest	411,110	(26,242)	(186,447)	603,057	(16,591)	(128,047)
Other homebuilding	33,998	1,049	(33,519)	94,664	4,988	(5,509)
Total Home Building	1,811,084	(60,525)	(625,265)	2,587,251	(46,165)	(242,402)
Financial Services	62,203		(60,484)	107,577		16,496
Other	32,800		(34,947)	31,388		(73,662)
Total	\$ 1,906,087	\$ (60,525)	\$ (720,696)	\$ 2,726,216	\$ (46,165)	\$ (299,568)

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	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>					
	2007			2006		
	Earnings	Earnings		Earnings	Earnings	
	(Loss)	(Loss) from		(Loss)	(Loss)	
	from	Continuing		from	from	
	Unconsolidated	Operations		Unconsolidated	Operations	
	Entities and	Before		Entities and	Before	
	Revenues	Other	Income Tax	Revenues	Other	Income Tax
Home Building						
East	\$ 1,225,327	\$ (9,026)	\$ (12,830)	\$ 1,635,305	\$ 1,809	\$ 127,304
Southeast	680,734	(22,336)	(293,366)	1,120,665	5,944	93,337
Central	591,384	542	(98,345)	819,717	2,062	(18,119)
Texas	716,329	519	43,187	788,872	344	66,490
Northwest	1,164,610	(50,860)	(427,460)	1,549,103	(28,128)	69,246
Southwest	1,208,604	(32,646)	(782,190)	1,744,098	(25,629)	(136,083)
Other homebuilding	133,400	1,447	(178,733)	237,375	7,122	16,071
Total Home Building	5,720,388	(112,360)	(1,749,737)	7,895,135	(36,476)	218,246
Financial Services	240,869		(99,597)	350,896		65,747
Other	102,247		(88,712)	99,673		(173,929)
Total	\$ 6,063,504	\$ (112,360)	\$ (1,938,046)	\$ 8,345,704	\$ (36,476)	\$ 110,064

A summary of the impairments and write-offs of the Company's segments is as follows:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>					
	2007			2006		
	Goodwill	Land-related	Land-related	Goodwill	Land-related	Land-related
	Impairments	Impairments	Write-offs	Impairments	Impairments	Write-offs
Home Building						
East	\$	\$ 41,490	\$ 10,647	\$	\$ 55,957	\$ 31,787
Southeast		115,793	830		9,888	6,606
Central		26,219	3,894		16,224	15,445
Texas		363	904		298	370
Northwest		169,244	5,204		58,864	31,662
Southwest		120,764	4,934		64,153	52,106
Other homebuilding		29,076	(47)		(19)	26
Total Home Building		502,949	26,366		205,365	138,002
Financial Services						
Other						
Total	\$	\$ 502,949	\$ 26,366	\$	\$ 205,365	\$ 138,002

For the Nine Months Ended December 31,
2007 **2006**

	Goodwill Impairments	Land-related Impairments	Land-related Write-offs	Goodwill Impairments	Land-related Impairments	Land-related Write-offs
Home Building						
East	\$	\$ 59,599	\$ 26,252	\$	\$ 55,957	\$ 37,516
Southeast	22,452	201,262	14,685		16,028	21,183
Central	3,488	68,066	12,432		16,224	25,329
Texas		363	1,768		298	389
Northwest	13,755	375,121	18,357		58,864	50,175
Southwest	21,627	615,983	13,929		88,037	127,368
Other homebuilding		172,034	131		(19)	1,828
Total Home Building	61,322	1,492,428	87,554		235,389	263,788
Financial Services						
Other						
Total	\$ 61,322	\$ 1,492,428	\$ 87,554	\$	\$ 235,389	\$ 263,788

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A summary of assets by segment is as follows:

	December 31, 2007		As of March 31, 2007	
	Inventory	Total Assets	Inventory	Total Assets
Home Building				
East	\$ 1,336,744	\$ 1,542,762	\$ 1,477,904	\$ 1,663,815
Southeast	1,421,822	1,532,284	1,703,614	1,821,660
Central	426,840	455,001	606,508	652,799
Texas	610,630	629,340	605,200	630,396
Northwest	1,314,516	1,380,767	1,725,847	1,829,961
Southwest	1,437,455	1,537,078	2,112,369	2,304,415
Other homebuilding	454,615	1,439,434	704,868	1,212,444
Total Home Building	7,002,622	8,516,666	8,936,310	10,115,490
Financial Services	12,850	970,168	8,747	1,915,082
Other ⁽¹⁾	2,113	144,083	6,022	1,169,361
Total	\$ 7,017,585	\$ 9,630,917	\$ 8,951,079	\$ 13,199,933

(1) The Company's consolidated deferred income tax asset valuation allowance is reflected in the Other segment.

(J) INCOME TAXES

The Company recognized an income tax provision of \$254.5 million and an income tax benefit of \$57.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company recognized an income tax benefit of \$187.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 versus income tax expense of \$99.6 million for the same period of the prior year. The significant changes in the Company's effective tax rate reflect the establishment of a deferred income tax asset valuation allowance, the recognition of a liability for unrecognized tax benefits and related accrued interest, nondeductible compensation, a reduction of the domestic manufacturing deduction and a decrease in pre-tax earnings.

The Company's deferred income tax asset was \$626.1 million and \$489.8 million as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively. The increase in the deferred income tax asset was due primarily to land-related impairments, which were partially offset by a \$500 million deferred tax asset valuation allowance recorded during the three months ended December 31, 2007.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 109, the Company assesses, on a quarterly basis, the realizability of its deferred income tax asset. A valuation allowance must be established when, based upon the evaluation of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized. Realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon taxable income in prior carryback years, estimates of future taxable income, tax planning strategies and reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. SFAS 109 provides that forming a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed is difficult when there is negative evidence such as cumulative losses in recent years or losses expected in early future years.

Based on the Company's assessment, including the implementation of certain tax planning strategies, the realization of approximately \$500 million of the Company's deferred income tax asset is dependent upon future taxable income.

Based on the Company's consideration of the current homebuilding industry conditions and the related uncertainty in projections of future taxable income, the Company established a valuation allowance, which increased losses from continuing operations by \$500 million, or \$4.07 per share, during the three months ended December 31, 2007.

Realization of the remaining deferred income tax asset of \$626.1 million as of December 31, 2007 is not assured. The valuation allowance may be increased or decreased as conditions change or if the Company is unable to implement certain tax planning strategies.

On April 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48. The cumulative effect of the adoption of FIN 48 was recorded as a \$208.3 million reduction to beginning retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of April 1, 2007 was \$341.4 million (which excludes interest, penalties, and the tax benefit relating to the deductibility of interest and state income tax). The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate was \$248.8 million as of April 1, 2007.

Since the adoption of FIN 48 on April 1, 2007, there have been no material changes to the components of the Company's total unrecognized tax benefit, including the amounts that, if recognized, would affect the Company's

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effective tax rate. It is reasonably possible that, within the next 12 months, total unrecognized tax benefits may decrease as a result of the potential resolution with the IRS relating to issues stemming from fiscal years 2001 through 2004 federal income tax returns, in addition to the resolution of various state income tax audits and/or appeals. However, the change that could occur within the next 12 months cannot be estimated at this time.

The federal statute of limitations has expired for the Company's federal tax returns filed for tax years through March 31, 2000. In July 2007, the Company received a Revenue Agent's Report from the IRS relating to the ongoing audit of the Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2001 through 2004. The Company believes that its tax return positions are supported and will vigorously dispute the proposed adjustments. The IRS has commenced an examination of our federal tax returns for fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the financial statements as a component of the income tax provision that is consistent with the Company's historical accounting policy. After the adoption of FIN 48, the total amount of gross accrued interest and penalties was \$112.3 million. As of December 31, 2007, gross accrued interest and penalties was \$145.9 million. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company accrued \$13.6 million and \$33.6 million, respectively, of gross accrued interest and penalties. The Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits combined with accrued interest and penalties is reflected as a component of accrued liabilities.

(K) DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

The Company is exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations on its debt and other obligations. Financial Services enters into mandatory forward trade commitments (forward trade commitments) designated as fair value hedges to hedge the interest rate risk related to its portfolio of mortgage loans held for sale. In addition, Financial Services enters into other derivatives not designated as hedges. The following discussion summarizes our derivatives used to manage the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

Fair Value Hedges

Financial Services enters into certain forward trade commitments designated as fair value hedges to hedge the interest rate risk related to its portfolio of mortgage loans held for sale. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the forward trade commitments and the mortgage loans, for which the hedge relationship is deemed effective, are recorded as an adjustment to earnings. To the extent the hedge is effective, gains or losses in the value of the hedged loans due to interest rate movement will be offset by an equal and opposite gain or loss in the value of the forward trade commitment. This will result in no impact to earnings. To the extent the hedge contains some ineffectiveness, the ineffectiveness is recognized immediately in earnings. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness included in earnings was a gain of \$0.5 million for the three months and a loss of \$10.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the amount of hedge ineffectiveness included in earnings was a gain of \$4.0 million and \$7.1 million, respectively.

Other Derivatives

Financial Services enters into IRLCs with its customers under which Financial Services agrees to make mortgage loans at agreed upon rates within a period of time, generally from one to 30 days, if certain conditions are met. Initially, the IRLCs are treated as derivative instruments and their fair value is recorded on the balance sheet in other assets or accrued liabilities. The fair value of these loan commitment derivatives does not include future cash flows related to the associated servicing of the loan or the value of any internally-developed intangible assets. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the IRLCs are recorded as an adjustment to earnings.

To offset the interest rate risk related to its IRLCs, Financial Services executes forward trade commitments. Certain forward trade commitments are not designated as hedges and are derivative instruments. Their initial fair value is recorded on the balance sheet in other assets or accrued liabilities. Subsequent changes in the fair value of these forward trade commitments are recorded as an adjustment to earnings.

The net change in the estimated fair value of other derivatives resulted in a gain of \$0.1 million for the three months and a loss of \$1.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively, compared to a loss of \$0.2 million and \$1.9 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

From time to time, the Company may enter into other forms of derivatives to hedge changes in market values of certain assets and liabilities. The notional value of such derivatives was \$15.5 million at December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**(L) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS****Condensed Financial Information**

In fiscal year 2007, the Company completed the sale of Home Equity and Construction Services to unrelated third parties. Prior to their sale, Home Equity was included in the Financial Services segment and Construction Services was a separate reporting segment. Home Equity and Construction Services were reclassified to discontinued operations in March 2006 and March 2007, respectively. All prior period information for these operations has been reclassified to discontinued operations. A brief summary of each transaction is provided below.

Home Equity

On July 11, 2006, the Company sold Home Equity and received \$518.5 million in cash, net of related expenses and as adjusted for the settlement of post-closing adjustments. In connection with the sale, all intercompany accounts with Home Equity were repaid and settled. As a result of the sale, Home Equity is no longer a subsidiary of Centex Corporation and has changed its name to Nationstar Mortgage, LLC. The purchase price was based on the book value of Home Equity, plus a premium calculated in accordance with agreed upon formulas and procedures.

Additionally, the Company has agreed to indemnify the purchaser of Home Equity for certain contingencies. The Company does not believe such contingencies, if paid, will be material to the Company's results of operations or financial position. The net gain on sale recorded in connection with the sale of Home Equity, including post-closing adjustments recognized subsequent to December 31, 2006, is summarized below:

	<i>For the Year Ended March 31, 2007</i>
Sales and Related Proceeds, net of Related Expenses	\$ 518,500
Assets Sold	(400,706)
Intercompany Liability Paid by Buyer	(11,795)
Deferred Income	(6,100)
Hedging Gain	25,466
Pre-tax Gain on Sale	125,365
Income Tax Expense	(50,390)
Net Gain on Sale	\$ 74,975

Construction Services

On March 30, 2007, the Company sold Construction Services and received \$344.8 million in cash, net of related expenses and as adjusted for the estimated settlement of post-closing adjustments. In connection with the sale, all intercompany accounts with Construction Services were repaid and settled. As a result of the sale, Construction Services is no longer a subsidiary of Centex Corporation and has changed its name to Balfour Beatty Construction Group, Inc.

The Company will also receive an aggregate of \$60.0 million in cash to be paid in annual installments of \$4.0 million over a 15-year period (the Additional Payments). The Additional Payments will be made in connection with an election with respect to this transaction pursuant to Section 338(h)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). If the Internal Revenue Code is amended so that the purchaser is no longer entitled to the benefits of the Section 338(h)(10) election, the amount of the Additional Payments will be subject to change to ensure that any subsequent payments to be made by the purchaser do not exceed 50% of the tax benefits to be realized by it thereafter as a result of such election. The Additional Payments are an unsecured receivable from the purchaser that was not recorded in connection with the sale of Construction Services. As the Additional Payments are received in future periods, the amounts will be reflected in the Statements of Consolidated Earnings.

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The stock purchase agreement provided for a post-closing adjustment, which was intended to reflect a final calculation of, among other things, the final stockholder's equity balance of Construction Services immediately prior to its sale. In connection with the sale, Construction Services was required to pay a dividend to Centex Corporation equal to its stockholder's equity. The effect of the post-closing adjustment was estimated in the Company's calculation of the gain on sale of Construction Services for the year ended March 31, 2007, but was subject to change. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, the amount of the post-closing adjustment was determined, which resulted in an additional \$5.5 million pre-tax gain on sale. A summary of the Company's calculation of the gain on sale of Construction Services is below:

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007</i>	<i>For the Year Ended March 31, 2007</i>
Sales and Related Proceeds, net of Related Expenses	\$ 5,463	\$ 344,752
Assets Sold		
Pre-tax Gain on Sale	5,463	344,752
Income Tax Expense	(2,087)	(131,695)
Net Gain on Sale	\$ 3,376	\$ 213,057

Summarized Financial Information

Earnings from discontinued operations include: the financial information for entities included in discontinued operations, the gains (losses) on the sale of such entities, intercompany eliminations between entities in discontinued operations and entities in continuing operations, and certain general and administrative expenses incurred in the sale of such entities. The following table provides summary information for amounts included in discontinued operations:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2007⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2006⁽²⁾</i>	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006⁽²⁾</i>
Revenues	\$	\$ 558,234	\$	\$ 1,705,084
Costs and Expenses		(547,462)		(1,723,657)
Earnings from Unconsolidated Entities and Other		246		612
Earnings (Loss) Before Income Taxes		11,018		(17,961)
Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes		3,865		(6,623)
Gain on Sale, net of Tax		7,046	3,376	70,344
	\$	\$ 14,199	\$ 3,376	\$ 59,006

(1) Includes Construction Services only.

(2) Includes Construction Services and Home Equity.

(M) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company will seek an amendment to its multi-bank revolving credit facility, which will include modifications to the covenant provisions included in the credit facility. The amendment may also include, among other things, a reduction in the commitment amount under this facility and a borrowing base formula to calculate credit availability, triggered only if the Company's senior unsecured debt falls below investment grade as rated by two out of the three principal rating agencies.

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

The following discussion is intended to help the reader gain a better understanding of our financial condition and our results of operations. It is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our financial statements and accompanying notes.

Executive Summary

Our results of operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 were materially affected by continuing adverse conditions impacting our homebuilding and mortgage lending operations. The market conditions continued to deteriorate significantly during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, and it is uncertain when they will improve. A summary of our results of operations by line of business is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		
	2007	2006	Change
Revenues			
Home Building	\$ 1,811,084	\$ 2,587,251	(30.0%)
Financial Services	62,203	107,577	(42.2%)
Other	32,800	31,388	4.5%
Total	\$ 1,906,087	\$ 2,726,216	(30.1%)
Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes			
Home Building	\$ (625,265)	\$ (242,402)	157.9%
Financial Services	(60,484)	16,496	(466.7%)
Other	(34,947)	(73,662)	(52.6%)
Total	\$ (720,696)	\$ (299,568)	140.6%
	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>		
	2007	2006	Change
Revenues			
Home Building	\$ 5,720,388	\$ 7,895,135	(27.5%)
Financial Services	240,869	350,896	(31.4%)
Other	102,247	99,673	2.6%
Total	\$ 6,063,504	\$ 8,345,704	(27.3%)
Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes			
Home Building	\$ (1,749,737)	\$ 218,246	(901.7%)
Financial Services	(99,597)	65,747	(251.5%)
Other	(88,712)	(173,929)	(49.0%)

Total	\$ (1,938,046)	\$ 110,064	(1,860.8%)
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Beginning in fiscal year 2006, many U.S. housing markets began to experience a significant downturn, which directly affected, and continues to affect, our business and results of operations. We believe the principal factors that have caused this downturn include each of the following, the impact of which varies based upon geographic market and product segment:

increased inventory of new and existing homes for sale, including homes in foreclosure,

reduced availability and increased cost of mortgage financing due to the significant mortgage market disruption in recent periods,

a decrease in the affordability of housing in selected markets as a result of significant price appreciation in the years preceding the downturn and tightened credit standards for homebuyers,

a decline in homebuyer demand due to lower consumer confidence in the consumer real estate market and an inability of many homebuyers to sell their existing homes, and

pricing pressures resulting from the need for home prices to meet FHA and other conforming loan limits and the imbalance between housing supply and housing demand as evidenced by homebuilders offering

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significant discounts and sales incentives to homebuyers and seeking to liquidate unsold inventories in order to generate cash.

The inventory of new and existing homes for sale remains high as homebuilders have continued to build unsold homes and foreclosures continue to increase. The hesitancy in homebuyer demand can be attributed to concerns of prospective homebuyers that prices will continue to decline and, in fact, the excess supply of homes for sale and the need for builders to generate cash have caused homebuilders and other home sellers to reduce prices. Other prospective homebuyers have been unable to sell their existing homes. Moreover, during 2007, the mortgage markets experienced a significant disruption, which led to an unprecedented combination of reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities, tightened credit requirements for homebuyers, reduced mortgage loan liquidity and increased credit risk premiums. As a result, prospective borrowers experienced more difficulty or more expense in obtaining loans, or were subject to increased credit score or down payment requirements, which further reduced the demand for homes and mortgage loans during the quarter.

These market conditions materially impacted Home Building's operating results for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as evidenced by the following:

a \$2,174.7 million decrease in homebuilding revenues, net of discounts,

\$1,492.4 million in land-related impairments,

\$88.5 million in our share of joint ventures' impairments,

\$87.6 million in write-offs of land deposits and pre-acquisition costs, and

\$61.3 million in goodwill impairments.

Revenues for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 30.1% and 27.3%, respectively, when compared to the same periods of the prior year. Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes were losses of \$720.7 million and \$1,938.0 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively, as compared to a loss of \$299.6 million and earnings of \$110.1 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

During the quarter, we assessed our neighborhoods and land for possible land-related impairments. The market conditions during the quarter adversely impacted anticipated future selling prices, sales rates and other assumptions included in our impairment model, and we recorded significant impairments totaling \$502.9 million. If market conditions worsen, or if any of our assumptions are adjusted negatively in future periods, we may have additional land-related impairments, which could be significant.

Our homebuilding operations also experienced a significant decline in operating margin primarily attributable to lower home prices, increases in discounts and sales incentives, including increases in financing and closing costs, increases in sales commissions to help stimulate sales and close homes. In addition, customer cancellation rates remain elevated when compared to historical levels. Customer discounts have steadily increased on a quarterly basis since the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006. Customer discounts increased to 15.2% of housing revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2007, up from 8.3% in the same period of the prior year. For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, customer discounts increased to 11.6% of housing revenues, up from 6.5% in the same period of the prior year. As a percentage of revenues, closing and financing costs have increased from 3.0% to 3.5% for the three months, and from 2.6% to 3.3% for the nine months, ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same periods of the prior year. Sales commissions, as a percentage of revenues, have increased from 4.3% to 4.9% for the three months, and from 4.0% to 4.7% for the nine months, ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same periods of the prior year.

Financial Services' operating losses for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 were \$60.5 million and \$99.6 million, respectively, as compared to operating earnings of \$16.5 million and \$65.7 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, mortgage loan origination volume decreased 33.7% and 24.6%, respectively. These changes are primarily attributable to the adverse conditions in the mortgage markets described above, which also resulted in an increase in reserves and decreases in gain on sale of mortgages, broker fees and net interest income. Continued adverse market conditions and further declines in homebuyer demand could have a negative impact on Financial Services' future operating results.

We anticipate that our business and results of operations will continue to be affected by the difficult industry conditions for some time. In general, we believe that our existing sources of funding, including cash flow from operations and our committed credit facilities are adequate to meet our currently anticipated operating needs, capital expenditures and debt service requirements. However, further deterioration in market conditions, including lower

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demand or prices for our homes or further disruption of the mortgage markets, would likely result in declines in sales of our homes, accumulation of unsold inventory and margin deterioration, as well as potential additional land-related impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs, which could reduce cash flow and profits and require that we seek amendments or waivers to our credit facilities to ensure continued availability of committed debt financing.

We believe the fundamentals that support homebuyer demand in the long-term remain solid and the current market conditions will moderate over time; however, we cannot predict the duration and severity of the current market conditions. We continue to adjust our operations in response to market conditions by reducing our unsold inventory, reducing our land position, and lowering our costs. Our unsold inventory has decreased from 6,386 units as of December 31, 2006 to 4,259 units as of December 31, 2007. Since December 31, 2006, our land position has decreased by 67,415 lots or 36.2%. Further, selling, general and administrative expenses have decreased from \$370.6 million and \$1,123.5 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively, to \$255.0 million and \$850.2 million, respectively, for the same periods of the current year. We are also working to reduce the costs of constructing our homes, although in many cases, cost savings will not be realized until future periods.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2007, we generated \$513.2 million in cash flows from operating activities, which was primarily derived through sales of mortgage loans that were not reinvested in new mortgage loans.

HOME BUILDING

The following summarizes the results of our Home Building operations (dollars in thousands except per unit data):

		<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
		2007	Change	2006	Change
Revenues	Housing	\$ 1,787,990	(28.9%)	\$ 2,516,089	(14.9%)
Revenues	Land Sales and Other	23,094	(67.5%)	71,162	50.5%
Cost of Sales	Housing	(1,564,552)	(22.6%)	(2,020,158)	(2.9%)
Cost of Sales	Land Sales and Other	(556,320)	41.6%	(392,758)	762.1%
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses		(254,952)	(31.2%)	(370,572)	(2.1%)
Goodwill Impairments					
Loss from Unconsolidated Entities and Other ⁽¹⁾		(60,525)	31.1%	(46,165)	(194.4%)
Operating Earnings (Loss) ⁽²⁾		\$ (625,265)	157.9%	\$ (242,402)	(144.3%)
Operating Earnings (Loss) as a Percentage of Revenues:					
Housing Operations ⁽³⁾		(1.8%)	(6.8)	5.0%	(11.8)
Total Homebuilding Operations		(34.5%)	(25.1)	(9.4%)	(27.6)

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	2007		2006	
	Change		Change	
Units Closed				
East	1,229	(23.4%)	1,604	(11.1%)
Southeast	820	(28.3%)	1,144	(21.4%)
Central	932	(17.4%)	1,128	(18.7%)
Texas	1,355	(20.5%)	1,704	(4.1%)
Northwest	980	(14.0%)	1,140	3.4%
Southwest	1,252	(14.9%)	1,472	(11.2%)
Other homebuilding	89	(47.0%)	168	(47.8%)
	6,657	(20.4%)	8,360	(12.0%)

Average Revenue Per Unit

East	\$ 299,578	(6.9%)	\$ 321,719	(8.3%)
Southeast	\$ 247,626	(14.8%)	\$ 290,778	1.6%
Central	\$ 196,340	(9.1%)	\$ 215,955	(1.5%)
Texas	\$ 165,249	2.8%	\$ 160,794	7.5%
Northwest	\$ 380,664	(12.0%)	\$ 432,751	(12.5%)
Southwest	\$ 326,770	(18.3%)	\$ 400,054	(4.7%)
Other homebuilding	\$ 311,101	(22.7%)	\$ 402,351	35.0%
Total Home Building	\$ 268,588	(10.8%)	\$ 300,968	(3.2%)

For the Nine Months Ended December 31,

	2007		2006	
	Change		Change	
Units Closed				
East	3,901	(21.7%)	4,982	(1.2%)
Southeast	2,501	(31.3%)	3,642	(10.3%)
Central	2,879	(22.6%)	3,722	(10.4%)
Texas	4,245	(11.9%)	4,818	(1.5%)
Northwest	2,976	(12.2%)	3,391	3.9%
Southwest	3,284	(20.1%)	4,111	(5.3%)
Other homebuilding	316	(41.2%)	537	(53.0%)
	20,102	(20.2%)	25,203	(6.3%)

Average Revenue Per Unit

East	\$ 307,029	(6.2%)	\$ 327,385	(3.1%)
Southeast	\$ 265,589	(9.9%)	\$ 294,680	4.5%
Central	\$ 203,799	(6.4%)	\$ 217,833	
Texas	\$ 166,930	5.6%	\$ 158,124	6.9%
Northwest	\$ 390,042	(13.1%)	\$ 448,850	(3.8%)
Southwest	\$ 365,466	(11.7%)	\$ 414,082	3.0%
Other homebuilding	\$ 343,237	3.1%	\$ 332,912	33.9%

Total Home Building <i>Revenues</i>	\$ 279,909	(8.1%)	\$ 304,725	2.1%
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Housing revenues decreased for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to December 31, 2006 primarily due to decreases in units closed and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in average revenue per unit. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, average revenue per unit (which is net of customer discounts) decreased primarily as a result of increases in discounts and lower prices experienced in many of our markets. Customer discounts increased to 15.2% of housing revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2007, up from 8.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2006. For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, customer discounts increased to 11.6% of housing revenues, up from 6.5% in the prior year. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, our closings declined as a result of decreases in sales orders caused principally by the challenging market conditions described above.

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Revenues from land sales and other decreased 67.5% to \$23.1 million for the three months and 56.5% to \$93.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same periods in the prior year. Although the timing and amount of land sales vary from period to period, the decrease in revenues from land sales is primarily the result of the imbalance between supply and demand. Most large homebuilders have walked away from a significant amount of lot option contracts and, given the uncertainty with the homebuilding industry, there are fewer land buyers wanting to purchase land.

Changes in average operating neighborhoods and closings per average neighborhood are outlined in the tables below:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>2006</i>	
	2007	Change		Change
Average Operating Neighborhoods ⁽¹⁾	644	(7.9%)	699	10.1%
Closings Per Average Neighborhood	10.3	(14.2%)	12.0	(20.0%)

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>2006</i>	
	2007	Change		Change
Average Operating Neighborhoods ⁽¹⁾	659	(3.9%)	686	11.0%
Closings Per Average Neighborhood	30.5	(16.9%)	36.7	(15.6%)

(1) We define a neighborhood as an individual active selling location targeted to a specific buyer segment with greater than ten homes remaining to be sold.

Our neighborhood count peaked at 702 neighborhoods as of December 31, 2006, and it has steadily decreased to a neighborhood count of 636 as of December 31, 2007. The drop in neighborhood count is primarily the result of our decision to build-out and not reinvest in certain markets and our decision to sell virtually all of our assets in the Ohio markets.

Operating Margins

Homebuilding operating margins (consisting of operating earnings or loss as a percentage of revenues) declined to (34.5%) for the three months and (30.6%) for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to (9.4%) for the three months, and 2.8% for the nine months, ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in homebuilding operating margins as compared to the prior year is primarily attributable to the following factors: (1) decreases in revenues, net of discounts, (2) land-related and goodwill impairments, (3) our share of joint ventures impairments, and (4) write-offs of land deposits and pre-acquisition costs. The \$60.5 million in losses from unconsolidated entities and other for the three months ended December 31, 2007 includes \$24.9 million of our share of joint ventures impairments and our share of joint ventures losses. The \$112.4 million in losses from unconsolidated entities and other for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 is primarily due to \$88.5 million of our share of joint ventures impairments.

Homebuilding operating margins were significantly impacted by \$502.9 million of land-related impairments in the three months and \$1,492.4 million of land-related impairments in the nine months ended December 31, 2007. We periodically reassess our land holdings, including our lot options, taking into consideration changing market conditions and other factors. In connection with our quarterly neighborhood assessments, during the quarter ended December 31, 2007, we reviewed approximately 1,040 housing projects and land investments for potential

land-related impairments. Approximately 940 of these housing projects are owned land positions that are either designated as active neighborhoods or are under development and are not considered active. The remaining 100 housing projects represent controlled land positions approved for purchase. Land-related impairments during the three months ended December 31, 2007 represented 147 neighborhoods and land investments. Land-related impairments during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 represented 316 neighborhoods and land investments, certain of which have been impaired more than once.

In addition to land-related impairments, we recorded \$61.3 million in goodwill impairments during the second quarter of fiscal year 2008, which represents 50.5% of our total homebuilding goodwill balance at the beginning of our fiscal year. The goodwill impairments contributed to the decrease in homebuilding operating margins for the nine months ended December 31, 2007.

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Also, during the three months ended December 31, 2007, we determined it was probable we would not exercise certain lot option contracts, which resulted in a write-off of 23 option contracts and related pre-acquisition costs, resulting in a remaining balance of 161 outstanding option contracts and deposits (including contracts in the due diligence process) at December 31, 2007.

The following tables summarize Home Building's impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs, excluding our share of joint ventures' impairments (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			<i>2006</i>		
	Goodwill Impairments	Land-related Impairments	Land-related Write-offs	Goodwill Impairments	Land-related Impairments	Land-related Write-offs
East	\$	\$ 41,490	\$ 10,647	\$	\$ 55,957	\$ 31,787
Southeast		115,793	830		9,888	6,606
Central		26,219	3,894		16,224	15,445
Texas		363	904		298	370
Northwest		169,244	5,204		58,864	31,662
Southwest		120,764	4,934		64,153	52,106
Other homebuilding		29,076	(47)		(19)	26
	\$	\$ 502,949	\$ 26,366	\$	\$ 205,365	\$ 138,002

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			<i>2006</i>		
	Goodwill Impairments	Land-related Impairments	Land-related Write-offs	Goodwill Impairments	Land-related Impairments	Land-related Write-offs
East	\$	\$ 59,599	\$ 26,252	\$	\$ 55,957	\$ 37,516
Southeast	22,452	201,262	14,685		16,028	21,183
Central	3,488	68,066	12,432		16,224	25,329
Texas		363	1,768		298	389
Northwest	13,755	375,121	18,357		58,864	50,175
Southwest	21,627	615,983	13,929		88,037	127,368
Other homebuilding		172,034	131		(19)	1,828
	\$ 61,322	\$ 1,492,428	\$ 87,554	\$	\$ 235,389	\$ 263,788

We assess the recoverability of our land holdings on a quarterly basis. Continued deterioration in demand and market conditions could result in significant additional impairments and a decision to not exercise additional lot option contracts, which would result in additional write-offs. In addition, we could incur additional losses and impairments related to our joint ventures. Please refer to "Inventory Valuation" in the Critical Accounting Estimates and to Note (D), "Inventories," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details on our land holdings.

Home Building selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$115.6 million and \$273.3 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively, when compared to the same periods in the prior year.

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The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 is primarily due to decreases in compensation and benefit costs as a result of reductions in personnel and decreases in our estimated performance-related incentive compensation. The following tables summarize Home Building's selling, general and administrative expenses (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007	Change	2006	Change
Compensation and Benefits	\$ 83,589	(44.4%)	\$ 150,424	(17.8%)
Sales Commissions	88,340	(19.7%)	110,046	2.0%
Advertising and Marketing	31,995	(38.7%)	52,152	27.7%
Other	51,028	(11.9%)	57,950	23.7%
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 254,952	(31.2%)	\$ 370,572	(2.1%)
SG&A as a Percentage of Revenues	14.1%	(0.2)	14.3%	1.7

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	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007	Change	2006	Change
Compensation and Benefits	\$ 305,205	(37.9%)	\$ 491,358	(3.9%)
Sales Commissions	270,198	(15.0%)	317,765	8.0%
Advertising and Marketing	116,423	(21.6%)	148,498	28.7%
Other	158,385	(4.5%)	165,884	21.7%
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 850,211	(24.3%)	\$ 1,123,505	6.2%
SG&A as a Percentage of Revenues	14.9%	0.7	14.2%	1.4
<i>Sales Orders, Backlog Units and Land Holdings</i>				

The following tables summarize sales orders and backlog units:

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007	Change	2006	Change
Sales Orders (in Units)				
East	934	(22.7%)	1,209	(9.8%)
Southeast	707	20.4%	587	(56.5%)
Central	687	(15.6%)	814	(28.1%)
Texas	1,208	(22.6%)	1,560	(9.8%)
Northwest	872	(14.5%)	1,020	8.1%
Southwest	1,070	17.5%	911	(40.3%)
Other homebuilding	59	55.3%	38	(64.5%)
	5,537	(9.8%)	6,139	(24.5%)
Sales Per Average Neighborhood	8.6	(2.3%)	8.8	(31.3%)

For the Nine Months Ended December 31,

2007	2006
Change	Change

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	December 31,		<i>As of</i>	
	2007	Change	March 31, 2007	Change
Backlog Units				
East	1,280	(30.7%)	1,848	(39.9%)
Southeast	1,197	(21.2%)	1,519	(56.2%)
Central	1,432	(17.9%)	1,744	(22.9%)
Texas	1,685	(16.6%)	2,020	(7.7%)
Northwest	1,406	(22.1%)	1,805	(18.5%)
Southwest	1,471	(2.1%)	1,503	(52.6%)
Other homebuilding	42	(80.2%)	212	(79.0%)
	8,513	(20.1%)	10,651	(38.7%)

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, sales orders declined in most of the regions in which we do business when compared to the same periods of the prior year. We expect that the decreases in sales orders in the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 will continue to impact our closings in the near term.

As previously discussed, some of the factors we believe are contributing to the decrease in sales orders are a continued decline in homebuyer demand due to lower consumer confidence in the consumer real estate market, as well as the inability of prospective buyers to sell their existing homes. The decline in homebuyer demand has also been caused by the tightened homebuyer credit requirements. These factors are evidenced by lower customer traffic and cancellation rates that are much higher than our long-term average cancellation rates ranging from 18% to 26%. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, cancellation rates were 33.0% and 33.2%, respectively. Cancellation rates for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 were 38.5% and 36.0%, respectively.

In light of the continuing adverse market conditions, our strategy is to focus on selling homes and reducing inventories, reducing costs, generating cash and simplifying our business. As a percentage of revenues during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, we increased advertising costs, sales commissions and sales incentives, when compared to the same periods of the prior year, to help stimulate sales orders and sell our existing inventory. We curtailed housing starts so that we could reduce our speculative inventory. We have also taken steps to reduce our land position. The following table summarizes our land position:

	December 31, 2007			<i>As of</i>		
	Lots	Lots	Total	Lots	Lots	Total
	Owned	Controlled	Lots	Owned	Controlled	Lots
East	16,073	11,116	27,189	18,604	25,829	44,433
Southeast	23,547	3,301	26,848	25,485	7,113	32,598
Central	6,746	3,375	10,121	8,851	5,303	14,154
Texas	15,263	5,400	20,663	16,113	10,405	26,518
Northwest	8,339	4,441	12,780	10,388	6,224	16,612
Southwest	13,988	3,428	17,416	14,694	6,755	21,449

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Other homebuilding	3,645		3,645	4,176	80	4,256
	87,601	31,061	118,662	98,311	61,709	160,020
Change	(10.9%)	(49.7%)	(25.8%)	(9.7%)	(67.0%)	(45.9%)

Capitalized costs related to lots owned are included in land under development and land held for development and sale. Lot counts related to completed homes or homes under construction are excluded from the totals above. The dollar amounts related to these lot counts are classified as direct construction, a component of housing projects, in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The direct construction lot counts as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007 were 18,359 and 13,301, respectively, including 1,599 and 1,608, respectively, of lots for model homes completed or under construction.

We decreased our total land position when compared to March 31, 2007 with the most pronounced declines occurring in lots controlled. The decrease in our land position for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 is a result of our decision to decrease land purchases and new lot option arrangements. Based on current market conditions, we believe we are oversupplied in total lots in certain markets and will continue to take the necessary steps

Regional Discussion

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Revenues				
East	\$ 376,321	(27.4%)	\$ 518,342	(18.2%)
Southeast	206,755	(39.3%)	340,574	(20.4%)
Central	184,376	(25.1%)	246,275	(19.4%)
Texas	225,290	(18.6%)	276,819	2.4%
Northwest	373,234	(26.5%)	507,520	(8.3%)
Southwest	411,110	(31.8%)	603,057	(13.3%)
Other homebuilding	33,998	(64.1%)	94,664	(18.4%)
	\$ 1,811,084	(30.0%)	\$ 2,587,251	(13.9%)
Operating Earnings (Loss)				
East	\$ (47,892)	53.3%	\$ (31,231)	(124.4%)
Southeast	(127,261)	NM	9,615	(85.4%)
Central	(39,877)	42.7%	(27,940)	(258.1%)
Texas	9,343	(58.7%)	22,595	(11.0%)
Northwest	(199,612)	143.8%	(81,885)	(152.5%)
Southwest	(186,447)	45.6%	(128,047)	(200.3%)
Other homebuilding	(33,519)	508.4%	(5,509)	(120.4%)
	\$ (625,265)	157.9%	\$ (242,402)	(144.3%)

For the Nine Months Ended December 31,
2007 **2006**

	Change		Change	
Revenues				
East	\$ 1,225,327	(25.1%)	\$ 1,635,305	(5.7%)
Southeast	680,734	(39.3%)	1,120,665	(9.9%)
Central	591,384	(27.9%)	819,717	(10.1%)
Texas	716,329	(9.2%)	788,872	6.4%
Northwest	1,164,610	(24.8%)	1,549,103	0.9%
Southwest	1,208,604	(30.7%)	1,744,098	(0.4%)
Other homebuilding	133,400	(43.8%)	237,375	(36.4%)
	\$ 5,720,388	(27.5%)	\$ 7,895,135	(4.8%)
Operating Earnings (Loss)				
East	\$ (12,830)	(110.1%)	\$ 127,304	(60.7%)
Southeast	(293,366)	(414.3%)	93,337	(56.3%)
Central	(98,345)	442.8%	(18,119)	(129.4%)
Texas	43,187	(35.0%)	66,490	11.1%
Northwest	(427,460)	(717.3%)	69,246	(82.2%)
Southwest	(782,190)	474.8%	(136,083)	(143.9%)
Other homebuilding	(178,733)	NM	16,071	(77.0%)
	\$ (1,749,737)	(901.7%)	\$ 218,246	(84.7%)

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East

Revenues decreased 27.4% for the three months ended December 31, 2007 primarily due to a 23.4% decrease in units closed when compared to the three months ended December 31, 2006. All markets in the East region experienced decreases in units closed except for the Raleigh and Charleston markets. Average revenue per unit decreased 6.9% as a result of an increase in discounts as a percentage of housing revenues from 6.8% to 13.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2007. Sales orders decreased 22.7% when compared to the same period in the prior year, which represents the largest decrease in sales orders of any of our regions. Significant decreases in sales orders occurring in the Charlotte and Washington, D.C. markets were partially offset by significant increases in sales orders experienced in the Myrtle Beach and Charleston markets. The largest increases in discounts were experienced in the New Jersey and Myrtle Beach markets.

Operating losses increased \$16.7 million to \$47.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same period in the prior year. Substantially all of the East region's operating losses were experienced in the Washington, D.C. and New Jersey markets as a result of land-related impairments, write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs and our share of joint venture impairments. Most other markets within the East region generated operating earnings.

Revenues decreased 25.1% for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 primarily due to significant decreases in revenues in the Hilton Head, Washington, D.C., New Jersey and Myrtle Beach markets. These same four markets were also primarily the reason for the 21.7% decrease in units closed when compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2006. Average revenue per unit decreased 6.2% when compared to the same period in the prior year, with the largest decrease occurring in the Washington, D.C. market. Discounts increased from 5.5% for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to 9.7% as all markets in the East region experienced an increase in discounts. Sales orders decreased 16.2% when compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to decreases in customer traffic and neighborhood counts.

Operating earnings decreased \$140.1 million to a loss of \$12.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same period in the prior year with the most of the decrease occurring in the Washington, D.C., Myrtle Beach and New Jersey markets. The decrease in operating earnings is primarily the result of a decrease in average revenue per unit, which was not offset by commensurate reductions in construction costs, and increases in discounts and sales incentives.

Southeast

Revenues decreased 39.3% when compared to the three months ended December 31, 2006. All markets in the Southeast region experienced decreases in revenues, with the largest decreases occurring in the West Florida and Southwest Florida markets. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to a decrease in units closed, with all markets in the region experiencing a decrease in units closed except for the North Florida and Orlando markets. Average revenue per unit also contributed to the decrease in revenues as discounts as a percentage of housing revenues increased from 11.3% to 17.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2007. Sales orders increased 20.4% with significant increases experienced in the Southwest Florida and Orlando markets, and cancellation rates improved significantly from 46.8% to 25.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2007.

The Southeast region incurred an operating loss of \$127.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to earnings of \$9.6 million in the same period of the prior year. The Nashville market was the only market in the Southeast region that reported operating earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2007. The most significant decrease in operating earnings occurred in the Southwest Florida, West Florida, and Orlando markets, which incurred total charges of \$96.6 million for land-related impairments.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, a 31.3% decrease in units closed was the primary contributor to the 39.3% decrease in revenues when compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2006. All markets in the Southeast region experienced substantial decreases in revenues and units closed, with the exception of the Orlando market. Average revenue per unit decreased 9.9% when compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to an increase in discounts from 8.2% for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to 15.9%. Although cancellation rates improved from 41.5% to 29.3% for the current year-to-date period, sales orders decreased 9.9%. Significant sales order increases were experienced in the Southwest Florida and North Florida markets, where cancellation rates improved significantly.

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The Southeast region incurred an operating loss of \$293.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to earnings of \$93.3 million in the same period of the prior year. The Nashville market was the only market in the Southeast region that reported operating earnings for the nine months ended December 31, 2007. A substantial portion of the operating loss for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008 can be attributed to the Southwest Florida and Southeast Florida markets, which also recorded the majority of the land-related impairments, goodwill impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs in the region.

Central

Revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 25.1% as all markets within the Central region experienced a decrease in revenues when compared to the same period of the prior year. Contributing to the decrease in revenues were a 17.4% decrease in units closed and a 9.1% decrease in average revenue per unit when compared to three months ended December 31, 2006. Discounts as a percentage of housing revenues contributed to the decrease in average revenue per unit, as discounts increased from 8.5% to 14.1% for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008. All markets within the central region experienced increases in discounts. Sales orders decreased 15.6% versus the third quarter of fiscal year 2007, which is reflective of a 36.7% decrease in customer traffic. The Minnesota market was the only market within the Central region to experience an increase in units closed and sales orders.

The Central region realized an operating loss of \$39.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to a loss of \$27.9 million in the same period of the prior year. All markets within the Central region realized an operating loss. The operating loss was primarily the result of land-related impairments recognized in the Detroit and Illinois markets.

Revenues for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 27.9% primarily due to a 22.6% decrease in units closed as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2006. All markets in the Central region experienced significant decreases in revenues and units closed. Discounts as a percentage of housing revenues increased from 7.4% to 11.6% for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, which contributed to the 6.4% decrease in average revenue per unit. Sales orders decreased 18.5% as the region experienced a 28.2% decrease in customer traffic. Cancellation rates improved slightly from 34.7% to 32.8% when compared to the same period of the prior year.

A majority of the Central region's operating loss of \$98.3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 can be attributed to the Detroit market, which also experienced a majority of the land-related impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs. All markets within the Central region reported a decrease in operating earnings for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, and the Minnesota market was the only market to report operating earnings.

Texas

Revenues for the Texas region for the three months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 18.6% compared to the prior year, representing the most moderate decrease in revenues for any of our regions. A 20.5% decrease in closings was the primary factor contributing to the decrease in revenues. All markets within the Texas region experienced a decrease in units closed; however, the decrease in units closed was partially offset by an increase in average revenue per unit. The Texas region was the only one of our regions to realize an increase in average revenue per unit. Discounts as a percentage of housing revenues increased slightly in all markets to 6.4% for the three months ended December 31, 2007, which represents the lowest discount percentage for any of our regions for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008. Sales orders decreased 22.6%, with the largest decreases occurring in the Dallas/Ft. Worth and San Antonio markets.

Operating earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2007 decreased \$13.3 million to \$9.3 million when compared to the same period in the prior year. The majority of the operating earnings were generated in the San Antonio and Central Texas markets. The decrease in operating earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2007 is primarily due to the decrease in units closed.

Revenues for the Texas region for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 9.2% compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to an 11.9% decrease in units closed, which was partially offset by a 5.6% increase in average revenue per unit. The largest decrease in revenues occurred in the Houston market while the only increase occurred in the San Antonio market. Average revenue per unit increased in all markets in the Texas region, despite an increase in discounts from 3.4% to 4.8% for the nine months ended December 31, 2007. Sales orders decreased 23.4%, which represents the largest decrease in sales orders for all

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of our regions. The largest decrease in sales orders occurred in the Dallas/Ft. Worth market where customer traffic has declined and cancellation rates have increased.

Operating earnings for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 were \$43.2 million, a \$23.3 million decrease when compared to the same period in the prior year. The Texas region was the only one of our regions to realize operating earnings. The decrease in operating earnings is primarily the result of discounts and sales incentives. To date, the Texas region has been less affected by the challenging market conditions experienced in other regions, which we believe results from the moderate growth rates and price appreciation realized in this region in prior periods. In addition, the Texas region has been the least impacted by land-related impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs.

Northwest

Revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 26.5% as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2006. Decreases in both average revenue per unit and units closed contributed to the decrease in revenues. The Reno, Seattle and Bay Area markets all had increases in units closed when compared to the same period in the prior year, but Reno was the only one of the three to achieve increases in both average revenue per unit and units closed. Discounts also contributed to the decrease in revenues as discounts as a percentage of housing revenues increased from 10.6% to 18.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2007. The highest discounting occurred in the Sacramento and Bay Area markets. Sales orders for the three months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 14.5% despite significant increases realized in the Reno and Portland markets.

Operating losses in the Northwest region increased \$117.7 million to \$199.6 million when compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to \$110.4 million in additional land-related impairments. The majority of the land-related impairments for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008 were recorded in the Bay Area and Sacramento markets.

Revenues for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 24.8% as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2006, which was due to a combination of a 13.1% decrease in average revenue per unit and a 12.2% decrease in units closed. All markets in the Northwest region experienced substantial decreases in revenues with the exception of Portland. Discounts as a percentage of housing revenues increased from 8.5% to 13.8% for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, with the largest increase occurring in the Sacramento market. The Denver market was the only market within the region that decreased its discounts. Sales orders for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased 18.5% primarily due to a 20.0% decrease in customer traffic. The Reno market was the only market within the Northwest region to experience an increase in sales orders.

The Northwest region experienced an operating loss of \$427.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to earnings of \$69.2 million in the same period of the prior year. A substantial portion of the operating loss was realized in the Reno and Sacramento markets, which also recognized the majority of the land-related impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs. In addition, we recorded our share of a joint venture's impairment in the Sacramento market. The Portland market was the only market within the region to generate operating earnings.

Southwest

The decrease in the Southwest region's revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2007 was primarily due to a combination of an 18.3% decrease in average revenue per unit and a 14.9% decrease in units closed when compared to the same period in the prior year. All markets within the Southwest region experienced a decrease in average revenue per unit as discounts increased from 8.6% to 17.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2007.

Significant increases in discounts occurred in the Los Angeles, New Mexico and Phoenix markets. Sales orders increased 17.5% primarily due to increases in the Los Angeles and Phoenix markets. Cancellation rates dropped from 50.4% for the three months ended December 31, 2006 to 35.3%, which also contributed to the increase in sales orders.

The Southwest region experienced an operating loss of \$186.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007, which was the second largest experienced by all of our regions. The New Mexico market was the only market within the Southwest region to report operating earnings. The operating loss is reflective of \$120.8 million in land-related impairments in the three months ended December 31, 2007. The majority of the land-related impairments were recognized in the Inland Empire and Phoenix markets. In addition, we recorded \$26.7 million as our share of joint venture losses located in the Southern California market.

The decrease in the Southwest region's revenues for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 was primarily due to a 20.1% decrease in units closed and an 11.7% decrease in average revenue per unit when compared

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to the same period in the prior year. The Los Angeles market was the only market within the region to realize an increase in units closed while all other markets within the region experienced a substantial decrease in units closed. Additionally, discounts as a percentage of housing revenues increased from 6.2% to 13.0% for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, with the most significant discounts offered in the Phoenix market. Sales orders decreased 1.2% when compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2006, which represents a small decrease when compared to the decreases experienced in most of our other regions.

The Southwest region experienced an operating loss of \$782.2 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 as compared to a loss of \$136.1 million in the same period of the prior year. The Southwest region incurred the most substantial operating losses of all of our regions for the period. With the exception of the New Mexico market, all markets within the Southwest region reported significant operating losses and land-related impairments. The operating loss includes \$651.5 million in land-related impairments, goodwill impairments and write-offs of deposits and pre-acquisition costs in the nine months ended December 31, 2007. The operating loss is also reflective of a decrease in average revenue per unit, which was not offset by commensurate reductions in construction costs and increases in discounts and sales incentives.

Other homebuilding

Other homebuilding is primarily comprised of certain operating segments that are not part of our long-term strategy. The projects in these operating segments will be built out and liquidated. None of the operating segments included in Other homebuilding are significant. Additionally, certain homebuilding ancillary businesses and certain income and expenses that are not allocated to our operating segments are reported in this segment.

The Other homebuilding region experienced an operating loss of \$33.5 million and \$178.7 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively, as compared to a loss of \$5.5 million and earnings of \$16.1 million in the same periods of the prior year. These decreases in operating earnings are primarily the result of \$29.1 million and \$172.0 million in land-related impairments in the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively. These land-related impairments were all recognized on projects located in Florida, Texas and North Carolina.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Financial Services segment is primarily engaged in the residential mortgage lending business, as well as other financial services that are in large part related to the residential mortgage market. Its operations include mortgage lending and other related services for purchasers of homes sold by our homebuilding operations and other homebuilders, refinancing of existing mortgages, title agency services and the sale of title insurance and other insurance products, including property and casualty.

Financial Services revenues and operating earnings are derived primarily from the sale of mortgage loans, together with all related servicing rights, broker fees, title and other various insurance coverages, interest income and other fees. Net origination fees, mortgage servicing rights, and other revenues derived from the origination of mortgage loans are deferred and recognized when the related loan is sold to a third-party purchaser. Interest revenues on mortgage loans receivable are recognized using the interest (actuarial) method. Other revenues, including fees for title insurance, mortgage broker and other services performed in connection with mortgage lending activities, are recognized as earned.

In the normal course of our activities, we carry inventories of loans pending sale to third-party investors and earn net interest income, which we define as the difference between interest revenue on mortgage loans and interest expense on debt used to fund the mortgage loans.

Generally, our business strategy is to originate and sell loans rather than hold them, which reduces our capital investment and related risks. Following unprecedented disruptions to the mortgage markets during the second quarter of fiscal year 2008, CTX Mortgage Company LLC discontinued sales of mortgage loans to Harwood Street Funding I, LLC, which we refer to as HSF-I, and currently is instead relying on a committed bank warehouse credit facility and a mortgage loan sale agreement to provide funding for its loan originations. HSF-I was a variable interest entity of which we were the primary beneficiary and was consolidated in our financial statements. In November 2007, we terminated HSF-I and all of its outstanding obligations were redeemed.

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The following summarizes Financial Services results (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007	Change	2006	Change
Revenues	\$ 62,203	(42.2%)	\$ 107,577	(4.7%)
Cost of Sales	(11,207)	(53.0%)	(23,836)	37.9%
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	(111,480)	65.8%	(67,245)	(9.8%)
Operating Earnings (Loss)	\$ (60,484)	(466.7%)	\$ 16,496	(21.4%)
Operating Margin	(97.2%)	(112.5)	15.3%	(3.3)
Financial Services Margin ⁽¹⁾	(118.6%)	(138.3)	19.7%	(2.3)
Net Interest Income	\$ 3,375	(58.7%)	\$ 8,181	(8.8%)
Average Interest Earning Assets	\$ 863,283	(48.4%)	\$ 1,672,593	9.1%
Average Yield	6.76%	(0.90)	7.66%	0.81
Average Interest Bearing Liabilities	\$ 691,079	(57.4%)	\$ 1,622,946	6.3%
Average Rate Paid	6.79%	0.82	5.97%	1.45

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007	Change	2006	Change
Revenues	\$ 240,869	(31.4%)	\$ 350,896	2.1%
Cost of Sales	(48,274)	(27.3%)	(66,436)	38.7%
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	(292,192)	33.6%	(218,713)	(5.8%)
Operating Earnings (Loss)	\$ (99,597)	(251.5%)	\$ 65,747	3.5%
Operating Margin	(41.3%)	(60.0)	18.7%	0.2
Financial Services Margin ⁽¹⁾	(51.7%)	(74.8)	23.1%	1.6
Net Interest Income	\$ 13,547	(45.3%)	\$ 24,752	(15.5%)
Average Interest Earning Assets	\$ 1,147,494	(27.8%)	\$ 1,589,211	(0.6%)
Average Yield	7.18%	(0.47)	7.65%	1.22
Average Interest Bearing Liabilities	\$ 1,055,755	(31.8%)	\$ 1,546,974	(4.0%)
Average Rate Paid	6.23%	0.47	5.76%	1.79

(1) Financial Services margin is a non-GAAP financial measure, which we believe is useful as it allows investors to assess the operating performance of our Financial Services operations by netting the cost of funding mortgage originations (interest expense) against the related interest income. Financial Services margin is equal to Operating Earnings as a percentage of Financial Services Revenues less interest expense, all of which are set forth in the table above.

Financial Services revenues for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased as compared to the same periods in the prior year due to decreases in gain on sale of mortgage loans, broker fees and interest income. Contributing to the decrease in interest income and average yield was an increase in contractually delinquent loans that are not accruing interest. Interest accruals are suspended, except for interest accruals related to insured mortgage loans, when the mortgage loan becomes contractually delinquent for 90 days or more. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, cost of sales, which is solely comprised of interest expense, declined as compared to the same periods in the prior year as a result of decreases in average interest bearing liabilities. These decreases in average interest bearing liabilities were partially offset by the effect of higher short-term borrowing costs.

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During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, Financial Services recorded significant loss provisions as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses. The most significant provision during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 was recorded in connection with Financial Services' construction loans. A construction loan is a loan supporting the construction of a home on the homebuyer's lot. Construction on the home must be completed before a construction loan can be modified into a permanent loan (i.e., a mortgage loan held for sale) and sold to a third party. Due to their lengthy holding period, construction loans are susceptible to market value and credit risks. As a result of recent changes in the mortgage markets, declining property values and increasing delinquencies, Financial Services recorded significant loss provisions during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007. Financial Services decided in the second quarter of fiscal year 2008 to discontinue the origination of new construction loans. For additional information on Financial Services' provisions, please refer to our Critical Accounting Estimates, Mortgage Loan Allowances and Related Reserve. The following table summarizes Financial Services' provisions (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2007</i>	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007</i>
Provision for Construction Loans	\$ 45,401	\$ 82,775
Provision for Loans in Foreclosure	16,028	36,740
Provision for Real-estate Owned	48	2,609
Anticipated Losses for Loans Originated	3,176	5,884
Total Provisions	\$ 64,653	\$ 128,008

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the total provision was \$3.0 million and \$7.4 million, respectively.

The increases in selling, general and administrative expenses discussed above were partially offset by decreases in branch operating expenses, branch and corporate compensation, and sales incentives. Operating margin and Financial Services margin for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased primarily due to increases in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following tables provide a comparative analysis of: (1) the volume of loan sales to investors (third parties) and the gains recorded on those sales and related derivative activity, known collectively as gain on sale of mortgage loans, and (2) loans brokered to third party lenders and fees received for related broker services (dollars in thousands, except average loan size and volume):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>2006</i>	
	2007	Change	2006	Change
Loan Sales to Investors				
Volume (in millions)	\$ 1,954.5	(15.4%)	\$ 2,310.1	(25.5%)
Number of Loans Sold	9,733	(11.0%)	10,941	(31.5%)
Gain on Sale of Mortgage Loans	\$ 21,797	(40.0%)	\$ 36,352	(10.5%)

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Loans Brokered to Third Party Lenders				
Volume (in millions)	\$ 416.4	(46.1%)	\$ 772.7	(9.2%)
Number of Brokered Loans	1,277	(49.4%)	2,523	(14.6%)
Broker Fees	\$ 7,772	(49.6%)	\$ 15,435	(2.9%)
Average Loan Size				
Loans Sold to Investors	\$ 200,827	(4.9%)	\$ 211,142	8.8%
Loans Brokered to Third Party Lenders	\$ 326,235	6.5%	\$ 306,261	6.4%

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	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Loan Sales to Investors				
Volume (in millions)	\$ 7,031.3	(7.0%)	\$ 7,562.2	(17.8%)
Number of Loans Sold	33,605	(9.7%)	37,213	(23.4%)
Gain on Sale of Mortgage Loans	\$ 91,163	(25.8%)	\$ 122,824	(2.5%)
Loans Brokered to Third Party Lenders				
Volume (in millions)	\$ 1,463.1	(43.6%)	\$ 2,596.2	(0.7%)
Number of Brokered Loans	4,291	(50.4%)	8,657	(10.5%)
Broker Fees	\$ 26,493	(48.4%)	\$ 51,310	(0.5%)
Average Loan Size				
Loans Sold to Investors	\$ 209,236	3.0%	\$ 203,217	7.2%
Loans Brokered to Third Party Lenders	\$ 340,976	13.7%	\$ 299,901	11.0%

Gain on sale of mortgage loans decreased for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 due to unfavorable pricing on mortgage loan sales when compared to the same periods of the prior year, resulting from the disruption in the mortgage markets. The unfavorable pricing on mortgage loans was partially offset by a shift in the product mix of loans originated to more conforming loans, which generate higher service release premiums than nonconforming loans. Broker fee income decreased for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 as a result of a decrease in the volume of loans brokered to third party lenders. The decrease in broker volume is also primarily due to the significant disruption in the mortgage markets, including the significant reduction of homebuyers access to nonconforming mortgage products.

We track loan applications until such time as the loan application is closed as an originated loan or cancelled. The application data presented below includes loan applications that resulted in originated loans in the period presented and applications for loans scheduled to close in subsequent periods.

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Open Applications Beginning	16,099	(24.9%)	21,436	(20.9%)
New Applications	26,412	27.8%	20,661	(13.2%)
Cancelled Applications	(17,905)	85.3%	(9,665)	(6.7%)
Originated Loans	(10,036)	(26.2%)	(13,605)	(17.2%)
Open Applications Ending	14,570	(22.6%)	18,827	(22.0%)

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Open Applications Beginning	17,648	(24.0%)	23,219	(6.8%)

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New Applications	86,607	25.9%	68,779	(17.6%)
Cancelled Applications	(55,610)	82.8%	(30,416)	(1.0%)
Originated Loans	(34,075)	(20.3%)	(42,755)	(20.1%)
Open Applications Ending	14,570	(22.6%)	18,827	(22.0%)

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The tables below provide a comparative analysis of mortgage loan originations:

		<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
		2007	Change	2006	Change
Origination Volume (in millions)		\$ 2,183.3	(33.7%)	\$ 3,291.0	(11.9%)
Number of Originated Loans					
Builder		4,991	(21.9%)	6,393	(3.4%)
Retail		5,045	(30.0%)	7,212	(26.5%)
		10,036	(26.2%)	13,605	(17.2%)
Average Loan Size	Originated Loans	\$ 217,500	(10.1%)	\$ 241,900	6.3%

		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			
		2007	Change	2006	Change
Origination Volume (in millions)		\$ 7,640.5	(24.6%)	\$ 10,136.9	(14.4%)
Number of Originated Loans					
Builder		14,977	(20.7%)	18,887	2.2%
Retail		19,098	(20.0%)	23,868	(31.9%)
		34,075	(20.3%)	42,755	(20.1%)
Average Loan Size	Originated Loans	\$ 224,200	(5.4%)	\$ 237,100	7.2%

Total originations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 decreased primarily as a result of a decline in homebuyer demand and a reduction in the number of mortgage product offerings. Refinancing activity accounted for 23% and 20% of our originations for the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Refinancing activity accounted for 19% of our originations for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. For the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, Financial Services originated 79% and 80% of the non-cash unit closings of Home Building's customers, respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, Financial Services originated 79% of the non-cash unit closings of Home Building's customers.

Beginning in early 2007, the mortgage markets were affected by declines in values and increased default levels of sub-prime mortgage loans. There is not an industry-wide definition of a sub-prime mortgage loan. In order to assess our financial exposure as a result of these developments, we evaluated mortgages originated by Financial Services during fiscal year 2008. For the purpose of this analysis, we defined a sub-prime mortgage loan as a non-agency eligible loan with all of the following characteristics: unverified income (documentation); borrower credit scores (FICO scores) less than 660; and loan-to-value ratios greater than 90%. We concluded that these sub-prime mortgage loans do not have the potential for a material impact on our operations as of December 31, 2007.

The deterioration of the mortgage markets accelerated during the second quarter of fiscal year 2008, which has resulted in the virtual elimination of the nonconforming mortgage market. As a result, Financial Services has

essentially ceased originating nonconforming loans. Further disruption in the mortgage markets could further reduce the population of potential mortgage customers and/or the profit on loans we originate, and in turn, negatively impact Financial Services' future operating results.

OTHER

Our Other segment includes our home services operations, as well as corporate general and administrative expense and interest expense.

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The following summarizes the components of the Other segment's loss from continuing operations before income tax (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Operating Earnings (Loss) from Home Services Operations	\$ 1,458	(218.9%)	\$ (1,226)	(21.3%)
Interest Income and Other Revenue	1,320	100.0%		
Corporate General and Administrative Expense	(37,850)	(47.7%)	(72,369)	(0.3%)
Other	125	(286.6%)	(67)	100.0%
Operating Loss	\$ (34,947)	(52.6%)	\$ (73,662)	(0.6%)

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Operating Earnings (Loss) from Home Services Operations	\$ 4,166	(196.3%)	\$ (4,324)	(31.8%)
Interest Income and Other Revenue	24,145	100.0%		
Corporate General and Administrative Expense	(117,371)	(31.8%)	(172,137)	(15.3%)
Other	348	(86.3%)	2,532	(642.2%)
Operating Loss	\$ (88,712)	(49.0%)	\$ (173,929)	(17.2%)

Our home services revenues increased 4.2% and 7.5% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. The increases in revenues for both periods are the result of an expanded customer base. We had 418 thousand pest defense customers as of December 31, 2007 as compared to 397 thousand as of December 31, 2006. The positive operating earnings realized by our home services operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 are primarily due to the increase in revenues and leverage in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Included in interest income and other revenue for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 is a \$12.9 million gain on the sale of an airplane. Corporate general and administrative expenses represent corporate employee compensation and benefits, professional services and other corporate costs such as investor communications, insurance, rent, utilities and travel costs. The following tables summarize corporate general and administrative expenses (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>			
	2007		2006	
		Change		Change
Compensation and Benefits	\$ 23,210	(42.2%)	\$ 40,137	(27.8%)
Professional Services	6,366	(7.6%)	6,893	(1.9%)
Rent and Utilities	1,498	(37.5%)	2,398	49.8%

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Travel	1,247	(27.8%)	1,727	(33.3%)
Other	5,529	(73.9%)	21,214	269.4%
General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 37,850	(47.7%)	\$ 72,369	(0.3%)

For the Nine Months Ended December 31,

	2007	Change	2006	Change
Compensation and Benefits	\$ 85,424	(35.9%)	\$ 133,232	(16.8%)
Professional Services	14,283	(0.6%)	14,368	(3.6%)
Rent and Utilities	4,842	(8.9%)	5,316	20.0%
Travel	3,858	(33.7%)	5,822	(17.1%)
Other	8,964	(33.1%)	13,399	(20.1%)
General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 117,371	(31.8%)	\$ 172,137	(15.3%)

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The decrease in corporate general and administrative expenses in the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 versus the same periods in the prior year is primarily related to decreases in compensation and benefits. The decrease in compensation and benefits is a result of reductions in personnel at our corporate offices and decreases in our estimated performance-related incentive compensation.

INCOME TAXES

We recognized an income tax provision of \$254.5 million and an income tax benefit of \$57.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. We recognized an income tax benefit of \$187.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 versus income tax expense of \$99.6 million for the same period of the prior year. The significant changes in our effective tax rate reflect the recognition of a deferred income tax asset valuation allowance, the recognition of a liability for unrecognized tax benefits and related accrued interest, nondeductible compensation, a reduction of the domestic manufacturing deduction and a decrease in pre-tax earnings.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On July 11, 2006, we sold Home Equity to an unrelated third party and received \$518.5 million in cash, net of related expenses and as adjusted for the settlement of post-closing adjustments, which includes the repayment of certain intercompany amounts. The purchase price consisted of a payment based on the book value of the company, plus a premium calculated in accordance with agreed upon formulas and procedures.

On March 30, 2007, we sold Construction Services to an unrelated third party and received \$344.8 million in cash, net of related expenses and as adjusted for the estimated settlement of post-closing adjustments. In connection with the sale, we will also receive an aggregate of \$60.0 million in cash to be paid in annual installments of \$4.0 million over a 15-year period.

For additional information on our discontinued operations, see Note (L), Discontinued Operations, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Home Equity

Discontinued operations for Home Equity are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues	\$	\$	\$	\$ 170,124
Operating Loss	\$	\$ (260)	\$	\$ (44,300)
Pre-tax Gain on Sale	\$	\$ 11,400	\$	\$ 113,824

Construction Services

Discontinued operations for Construction Services are as follows (dollars in thousands):

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	<i>For the Three Months Ended December 31,</i>		<i>For the Nine Months Ended December 31,</i>	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues	\$	\$ 558,234	\$	\$ 1,534,960
Operating Loss	\$	\$ 11,278	\$	\$ 26,339
Pre-tax Gain on Sale	\$	\$	\$ 5,463	\$

After the sale of Construction Services, we remain responsible for certain surety bond obligations relating to Construction Services projects commenced prior to March 30, 2007. At December 31, 2007, these surety bonds have a total face amount of \$3.54 billion, although the risk of liability with respect to these surety bonds declines as the relevant construction projects are performed. We estimate that \$726.8 million of work remains to be performed on these projects at December 31, 2007. In connection with certain of these surety bond obligations, we provided certain sureties with a \$100 million letter of credit. In connection with the sale of Construction Services, the purchaser has

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agreed to indemnify us against losses relating to such surety bond obligations, including amounts that may be drawn under such letter of credit. In addition, we have purchased for our benefit an additional back-up indemnity provided by a financial institution with an A+ (S&P) and A1 (Moody's) credit rating. The obligation of such financial institution under the back-up indemnity is \$1.10 billion as of December 31, 2007, which declines to \$400 million over time and terminates in 2016.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

The consolidating net cash used in or provided by the operating, investing and financing activities is summarized below (dollars in thousands). See Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows with Consolidating Details for the detail supporting this summary.

	<i>For the Nine Months Ended December</i>	
	<i>31,</i>	
	2007	2006
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)		
Centex*		
Operating Activities	\$ (218,719)	\$ (245,660)
Investing Activities	(331,063)	(3,442)
Financing Activities	(266,612)	263,497
	(816,394)	14,395
Financial Services		
Operating Activities	796,497	297,975
Investing Activities	57,851	56,441
Financing Activities	(858,836)	(356,971)
	(4,488)	(2,555)
Centex Corporation and Subsidiaries		
Operating Activities	513,164	(518,998)
Investing Activities	(20,598)	28,532
Financing Activities	(1,313,448)	502,306
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	\$ (820,882)	\$ 11,840

* *Centex represents a supplemental presentation that reflects the Financial Services segment as if accounted for under the equity method. We believe that separate disclosure of the consolidating information is useful because the Financial Services subsidiaries and related companies operate in a distinctly different financial environment; the Financial Services subsidiaries and related companies have structured their financing programs substantially on a stand alone basis; and Centex has limited obligations with respect to the indebtedness of our Financial Services subsidiaries and related companies. Management uses this information in its financial and strategic planning. We also use this presentation to allow investors to compare us to homebuilders that do not have financial services operations.*

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows, the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows have not been restated for discontinued operations. As a result, all Construction Services cash flows prior to disposal are included with the Centex cash flows and all Home Equity cash flows prior to disposal are included with the Financial Services cash flows. Significant components of cash flows from discontinued operations are discussed below.

Centex

We generally fund our Centex operating and other short-term liquidity needs through cash provided by operations, short-term borrowings and the issuance of senior debt. Centex's operating cash is derived primarily through home and land sales from our homebuilding operations. During the nine months ended December 31, 2007, Centex's cash from operating activities was primarily used for income tax payments, employee compensation and other reductions in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which was partially offset by a decrease in inventory. Centex's cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 primarily relates to capital contributions of \$203.0 million made to Financial Services in order to meet the equity requirements under its committed warehouse facilities and to facilitate the funding of future construction loans, and to a lesser extent, cash contributions to joint ventures. Cash used in Centex's financing activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 was primarily for the repayment of \$281.2 million in long-term debt.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2006, cash was primarily used in Centex's operating activities to finance increases in Home Building inventories relating to the units under construction during the period, and for the acquisition of land held for development. The funds provided by Centex's financing activities for the nine months

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ended December 31, 2006 were primarily from debt issued to fund the increased homebuilding activity, offset by funds used to repay debt and to fund share repurchases.

Financial Services

We generally fund our Financial Services' operating and other short-term liquidity needs through a committed warehouse facility, proceeds from the sale of mortgage loans and cash flows from operations. Financial Services' operating cash is derived through sales of mortgage loans and origination and servicing fees. During the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, cash from operations was provided by proceeds from sales of mortgage loans that were not reinvested in new mortgage loans and origination and servicing fees. The funds provided by Financial Services' investing activities in the nine months ended December 31, 2006 were primarily related to the proceeds from the sale of Home Equity and Financial Services' technology operations. Included in Financial Services' financing activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 was cash used for the repayment of short-term and long-term debt from the proceeds from sales of mortgage loans. The capital contribution made by Centex to Financial Services described above is also reflected as a financing activity during the nine months ended December 31, 2007. During the nine months ended December 31, 2006, Financial Services' financing activities also included Home Equity's issuance of long-term debt used to fund the increase in its mortgage loans held for investment prior to its sale (see further explanation below).

Discontinued Operations

Included in Centex's operating cash flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 were general contracting fees obtained through our Construction Services segment. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006, cash used by Construction Services' operating cash flows was \$1.2 million.

Included in Financial Services' operating cash flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 were funds from securitizations and interest income on mortgage loans held by Home Equity for investment. Financial Services' cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 was the result of Home Equity's issuance of long-term debt used to fund the increase in its mortgage loans held for investment prior to its sale.

Construction Services and Home Equity did not require significant capital resources nor did they provide significant liquidity. As a result, our liquidity and capital resources have not been materially impacted by the sale of these operations.

Credit Facilities and Liquidity

Our existing credit facilities and available capacity as of December 31, 2007 are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

	Existing Credit Facilities	Available Capacity
Centex		
Multi-Bank Revolving Credit Facility		
Revolving Credit	\$ 1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Letters of Credit	835,000	416,945

	2,085,000	1,666,945 ⁽¹⁾
Financial Services		
Secured Credit Facilities	457,000	57,274 ⁽²⁾
Other Facilities	250,000	⁽³⁾
	707,000	57,274
	\$ 2,792,000	\$1,724,219

- (1) *This is an unsecured, committed, multi-bank revolving credit facility, maturing in July 2010, that serves as funding for general corporate purpose and provides \$835 million of letter of credit capacity. As of December 31, 2007, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility.*
- (2) *CTX Mortgage Company, LLC maintains \$457 million of secured, committed mortgage warehouse facilities.*
- (3) *There will be no additional borrowings under these facilities. Amounts outstanding of \$169.4 million as of December 31, 2007 will be repaid using the proceeds from the sale of the loans or the underlying collateral or repaid by Financial Services.*

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Our outstanding debt (in thousands) as of December 31, 2007 was as follows (due dates are presented in fiscal years):

Centex

Senior Debt:

Senior Notes, weighted-average 5.89%, due through 2017	\$ 3,619,137
Other Indebtedness, weighted-average 7.34%, due through 2018	4,099
	3,623,236

Financial Services

Short-term Debt:

Short-term Notes Payable	569,081
	\$ 4,192,317

During the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the principal amount of our outstanding long-term debt decreased \$339.4 million resulting from the following (dollars in millions):

(1) Amount includes the non-cash assumption of long-term debt.

Effective April 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB No. 109, which we refer to as FIN 48. The cumulative effect of the adoption of FIN 48 was recorded as a \$208.3 million reduction to beginning retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. In accordance with FIN 48, at December 31, 2007, accrued liabilities include \$496.7 million in unrecognized tax benefits, accrued interest and accrued penalties (which excludes the tax benefit relating to the deductibility of interest and state income tax). Due to the nature of these liabilities and ongoing examinations by taxing authorities, we are unable to reasonably estimate during which future periods these amounts will ultimately be settled. For further information regarding FIN 48, see Note (J), Income Taxes, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2007, our short-term debt was \$569.1 million, all of which was applicable to Financial Services. As of December 31, 2007, we had no amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility. From time to time, we borrow under our facility for general working capital purposes. Amounts are repaid using cash flows from operations.

Under debt covenants contained in our multi-bank revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain compliance with certain financial covenants. In addition, our committed bank warehouse credit facilities contain various affirmative and negative covenants that are generally customary for facilities of this type. At December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all our debt covenants. We monitor compliance with these covenants on a quarterly basis, including forward-looking projections.

We obtained a waiver for the third quarter of fiscal year 2008, waiving any event of default under our financial covenants caused by the recognition of a deferred income tax asset valuation allowance.

We will seek an amendment to our multi-bank revolving credit facility in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, which will include modifications to the covenant provisions included in the credit facility. The amendment may also include, among other things, a reduction in the commitment amount under this facility and a borrowing base formula to calculate credit availability, triggered only if our senior unsecured debt falls below investment grade as rated by two out of the three principal rating agencies.

HSF-I was a variable interest entity of which we were the primary beneficiary and that was consolidated in our financial statements. Prior to the second quarter of fiscal year 2008, substantially all of the mortgage loans originated by CTX Mortgage Company, LLC were funded through the sale of such mortgage loans to HSF-I. HSF-I obtained the funds needed to purchase eligible mortgage loans from CTX Mortgage Company, LLC, by issuing short-term secured liquidity notes and other securities. Since the second quarter of fiscal year 2008, HSF-I has not been able to issue short-term liquidity notes to finance the purchase of mortgage loans from CTX Mortgage Company, LLC as a

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result of current market conditions affecting the mortgage finance industry. Accordingly, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC discontinued sales of mortgage loans to HSF-I. In November 2007, we terminated HSF-I and all of its outstanding obligations were redeemed. Our decision to terminate HSF-I was influenced by external factors and not by any quality or performance issues related to HSF-I or its underlying collateral. For additional information regarding HSF-I and certain related arrangements, see Note (F), Indebtedness, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Due to the unavailability of HSF-I as a funding source for CTX Mortgage Company, LLC's mortgage loan originations, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC increased its use of a committed bank mortgage warehouse credit facility. The bank has the right to terminate its obligation to purchase any additional mortgage loans under the warehouse facility if our long-term unsecured debt ratings fall below BB+ by Standard & Poors, which we refer to as S&P, or Fitch or Ba1 by Moody's Investors Service, which we refer to as Moody's. Our long-term unsecured debt is currently rated BBB- by S&P, BBB by Fitch and Ba1 by Moody's. CTX Mortgage Company, LLC also uses a mortgage loan sale agreement to fund its loan originations. CTX Mortgage Company, LLC may seek to enter into additional mortgage warehouse facilities with other lenders and additional mortgage loan sale agreements with other investors.

If the current funding sources were to become unavailable, Financial Services would need to make other financing arrangements to fund its mortgage loan origination activities, or we may be required to fund Financial Services' loan originations and make additional capital contributions to Financial Services. Although we believe that Financial Services could broker loans to other mortgage companies or arrange for alternative financing that is common for other homebuilders and mortgage companies, there can be no assurance that such financing would be available on satisfactory terms, and any delay in obtaining such financing could adversely affect the results of operations of Financial Services.

In general, we believe that our existing sources of funding, including cash flow from operations and our committed credit facilities, are adequate to meet our currently anticipated operating needs, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future. As a supplement to our cash provided by operations, we may elect to sell certain non-strategic operations. Any such sales would require the negotiation of mutually acceptable arrangements with a third-party buyer, may require the consent of our lenders under our multi-bank credit facility and could take an extended period of time to complete. There can be no assurance that such sales could be completed on terms or within a timeframe acceptable to us in order to create additional cash flow. In addition, our future cash flow from operations may vary depending on a number of factors, including market conditions in the homebuilding industry, the availability of financing to homebuyers, the level of competition and general and economic factors beyond our control. We cannot predict what effect these factors will have on our future liquidity. For additional information on factors impacting our liquidity and capital resources, please refer to Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors.

CERTAIN OFF-BALANCE SHEET OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of certain off-balance sheet arrangements and other obligations and their possible effects on our liquidity and capital resources.

Joint Ventures

We conduct a portion of our land acquisition, development and other activities through our participation in joint ventures in which we hold less than a majority interest. These land-related activities typically require substantial capital, and partnering with other homebuilders or developers and, to a lesser extent, financial partners, allows Home Building to share the risks and rewards of ownership and to provide broader strategic advantages.

We account for our investments in joint ventures under the equity method of accounting whereby our investment is increased by contributions and our share of joint venture earnings is reduced by distributions and our share of joint venture losses. Investments in joint ventures in which our interest exceeds 50% have been consolidated.

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A summary of our Home Building joint ventures is presented below (dollars in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2007			As of March 31, 2007		
	Active (1)	Investments	Centex's Share of Debt	Active (1)	Investments	Centex's Share of Debt
Unleveraged Joint Ventures	25	\$ 31,655	\$	28	\$ 33,369	\$
Joint Ventures with Debt:	18			21		
Limited Maintenance Guarantee (2) (3)		87,866	50,833		108,057	162,425
(4)		2,513	14,142		2,247	16,045
Repayment Guarantee (2) (5)		106,513	172,783		126,469	209,927
Completion Guarantee (4)		12,547	24,000		11,502	24,000
No Recourse or Guarantee						
	43	\$ 241,094	\$ 261,758	49	\$ 281,644	\$ 412,397

(1) The number of active joint ventures includes unconsolidated Home Building joint ventures for which we have an investment balance as of the end of the period and/or current fiscal year activity. We were the managing member of 24 and 28 of the active joint ventures as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, respectively.

(2) These amounts represent the Company's maximum exposure related to the joint ventures' debt at each respective date.

(3) We have guaranteed that certain of the joint ventures will maintain a specified loan to value ratio. For certain joint ventures, we have contributed additional capital in order to maintain loan to value requirements.

(4) Certain joint venture agreements require us to guarantee the completion of a project or phase if the joint venture does not perform the required land development. A

portion of these completion guarantees are joint and several with our partners. For certain joint ventures, we have contributed additional capital in order to complete land development.

- (5) *We have guaranteed repayment of a portion of certain joint venture debt limited to our ownership percentage of the joint venture or a percentage thereof.*

Total joint venture debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007 was \$571.9 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively. Debt agreements for joint ventures vary by lender in terms of structure and level of recourse. For certain of the joint ventures, we are also liable on a contingent basis, through other guarantees, letters of credit or other arrangements, with respect to a portion of the construction debt. Additionally, we have agreed to indemnify the construction lender for certain environmental liabilities in the case of most joint ventures and most guarantee arrangements provide that we are liable for its proportionate share of the outstanding debt if the joint venture files for voluntary bankruptcy. To date, we have not been requested to perform under the environmental liabilities or voluntary bankruptcy guarantees for any of its joint ventures.

During the three months ended December 31, 2007, the lender to certain of our joint ventures has notified us that it believes the joint ventures are in default of certain joint venture loan agreements as a result of our joint venture partner not complying with all aspects of the joint ventures' loan agreements. The lender has not taken any action against the joint ventures or us at this time. Additionally, a lender to two of our other joint ventures has notified us that it believes the joint ventures are in default of their joint venture loan agreements for not meeting their contractual obligations. We are currently in discussions with the lender. Based upon the terms and debt amounts outstanding for these joint ventures and the terms of the joint venture agreements, we do not believe our exposure related to these joint venture defaults will be material to our financial position or results of operations.

A summary of the estimated maturities of our share of joint ventures' debt is provided below (dollars in thousands). We have estimated the debt maturities with the assumption that all payments are first applied to pay down the outstanding debt balances as of December 31, 2007, and we have not projected the early repayment of joint venture debt.

		<i>For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31,</i>
2008	\$	52,511
2009		124,103
2010		34,782
2011		25,601
2012		24,761
Thereafter	\$	261,758

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Some of our critical accounting policies require the use of judgment in their application or require estimates of inherently uncertain matters. Our accounting policies are in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles; however, a change in the facts and circumstances of the underlying transactions could significantly change the application of the accounting policies and the resulting financial statement impact. Listed below are those policies that we believe are critical and require the use of complex judgment in their application. Our critical accounting estimates have been discussed with the members of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Mortgage Loan Allowances and Related Reserve

Financial Services has established a liability for anticipated losses associated with mortgage loans originated and sold based upon, among other things, historical loss rates and current trends in loan originations. This liability includes losses and settlements associated with certain borrower payment defaults, credit quality issues, or misrepresentations and reflects our judgment of the loss exposure at the end of the reporting period. Please refer to Note (G), *Commitments and Contingencies* of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this reserve as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007.

Financial Services also periodically reviews its construction loan commitments for collectibility. To establish the appropriate allowance, we first classify our construction loans into risk categories. These categories are based on, among other things, the loan product, the borrower's credit profile, the draw activity on the loan, the loan delinquency rate, and the historical realization on construction loans. Each category of loans is then evaluated for potential credit and market-related risks. The allowance for loans we expect to convert to permanent loans that will be held for sale is based on the estimated market value of the loans. The allowance for loans we expect to eventually default is based on the credit risk of the loan. Please refer to Note (C), *Mortgage Loans*, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our construction loans and the related allowance as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007.

From time to time, Financial Services will be required to repurchase certain loans we originated and sold to third parties under the representations and warranty provisions in our loan sale agreements. If a repurchased loan is performing, it is classified as a mortgage loan held for sale and will most likely be sold to a third party. If a repurchased loan is nonperforming, the loan and its related allowance are classified as loans in foreclosure. In addition, Financial Services will foreclose on certain nonperforming construction loans. Loans in foreclosure are included as a component of trade and other receivables. We establish an allowance for loans in foreclosure based on our historical loss experience and current loss trends. As of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, we had \$43.3 million and \$15.6 million in loans in foreclosure, respectively, which were net of allowances of \$49.3 million and \$8.3 million, respectively.

If a nonperforming loan becomes current, it is reclassified to mortgage loans held for sale. On all other nonperforming loans, we proceed to foreclose on the loan. Once we have received title to the underlying collateral, we classify the loan amount, net of its allowance, as real-estate owned. We establish an allowance for real-estate owned based upon the estimated value of the property. Real-estate owned is reflected as a component of other inventory. At December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, real-estate owned was \$12.9 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, which were net of allowances of \$10.1 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

Although we consider our mortgage loan allowances and related reserve reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2007 to be adequate, there can be no assurance that these allowances and related reserve will prove to be sufficient over time to cover ultimate losses in connection with our loan originations. These allowances and related reserve may prove to be inadequate due to unanticipated adverse changes in the economy, the mortgage

market, or discrete events adversely affecting specific customers.

Inventory Valuation

Land acquisition, land development, and home construction costs include costs incurred (land acquisition and development, direct construction, capitalized interest and real estate taxes), as well as certain estimated costs. These estimated costs include accruals for estimated costs incurred but not yet paid and estimates of remaining costs. These estimates are based on homebuilding and land development budgets that are assembled from historical experience and local market conditions. Actual results may differ from anticipated costs due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, a change in the length of construction period, a change in cost of construction materials and contractors, and a change in housing demand. To mitigate these factors, we regularly review and revise our construction budgets and estimates of costs to complete.

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On a quarterly basis we assess our neighborhoods, which include housing projects and land held for development and sale, in order to identify underperforming neighborhoods and to identify land investments that may not be recoverable through future operations. Each neighborhood is assessed as an individual project. This quarterly assessment is an integral part of our local market level processes. We measure the recoverability of assets by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to its estimated future undiscounted net cash flows. These evaluations are significantly impacted by the following key assumptions related to the project:

estimates of average future selling prices,

estimates of future construction and land development costs, and

estimated future sales rates.

These key assumptions are dependent on project specific local market (or neighborhood) conditions and are inherently uncertain. Local market-specific factors that may impact our project assumptions include:

historical project results such as average sales price and sales rates, if closings have occurred in the project,

competitors local market (or neighborhood) presence and their competitive actions,

project specific attributes such as location desirability and uniqueness of product offering,

potential for alternative product offerings to respond to local market conditions, and

current local market economic and demographic conditions and related trends and forecasts.

These and other factors are considered by our local personnel as they prepare or update the project level assumptions. The key assumptions included in our estimated future undiscounted net cash flows are interrelated. For example, a decrease in estimated sales price due to increased discounting may result in a complementary increase in sales rates. Based on the results of our assessments, if the carrying amount of the neighborhood exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows, an impairment is recorded to reduce the carrying value of the project to fair value. Fair value is determined based on discounted estimated cash flows for a neighborhood. Discount rates used in our evaluations are based on a risk free interest rate, increased for estimates of market risks associated with a neighborhood. Market risks considered in our discount rate include, among others:

geographic location of project,

product type (for example, multifamily high rise product or single family product), and

estimated project life.

For the quarter ended December 31, 2007, discount rates used in our estimated discounted cash flow assessments ranged from 13% to 22%, with an average discount rate of 16%.

Our quarterly assessments reflect management's estimates, which we believe are reasonable; however, if homebuilding market conditions continue to deteriorate, or if the current challenging market conditions continue for an extended period, future results could differ materially from management's judgments and estimates.

Land Held Under Option Agreements Not Owned and Other Land Deposits

Under certain land option agreements with unaffiliated entities, we pay a stated deposit in consideration for the right to purchase land at a future time, usually at predetermined prices. We evaluate these entities in accordance with

the provisions of FIN 46, which require us to consolidate the financial results of a variable interest entity if we are its primary beneficiary. Variable interest entities are entities in which (1) equity investors do not have a controlling financial interest and/or (2) the entity is unable to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is the owner or investor that absorbs a majority of the variable interest entity's expected losses and/or receives a majority of the variable interest entity's expected residual returns. If we determine that we are the primary beneficiary, we consolidate the assets and liabilities of the variable interest entity.

We determine if we are the primary beneficiary based upon analysis of the variability of the expected gains and losses of the variable interest entity. Expected gains and losses of the variable interest entity are highly dependent upon our estimates of the variability and probabilities of future land prices and the probabilities of expected cash flows and entitlement risks related to the underlying land, among other factors. We perform our analysis at the inception of each lot option agreement. Local market personnel are actively involved in our evaluation, including the development of our estimates of expected gains and losses of the variable interest entity. To the extent an option agreement is significantly modified or amended, the agreement is reevaluated pursuant to FIN 46. Based on our evaluation, if we are the primary beneficiary of those entities for which we have entered into land option agreements, the variable

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interest entity is consolidated. To the extent financial statements or other information is available, we consolidate the assets and liabilities of the variable interest entity. If financial statements for the variable interest entity are not available, we record the remaining purchase price of land in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under the caption, land held under option agreements not owned, with a corresponding increase in minority interests. See Note (D),

Inventories, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the results of our analysis of land option agreements.

In addition to land options recorded pursuant to FIN 46, we evaluate land options in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 49, Product Financing Arrangements. When our deposits and pre-acquisition development costs exceed certain thresholds, or we have determined it is likely we will exercise our option, we record the remaining purchase price of land in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under the caption land held under option agreements not owned, with a corresponding increase to accrued liabilities.

In addition to the land options recorded pursuant to FIN 46 and SFAS No. 49 discussed above, we have other land option deposits for which the underlying asset is not consolidated. These land option agreements and related pre-acquisition costs are capitalized in accordance with SFAS No. 67, Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects.

Land option deposits (including those consolidated) and pre-acquisition costs are expensed if the option agreement terminates, is in default, expires by its terms or if we determine it is probable that the property will not be acquired. On a periodic basis, we assess the probability of acquiring the land we control under option agreements. This assessment is performed for each option agreement by local market personnel. The key factors that impact our assessment include:

local market housing inventory levels for both existing and new homes,

our existing local supply of owned and controlled lots,

contract purchase price and terms,

evaluation of local regulatory environment and, if not fully entitled, likelihood of obtaining required approvals, and

local market economic and demographic factors such as job growth, long- and short-term interest rates, consumer confidence, population growth and immigration.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis (at January 1) or when management determines that due to certain circumstances the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment using a two-step process with the first step comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss to be recognized defined as the carrying value of the reporting unit goodwill that exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill.

We periodically evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate the remaining balance of goodwill may not be recoverable. Fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow or market valuation approach. Key assumptions utilized in our discounted cash flow model include estimated future sales levels, estimated costs of sales, varying discount rates and working capital constraints as they principally relate to estimated future inventory

levels. Material variations of these assumptions may have a significant impact to the carrying value of goodwill.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, we determined circumstances required an interim review of goodwill recorded in the homebuilding segment. Please refer to Note (E), Goodwill, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our goodwill impairments.

Warranty Accruals

Home Building offers a ten-year limited warranty for most homes constructed and sold. The warranty covers defects in materials or workmanship in the first two years of the home and certain designated components or structural elements of the home in the third through tenth years. Home Building estimates the costs that may be incurred under its warranty program for which it will be responsible and records a liability at the time each home is closed. Factors that affect Home Building's warranty liability include the number of homes closed, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. Home Building periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liability and adjusts the amounts as necessary. Although we consider the warranty accruals reflected in our

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Consolidated Balance Sheets to be adequate, there can be no assurance that this accrual will prove to be sufficient over time to cover ultimate losses.

Insurance Accruals

We have certain self-insured retentions and deductible limits under our workers' compensation, automobile and general liability insurance policies. We establish reserves for our self-insured retentions and deductible limits based on an analysis of historical claims and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. Projection of losses concerning these liabilities is subject to a high degree of variability due to factors such as claim settlement patterns, litigation trends and legal interpretations, among others. On an annual basis, we engage actuaries to assist in the evaluation and development of claim rates and required reserves for self insurance including reserves related to construction defects and general liability claims. We periodically assess the adequacy of our insurance accruals and adjust the amounts as necessary. Although we consider the insurance accruals reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets to be adequate, there can be no assurance that this accrual will prove to be sufficient over time to cover ultimate losses.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes on the deferral method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided for the tax effect of differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

In accordance with the provisions of FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, we assess, on a quarterly basis, the realizability of our deferred income tax asset. A valuation allowance must be established when, based upon the evaluation of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized. Realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon taxable income in prior carryback years, estimates of future taxable income, tax planning strategies and reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. Please refer to Note (J), *Income Taxes*, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements regarding our valuation allowance.

On April 1, 2007, we adopted FIN 48. The cumulative effect of the adoption of FIN 48 was recorded as a \$208.3 million reduction to beginning retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. For further discussion regarding the adoption of FIN 48, please refer to Note (J), *Income Taxes*, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In accordance with the provisions of FIN 48, we recognize in our financial statements the impact of tax return positions or future tax positions if it is more likely than not to prevail (defined as a likelihood of more than fifty percent of being sustained upon audit, based on the technical merits of the tax position). Tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold are measured (using a probability weighted approach) at the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, we applied SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, to assess and provide for potential income tax exposures. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, we maintained reserves for tax contingencies based on reasonable estimates of the tax liabilities, interest, and penalties (if any) that may result from tax audits. FIN 48 substantially changes the applicable accounting model and is likely to cause greater volatility in income statements and effective tax rates as more items are recognized and/or derecognized discretely within income tax expense.

The federal statute of limitations has expired for our federal tax returns filed for tax years through March 31, 2000. In July 2007, we received a revenue agent's report from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, relating to the ongoing audit of our federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2001 through 2004. We believe that our tax return positions are

supported and will vigorously dispute the proposed adjustments. The IRS has commenced an examination of our federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2005 and 2006. The estimated liability for unrecognized tax benefits is periodically assessed for adequacy and may be affected by changing interpretations of laws, rulings by tax authorities, certain changes and/or developments with respect to audits, and expiration of the statute of limitations. The outcome for a particular audit cannot be determined with certainty prior to the conclusion of the audit and, in some cases, appeal or litigation process. The actual benefits ultimately realized may differ from our estimates. As each audit is concluded, adjustments, if any, are appropriately recorded in our financial statements. Additionally, in future periods, changes in facts, circumstances, and new information may require us to adjust the recognition and measurement estimates with regard to individual tax positions. Changes in recognition and measurement estimates are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

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RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, or SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements, which serves to define fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 will be effective for us as of April 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting SFAS 157 on our financial statements.

The FASB Staff has exposed for comment a FASB Staff Position, or FSP, that would delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Examples of items to which the deferral would apply include, but are not limited to reporting units measured at fair value in the first step of a goodwill impairment test and long-lived assets (asset groups) measured at fair value for an impairment assessment (e.g. inventory impairment assessments). The FSP, as proposed, would defer the application of SFAS 157 to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities for us to April 1, 2009.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, or SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. Under the provisions of SFAS 159, companies may elect to measure specified financial instruments, warranty and insurance contracts at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. The election, called the fair value option, will enable some companies to reduce the volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently, and it is simpler than using the complex hedge-accounting requirements in FASB Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities to achieve similar results. SFAS 159 will be effective for us as of April 1, 2008. We expect that the adoption of SFAS 159 will not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In November 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 109, Written Loan Commitments Recorded at Fair Value Through Earnings, which we refer to as SAB 109. SAB 109 requires that the expected net future cash flows related to the associated servicing of a loan should be included in the measurement of all written loan commitments that are accounted for at fair value through earnings. The provisions of SAB 109 are applicable to written loan commitments issued or modified beginning January 1, 2008. We expect that the adoption of SAB 109 will not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an Amendment of ARB No. 51 (SFAS 160). Under the provisions of SFAS 160, a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, or minority interest, must be classified as equity and the amount of consolidated net income specifically attributable to the minority interest must be clearly identified in the statement of consolidated earnings. SFAS 160 also requires consistency in the manner of reporting changes in the parent's ownership interest and requires fair value measurement of any noncontrolling interest retained in a deconsolidation. SFAS 160 will be effective for us as of April 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting SFAS 160 on our financial statements.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes various forward-looking statements, which are not facts or guarantees of future performance and which are subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Certain information included in this Report or in other materials we have filed or will file with the SEC, as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by us, contains or may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate to matters of a strictly factual or historical nature and generally discuss or relate to forecasts, estimates or other expectations regarding future events. Generally, the words believe, expect,

intend, estimate, anticipate, project, may, can, could, might, will and similar expressions identify for statements, including statements related to expected operating and performing results, planned transactions, planned objectives of management, future developments or conditions in the industries in which we participate and other trends, developments and uncertainties that may affect our business in the future. Such statements include information related to anticipated operating results, cash flows, financial resources, changes in interest rates, changes in revenues and cancellation rates, changes in profitability, interest expense, growth and expansion, anticipated income or losses to be realized by our investment in unconsolidated entities, the availability and cost to our customers of mortgage-based financing, the ability to acquire land and options to buy land, the necessity to value or dispose of land or other assets, or to cancel or renegotiate options to buy land, which may result in land-

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related impairments or write-offs of option deposits and pre-acquisition costs, the ability to gain approvals and to open new neighborhoods, the ability to sell homes and properties, the ability to deliver homes from backlog, the ability to secure materials and contractors or to cancel orders for materials and work, the ability to produce or obtain the liquidity and capital necessary to finance our operations and expand and take advantage of opportunities in the future, the completion of and effects from planned transactions and stock market valuations. From time to time, forward-looking statements also are included in our other periodic reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, press releases and presentations, on our web site and in other material released to the public.

Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or guarantees of future performance but instead represent only our beliefs at the time the statements were made regarding future events, which are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are outside of the Company's control and certain of which are listed above. Any or all of the forward-looking statements included in this Report and in any other reports or public statements made by us may turn out to be materially inaccurate. This can occur as a result of incorrect assumptions or as a consequence of known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many of the risks and uncertainties mentioned in this Report or another report or public statement made by us, including the risk factor section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended June 30 and September 30, 2007 (which is hereby incorporated by reference), will be important in determining whether these forward-looking statements prove to be accurate. Consequently, neither our stockholders nor any other person should place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements and should recognize that actual results may differ materially from those that may be anticipated by us.

All forward-looking statements made in this Report are made as of the date hereof, and the risk that actual results will differ materially from expectations expressed in this Report will increase with the passage of time. We undertake no obligation, and disclaim any duty, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in our expectations or otherwise. However, we may make further disclosures regarding future events, trends and uncertainties in our subsequent reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K to the extent required under the Exchange Act. The above cautionary discussion of risks, uncertainties and possible inaccurate assumptions relevant to our business includes factors we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. Other factors beyond those listed above, including factors unknown to us and factors known to us which we have not determined to be material, could also adversely affect us. This discussion is provided as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and all of our forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referenced in this section.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on our direct debt obligations and mortgage loans receivable. We utilize derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps, in conjunction with our overall strategy to manage the outstanding debt that is subject to changes in interest rates. We utilize forward sale commitments to mitigate the risk associated with the majority of our mortgage loan portfolio. Other than the forward commitments and interest rate swaps discussed earlier, we do not utilize forward or option contracts on foreign currencies or commodities, or other types of derivative financial instruments.

There have been no material changes in our market risk since March 31, 2007. For further information regarding our market risk, refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and Note (K), Derivatives and Hedging, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

An evaluation has been performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2007. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2007. There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of our business, we and/or our subsidiaries are named as defendants in suits filed in various state and federal courts. We believe that none of the litigation matters in which we, or any of our subsidiaries, are involved would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or operations.

For a discussion of certain litigation and similar proceedings in which we are involved, please refer to Note (G), Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below is a discussion of the material changes in our risk factors as previously disclosed in Item 1A of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 (2007 Form 10-K), as updated in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended June 30, 2007 (Q1 Form 10-Q) and September 30, 2007 (Q2 Form 10-Q). The information presented below updates, and should be read in conjunction with, the risk factors and other information disclosed in our 2007 Form 10-K, our Q1 Form 10-Q and our Q2 Form 10-Q.

The first risk factor contained in Item 1A of the 2007 Form 10-K, under Home Building, is amended to read as follows:

The homebuilding industry is undergoing a significant downturn; this downturn has had a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations and is expected to continue to do so.

Beginning in fiscal year 2006, many U.S. housing markets began to experience a significant downturn, which has had and continues to have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We believe the principal factors that have caused this downturn include each of the following, the impact of which varies based upon geographic market and product segment:

increased inventory of new and existing homes for sale, including homes in foreclosure,

reduced availability and increased cost of mortgage financing due to the significant mortgage market disruption in recent periods,

a decrease in the affordability of housing in selected markets as a result of significant price appreciation in the years preceding the downturn and tightened credit standards for homebuyers,

a decline in homebuyer demand due to lower consumer confidence in the consumer real estate market and an inability of many homebuyers to sell their existing homes, and

pricing pressures resulting from the need for home prices to meet FHA and other conforming loan limits and the imbalance between housing supply and housing demand as evidenced by homebuilders offering significant discounts and sales incentives to homebuyers and seeking to liquidate unsold inventories in order to generate cash.

These conditions have led to, among other things, (i) significant decreases in our homebuilding revenues, (ii) substantial land-related impairments, (iii) write-offs of land deposits and pre-acquisition costs and (iv) goodwill

impairments. As a result, our homebuilding operations have incurred substantial losses in recent periods and are expected to continue to do so, at least in the near term. Any further worsening in market conditions in the homebuilding industry are likely to have a further material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The second risk factor contained in Item 1A of the 2007 Form 10-K, under Home Building, is amended to read as follows:

The market value of land may fluctuate significantly, which has resulted in significant impairments and write-offs in our land holdings and may continue to do so.

The risk of owning land can be substantial for homebuilders. The market value of land, buildable lots and housing inventories can fluctuate significantly as a result of changing economic and market conditions, such as the industry downturn we are currently experiencing.

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During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, we decided not to pursue development and construction in certain areas where we held land or had made option deposits, which resulted in \$26.4 million and \$87.6 million, respectively, in recorded write-offs of option deposits and pre-acquisition costs. In addition, market conditions led to recorded land-related impairments on neighborhoods and land during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 of \$502.9 million and \$1,492.4 million. Land-related impairments during the three months ended December 31, 2007 represented 147 neighborhoods and land investments. Land-related impairments during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 represented 316 neighborhoods and land investments, certain of which have been impaired more than once. These market conditions also adversely affected land values in our Home Building joint ventures. Our share of the joint ventures' impairments was \$24.9 million and \$88.5 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, respectively. These land-related impairments adversely affected our operating earnings and operating margins during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007. If market conditions do not improve in future periods, we may decide not to pursue development and construction in additional areas, which would lead to further write-offs of option deposits and pre-acquisition costs. Additionally, our land-related impairment analyses are affected by market conditions and certain assumptions, such as sales prices, sales rates and discount rates used, and relatively small changes in these assumptions could lead to significant land-related impairments.

The fourth risk factor contained in Item 1A of the 2007 Form 10-K, under Home Building, is amended to read as follows:

Increases in interest rates or changes in federal lending programs, regulations and laws or other changes in market conditions could make it more difficult or costly for customers to purchase our homes.

Most of our homebuilding customers finance their home purchases through our Financial Services operations or, in some cases, third-party lenders. In general, housing demand is adversely affected by increases in interest rates or by decreases in the availability of mortgage financing as a result of increased credit standards, deteriorating customer credit quality or disruptions or other adverse conditions in mortgage lending markets. Any increases in interest rates could cause potential homebuyers to be less willing or able to purchase our homes. In general, if mortgage rates increase, it could become more difficult or costly for customers to purchase our homes, which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Certain of our homebuyers use down payment assistance programs, which allow homebuyers to receive gift funds from non-profit corporations to be used as a down payment. Homebuilders are a source of funding for these programs. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Congress are considering limitations and further regulation of these programs. Such restrictions may limit the ability of seller-funded non-profit corporations to fund down payment assistance programs for government-insured mortgage loans. HUD has issued a rule that eliminates seller-funded down payment assistance as an acceptable minimum investment in the property for FHA insured loans. However, the implementation of that rule has been delayed as a result of litigation filed by certain down payment assistance providers. The ultimate outcome of this litigation is uncertain. If, as a result of legislative, regulatory or other action, certain of the gift fund programs that our customers use would no longer be available to them, we would expect to work to provide other financing alternatives, and seek different down payment programs for our customers that meet applicable guidelines. There can be no assurance, however, that any such alternative programs would be as attractive to our customers as the programs offered today and that our sales would not suffer.

The final risk factor contained in Item 1A of the 2007 Form 10-K, under Home Building, is amended to read as follows:

An inability to obtain bonding could limit the number of projects we are able to pursue, and we could be adversely affected if we are required to post additional collateral in respect of bonds issued in connection with past construction projects.

As is customary in the homebuilding industry, we often are required to provide surety bonds to secure our performance under construction contracts, development agreements and other arrangements. Our ability to obtain surety bonds primarily depends upon our credit rating, capitalization, working capital, past performance, management expertise and certain external factors, including our overall capacity in the surety market. Under certain circumstances, such as a claim on the bond, a breach of the contract to which the bond applies, or a material breach of a representation made to a surety, we may be required to provide one or more sureties with additional collateral to support our bond obligations. In addition, in some cases, upon request of a surety, we may be required to cause the surety to be discharged from all bond obligations by providing collateral sufficient to cover all of such surety's bond exposure or alternative funding of such bond obligations. If one or more of our third-party sureties were to request

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additional collateral, our obligations could be significant, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

The first and fourth risk factors contained in Item 1A of the 2007 Form 10-K, under Factors Affecting Multiple Business Segments, are amended to read as follows:

Market conditions in the mortgage lending and mortgage finance industries worsened significantly in 2007, which adversely affected the availability of credit for some purchasers of our homes, reduced the population of potential mortgage customers and reduced mortgage liquidity. Further tightening of mortgage lending or mortgage financing requirements or further reduced mortgage liquidity could have a material adverse effect on our homebuilding and mortgage lending operations and their respective results of operations.

In 2007, the mortgage lending industry experienced significant disruption due to, among other things, defaults on sub-prime loans and a resulting decline in the market value of such loans. In light of these developments, lenders, investors, regulators and other third parties questioned the adequacy of loan documentation and credit requirements for certain types of loan programs made available to borrowers in recent years. This led to reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities, tightened credit underwriting requirements, reduced liquidity and increased credit risk premiums. For example, perceived deterioration in credit quality among sub-prime and other nonconforming loan borrowers has caused almost all lenders to eliminate sub-prime mortgages and most other loan products that are not conforming loans, FHA/VA-eligible loans or jumbo loans meeting conforming underwriting guidelines except as to the size of the loan. In general, fewer loan products and tighter loan qualifications make it more difficult for some categories of borrowers to finance the purchase of our homes or obtain mortgage loans from us to finance the purchase of homes sold by others. Furthermore, these developments have resulted and are expected to continue to result in a reduction in demand for the homes that we sell, and delays in any general improvement in the housing market have resulted in a reduction in the demand for the mortgage loans that we originate. These reductions in demand have had and are expected to continue to have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The adverse market conditions in the mortgage lending industry described above have affected our business in a number of respects. For example, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC has essentially ceased originating nonconforming loans. Furthermore, due to the reduction in available mortgage loan liquidity, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC decided in the second quarter of fiscal year 2008 to discontinue the origination of new construction loans. In addition, in the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2008, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC ceased selling loans to HSF-I, which had been the principal financing vehicle for its operations, and terminated this financing vehicle. Further disruption in the mortgage markets could further reduce the population of potential mortgage customers and/or the profit on loans we originate, and in turn, negatively impact Financial Services' future operating results.

Further tightening of the mortgage lending markets in the form of reduced numbers or types of loan products, or tighter loan qualification requirements (including credit score and down payment requirements), could further reduce the demand for our homes or the mortgages we originate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations. In addition, further adverse conditions in the mortgage finance markets as a result of further reduced mortgage liquidity or decreased demand for mortgage loans could result in an inability to sell or finance the loans we originate, or less favorable terms of sale or reduced yield or greater reserves pending sale, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

We could be adversely affected by a change in our credit rating or a disruption in the capital markets.

Our ability to sustain or grow our business and to operate in a profitable manner depends to a significant extent upon our ability to access capital. Capital is used principally to finance operations, purchase and develop land,

construct houses and originate mortgage loans. Until recently, our access to capital was enhanced by the fact that our senior debt securities had an investment-grade credit rating from each of the principal credit rating agencies, and we were able to issue commercial paper. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, Moody's and S&P lowered their ratings of our senior debt, and changed our commercial paper rating to non-prime. See **Financial Condition and Liquidity** in Item 2 of this Report for additional information about our credit rating. As a result of our current rating, we do not have access to financing strategies that are available to companies with investment grade ratings. As a consequence, it may become more difficult and costly for us to access the capital that is required in order to implement our business plans and operate our business. There can be no assurance that we will not experience a further downgrade in our credit rating by the rating agencies that would likely result in increased costs for certain of our financing and also further restrict our ability to finance mortgage loan originations.

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As a result of the more recent adverse market conditions affecting mortgage loans, which worsened significantly in August 2007, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC no longer relies on asset-backed funding vehicles, such as HSF-I, for its mortgage funding needs. Instead, CTX Mortgage Company, LLC uses a committed bank warehouse credit facility and a loan purchase program. A further downgrade in our credit rating by the rating agencies could result in the wind-down of the warehouse credit facility. For more information about our current mortgage financing, see the Financial Condition and Liquidity section of Item 2 of this Report.

A long-term or further disruption in the mortgage finance or capital markets could make it more difficult or more expensive for us to raise capital for use in our business, for our customers to obtain home loans or for us to sell loans originated by our Financial Services segment. Further, a reduction of the positive spread between the rate at which we can borrow and the rate at which we can lend could hurt our ability to profit from our loan origination business.

The sixth risk factor discussed in Item 1A of the 2Q Form 10-Q, under Factors Affecting Multiple Business Segments, is amended to read as follows:

Failure to comply with the covenants and conditions imposed by our credit facilities could restrict future borrowing or cause our debt to become immediately due and payable.

Under debt covenants contained in our multi-bank revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain compliance with certain financial covenants. Material covenants include a maximum leverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth. At December 31, 2007, as a result of the valuation allowance applied to our deferred tax asset in connection with our SFAS 109 assessment, we would not have been in compliance with certain of the financial covenants in our multi-bank revolving credit facility, absent a waiver obtained from our lenders. In particular, our lenders waived any defaults which would have arisen as a result of such valuation allowance solely for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 and charged us a fee in connection therewith. There can be no assurance that we will continue to be in compliance with the covenants in our multi-bank revolving credit facility, and we believe we will need to seek additional waivers or amendments from our lenders in future periods. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that our lenders will agree to such waivers or amendments on terms we regard as satisfactory.

In addition, our committed bank warehouse credit facility and loan agreement relating to certain of our joint ventures contain various affirmative and negative covenants and guarantees that are generally customary for facilities of this type. In order to continue to borrow funds under these facilities, we will need to continue to be in compliance with these covenants and guarantees.

In general, with respect to our multi-bank revolving credit facility, bank warehouse credit facility and loan agreement relating to certain of our joint ventures, if we fail to comply with any of the covenants or guarantees contained therein, which may occur if we experience additional asset impairments or incur additional net losses, we may be unable to obtain future financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements or other requirements, or the lending banks could cause our debt to become immediately due and payable, or we may be required to make certain payments in connection with our joint venture indebtedness.

The following risk factor is added under Factors Affecting Multiple Business Segments.

We may not realize our net deferred income tax asset.

As of December 31, 2007, we have a deferred income tax asset of \$1.13 billion for which a \$500 million valuation allowance has been established. The ultimate realization of the deferred income tax asset is dependent upon taxable income in prior carryback years, estimates of future taxable income, tax planning strategies and, to a lesser extent, reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. Based on our assessment, including the implementation of certain

tax planning strategies, the realization of approximately \$500 million of our deferred income tax asset is dependent upon future taxable income.

The valuation allowance may be increased or decreased as conditions change or if we are unable to implement certain tax planning strategies. An increase in the valuation allowance would reduce the carrying value of the deferred income tax asset and increase the provision for income taxes in the reporting period, which would reduce net income for the period and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds****Share Repurchases**

From time to time, we have repurchased shares of our common stock pursuant to publicly announced share repurchase programs. The following table details our common stock repurchases for the three months ended December 31, 2007:

Period	Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities			
	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans
October 1-31	1,311	\$ 25.60		9,399,700
November 1-30		\$		9,399,700
December 1-31	6,079	\$ 25.26		9,399,700
Total ⁽¹⁾	7,390	\$ 25.32		

(1) The 7,390 shares repurchased for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 represent the delivery to the Company by employees or directors of previously issued shares to satisfy the exercise price of options and/or withholding taxes that arise on the exercise of options or the vesting of restricted stock. These transactions are authorized under the terms of the equity plans under which the options or other equity were awarded; however, these transactions are not considered repurchases pursuant to the Company's share repurchase program.

On May 11, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 12 million shares of our common stock. After giving effect to repurchases after that date, the current approved repurchase authorization is 9,399,700 shares. Purchases are made in the open market or in block purchases, and such transactions may be effected from time to time or pursuant to share repurchase plans under SEC Rule 10b5-1. The share repurchase authorization has no stated expiration date.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as part of this Report.

- 3.1 Restated Articles of Incorporation of Centex Corporation (Centex), as amended (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Centex's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004).
- 3.2 Certificate of Correction to the Restated Articles of Incorporation dated November 13, 2007 (filed herewith).
- 3.3 Amended and Restated By-Laws of Centex dated October 10, 2007 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Centex's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2007).

- 4.1 Specimen Centex common stock certificate (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Centex's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006).
- 4.2 Any instrument with respect to long-term debt, where the securities authorized thereunder do not exceed 10% of the total assets of Centex and its subsidiaries, has not been filed; these instruments relate to (a) long-term senior debt of Centex issued pursuant to supplements to the indentures filed as Exhibits 4.5 and 4.6 to Centex's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, which supplements have also been filed with the SEC as exhibits to various Centex registration statements or to reports incorporated by reference in such registration statements, (b) long-term debt issued pursuant to indentures or other agreements in connection with certain asset securitizations involving certain subsidiaries of Centex in private transactions and (c) other long-term debt of Centex; Centex agrees to furnish a copy of such instruments to the SEC upon request.

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- 10.1 Executive Severance Policy (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Centex's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2007).
- 10.2 Waiver Letter, dated January 28, 2008, among Centex, Bank of America, N. A. as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (filed herewith).
- 12.1 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (filed herewith).
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Centex Corporation pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Centex Corporation pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Centex Corporation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Centex Corporation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

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Signatures

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

CENTEX CORPORATION

Registrant

February 5, 2008

/s/ Catherine R. Smith

Catherine R. Smith

Executive Vice President and Chief

Financial Officer

(principal financial officer)

February 5, 2008

/s/ Mark D. Kemp

Mark D. Kemp

Senior Vice President-Controller

(principal accounting officer)