

DEER VALLEY CORP
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2009
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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 March 31, 2009

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 000-05388

DEER VALLEY CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-5256635
(I.R.S. employer
identification no.)

3111 W. Dr. MLK Blvd., Ste 100, Tampa, FL
(Address of principal executive offices)

33607
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (813) 418-5250

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, 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

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

The Registrant had 12,682,850 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, outstanding as of May 8, 2009.

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Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, all references below in this filing to we, us, the Company, and "Deer Valley" are to Deer Valley Corporation, a Florida corporation, together with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc., an Alabama corporation.

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PART 1 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Deer Valley Corporation & Subsidiary

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Contents:

<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2009 (unaudited) and December 31, 2008</u>	F-2
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	March 31, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 7,721,136	\$ 8,960,479
Accounts receivable	1,355,777	1,451,536
Inventory	1,593,790	1,439,908
Deferred tax asset	896,242	951,827
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	374,791	99,500
Total Current Assets	11,941,736	12,903,250
Fixed Assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,978,633	3,051,214
Other Assets:		
Goodwill	7,256,917	7,256,917
Other assets	75,511	76,673
Total Other Assets:	7,332,428	7,333,590
Total Assets	\$ 22,252,797	\$ 23,288,054

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Current Liabilities:		
Current maturities on long term debt	\$ 66,915	\$ 81,009
Notes payable		
Accounts payable	513,132	610,443
Accrued expenses	1,978,153	2,340,867
Accrued warranties	1,910,000	2,220,000
Income tax payable		90,279
Derivative liability	730,528	
Accrued preferred dividends		
Total Current Liabilities	5,198,728	5,342,598
Long Term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	1,719,424	1,719,424
Deferred tax liability	767,737	711,942
Put liability	549,844	569,844
Total Long Term Liabilities	3,037,005	3,001,210
Total Liabilities	8,235,733	8,343,808
Stockholders Equity:		
	5,327,495	5,485,495

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Series A Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 750,000 shares authorized, 532,750 and 548,550 shares issued and outstanding, respectively.

Series C Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 26,750 shares authorized, 22,463 and 22,463 shares issued and outstanding, respectively.	224	224
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Series E Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000 authorized, 1,000,000 and 1,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively.	10,000	10,000
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Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 12,682,850 and 12,472,182 shares issued and outstanding, respectively.	12,684	12,473
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Additional paid-in capital	31,384,253	37,399,377
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Common stock payable-Earnout Agreement	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
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Accumulated deficit	(20,717,592)	(25,963,323)
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Total Stockholders Equity	14,017,064	14,944,246
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Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 22,252,797	\$ 23,288,054
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See notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Deer Valley Corporation & Subsidiary****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	For the three month period ended	
	March 31, 2009 (unaudited)	March 31, 2008 (unaudited)
REVENUE	\$ 5,970,716	\$ 16,693,815
COST OF REVENUE	5,077,491	13,468,745
GROSS PROFIT	893,225	3,225,070
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Depreciation and Amortization	8,653	15,425
Selling, general and administrative	1,193,865	2,028,638
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,202,518	2,044,063
OPERATING INCOME	(309,293)	1,181,007
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Derivative income (expense)	(74,837)	(17,071)
Interest income	37,242	18,949
Interest expense	(35,546)	(40,651)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSES)	(73,141)	(38,773)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(382,434)	1,142,234
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	90,942	(445,536)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (291,492)	\$ 696,698
Dividends to preferred stockholders		(21,562)
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	\$ (291,492)	\$ 675,136
Net Income/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.06
Net Income/(Loss) Per Share (Fully Diluted)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.03
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	12,559,523	11,302,875
Weighted Average Common and Common Equivalent Shares Outstanding	12,559,523	23,507,759

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Deer Valley Corporation & Subsidiary****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	For the three month period ended	
	March 31, 2009 (unaudited)	March 31, 2008 (unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (291,492)	\$ 696,698
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided for/used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	72,582	72,425
Derivative income(expense)	74,837	17,071
Stock based compensation		
Bad debt expense		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	95,759	(1,855,831)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(153,882)	(723,704)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax asset	55,585	
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and other	(274,129)	71,873
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	(97,311)	81,479
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	(90,279)	76,554
Increase/(decrease) in estimated services and warranties	(310,000)	30,000
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses	(362,715)	(113,548)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liability	55,795	
CASH FLOW PROVIDED FOR/USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (1,225,250)	\$ (1,646,983)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of equipment		(64,171)
Additional purchase price paid under earnout agreement		
CASH FLOW USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	\$	\$ (64,171)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of long-term debt	(14,093)	(19,525)
Proceeds (repayment) of notes payable, net		2,084,000
Increase(Decrease) in Treasury Stock		
Increase(Decrease) in Paid in Capital		
Proceeds from the exercise of warrants		
CASH FLOW PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	\$ (14,093)	\$ 2,064,475
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	\$ (1,239,343)	\$ 353,321
CASH, Beginning	\$ 8,960,479	\$ 4,778,333
CASH, Ending	\$ 7,721,136	\$ 5,131,654
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 23,549	\$ 40,651

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Taxes	\$	163,304	\$	110,000
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Dividends on preferred stock	\$		\$	221,399
Conversion of preferred stock for common stock-net	\$	158,000	\$	106,250
Put liability	\$		\$	165,654
Derivative liability	\$	635,691	\$	

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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Deer Valley Corporation & Subsidiary

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

The unaudited financial information included in this report includes all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to reflect a fair statement of the results for the interim periods. The operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results of the full fiscal year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Registrant's December 31, 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings on Form 8-K.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Accounting Estimates - The Company's financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fiscal Year - The Company's operating subsidiary, Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc., operates on a 52-53 week fiscal year end. For presentation purposes, the reporting period has been presented as ending on March 31, the Company's quarter end.

Cash Equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company considers its investment in Variable Rate Demand Bonds (VRDB's) as highly liquid investments. The VRDB's can be redeemed with 7 days notice and are guaranteed by a Letter of Credit from Fifth Third Bank. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company owned \$752,950 and \$4,605,428 of VRDB's, respectively.

The Company maintains its cash balances in two different financial institutions. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000 or in the case of non-interest bearing checking accounts, the insurance is unlimited for a specified period of time.

Revenue Recognition - Revenue for manufactured homes sold to independent dealers generally is recorded when all of the following conditions have been met; (a) an order for the home has been received from the dealer, (b) an agreement with respect to payment terms (usually in the form of a written or verbal approval for payment has been received from the dealer's flooring institution), and (c) the home has been shipped and risk of loss has passed to the dealer.

Cost of Sales - The Company includes the following types of expenses in cost of sales: purchase and receiving costs, freight in, direct labor, supply costs, warehousing, direct and indirect overhead costs, inspection, transfer, actual and accrued warranty, depreciation, and amortization costs.

Selling, General and Administrative - The Company includes the following types of expenses in selling, general and administrative expense: sales salaries, sales commissions, bad debt expense, advertising, administrative overhead, administrative salaries and bonuses and legal and professional fees.

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Derivative Financial Instruments - Upon the adoption of EITF 07-05 Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock on January 1, 2009, certain of our financial instruments with down-round protection features are no longer considered indexed to our Company's stock for purposes of determining whether they meet the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 11(a) of Statement 133. As such, these instruments no longer meet the conditions to obtain equity classification and are required to be carried as derivative liabilities, at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in our income (loss). See Note 6 Derivative Liabilities of the consolidated financial statements for additional disclosure data.

Stock Based Compensation - The Company uses the guidance set forth in SFAS 123R Share Based Payment and Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 to measure its share based payments. This guidance considers the historical volatility over a period generally commensurate with the expected or contractual term of the share option.

The Company uses a trinomial lattice model granted to determine the fair value of stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares. The determination of the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-valuation model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex variables. These variables include the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, projected employee stock option exercise behavior, expected risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

The Company estimates the expected term and volatility of options granted based on values derived from its industry peer group. In estimating our expected volatility and term, we have applied the guidance in Question 6 of Topic D of Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 and established a peer group consisting of five companies with similar characteristics to our Company and used a blended average of historical volatilities of these peers over historical periods commensurate with the expected term of each option. As a result, the expected term was generated using the trinomial lattice model. The model uses the contractual term of ten years and then arrives at the expected term based upon the assumptions used in valuing the instrument. Our decision to use these measures was based upon the lack of availability of actively traded options in the Company's own common stock and the Company's assessment that the peer group measure of volatility is more representative of future stock price trends than the Company's historical volatility. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate for option valuation on Constant Maturity Rates provided by the U.S. Treasury with remaining terms similar to the expected term of the options. The Company does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore uses an expected dividend yield of zero in the option valuation model. In addition, SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures of share-based awards to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. As this is the Company's initial issuance and no historical data exists to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures the Company has recorded stock-based compensation expense for the all the awards vested. The Company uses the straight-line attribution as its expensing method of the value of share-based compensation for options and awards.

Under SFAS No. 123(R) Deer Valley uses a trinomial lattice model to estimate the fair value of the Company's option awards. No options were granted during the three month period ended March 31, 2009.

2007 Long Term Incentive Plan - On July 1, 2007 the Company established a Long Term Incentive (the 2007 Incentive Plan) plan for the purposes of advancing the interests of the Company and our shareholders by providing incentives to certain of our employees and other key individuals who perform services for us, including those who contribute significantly to the strategic and long-term performance objectives and growth of the Company. The 2007 Incentive Plan is administered by a committee (the Committee) appointed by the Board of Directors. Currently, the Committee is comprised of all members of the Board of Directors acting as a group. The Committee has the power to interpret the 2007 Incentive Plan and to prescribe rules, regulations and procedures in connection with the operations of the 2007 Incentive Plan. The Committee may delegate administrative responsibilities under the 2007 Incentive Plan to any one or more of its members or other persons, except as may otherwise be required under applicable law or listing standards for an exchange on which the Company's common stock may be listed. The 2007 Incentive Plan provides for the granting of several types of awards, including stock options, performance grants and other awards deemed by the Committee to be consistent with the purposes of the 2007 Incentive Plan. Awards may be granted alone, or in conjunction with one or more other awards, as determined by the Committee.

The 2007 Incentive Plan was effective as of July 1, 2007, and was approved by the Company's board of directors. The Company's shareholders have not voted on approval of the 2007 Incentive Plan. A maximum of one million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) shares of common stock has been authorized to be issued under the 2007 Incentive Plan in connection with the grant of awards, subject to adjustment for corporate transactions, including, without limitation, any stock dividend, forward stock split, reverse stock split, merger or recapitalization. Of this amount, no more than one million (1,000,000) shares of common stock may be issued as incentive stock options. Common stock issued under the 2007 Incentive Plan may be either newly issued shares, treasury shares, reacquired shares or any combination thereof. If common stock issued as restricted stock, restricted stock units or otherwise subject to repurchase or forfeiture rights is reacquired by us pursuant to such rights, or if any award is cancelled, terminates, or expires unexercised, the common stock which would otherwise have been issuable pursuant to such awards will be available for issuance under new awards. All awards under the 2007 Incentive Plan shall be granted within 10 years of the date the plan was adopted.

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The Committee has exclusive discretion to select to whom awards will be granted; to determine the type, size, terms and conditions of each award; to modify or waive, within certain limits, the terms and conditions of any award; to determine the time when awards will be granted; to establish performance objectives; to prescribe the form of documents representing awards under the 2007 Incentive Plan; and to make all other determinations which it deems necessary, advisable or desirable in the interpretation and administration of the 2007 Incentive Plan. At the discretion of the Committee, awards may be made under the 2007 Incentive Plan in assumption of, or in

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substitution for, outstanding awards previously granted by the Company, any predecessor or a company acquired by the Company or with which it combines. The Committee has the authority to administer and interpret the 2007 Incentive Plan, and its decisions are final, conclusive and binding. We anticipate that all of our employees and directors will be eligible to participate in the 2007 Incentive Plan.

The following table summarizes the activity related to all Company stock options and warrants for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009:

	Warrants	Stock Options	Exercise Price Per Share		Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	
			Warrants	Options	Warrants	Options
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	22,731,704	700,000	\$ 0.75-3.00	\$ 1.09-\$1.14	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.12
Granted						
Exercised						
Cancelled or expired	(30,000)		\$ 1.50-2.25		\$ 1.75	
Outstanding at March 31, 2009	22,701,704	700,000	\$ 0.75-3.00	\$ 1.09-\$1.14	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.12
Outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2009	22,701,704	700,000	\$ 0.75-3.00	\$ 1.09-\$1.14	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.12

The warrants expire at various dates ranging from January 2011 through November 2016. The stock options are fully vested and expire at various dates ranging from July 2017 to September 2017.

Earning (Loss) Per Share - The Company uses SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share* for calculating the basic and diluted loss per share. Basic income/(loss) per share is computed by dividing net income/(loss) and net income/(loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income/(loss) per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential shares had been issued and if the additional shares were dilutive. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation of net loss per share if they would be anti-dilutive.

	For the three month periods ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net income/(loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (291,492)	\$ 675,136
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	12,559,523	11,302,875
Diluted	12,559,523	23,507,759
Income/Loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.06
Diluted*	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.03

The Company's dilutive common stock equivalent shares as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 include all of the Convertible Preferred shares and any incremental shares, as defined by SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*, associated with the Company's outstanding warrants and stock options.

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See the detailed list of Common Stock Equivalents below.

Common Stock Equivalents

as of

Securities	Exercise Price	March 31,	
<i>Preferred:</i>		2009	2008
Series A Preferred		7,103,309	8,255,325
Series C Preferred		2,246,300	2,246,300
Series E Preferred		1,000,000	1,000,000
Total		10,349,609	11,501,625
 <i>Warrants:</i>			
Class A Warrants	\$ 1.50	10,369,351	10,369,351
Class B Warrants	\$ 2.25	4,970,824	4,970,824
Class C Warrants	\$ 0.75	2,000,000	2,000,000
Class D Warrants	\$ 0.75	2,000,000	2,000,000
Class E Warrants	\$ 3.00	880,544	880,544
Class F Warrants	\$ 2.25	1,000,000	1,000,000
Class BD-2 Warrants	\$ 1.50	899,162	919,162
Class BD-3 Warrants	\$ 2.25	449,581	459,581
Class BD-4 Warrants	\$ 1.50	66,121	66,121
Class BD-5 Warrants	\$ 3.00	66,121	66,121
Total		22,701,704	22,731,704
 <i>Stock Options:</i>			
7/1/07 Issuance	\$ 1.14	350,000	350,000
9/7/07 Issuance	\$ 1.09	350,000	350,000
Total		700,000	700,000
 Total common stock equivalents		 33,751,313	 34,933,329

Income Taxes - The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes as set forth in SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Recent accounting pronouncements - We have reviewed accounting pronouncements and interpretations thereof that have effectiveness dates during the periods reported and in future periods. We believe that the following impending standards may have an impact on our future filings. Also see Fair Value Measurements, above. The applicability of any standard is subject to the formal review of our financial management and certain standards are under consideration.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations (SFAS 141(R)), which establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in an acquiree, including the recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. SFAS 141R is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The adoption of

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SFAS 141(R) did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows because the Company has not been involved in any business combinations during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements Liabilities - an Amendment of ARB No. 51. This statement amends ARB No. 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the Non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 will change the classification and reporting for minority interest and non-controlling interests of variable interest entities. Following the effectiveness of SFAS 160, the minority interest and non-controlling interest of variable interest entities will be carried as a component of stockholders' equity. Accordingly, upon the effectiveness of this statement, we will begin to reflect non-controlling interest in our consolidated variable interest entities as a component of stockholders' equity. This statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. Since we do not currently have Variable Interest Entities consolidated in our financial statements, adoption of this standard did not have a material effect.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment to FASB Statement No. 133 (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 is intended to improve financial standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations; and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, with early adoption encouraged. This standard will affect the disclosures in the Company's financial statements to provide the required information.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS 162). SFAS 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (the GAAP hierarchy). SFAS 162 will become effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. SFAS 162 did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

FASB Interpretation No 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), was issued in July 2006. This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. It prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken, or expected to be taken, on a tax return. FASB Interpretation No 48 did not have any impact on our financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities which provides that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and should be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. Upon adoption, a company is required to retrospectively adjust its earnings per share data including any amounts related to interim periods, summaries of earnings and selected financial data. The Company is assessing the impact of adopting EITF 03-6-1, but does not expect the impact to be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations. This standard did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Consensus No. 07-05 Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock, which supersedes the definition in EITF 06-01 for periods beginning after December 15, 2008. The objective of this Issue is to provide guidance for determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock and it applies to any freestanding financial instrument or embedded feature that has all the characteristics of a derivative in of Statement 133, for purposes of determining whether that instrument or embedded feature qualifies for the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 11(a) of Statement 133 (the Paragraph 11(a) Exemption). This Issue also applies to any freestanding financial instrument that is potentially settled in an entity's own stock, regardless of whether the instrument has all the characteristics of a derivative in Statement 133, for purposes of determining whether the instrument is within the scope of Issue 00-19. We currently have warrants that embody terms and conditions that require the reset of their strike prices upon our sale of shares or equity-indexed financial instruments at amounts less than the conversion prices. These features will no longer be treated as equity under the EITF once it becomes effective. Rather, such instruments will require classification as liabilities and measurement at fair value. Early adoption is precluded. This standard required the Company's warrants outstanding to be fair valued on the adoption date (January 1, 2009) and reclassified to liabilities. See Note 6 Derivative Liabilities of the consolidated financial statements for additional disclosure data.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the AICPA, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on our present or future financial statements.

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Inventory consisted of the following components:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Raw Materials	1,035,201	905,568
Work-in-Process	182,711	196,500
Finished Goods	375,878	337,840
Total Inventory	\$ 1,593,790	\$ 1,439,908

NOTE 4 ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

Category	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Accrued dealer incentive program	369,905	694,886
Accrued third party billings	703,198	702,983
Accrued compensation	265,319	301,535
Accrued repurchase commitment	325,000	265,000
Other	314,731	376,463
Total Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,978,153	\$ 2,340,867

NOTE 5 PRODUCT WARRANTIES

The Company provides the retail home buyer a one-year limited warranty covering defects in material or workmanship in home structure, plumbing and electrical systems. The Company estimated warranty costs are accrued at the time of the sale to the dealer following industry standards and historical warranty cost incurred. Periodic adjustments to the estimated warranty accrual are made as events occur which indicate changes are necessary. As of March 31, 2009, the Company has provided a liability of \$1,910,000 for estimated warranty costs relating to homes sold, based upon management's assessment of historical experience factors and current industry trends.

Management reviews its warranty requirements at the close of each reporting period and adjusts the reserves accordingly. The following tabular presentation reflects activity in warranty reserves during the periods presented:

	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,220,000	\$ 2,130,000
Warranty charges	558,241	1,584,496
Warranty payments	(868,241)	(1,554,496)
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,910,000	\$ 2,160,000

Table of Contents**NOTE 6 DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES**

In June 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Consensus No. 07-05 Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock. Under EITF 07-05, instruments which contain full ratchet anti-dilution provisions will no longer be considered indexed to a company's own stock for purposes of determining whether it meets the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 11(a) of Statement 133. The adoption of this EITF required us to (1) evaluate our instrument's contingent exercise provisions and (2) evaluate the instrument's settlement provisions. Based upon applying this approach to instruments within the scope of the consensus, we have determined that certain of our warrants which were classified in stockholders' equity on December 31, 2008, no longer meet the definition of Indexed to a Company's Own Stock provided in the Consensus. Accordingly, effective on January 1, 2009, we were required to reclassify those Warrants, at their fair value to liabilities. SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (FAS 133) requires that the fair value of these liabilities be re-measured at the end of every reporting period with the change in value reported in the statement of operations. The difference between the amount the warrants were originally recorded in the financials and the fair value of the instruments on January 1, 2009 was considered a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and required an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the amount of \$5,537,222 and a reduction of additional paid-in capital of \$6,172,913.

The fair value of the derivative warrant liability was \$635,691 at the remeasurement date of January 1, 2009 and \$730,528 on March 31, 2009. The change in the warrant liability resulted in a derivative expense of \$94,837 for the three month period ended March 31, 2009.

The following is a list of the common shares indexed to derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2009:

Class A Warrants (Class A-1 & Class A-2)	10,369,351
Class B Warrants	4,970,824
Class C Warrants	2,000,000
Class D Warrants	2,000,000
Class E Warrants	880,544
Class F Warrants (Class F-1 & Class F-2)	1,000,000
Class BD-2 Warrants	899,162
Class BD-3 Warrants	449,581
Class BD-4 Warrants	66,121
Class BD-5 Warrants	66,121
Total number of common shares indexed to derivative instruments	22,701,704

We estimate fair values of derivative financial instruments using various techniques (and combinations thereof) that are considered to be consistent with the objective measuring fair values. In selecting the appropriate technique, we consider, among other factors, the nature of the instrument, the market risks that it embodies and the expected means of settlement. For less complex derivative instruments, such as free-standing warrants, we generally use the Black-Scholes-Merton (BSM) option valuation technique, adjusted for the effect of dilution, because it embodies all of the requisite assumptions (including trading volatility, estimated terms, dilution and risk free rates) necessary to fair value these instruments. Estimating fair values of derivative financial instruments requires the development of significant and subjective estimates that may, and are likely to, change over the duration of the instrument with related changes in internal and external market factors. In addition, option-based techniques (such as BSM) are highly volatile and sensitive to changes in the trading market price of our common stock. Since derivative financial instruments are initially and subsequently carried at fair values, our income (loss) will reflect the volatility in these estimate and assumption changes.

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The following tables summarize the components of derivative liabilities as of March 31, 2009 and the remeasurement date, January 1, 2009:

	March 31, 2009	Remeasurement date January 1, 2009
Class A Warrants (Class A-1 & Class A-2)	\$ (151,491)	\$ (143,308)
Class B Warrants	(175,967)	(143,657)
Class C Warrants	(118,600)	(113,400)
Class D Warrants	(253,200)	(207,000)
Class E Warrants (a)		
Class F Warrants (Class F-1 & Class F-2)	(13,875)	(11,200)
Class BD-2 Warrants	(12,858)	(12,319)
Class BD-3 Warrants	(3,327)	(3,597)
Class BD-4 Warrants	(946)	(906)
Class BD-5 Warrants	(264)	(304)
Fair values	\$ (730,528)	\$ (635,691)
Change during the period	\$ (94,837)	
Significant assumptions (or ranges):		
Trading market values (1)	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20
Term (years)	.36 - 4.37	.61 4.61
Volatility (1)	58.68% - 76.60%	50.97% - 75.78%
Risk-free rate (2)	.21% - 1.67%	.27% - 1.55%

Fair value hierarchy:

- (1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, or derived there from. Our trading market values and the volatilities that are calculated thereupon are level 1 inputs.
 - (2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable. We use the current published yields for zero-coupon US Treasury Securities, with terms nearest the remaining term of the warrants for our risk free rate.
 - (3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. Inputs for which any parts are level 3 inputs are classified as level 3 in their entirety. The remaining term used equals the remaining contractual term as our best estimate of the expected term.
- (a) As of the remeasurement date and the quarter ended March 31, 2009, the Series E warrants had a fair value of zero. These instruments will be reviewed each reporting period to determine if there is a value to the warrants in the future.

The following tables summarize the effects on our income (loss) associated with changes in the fair values of our derivative financial instruments by financing arrangement for the quarter ended March 31, 2009:

Class A Warrants (Class A-1 & Class A-2)	\$ (8,183)
Class B Warrants	(32,310)
Class C Warrants	(5,200)
Class D Warrants	(46,200)
Class F Warrants (Class F-1 & Class F-2)	(2,675)
Class BD-2 Warrants	(539)

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Class BD-3 Warrants	270
Class BD-4 Warrants	(40)
Class BD-5 Warrants	40
	\$ (94,837)

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	March 31, 2009	
	Amount	Impact on Rate
Income tax at federal rate	(130,028)	-34.00%
State tax, net of Federal effect	(16,162)	-4.23%
Permanent Differences:		
Derivative expense	28,608	7.48%
State tax benefit	16,162	4.23%
 Total Permanent Differences	 44,770	 11.71%
 True Up to Tax Return - Deferred Assets	 10,478	 2.74%
 Total Provision	 (90,942)	 -23.78%

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's net deferred income taxes are as follows:

	March 31, 2009
Current Deferred Tax Assets:	
Warranty Reserve	730,117
Repurchase Reserve	124,234
Inventory Reserve	11,311
Accrued Legal fees	28,670
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	1,911
 Total Current Deferred Tax Asset	 896,243
 Non-Current Deferred Tax Assets:	
Share based compensation	45,834
Goodwill	
Accelerated Depreciation	
Rounding	
 Total Non-Current Deferred Tax Assets	 45,834
 Non-Current Deferred Tax Liability:	
Accelerated Depreciation	(189,674)
Goodwill	(578,063)
 Total Non-Current Deferred Tax Liability	 (767,737)
 Total Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	 174,340

Table of Contents**NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

Litigation The Company in the normal course of business is subject to claims and litigation. Management of the Company is of the opinion that, based on information available, such legal matters will not ultimately have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operation of the Company.

Reserve for Repurchase Commitments Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. (DVH) is contingently liable under the terms of repurchase agreements with financial institutions providing inventory financing for retailers of DVH s products. These arrangements, which are customary in the industry, provide for the repurchase of products sold to retailers in the event of default by the retailer. The risk of loss under these agreements is spread over numerous retailers. The price DVH is obligated to pay generally declines over the period of the agreement (typically 18 to 24 months) and the risk of loss is further reduced by the sale value of repurchased homes. The maximum amount for which the Company is contingently liable under repurchase agreements is approximately \$13,480,000 at March 31, 2009.

Earnout Agreement On January 18, 2006, the Company s wholly-owned subsidiary, DeerValley Acquisitions Corp. (dissolved on July 1, 2006), entered into an Earnout Agreement (the Earnout Agreement), between Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc., DeerValley Acquisitions Corp., and the former owners of Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. In connection with the Capital Stock Purchase Agreement, the Company entered into the Earnout Agreement, pursuant to which, additional payments may be paid to the former owners of Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. as an earnout based upon the Net Income Before Taxes of Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. during the next five (5) years, up to a maximum of \$6,000,000. In any given year during the term of the Earnout Agreement, 50% of the pre-tax profit exceeding \$1,000,000 per year will be accrued and become distributable to the prior shareholders.

On November 19, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to the Earnout Agreement dated January 18, 2006, with the original founders (the Founders), now the core operating management for the Company s wholly owned subsidiary, Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. (the Earnout Amendment).

In exchange for the elimination of future performance based cash accruals that were expected to total an additional \$2 million over the next 12 to 36 months, the Company issued to the Founders two million shares of Deer Valley s common stock. In addition, accrued liabilities related to the earnout agreement, totaling \$2.75 million on December 31, 2007, were paid to the Founders just prior to year end. The common stock will be held in escrow for a period of approximately three and one half years pending completion of the employment agreement requirements. The final number of shares released to recipients may be reduced in accordance with vesting requirements if the original earnout criteria are not met. For those shares that are ultimately released, if the open market price of the shares at the time of the release should be less than \$1.00/share, the Company has agreed to either issue additional shares or pay a cash amount equal to the difference between \$1.00 and the share price (i.e. make whole).

The Company accounted for the right to be made whole as a put liability. The Company determines the fair value of the put liability with a commercially available software product that utilizes a proven Monte Carlo valuation methodology. The Monte Carlo model was utilized to incorporate more complex variables than closed-form models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Based on this analysis, the value of the put liability was determined to be approximately \$550,000 at March 31, 2009.

On January 1, 2008 the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements , for our financial assets and financial liabilities. SFAS 157 defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures. SFAS 157 discusses valuation techniques such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The statement utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset or liability; either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity s own assumptions.

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The following table summarizes the level inputs used to measure the put liability at fair value:

	March 31, 2009
Settlement guaranteed value	\$ 2,000,000
Indexed shares	2,000,000
Expected volatility (Level 1)	64.07%-73.21%
Effective strike price	\$ 1.00
Trading Market Price (Level 1)	\$ 1.20
Expected dividends	
Expected term in years	1-3 years
Risk free rate of return (Level 2)	.37%-1.00%

As a result of the fair value adjustments the Company has recognized income (expense) for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 of \$20,000 and (\$17,071), respectively.

Loans and Letter of Credit On May 26, 2006, DVH entered into a Loan Agreement with Fifth Third Bank (the Lender) providing for a loan of Two Million and No/100 Dollars (\$2,000,000) (the Loan) evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a first mortgage on DVH s properties in Guin, Alabama and Sulligent, Alabama, including the structures and fixtures located thereon, as well as DVH s interest in any lease thereof. The purpose of the loan is to pay off an existing loan from another bank secured by the Guin property and to reduce the outstanding balance on DVH s revolving credit facility with the Lender. The net effect of the reduction in the revolving credit balance is to increase the credit available to the Company for working capital under its revolving facility. The Loan has a term from May 26, 2006 through June 1, 2011 and has a variable interest rate at 2.25% above LIBOR. There is no prepayment penalty. Future advances are available under the Loan Agreement, subject to approval by the Lender. Also on May 26, 2006, the Company and DVH guaranteed the Loan. Should Deer Valley default, thereby triggering acceleration of the Loan, the Company would become liable for payment of the Loan.

On April 12, 2008, DVH renewed and consolidated its existing revolving credit line of \$2,500,000 with Fifth Third Bank, and its existing revolving bridge line of credit of \$5,000,000 with Fifth Third Bank (the Consolidated Facility). The Consolidated Facility is a revolving line of credit in an amount not to exceed \$7,500,000 evidenced by a revolving credit note and secured by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and all other tangible and intangible personal property of DVH and guaranteed by Deer Valley Corporation. The purpose of the Consolidated Facility is to provide working capital and letters of credit required in the normal course of the Company s business. The Consolidated Facility has a one-year term and has a variable interest rate at 2.50% above LIBOR and provides for conditions to meet, including financial ratios, prior to each advance.

Effective April 12, 2009, DVH renewed and amended its existing Loan and Security Agreement with Fifth Third Bank, providing for a line of credit secured by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and all other tangible and intangible personal property of DVH. In connection with the renewal the maximum principal amount of the facility was reduced from \$7,500,000 to \$5,000,000. The purpose of the Credit Facility is to provide working capital and letters of credit required in the normal course of the Company s business. The Credit Facility has a one-year term and has a variable interest rate at 2.50% above LIBOR and provides for conditions to meet, including financial ratios, prior to each advance.

The amount available under the revolving line of credit is equal to the lesser of \$5,000,000 or an amount based on defined percentages of accounts receivable and inventories reduced by any outstanding letters of credit. At March 31, 2009, \$1,400,000 was available under the revolving line of credit after deducting letters of credit of \$375,000.

In addition to the revolving line of credit described in the preceding paragraph, DVH, during its normal course of business, is required to issue irrevocable standby letters of credit in the favor of independent third party beneficiaries to cover obligations under repurchase agreements. As of March 31, 2009, no amounts had been drawn on the above irrevocable letters of credit by the beneficiaries.

NOTE 9 EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock - During the three month period ended March 31, 2009 certain shareholders converted 15,800 shares of Series A Preferred stock, par value \$158,000, into 210,668 shares of the Company s common stock.

Common Stock Dividends - There were no dividends paid during the three month period ended March 31, 2009.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward Looking Statements

We desire to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This filing contains a number of forward-looking statements which reflect management's current views and expectations with respect to our business, strategies, products, future results and events, and financial performance. All statements made in this filing other than statements of historical fact, including statements addressing operating performance, events, or developments which management expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including statements related to distributor channels, volume growth, revenues, profitability, new products, adequacy of funds from operations, statements expressing general optimism about future operating results, and non-historical information, are forward looking statements. In particular, the words believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, may, variations of such words, and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements, and their absence does not mean that the statement is not forward-looking. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from historical results as well as those expressed in, anticipated, or implied by these forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to revise these forward-looking statements to reflect any future events or circumstances.

Readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which are based on management's current expectations and projections about future events, are not guarantees of future performance, are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions (including those described below), and apply only as of the date of this filing. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Factors which could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, risks discussed in our Annual Report on form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Overview

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. (DVH), designs and manufactures factory-built homes which are sold to a network of independent dealers, builders, developers and government agencies located primarily in the southeastern and south central regions of the United States. The Company does not maintain separate operating segments for these regions and does not separately report financial information by geographic sales area. Its principal manufacturing plant is located in Guin, Alabama, and the Company owns a separate idled manufacturing plant in Sulligent, Alabama.

In recent years, the HUD Code housing industry has suffered a downturn in sales as a result of a tightening of credit standards, restricted availability of retail and wholesale financing, excessive inventory levels and zoning restrictions in certain urban and coastal areas. This industry decline began in 1999, approximately five years before we successfully launched and began to rapidly grow our business in January, 2004. In spite of industry conditions the Company has had significant growth since inception through efficient manufacturing at our production facilities, industry leading products, experienced and capable relations oriented sales and management teams, stringent cost controls, and attention to dealer support, customer satisfaction, and service efforts.

The Company's executives are continuing to focus on matters relating to the industry-wide slowdown. (i) management is addressing the well-publicized slowdown in the housing industry by adjusting capacity with market demand. The Company will continue to monitor demand and may take additional steps to adjust capacity based on our views of and direction of the industry. (ii) In recognition of an important trend in the housing market toward modular homes and as part of the Company's strategic plan, management will continue to increase the Company's involvement in the modular segment of the factory-built housing industry. The Company believes that establishing these alternative distribution channels will add stability and position the company for growth when market conditions improve. The Company has targeted the production of smaller units (less than 3,000 square feet) that are readily producible, in a cost efficient manner, using the Company's existing manufacturing capabilities. The Company sells these models to large tract developers, government agencies and individuals through independent dealers. (iii) Management hopes to address the reduced availability of floor plan financing by facilitating the development of alternative inventory financing for dealers that purchase our products. (iv) The Company continues to focus on operating activities to improve manufacturing efficiencies, reduce overall costs and increase gross margins.

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In April 2008, the Company was awarded a \$16.1 million contract to build more than 120 twin-town home units for first phase of a multi-phase 264-acre master-planned residential rental community called Savanna Trials in Ocean Springs, Mississippi by M&C Development LLC. Construction and delivery of the first homes in Phase I of the development began in the second quarter of 2008, and the Company received \$2.4 million in revenue during the year ended December 31, 2008 based on initial deliveries on the contract. Due to delays in the project the completion date has been extended until mid 2009 or later. The Company is unable to predict when project delays will be resolved or whether it will be awarded additional contracts for other development phases of the community.

In late 2008, the Company received advisories from national financial service companies which provide "floor plan financing" for the majority of the Company's independent retail dealers of HUD-Code homes. Because of the worldwide volatility and disruption in the capital markets, these traditional lenders are suspending or modifying their retail dealer financing programs in an effort to reduce their asset based portfolios. The Company is aggressively working to assist our dealers in their efforts to establish alternative sources of financing during the current crisis in wholesale floor plan lending. In addition, the Company is actively engaged with other manufacturers in pursuing new sources of inventory funding ("floor-plan lending") to help meet the operating capital needs of the Company's retail dealers. If a significant number of dealers are unable to secure alternative sources of financing, and if the availability from traditional sources does not rapidly improve, then such developments could have a material adverse effect on our future operating results. During fiscal year 2009, it is possible that we may use some of our cash to facilitate availability of floor plan financing under one or more floor plan programs. In addition, The Company is seeking to further assist dealers and potential retail customers by identifying and encouraging new source(s) of mortgage financing to provide Deer Valley's home buyers with accessible mortgage funding and an accelerated approval cycle for processing credit applications

In order to effectively combat the challenging market conditions, Deer Valley is aggressively seeking to capitalize on the Company's strong balance sheet and broad range of affordable housing products by opening an entirely new sales channel for its modular homes. Toward that goal, the Company has recently developed a new series of homes that are designed to be sold exclusively through existing retail home supply outlets. The Company's first opportunity in this program has resulted in the placement of a model home at a pilot sales facility in Biloxi, Mississippi. In a second strategic move, the Company is engaging in discussions with other industry participants with regard to possible business combinations that could broaden the Company's geographic service area and further expand the Company's product offerings. The product line expansion opportunities being sought include certain commercial structures and military housing. All such industry contacts to date have been preliminary in nature, and there is reasonable likelihood that such discussions will not progress beyond informal discussions.

Manufacturing Operations

We produce all of our factory built homes at our plant in Guin, Alabama, which is functioning on a ten-hour shift, four-day work week. The Company operates on this production schedule in order to reduce employees' commuting costs, decrease absenteeism by giving employees a personal day during the week, and generally increase employee morale. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company's average production rate was approximately 20 floors produced per week. As of March 31, 2009, our backlog of orders stood at 7 days.

Our plant in Guin, Alabama operated at a capacity of 52% during the quarter ended March 31, 2009. We have one idle plant located in Sulligent, Alabama.

The principal raw materials used in the production of HUD Code and modular homes include wood, wood products, panels, steel, sheetrock, vinyl siding, gypsum wallboard, fiberglass insulation, carpet, appliances, electrical items, windows, roofing materials, electrical supplies, roof trusses, and plumbing fixtures. We believe that the raw materials used in the production of our factory-built homes are readily available from a wide variety of suppliers and that the loss of any single supplier would not have a material adverse effect on our business.

While our HUD Code and modular homes are constructed with many of the same components and building materials used in site-built homes, we utilize a cost-efficient assembly line manufacturing process which enables us to produce a quality home at a significantly lower cost per square foot than a traditional, site-built home. Our homes are built with residential features, including 1/2 inch drywall, thermally sealed double-paned windows from Capitol, enhanced insulation, oak cabinets, cultured marble vanities, and two inch by six inch exterior wall construction standards.

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Because the cost of transporting a factory-built home is significant, substantially all of our homes are sold to dealers within a 500 mile radius of our manufacturing facility. DVH arranges, at dealers' expense, for the transportation of finished homes to dealer locations using independent trucking companies. Customary sales terms are cash-on-delivery or guaranteed payment from a floor-plan financing source. Dealers or other independent installers are responsible for placing the home on site and connecting utilities.

When evaluating the Company's operating performance, the key performance indicators management examines are (1) the Company's production rate, in floors produced per day, (2) the cost of sales, and (3) the size of the Company's sales backlog. For more information on these performance indicators, please see the attached financial statements and notes thereto and the section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K titled "Description of Business."

Results of Operations

The following discussion examines the results of the Company's operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. This discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes to the financial statements, included herewith. This discussion should not be construed to imply that the results discussed herein will necessarily continue into the future, or that any conclusion reached herein will necessarily be indicative of actual operating results in the future. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment by our management. It is also imperative that one read our December 31, 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings on Form 8-K.

HISTORICAL RESULTS - PERIODS ENDED March 31, 2009 AND March 31, 2008.

Revenues. Overall gross revenue for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 was \$5,970,716 compared to \$16,693,815 for the three month period ended March 31, 2008, representing a decrease of \$10,723,099, or approximately 64%. Revenue for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 decreased over the same three month period in 2008, primarily due to the company's completion of its contract with the State of Mississippi for the production of two-bedroom and three-bedroom cottages as part of its program that is designed to test and evaluate future disaster housing units. During the three month period ended March 31, 2009 the Company delivered 0 units and recognized \$0 revenue under its contract with the State of Mississippi compared to 188 units and \$9,005,200 revenue for the same three month period in 2008.

Gross Profit. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 was 15.0% compared to 19.3% for the three month period ended March 31, 2008. Gross profit for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 decreased over the same three month period in 2008, primarily due to manufacturing efficiencies gained through repetition of Mississippi cottages during the three month period ended March 31, 2008 and the negative impact in manufacturing efficiencies due to the volume decrease for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. The Company includes the following types of expenses in cost of sales: purchase and receiving costs, freight in, direct labor, supply costs, warehousing, direct and indirect overhead costs, inspection, transfer, actual and accrued warranty, depreciation, and amortization costs.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 were \$1,193,865 compared to \$2,028,638 for the three month period ended March 31, 2008. General and administrative costs decreased for the three month period ended March 31, 2008 in comparison to the corresponding periods for 2008. These changes are primarily due to reduced overhead cost associated with idling of Sulligent, Alabama manufacturing facility in September 2008 and consolidation of manufacturing processes at our Guin, Alabama manufacturing facility and an overall decrease in salaries, wages and employee benefits as a result of reduced number of employees. The Company includes the following types of expenses in selling, general and administrative expense: sales salaries, sales commissions, bad debt expense, advertising, administrative overhead, administrative salaries and bonuses and legal and professional fees.

Other Income (Expense). Derivative expense for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 was \$74,837 compared to \$17,071 for the three month period ended March 31, 2008. The increase is attributable to the adoption of EITF Consensus No. 07-05 Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock.

Net Income. The net loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 was \$291,492 compared to net income of \$696,698 for the three month period ended March 31, 2008. This decrease in net income is primarily due to a decrease in revenues discussed above and a decrease in gross profit discussed above.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Management believes that the Company currently has sufficient cash flow from operations, available bank borrowings, cash, and cash equivalents to meet its short-term working capital requirements. The Company had \$7,721,136 in cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2009, compared to \$8,960,479 in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2008. The Company's decrease in cash at March 31, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008 is primarily attributable to payment of certain expenses accrued during 2008, but were payable during the first quarter of 2009. Should our costs and expenses prove to be greater than we currently anticipate, or should we change our current business plan in a manner which will increase or accelerate our anticipated costs or capital demand, such as through the acquisition of new products, our working capital could be depleted at an accelerated rate.

The net cash used in operating activities of \$1,225,250 for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 was primarily attributable to (i) a decrease in accrued dealer incentive programs, (ii) a decrease in estimated warranty reserves, and (iii) the net loss for the quarter. The net cash used in operating activities of \$1,646,983 for the three month period ended March 31, 2008 was primarily attributable to (i) an increase in inventories and accounts receivable due to a seasonal increase as a result of scheduled production shutdown during December 2007, and (ii) a decrease in accrued dealer incentive programs.

There was no cash provided or used in investing activities for the three month period end March 31, 2009. The net cash used in investing activities for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 was \$64,171, which reflects capitalization of normal operating purchases of equipment.

The net cash used in financing activities for the three month period ending March 31, 2009 was \$14,093, which reflects a decrease in long-term debt due to scheduled principal payments of the Company's commercial real estate mortgage. The net cash provided by financing activities for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 was \$2,064,475, which primarily relates to the Company's borrowings under its line of credit with its senior lender that were used to finance the accounts receivable of the cottages for the State of Mississippi contract.

The Company's operations may require significant use of cash reserves during 2009 compared to 2008. The Company anticipates it will participate in one or more programs for new sources of inventory financing to assist our dealers in their efforts to establish alternative sources of financing during the current crisis in wholesale floor plan lending.

Effective April 12, 2009, DVH renewed and amended its existing debt facility with Fifth Third Bank, providing for a line of credit secured by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and all other tangible and intangible personal property of DVH. In connection with the renewal, the maximum principal amount of the facility was reduced from \$7,500,000 to \$5,000,000. The purpose of the Credit Facility is to provide working capital and letters of credit required in the normal course of the Company's business. The Credit Facility has a one-year term and has a variable interest rate at 2.50% above LIBOR and provides for conditions to meet, including financial ratios, prior to each advance.

We are contingently liable under the terms of repurchase agreements with financial institutions providing inventory financing for retailers of our products. For more information on the repurchase agreements, including the Company's contingent liability thereunder, please see Reserve for Repurchase Commitments below.

Recent Developments

In April 2008, the Company was awarded a \$16.1 million contract to build more than 120 twin-town home units for first phase of a multi-phase 264-acre master-planned residential rental community in Ocean Springs, Mississippi called Savanna Trails by M&C Development LLC. Construction and delivery of the first homes in Phase I of the development began in the second quarter of 2008, and the Company received \$316,581 in revenue during the quarter ended March 31, 2009 based on initial deliveries on the contract. Due to delays in the project the completion date has been extended until mid 2009 or later. The Company is unable to predict when project delays will be resolved or whether it will be awarded additional contracts for other development phases of the community.

In late 2008, the Company received advisories from national financial service companies which provide "floor plan financing" for the majority of the Company's independent retail dealers of HUD-Code homes. Because of the worldwide volatility and disruption in the capital markets, these traditional lenders are suspending or modifying their retail dealer financing programs in an effort to reduce their asset based portfolios. The Company is

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aggressively working to assist our dealers in their efforts to rapidly establish alternative sources of financing. The Company has received information that indicates one or more new sources of inventory financing could be available by mid 2009. The Company anticipates it will participate in one or more programs for new sources of inventory financing. In the event that a significant number of dealers were to be unable to secure alternative sources of financing, and if the availability from traditional sources does not rapidly improve, then such developments could have a materially adverse effect on our future operating results.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. For a description of those estimates, see Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, contained in the explanatory notes to the Company's financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, contained in this filing and the Company's Form 10-K for December 31, 2008. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to reserves, deferred tax assets, valuation allowances, impairment of long-lived assets, fair value of equity instruments issued to consultants for services, and estimates of costs to complete contracts. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions which we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. However, we believe that our estimates, including those for the above-described items, are reasonable.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management is aware that certain changes in accounting estimates employed in generating financial statements can have the effect of making the Company look more or less profitable than it actually is. Management believes the Company's estimates are reasonable. A summary of the most critical accounting estimates employed by the Company in generating financial statements follows below.

Warranties

We provide our retail buyers with a one-year limited warranty covering defects in material or workmanship, including plumbing and electrical systems. We record a liability for estimated future warranty costs relating to homes sold, based upon our assessment of historical experience and industry trends. In making this estimate, we evaluate historical sales amounts, warranty costs related to homes sold and timing in which any work orders are completed. The Company has accrued a warranty liability reserve of \$1,910,000 on its balance sheet as of March 31, 2009. Although we maintain reserves for such claims, there can be no assurance that warranty expense levels will remain at current levels or that the reserves that we have set aside will continue to be adequate. A large number of warranty claims which exceed our current warranty expense levels could have a material adverse affect upon our results of operations.

Volume Incentives Payable

We have relied upon volume incentive payments to our independent dealers who retail our products. These volume incentive payments are accounted for as a reduction to gross sales, and are estimated and accrued when sales of our factory-built homes are made to our independent dealers. Volume incentive reserves are recorded based upon the annualized purchases of our independent dealers who purchase a qualifying amount of home products from us. We accrue a liability to our dealers, based upon estimates derived from historical payout rates. We had a reserve for volume incentives payable of \$369,905 as of March 31, 2009, as compared to \$694,886 as of March 31, 2008.

Reserve for Repurchase Commitments

Most of our independent dealers finance their purchases under a wholesale floor plan financing arrangement under which a financial institution provides the dealer with a loan for the purchase price of the home and maintains a security interest in the home as collateral. When entering into a floor plan arrangement, the

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financial institution routinely requires that we enter into a separate repurchase agreement with the lender, under which we are obligated, upon default by the independent dealer, to repurchase the factory-built home at our original invoice price less the cost of administrative and shipping expenses. Our potential loss under a repurchase obligation depends upon the estimated net resale value of the home, as compared to the repurchase price that we are obligated to pay. This amount generally declines on a predetermined schedule over a period that usually does not exceed 24 months.

The risk of loss that we face under these repurchase agreements is lessened by several factors, including the following:

- (i) the sales of our products are spread over a number of independent dealers,
- (ii) historically we have had only isolated instances where we have incurred a repurchase obligation, although with the declining market there is no guarantee that such historical trends will continue,
- (iii) the price we are obligated to pay under such repurchase agreements declines based upon a predetermined amount over a period which usually does not exceed 24 months, and
- (iv) we have been able to resell homes repurchased from lenders at current market prices, although there is no guarantee that we will continue to be able to do so.

The maximum amount for which the Company is contingently liable under such agreements amounted to approximately \$13,400,000 as of March 31, 2009, as compared to \$16,370,000 as of March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, we had reserves of \$325,000 and \$200,000, respectively, established for future repurchase commitments, based upon our prior experience and evaluation of our independent dealers' financial conditions.

Due to the downturn in the HUD Code housing industry and the difficulties that our dealers are experiencing in obtaining floor plan financing, we have increased our reserves as a percentage of our aggregate repurchase obligations.

Derivative Liability

In June 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Consensus No. 07-05 "Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock". Under EITF 07-05, instruments which contain full ratchet anti-dilution provisions will no longer be considered indexed to a company's own stock for purposes of determining whether it meets the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 11(a) of Statement 133. The adoption of this EITF required us to (1) evaluate our instrument's contingent exercise provisions and (2) evaluate the instrument's settlement provisions. Based upon applying this approach to instruments within the scope of the consensus, we have determined that certain of our warrants which were classified in stockholders' equity on December 31, 2008, no longer meet the definition of Indexed to a Company's Own Stock provided in the Consensus. Accordingly, effective on January 1, 2009, we were required to reclassify those Warrants, at their fair value to liabilities. SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (FAS 133) requires that the fair value of these liabilities be re-measured at the end of every reporting period with the change in value reported in the statement of operations. The difference between the amount the warrants were originally recorded in the financials and the fair value of the instruments on January 1, 2009 was considered a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and required an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the amount of \$5,537,222 and a reduction of additional paid-in capital of \$6,172,913.

The fair value of the derivative warrant liability was \$635,691 at the remeasurement date of January 1, 2009 and \$730,528 on March 31, 2009. The change in the warrant liability resulted in a derivative expense of \$94,837 for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. See Note 6 Derivative Liabilities of the consolidated financial statements for additional disclosure data.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations ("SFAS 141(R)"), which establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in an acquiree, including the

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recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. SFAS 141R is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The adoption of SFAS 141(R) did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows because the Company has not been involved in any business combinations during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements Liabilities an Amendment of ARB No. 51. This statement amends ARB No. 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the Non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 will change the classification and reporting for minority interest and non-controlling interests of variable interest entities. Following the effectiveness of SFAS 160, the minority interest and non-controlling interest of variable interest entities will be carried as a component of stockholders' equity. Accordingly, upon the effectiveness of this statement, we will begin to reflect non-controlling interest in our consolidated variable interest entities as a component of stockholders' equity. This statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. Since we do not currently have Variable Interest Entities consolidated in our financial statements, adoption of this standard did not have a material effect.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment to FASB Statement No. 133 (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 is intended to improve financial standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations; and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, with early adoption encouraged. This standard will affect the disclosures in the Company's financial statements to provide the required information.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS 162). SFAS 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (the GAAP hierarchy). SFAS 162 will become effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. SFAS 162 did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

FASB Interpretation No 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), was issued in July 2006. This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. It prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken, or expected to be taken, on a tax return. FASB Interpretation No 48 did not have any impact on our financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities which provides that vested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and should be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. Upon adoption, a company is required to retrospectively adjust its earnings per share data including any amounts related to interim periods, summaries of earnings and selected financial data. The Company is assessing the impact of adopting EITF 03-6-1, but does not expect the impact to be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations. This standard did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Consensus No. 07-05 Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock, which supersedes the definition in EITF 06-01 for periods beginning after December 15, 2008. The objective of this Issue is to provide guidance for determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock and it

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applies to any freestanding financial instrument or embedded feature that has all the characteristics of a derivative in of Statement 133, for purposes of determining whether that instrument or embedded feature qualifies for the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 11(a) of Statement 133 (the Paragraph 11(a) Exemption). This Issue also applies to any freestanding financial instrument that is potentially settled in an entity's own stock, regardless of whether the instrument has all the characteristics of a derivative in Statement 133, for purposes of determining whether the instrument is within the scope of Issue 00-19. We currently have warrants that embody terms and conditions that require the reset of their strike prices upon our sale of shares or equity-indexed financial instruments at amounts less than the conversion prices. These features will no longer be treated as equity under the EITF once it becomes effective. Rather, such instruments will require classification as liabilities and measurement at fair value. Early adoption is precluded. This standard required the Company's warrants outstanding to be fair valued on the adoption date (January 1, 2009) and reclassified to liabilities. See Note 6 Derivative Liabilities of the consolidated financial statements for additional disclosure data.

Commitments and Contingencies

On January 18, 2006, the Company entered into the Earnout Agreement, which provided for contingent additional payments to the former owners of DVH, as an earnout, based upon the Net Income Before Taxes of DVH during the next five (5) years, up to a maximum of \$6,000,000.

On November 19, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to the Earnout Agreement with the original founders (the Founders), now the core operating management for the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Deer Valley Homebuilders, Inc. (the Earnout Amendment).

In exchange for the elimination of future performance based cash accruals that were expected to total an additional \$2 million over the next 12 to 36 months, the Company issued to the Founders two million shares of Deer Valley's common stock. Through December 31, 2007, the Company has paid \$4,000,000 to the Founders, under its Earnout Agreement, including \$2.75 million in December of 2007. At December 31, 2008, the Company Founders have vested rights amounting to \$1,738,010 of the remaining \$2,000,000 under the Amended Earnout Agreement subject to completing requirements of the Founders employment agreement. The common stock will be held in escrow until January 18, 2011 pending completion of the employment agreement requirements. The final number of shares released to recipients may be reduced in accordance with vesting requirements if the original earnout criteria are not met. For those shares that are ultimately released, if the open market price of the shares at the time of the release should be less than \$1.00/share, the Company has agreed to either issue additional shares or pay a cash amount equal to the difference between \$1.00 and the share price (i.e. make whole).

The Company accounted for the right to be made whole as a put liability. The Company determines the fair value of the put liability with a commercially available software product that utilizes a proven Monte Carlo valuation methodology. The Monte Carlo model was utilized to incorporate more complex variables than closed-form models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Based on this analysis, the value of the put liability was determined to be approximately \$549,844 at March 31, 2009.

On January 1, 2008 the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, for our financial assets and financial liabilities. SFAS 157 defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures. SFAS 157 discusses valuation techniques such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The statement utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset or liability; either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

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The following table summarizes the level inputs used to measure the put liability at fair value:

	March 31, 2009
Settlement guaranteed value	\$ 2,000,000
Indexed shares	2,000,000
Expected volatility (Level 1)	64.07%-73.21%
Effective strike price	\$ 1.00
Trading Market Price (Level 1)	\$ 1.20
Expected dividends	
Expected term in years	1-3 years
Risk free rate of return (Level 2)	.37%-1.00%

As a result of the fair value adjustments the Company has recognized income (expense) for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 of \$20,000 and (\$17,071), respectively.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the fiscal period ending March 31, 2009 covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer has concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as required under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

On January 27, 2009, the Board of Directors of Deer Valley Corporation appointed John Steven Lawler to serve as its Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President. Prior to such appointment, Mr. Lawler was a member of the Board of Directors and Assistant Secretary of Deer Valley Corporation, and a member of the Board of Directors, Secretary, and Director of Finance of Deer Valley Homebuilders, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deer Valley Corporation. Mr. Lawler will continue to serve in each of these positions.

Except for the appointment of Mr. Lawler on January 27, 2009, no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2009, that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations of the Effectiveness of Disclosure and Internal Controls

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure control system or internal control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations of any disclosure control system or internal control system, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Although the Company in the normal course of business is subject to claims and litigation, the Company is not a party to any material legal proceeding nor is the Company aware of any circumstance which may reasonably lead a third party to initiate legal proceeding against the Company.

As of the date of this filing, there are no material pending legal or governmental proceedings relating to our Company or properties to which we are a party, and to our knowledge there are no material proceedings to which any of our directors, executive officers, or affiliates are a party adverse to us or which have a material interest adverse to us.

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

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock - During the nine month period ending March 31, 2009 certain shareholders converted 15,800 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, par value \$158,000, into 210,668 shares of the Company's common stock. The securities were issued to existing shareholders, and the transaction was exempt under Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act, as amended.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3.01	Articles of Incorporation of Deer Valley Corporation. (1)
3.02	Bylaws of Deer Valley Corporation. (1)
4.01	Certificate of Designation, Rights, and Preferences of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. (1)
4.02	Certificate of Designation, Rights, and Preferences of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. (1)
4.03	Certificate of Designation, Rights, and Preferences of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock. (1)
4.04	Certificate of Designation, Rights, and Preferences of Series D Convertible Preferred Stock. (1)
4.05	Certificate of Designation, Rights, and Preferences of Series E Convertible Preferred Stock. (2)
10.01	Third Amendment to Loan Agreement (3)
10.02	Renewal Revolving Credit Note (3)
10.03	Continuing Guaranty of Deer Valley Corporation (3)
31.01	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated May 13, 2009. (3)
31.02	Certification of Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated May 13, 2009. (3)
32.01	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated May 13, 2009. (3)
32.02	Certification of Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated May 13, 2009. (3)

- (1) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on July 28, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 (2) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Form 10-QSB, filed with the SEC on November 20, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 (3) Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURE

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.

Deer Valley Corporation
(Registrant)

Dated: May 13, 2009

By: */s/ Charles G. Masters*
Charles G. Masters
President & Chief Executive Officer