

LEVITT CORP
Form 10-Q/A
July 05, 2007

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q/A
Amendment No.2**

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

For the quarterly period ended **MARCH 31, 2007**

OR

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

For the transition period from ___ to ___
Commission file number: **001-31931**

LEVITT CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

FLORIDA

11-3675068

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

**2200 W. Cypress Creek Road,
Fort Lauderdale, FL**

33309

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(954) 958-1800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value

Outstanding at June 27, 2007
18,616,665

Class B common stock, \$0.01 par value

1,219,031

Table of Contents

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are filing this Amendment No. 2 to Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2007 for the purpose of revising the disclosure in Part 1 Item 1. Financial Statements Notes 1, 2, 8 and 14 and Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The items have been revised to correctly present all information required by SFAS 131 in our Segment Disclosures by including Tennessee Homebuilding as a reportable segment.

Subsequent to the issuance of our consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2007, we revised our disclosure of reportable operating segments by adding Tennessee Homebuilding as a reportable operating segment. These revised disclosures were made to Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

These revisions do not affect our consolidated financial condition at March 31, 2007 or results of operations and related earnings per share amounts or cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2007 or 2006.

This Amendment No. 2 on Form 10-Q/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q on May 10, 2007, or include, or otherwise modify or update the disclosure contained therein in anyway other than to reflect the additional disclosure as described above. Accordingly, this Amendment No. 2 should be read in conjunction with the original Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2007 and our filings made with the SEC subsequent to the filing.

In addition, in accordance with Rule 12b-15 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Amendment No. 2 also includes current dated certifications from the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer as required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The certifications of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer are attached to this Form 10-Q/A as Exhibits 31.1 and 32.1, 31.2 and 32.2, and 31.3 and 32.3, respectively.

Levitt Corporation and Subsidiaries
Index to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>PART I.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Financial Statements:</u>	
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 Unaudited</u>	1
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 Unaudited</u>	2
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 Unaudited</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2007 Unaudited</u>	4
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 Unaudited</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	20
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	38
<u>PART II.</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	39
<u>SIGNATURES</u>		40
	<u>EX-31.1 Section 302 Certification of CEO</u>	
	<u>EX-31.2 Section 302 Certification of CFO</u>	
	<u>EX-31.3 Section 302 Certification of CAO</u>	
	<u>EX-32.1 Section 906 Certification of CEO</u>	
	<u>EX-32.2 Section 906 Certification of CFO</u>	
	<u>EX-32.3 Section 906 Certification of CAO</u>	

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition **Unaudited**
(In thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 60,550	48,391
Restricted cash	312	1,397
Inventory of real estate	844,598	822,040
Investment in Bluegreen Corporation	108,615	107,063
Property and equipment, net	87,444	78,675
Other assets	27,968	33,100
Total assets	\$ 1,129,487	1,090,666
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	\$ 79,778	85,123
Customer deposits	32,358	42,696
Current income tax payable	815	3,905
Notes and mortgage notes payable	586,712	530,651
Junior subordinated debentures	85,052	85,052
Total liabilities	784,715	747,427
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value		
Authorized: 5,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding: no shares		
Class A Common Stock, \$0.01 par value		
Authorized: 50,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding: 18,612,042 and 18,609,024 shares, respectively	186	186
Class B Common Stock, \$0.01 par value		
Authorized: 10,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding: 1,219,031 shares	12	12
Additional paid-in capital	185,133	184,401
Retained earnings	157,059	156,219
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,382	2,421
Total shareholders' equity	344,772	343,239
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,129,487	1,090,666

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations Unaudited
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2007	2006
Revenues:		
Sales of real estate	\$ 141,298	125,543
Other revenues	2,497	1,951
Total revenues	143,795	127,494
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales of real estate	112,908	102,055
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32,906	26,755
Other expenses	482	626
Total costs and expenses	146,296	129,436
Earnings (loss) from Bluegreen Corporation	1,744	(49)
Earnings from real estate joint ventures	3	
Interest and other income	2,339	889
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,585	(1,102)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(609)	442
Net income (loss)	\$ 976	(660)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.05	(0.03)
Diluted	\$ 0.05	(0.03)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	19,826	19,821
Diluted	19,837	19,821
Dividends declared per common share:		
Class A common stock	\$ 0.02	0.02
Class B common stock	\$ 0.02	0.02

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (loss) Unaudited
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Net income (loss)	\$ 976	(660)
Other comprehensive income:		
Pro-rata share of unrealized (loss) gain recognized by Bluegreen Corporation on retained interests in notes receivable sold	(64)	267
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	25	(103)
Pro-rata share of unrealized (loss) gain recognized by Bluegreen Corporation on retained interests in notes receivable sold (net of tax)	(39)	164
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 937	(496)

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders Equity Unaudited
Three Months Ended March 31, 2007
(In thousands)

	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Compre- hensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	18,609	1,219	\$ 186	12	184,401	156,219	2,421	343,239
Net income						976		976
Pro-rata share of unrealized loss recognized by Bluegreen on sale of retained interests, net of tax							(39)	(39)
Issuance of Bluegreen common stock, net of tax					(79)			(79)
Cash dividends declared						(396)		(396)
Share based compensation related to stock options and restricted stock					811			811
Issuance of restricted common stock	3							
Cumulative impact of change in accounting for uncertainties in income taxes (FIN 48 - See Note 12)						260		260
Balance at March 31, 2007	18,612	1,219	\$ 186	12	185,133	157,059	2,382	344,772

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Unaudited
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2007	2006
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 976	(660)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	906	550
Change in deferred income taxes	(945)	(236)
(Earnings) loss from Bluegreen Corporation	(1,744)	49
Earnings from unconsolidated trust	(55)	(33)
Earnings from real estate joint ventures	(3)	
Share-based compensation expense related to stock options and restricted stock	811	706
Impairment of long lived assets	282	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	1,085	661
Inventory of real estate	(22,933)	(94,105)
Notes receivable	4,076	178
Other assets	3,031	1,056
Customer deposits	(10,338)	5,395
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(8,435)	(15,951)
Net cash used in operating activities	(33,286)	(102,390)
Investing activities:		
Investment in and advances to real estate joint ventures	(144)	(402)
Distributions of capital from real estate joint ventures	5	138
Distributions from consolidated trusts	55	33
Capital expenditures	(9,332)	(2,640)
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,416)	(2,871)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from notes and mortgage notes payable	117,407	136,660
Repayment of notes and mortgage notes payable	(61,346)	(68,568)
Repayment of notes and mortgage notes payable to affiliates		(223)
Payments for debt offering costs	(804)	
Cash dividends paid	(396)	(398)
Net cash provided by financing activities	54,861	67,471
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,159	(37,790)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	48,391	113,562

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	\$ 60,550	75,772
---	-----------	--------

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Unaudited
(In thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest paid on borrowings, net of amounts capitalized	\$ (254)	(500)
Income taxes paid	4,370	12,200
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash operating, investing and financing activities:		
Change in shareholders' equity resulting from pro-rata share of unrealized (loss) gain recognized by Bluegreen on sale of retained interests, net of tax	\$ (39)	164
Change in shareholders' equity resulting from the issuance of Bluegreen common stock, net of tax	\$ (79)	(60)
Decrease in inventory from reclassification to property and equipment	\$ 93	6,554
Increase in deferred tax liability due to cumulative impact of change in accounting for uncertainties in income taxes (FIN 48- see Note 12)	\$ 260	

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Levitt Corporation
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Presentation of Interim Financial Statements

Levitt Corporation (including its subsidiaries, the Company) engages in real estate activities through its Homebuilding Division, Land Division, and Other Operations segment. The Homebuilding Division consists of two reportable operating segments, the Primary Homebuilding segment and the Tennessee Homebuilding segment, both of which operate through Levitt and Sons, LLC (Levitt and Sons). These segments primarily develop single and multi-family home specializing in both active adult and family communities in Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina. The Land Division consists of the operations of Core Communities, LLC (Core Communities), which develops master-planned communities. Other Operations include Levitt Commercial, LLC (Levitt Commercial), a developer of industrial properties; the operations at Levitt Corporation (Parent Company); investments in real estate and real estate joint ventures; and an equity investment in Bluegreen Corporation (Bluegreen), a New York Stock Exchange-listed company engaged in the acquisition, development, marketing and sale of vacation ownership interests in primarily drive-to resorts, as well as residential home sites located around golf courses and other amenities.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-segment transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair statement have been included. Operating results for the three month period ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2007. The year end balance sheet data was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K/A Amendment No. 2 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

2. Revision of Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been revised to correctly present all information required by SFAS 131 in the Company's Segment Disclosures by including the operations of Tennessee Homebuilding as a reportable operating segment as more fully described in Note 14. The accompanying notes have been revised to reflect the additional disclosures required when presenting the expanded segment disclosures.

Table of Contents**3. Stock Based Compensation**

On May 11, 2004, the Company's shareholders approved the 2003 Levitt Corporation Stock Incentive Plan and on May 16, 2006 the Company's shareholders approved an amendment to this plan which is currently named the Amended and Restated 2003 Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan). The maximum number of shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock, that may be issued for restricted stock awards and upon the exercise of options under the Plan is 3,000,000 shares.

The maximum term of options granted under the Plan is 10 years. The vesting period for each option grant is established by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and for employees is generally five years utilizing cliff vesting and for directors the option awards are immediately vested. Option awards issued to date become exercisable based solely on fulfilling a service condition. Since the inception of the Plan there have been no expired stock options.

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (FAS 123R). This Statement requires companies to expense the estimated fair value of stock options and similar equity instruments issued to employees over the vesting period in their statement of operations. The Company uses the modified prospective method which requires the Company to record compensation expense over the vesting period for all awards granted after January 1, 2006, and for the unvested portion of stock options that were outstanding at January 1, 2006.

The fair values of options granted are estimated on the date of their grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on certain assumptions. The fair value of the Company's stock option awards, which are primarily subject to five year cliff vesting, is expensed over the vesting life of the stock options under the straight-line method. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, no stock option awards were granted by the Company. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, options to acquire 37,500 shares of Class A Common Stock were granted by the Company. The fair value of each option granted was estimated using the following assumptions:

Expected volatility	40.05%-42.58%
Expected dividend yield	.58%-.73%
Risk-free interest rate	4.58%-4.88%
Expected life	7.5 years
Forfeiture rate - executives	5%
Forfeiture rate - non-executives	10%

Non-cash stock compensation expense related to stock options for the three months ended March 31, 2007 amounted to approximately \$791,000 with an income tax benefit of \$202,251 and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 amounted to \$651,000 with an income tax benefit of \$175,000.

The Company also grants restricted stock, which is valued based on the market price of the common stock on the date of grant and normally vests over a one-year period for directors and a five-year period for employees. Compensation expense arising from restricted stock grants is recognized using the straight-line method over the vesting period. Unearned compensation for restricted stock is a component of additional paid-in capital in shareholders' equity in the unaudited consolidated statements of financial condition. Non-cash stock compensation expense related to restricted stock for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$20,000 and \$55,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**4. Inventory of Real Estate**

Inventory of real estate is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Land and land development costs	\$ 586,305	566,459
Construction costs	166,464	172,682
Capitalized interest	55,883	47,752
Other costs	35,946	35,147
	\$ 844,598	822,040

Reflected in the above inventory balance are approximately \$32.5 million and \$33.3 million of impairment reserves at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Due to the downturn in the homebuilding market, the Company monitors projected future cash flows of inventory on a quarterly basis to determine if additional impairment charges are needed. In the three months ended March 31, 2007 impairment charges amounted to approximately \$282,000 due to estimated price reductions on some bulk home sales that are expected to occur in the second quarter of 2007 as well as to adjust the reserve for a land sale that occurred in April 2007 reflecting the final terms of the contract.

5. Interest

Interest incurred relating to land under development and construction is capitalized to real estate inventory during the active development period. Interest is capitalized as a component of inventory at the effective rates paid on borrowings during the pre-construction and planning stages and the periods that projects are under development. Capitalization of interest is discontinued if development ceases at a project. Capitalized interest is expensed as a component of cost of sales as related homes, land and units are sold. The following table is a summary of interest incurred relating to land under development and construction and the amounts capitalized (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 2006	
Interest incurred	\$ 13,006	8,029
Interest capitalized to property and equipment	(450)	
Interest capitalized to inventory	(12,556)	(8,029)
Interest expense, net	\$	
Interest included in cost of sales	\$ 4,425	2,594

For fixed assets under construction, interest associated with these assets is capitalized as incurred and will be relieved to expense through depreciation once the asset is put into use.

Table of Contents**6. Investment in Bluegreen Corporation**

At March 31, 2007, the Company owned approximately 9.5 million shares of the common stock of Bluegreen Corporation representing approximately 31% of Bluegreen's outstanding common stock. The Company accounts for its investment in Bluegreen under the equity method of accounting. The cost of the Bluegreen investment is adjusted to recognize the Company's interest in Bluegreen's earnings or losses. The difference between a) the Company's ownership percentage in Bluegreen multiplied by its earnings and b) the amount of the Company's equity in earnings of Bluegreen as reflected in the Company's financial statements relates to the amortization or accretion of purchase accounting adjustments made at the time of the acquisition of Bluegreen's stock.

Bluegreen's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets and unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income are as follows (in thousands):

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Total assets	\$ 887,382	854,212
Total liabilities	\$ 511,739	486,487
Minority interest	16,336	14,702
Total shareholders' equity	359,307	353,023
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 887,382	854,212

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

	Three Months Ended March	
	31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Revenues and other income	\$ 146,882	147,105
Cost and other expenses	136,646	139,528
Income before minority interest and provision for income taxes	10,236	7,577
Minority interest	1,634	1,022
Income before provision for income taxes	8,602	6,555
Provision for income taxes	(3,269)	(2,524)
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	5,333	4,031
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax		(4,494)
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,333	(463)

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement No. 152 (Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions an amendment of FASB Statements No. 66 and 67). This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, to reference the financial accounting

Table of Contents

and reporting guidance for real estate time-sharing transactions that is provided in AICPA Statement of Position 04-02 Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions (SOP 04-02). This Statement also amends FASB Statement No. 67, Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects, to state that the guidance for (a) incidental operations and (b) costs incurred to sell real estate projects does not apply to real estate time-sharing transactions. The accounting for those operations and costs is subject to the guidance in SOP 04-02. Effective January 1, 2006, Bluegreen adopted SOP 04-02 which resulted in a one-time, non-cash, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle charge of \$4.5 million to Bluegreen for the three months ended March 31, 2006, and accordingly reduced the earnings in Bluegreen recorded by the Company by approximately \$1.4 million, or \$.04 earnings per share, for the same period.

7. Debt

Notes and mortgage notes payable increased \$56.1 million since December 31, 2006 mainly due to borrowings under existing credit facilities to support the Company's operations and working capital needs.

On February 28, 2007, Core Communities of South Carolina, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Communities entered into a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility for construction financing for the development of the Tradition South Carolina master planned community. The facility is due and payable on February 28, 2009 and is subject to a one year extension upon compliance with the conditions set forth in the agreement. The loan is collateralized by 1,829 gross acres of land and the related improvements, easements as well as assignments of rents and leases. A payment guarantee for the loan amount was provided by Core Communities. The loan accrues interest at the bank's prime rate and is payable monthly. The loan documents include customary conditions to funding, collateral release and acceleration provisions and financial, affirmative and negative covenants.

On March 21, 2007, Levitt and Sons entered into a \$100.0 million revolving working capital, land acquisition, development and residential construction borrowing base facility agreement and borrowed \$30.2 million under the facility. The proceeds were used to finance the intercompany sale of a 150 acre parcel in Tradition South Carolina from Core Communities (by repaying outstanding acquisition indebtedness on the property owed to Core Communities) and to refinance a \$15.0 million line of credit. The facility is collateralized by a mortgage on the 150 acre parcel in Tradition South Carolina and by a guarantee of the Company. The Company's guarantee of the \$15.0 million working capital component of the facility is secured by a pledge of the Company's membership interest in Levitt and Sons. The guarantee and the pledge of the membership interest can be released by payment in full of any amounts outstanding under the \$15.0 million working capital component. The facility is due and payable on March 21, 2011 and may be extended for an additional year at the discretion of the financial institution at the anniversary date of the facility. Interest accrues under the facility at the Prime Rate and is payable monthly.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

At March 31, 2007, the Company had a commitment to purchase property for the development of 690 units for \$14.2 million. Should the Company decide not to purchase the underlying property, its liability would be limited to the amount of the deposit, which was approximately \$400,000 at March 31, 2007. The projected closing is in February 2008. There is no assurance that the Company will consummate the purchase pursuant to the terms of the contract, or at all. Management reviews its commitments to ensure they continue to be in line with the Company's objectives.

Table of Contents

At March 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding surety bonds and letters of credit of approximately \$112.6 million related primarily to obligations to various governmental entities to construct improvements in various communities. The Company estimates that approximately \$69.6 million of work remains to complete these improvements and does not believe that any outstanding bonds or letters of credit will likely be drawn.

9. Earnings (loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing earnings attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed in the same manner as basic earnings (loss) per share, but it also gives consideration to (a) the dilutive effect of the Company's stock options and restricted stock using the treasury stock method and (b) the pro rata impact of Bluegreen's dilutive securities (stock options and convertible securities) on the amount of Bluegreen's earnings (losses) that the Company recognizes. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 common stock equivalents related to the Company's stock options and unvested restricted stock amounted to 11,897 shares and were not considered because their effect would have been antidilutive. In addition, for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, 1,837,598 and 1,258,666 shares of common stock equivalents, respectively, at various prices were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per common share because the exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares and, therefore, their effect would be antidilutive.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share (in thousands, except for per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Numerator:		
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:		
Net income (loss) - basic	\$ 976	(660)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:		
Net income (loss) - basic	\$ 976	(660)
Pro rata share of the net effect of Bluegreen dilutive securities	(12)	
Net income (loss) - diluted	\$ 964	(660)
Denominator:		
Basic average shares outstanding	19,826	19,821
Net effect of stock options assumed to be exercised	11	
Diluted average shares outstanding	19,837	19,821
Earnings (loss) per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.05	(0.03)
Diluted	\$ 0.05	(0.03)

10. Dividends

On January 22, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.02 per share on its Class A common stock and Class B common stock, which was paid to all shareholders of record on February 9, 2007.

Table of Contents**11. Other Revenues**

For the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company revised other revenues to include lease/rental income, marketing fees and irrigation revenue which had been previously included in interest and other income. Prior periods have been revised to conform with the current presentation. This revision has no impact on net income or cash flows from operations. The following table summarizes other revenues detail information (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Other revenues		
Mortgage & title operations	\$ 722	1,008
Lease/rental income	894	618
Marketing fees	631	180
Irrigation revenue	250	145
	\$ 2,497	1,951

12. Income Taxes

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB No. 109 (FIN 48) on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 provides guidance for how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. FIN 48 substantially changes the accounting policy for uncertain tax positions. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized a decrease of \$260,000 in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as an increase to the January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings. As of the adoption date, the Company had gross tax affected unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.0 million of which \$0.2 million, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. There have been no significant changes to these amounts during the quarter ended March 31, 2007.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in tax expense. The Company had approximately \$200,000 and \$170,000 for the payment of interest and penalties accrued at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries, as appropriate, files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal or state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for tax years before 2003. In the first quarter of 2007, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) commenced an examination of the Company's U.S. income tax return for 2004 and the review is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2007. As of March 31, 2007, the IRS was in the planning stage of its examination and the Company is unable to evaluate whether additional tax payments will be required to be made upon the completion of the examination.

Table of Contents**13. Other Expenses and Interest and Other Income**

Other expenses and interest and other income are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Other expenses		
Title and mortgage operations expenses	\$ 482	626
Interest and other income		
Interest income	\$ 719	785
Forfeited deposits	1,429	22
Other income	191	82
Total interest and other income	\$ 2,339	889

The Company recorded \$1.4 million in forfeited deposits in the three months ended March 31, 2007 resulting from increased cancellations of home sale contracts.

14. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company has four reportable business segments: Primary Homebuilding, Tennessee Homebuilding, Land and Other Operations. The Company evaluates segment performance primarily based on pre-tax income. The information provided for segment reporting is based on management's internal reports. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those of the Company. Eliminations consist primarily of the elimination of sales and profits on real estate transactions between the Land and Primary Homebuilding segment, which were recorded based upon terms that management believes would be attained in an arm's-length transaction. The presentation and allocation of assets, liabilities and results of operations may not reflect the actual economic costs of the segments as stand-alone businesses. If a different basis of allocation were utilized, the relative contributions of the segments might differ, but management believes that the relative trends in segments would likely not be impacted.

The Company's Homebuilding Division which it operates through Levitt and Sons consists of the Primary Homebuilding segment and the Tennessee Homebuilding segment while the Land segment consists of the operations of Core Communities. The Other Operations segment consists of the activities of Levitt Commercial, the Company's parent company operations, earnings from investments in Bluegreen and other real estate investments and joint ventures.

Table of Contents

The following tables present segment information as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 31, 2007	Primary Homebuilding	Tennessee Homebuilding	Land	Other Operations	Eliminations	Total
Revenues						
Sales of real estate	\$ 112,512	21,657	777	6,574	(222)	141,298
Other revenues	722		1,502	293	(20)	2,497
Total revenues	113,234	21,657	2,279	6,867	(242)	143,795
Costs and expenses						
Cost of sales of real estate	86,952	20,651	72	5,501	(268)	112,908
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18,421	1,884	4,635	8,236		32,906
Interest expense			215		(215)	
Other expenses	482					482
Total costs and expenses	105,855	22,535	4,652	13,737	(483)	146,296
Earnings from Bluegreen Corporation						
				1,744		1,744
Earnings (loss) from joint ventures	16			(13)		3
Interest and other income	1,625	29	947	258	(520)	2,339
Income (loss) before income taxes						
	9,020	(849)	(1,426)	(4,881)	(279)	1,585
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(3,539)	328	568	1,864	170	(609)
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,481	(521)	(858)	(3,017)	(109)	976
Inventory of real estate	\$ 623,612	43,583	195,394	10,079	(28,070)	844,598
Total assets	\$ 651,569	46,850	286,431	173,657	(29,020)	1,129,487
Total debt	\$ 399,165	28,662	144,931	99,006		671,764

Table of Contents

Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	Primary Homebuilding	Tennessee Homebuilding	Land	Other Operations	Eliminations	Total
Revenues						
Sales of real estate	\$ 90,845	27,430	7,272		(4)	125,543
Other revenues	1,008		620	337	(14)	1,951
Total revenues	91,853	27,430	7,892	337	(18)	127,494
Costs and expenses						
Cost of sales of real estate	72,292	24,205	5,019	642	(103)	102,055
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,989	3,583	2,786	6,397		26,755
Other expenses	626					626
Total costs and expenses	86,907	27,788	7,805	7,039	(103)	129,436
Loss from Bluegreen Corporation						
Interest and other income	141	36	368	345	(1)	889
Income (loss) before income taxes						
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	5,087	(322)	455	(6,406)	84	(1,102)
Net income (loss)	(1,878)	124	(137)	2,364	(31)	442
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,209	(198)	318	(4,042)	53	(660)
Inventory of real estate	\$ 489,605	64,300	147,910	14,492	(17,496)	698,811
Total assets	\$ 511,944	71,645	213,109	173,396	(17,527)	952,567
Total debt	\$ 294,237	44,110	64,350	73,142		475,839

In the ordinary course of business certain intersegment loans are entered into and interest is recorded at current borrowing rates. All interest expense and interest income associated with these intersegment loans are eliminated in consolidation.

15. Parent Company Financial Statements

The Parent Company relies on dividends from its subsidiaries to fund its operations, including debt service obligations relating to its Investment Notes and Junior Subordinated Debentures. The Investment Notes and the Junior Subordinated Debentures are direct unsecured obligations of Levitt Corporation, are not guaranteed by the Company's subsidiaries and are not secured by any assets of the Company or its subsidiaries. The Company would be restricted from paying dividends to its common shareholders in the event of a default on either the Investment Notes or Junior Subordinated Debentures, and restrictions on the Company's subsidiaries' ability to remit dividends to Levitt Corporation could result in such a default if the Company does not have available funds to service those obligations.

Some of the Company's subsidiaries have borrowings which contain covenants that, among other things, require the subsidiary to maintain certain financial ratios and a minimum net worth. These covenants may have the effect of limiting the amount of debt that the subsidiaries can incur in the future and restricting the payment of dividends from subsidiaries to the Company. At March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company was in compliance with all loan agreement financial covenants.

The accounting policies for the Parent Company are generally the same as those policies described in the summary of significant accounting policies outlined in the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A Amendment No. 2. The Parent Company's interest in its consolidated subsidiaries is reported under equity method accounting for purposes of this presentation.

Table of Contents

The Parent Company unaudited condensed statements of financial condition at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, and unaudited condensed statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are shown below (in thousands):

Condensed Statements of Financial Condition

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Total assets	\$ 452,662	454,074
Total liabilities	\$ 107,890	110,835
Total shareholders' equity	344,772	343,239
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 452,662	454,074

Condensed Statements of Operations

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 2006	
Earnings (loss) from Bluegreen Corporation	\$ 1,744	(49)
Other revenues	246	331
Costs and expenses	8,265	6,249
Loss before income taxes	(6,275)	(5,967)
Benefit for income taxes	2,347	2,177
Net loss before undistributed earnings from consolidated subsidiaries	(3,928)	(3,790)
Earnings from consolidated subsidiaries, net of income taxes	4,904	3,130
Net income (loss)	\$ 976	(660)

Cash dividends recorded from subsidiaries were \$9.4 million and \$5.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

16. Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

The Company and BankAtlantic Bancorp, Inc. (Bancorp) are under common control. The controlling shareholder of the Company and Bancorp is BFC Financial Corporation (BFC). Bancorp is the parent company of BankAtlantic. The majority of BFC's capital stock is owned or controlled by the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Alan B. Levan, and by the Company's Vice Chairman, John E. Abdo, both of whom are also directors of the Company, and executive officers and directors of BFC, of Bancorp and of BankAtlantic. Mr. Levan and Mr. Abdo are the Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of Bluegreen Corporation.

Pursuant to the terms of a shared services agreement between the Company and BFC certain administrative services, including human resources, investor and public relations, are provided to the Company by BFC on a percentage of cost basis. The total amounts for occupancy and these services paid in the three months ended

March 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$139,000 and \$200,000, respectively, and may not be representative of the amounts that would be paid in an arms-length transaction.

Table of Contents

On January 31, 2007, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive merger agreement with BFC, pursuant to which the Company would, upon consummation of the merger, become a wholly owned subsidiary of BFC. Under the terms of the merger agreement, holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock (other than BFC) will be entitled to receive 2.27 shares of BFC Class A Common Stock for each share of the Company's Class A Common Stock held by them and cash in lieu of any fractional shares of BFC Class A Common Stock that they otherwise would be entitled to receive in connection with the merger. Further, under the terms of the merger agreement, options to purchase, and restricted stock awards, of shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock will be converted into options to purchase, and restricted stock awards, as applicable, of shares of BFC Class A Common Stock with appropriate adjustments. BFC Class A Common Stock is listed for trading on the NYSE Arca Stock Exchange under the symbol BFF. The merger agreement contains certain customary representations, warranties and covenants on the part of the Company and BFC, and the consummation of the merger is subject to a number of customary closing and termination conditions as well as the approval of both the Company's and BFC's shareholders. Further, in addition to the shareholder approvals required by Florida law, the merger will also be subject to the approval of the holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock other than BFC and certain other shareholders.

The Company maintains securities sold under repurchase agreements at BankAtlantic. The balances in its accounts at March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006 were \$2.7 million and \$17.0 million, respectively. BankAtlantic paid interest to the Company on its accounts for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 of \$40,000 and \$142,000, respectively.

17. New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2006, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-8, *Applicability of the Assessment of a Buyer's Continuing Investment under FASB Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, for Sales of Condominiums*, (EITF 06-8). EITF 06-8 establishes that a company should evaluate the adequacy of the buyer's continuing investment in determining whether to recognize profit under the percentage-of-completion method. EITF 06-8 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after March 15, 2007 (our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008). The effect of this EITF is not expected to be material to the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, (FAS 159). FAS 159 permits companies to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008). The adoption of FAS 159 is not expected to be material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008), and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently reviewing the effect of SFAS 157 and does not expect the adoption to have an effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Table of Contents**18. Litigation**

On February 28, 2007 and March 1, 2007, two identical complaints were filed in the 17th Judicial Circuit in and for Broward County, Florida against the Company, the members of the Company's Board of Directors and BFC Financial Corporation (BFC) in (i) *Samuel Flamholz, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, v. James Blosser, Darwin Dornbush, Alan B. Levan, William Scherer, S. Lawrence Kahn, III, Joel Levy, John E. Abdo, William Nicholson, Alan J. Levy, Levitt Corporation, and BFC Financial Corp.* and (ii) *Elaine Mount, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, v. James Blosser, Darwin Dornbush, Alan B. Levan, William Scherer, S. Lawrence Kahn, III, Joel Levy, John E. Abdo, William Nicholson, Alan J. Levy, Levitt Corporation, and BFC Financial Corp.*, respectively. Each complaint relates to the previously reported definitive merger agreement entered into by the Company and BFC, pursuant to which the Company would, if the merger is consummated, become a wholly-owned subsidiary of BFC. The complaints allege that the members of the Company's Board of Directors breached their fiduciary duty to the Company's minority shareholders by approving the merger agreement with BFC. The plaintiffs apparently are incorrectly suggesting that BFC controls the outcome of the vote of the Company's shareholders with respect to the merger agreement. However, the merger will be consummated only if, as required by Florida law, it is approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock (of which BFC holds only approximately 11%) and, as required by the terms of the merger agreement, it is approved by the holders of a majority of the Company's Class A Common Stock voted at the meeting without counting the shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock voted by BFC. In both complaints, the plaintiffs seek to enjoin the merger or, if it is completed, to rescind it. The Company believes the lawsuits are without merit.

19. Subsequent Events

On May 1, 2007, the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3 for the offering from time to time of up to \$200 million of subordinated investment notes was declared effective by the SEC. No subordinated investment notes have been sold to date, and there is no assurance that the full \$200 million of subordinated investment notes, if any, will be sold.

On May 7, 2007, the Company filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3 in connection with a proposed distribution to the Company's shareholders of rights to purchase up to \$200 million of additional shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock. In the event that the Company's or BFC's shareholders do not approve the merger between the Company and BFC or such merger is not consummated for any reason, the Company expects to proceed with the rights offering. The Company will not proceed with the rights offering if the merger is consummated.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The objective of the following discussion is to provide an understanding of the financial condition and results of operations of Levitt Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries (Levitt , or the Company) as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006. The Company may also be referred to as we, us, or our. We engage in real estate activities through our homebuilding, land development and other real estate activities through Levitt and Sons, LLC (Levitt and Sons), Core Communities, LLC (Core Communities) and other operations, which includes Levitt Commercial, LLC (Levitt Commercial), operations at Levitt Corporation (Parent Company), an investment in Bluegreen Corporation (Bluegreen) and investments in real estate projects through subsidiaries and joint ventures. Acquired in December 1999, Levitt and Sons is a developer of single and multi-family home and townhome communities and condominiums for active adults and families in Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina. Levitt and Sons operates in two reportable segments Primary Homebuilding and Tennessee Homebuilding. Core Communities develops master-planned communities and is currently developing Tradition, Florida, which is located in Port St. Lucie, Florida, and Tradition, South Carolina, which is located in Hardeeville, South Carolina. Tradition, Florida encompasses more than 8,200 total acres, including approximately five miles of frontage on Interstate 95, and Tradition South Carolina currently encompasses approximately 5,400 acres with 1.5 million square feet of commercial space. Levitt Commercial specializes in the development of industrial properties. Bluegreen, a New York Stock Exchange-listed company in which we own approximately 31% of the outstanding common stock, is engaged in the acquisition, development, marketing and sale of vacation ownership interests in primarily drive-to vacation resorts, and the development and sale of golf communities and residential land.

Some of the statements contained or incorporated by reference herein include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Some of the forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, may, intend, expect, will, should, seek or other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and involve inherent risks and uncertainties. In addition to the risks identified in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, you should refer to the other risks and uncertainties discussed throughout this document for specific risks which could cause actual results to be significantly different from those expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Some factors which may affect the accuracy of the forward-looking statements apply generally to the real estate industry, while other factors apply directly to us. Any number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements including: the impact of economic, competitive and other factors affecting the Company and its operations; the market for real estate in the areas where the Company has developments, including the impact of market conditions on the Company's margins and the fair value of our real estate inventory; the accuracy of the estimated fair value of our real estate inventory and the potential for further write-downs or impairment charges; the need to offer additional incentives to buyers to generate sales; the effects of increases in interest rates; cancellations of existing sales contracts and the ability to consummate sales contracts included in the Company's backlog; the Company's ability to realize the expected benefits of its expanded platform and technology investments; the Company's ability to timely deliver homes from backlog, shorten delivery cycles and improve operational and construction efficiency; the realization of cost savings associated with reductions of workforce and the ability to limit overhead and costs commensurate with sales; the Company's ability to maintain sufficient liquidity in the event of a prolonged downturn in the housing market; the Company's ability to access additional capital on acceptable terms, if at all, including through BFC Financial Corporation (BFC); and the Company's success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing. Many of these factors are beyond our control. The Company cautions that the foregoing factors are not exclusive.

Table of Contents

Executive Overview

Our operations are concentrated in the real estate industry, which is cyclical in nature. In addition, the majority of our inventory is located in the State of Florida. Our homebuilding operations sell residential housing while our land development business sells land to residential builders as well as commercial developers, and on occasion internally develops commercial real estate and enters into lease arrangements. In the three months ended March 31, 2007, we continued to experience the dramatic slowdown in our homebuilding business. Excess supply, particularly in previously strong markets like Florida, in part driven by a significant decline in demand and speculative activity by investors, has led to the continued downward pressure on pricing for residential homes and land. Based on a project by project assessment of local market conditions, existing backlog and available remaining inventory, we offered various sales incentives to our customers in the first quarter of 2007, and continue to aggressively reduce prices in the second quarter of 2007 on select inventory to increase sales. These current pricing strategies are anticipated to negatively impact gross margins in the future. Similarly, the market for residential land in Florida remains soft, and our Land Division did not record any sales in the three months ended March 31, 2007. It is expected that in the near term, an increasing percentage of revenue will come from commercial land sales in Florida and residential land sales in South Carolina.

We are focused on efforts to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to withstand this downturn by aligning field staffing levels with current and anticipated market conditions and implementing cost saving initiatives throughout the organization. We also are closely monitoring capital spending for land development and looking at opportunities to sell various land positions.

Financial and Non-Financial Metrics

We evaluate our performance and prospects using a variety of financial and non-financial metrics. The key financial metrics utilized to evaluate historical operating performance include revenues from sales of real estate, margin (which we measure as revenues from sales of real estate minus cost of sales of real estate), margin percentage (which we measure as margin divided by revenues from sales of real estate), income before taxes, net income and return on equity. We also continue to evaluate and monitor selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue. Non-financial metrics used to evaluate historical performance include the number and value of net orders executed, the number of cancelled contracts and resulting spec inventory, the number of housing starts and the number of homes delivered. In evaluating our future prospects, management considers non-financial information such as the number of homes and acres in backlog (which we measure as homes or land subject to an executed sales contract) and the aggregate value of those contracts as well as cancellation rates of homes in backlog. Additionally, we monitor the number of properties remaining in inventory and under contract to be purchased relative to our sales and construction trends. Our ratio of debt to shareholders' equity and cash requirements are also considered when evaluating our future prospects, as are general economic factors and interest rate trends. Each of the above metrics is discussed in the following sections as it relates to our operating results, financial position and liquidity. These metrics are not an exhaustive list, and management may from time to time utilize different financial and non-financial information or may not use all of the metrics mentioned above.

Table of Contents

Homebuilding Overview

The Homebuilding Division which operates through Levitt and Sons consists of two reportable operating segments, the Primary Homebuilding segment and the Tennessee Homebuilding segment. The homebuilding environment continued to deteriorate during the first quarter of 2007 as increased inventory levels combined with weakened consumer demand for housing negatively affects sales, deliveries and margins throughout the industry. In our Tennessee Homebuilding operations we delivered fewer homes in the first quarter of 2007, as compared to the same period of 2006 due to these difficult market conditions, and in both segments of our Homebuilding Division we experienced decreased orders and increased cancellation rates on homes in backlog.

We entered 2007 with a substantially lower backlog compared to the December 31, 2005 level. The backlog decreased reflecting fewer units in combination with lower average selling prices on net orders. The decrease in the number of units is due to the number of closings of homes exceeding the level of sales activity in the three months ended March 31, 2007 as well as the cancellation of contracts by buyers. In addition, sales prices in the current market have experienced downward pressure associated with pricing incentives necessary to mitigate the imbalance in housing supply and increased competition. We offered price incentives in the first quarter of 2007 and expect to aggressively offer even more incentives as well as reduce sales prices throughout 2007 in order to attract buyers to our communities. We also continue to monitor our cancellation rates of homes in backlog and work with our customers to convert backlog into deliveries.

We also recognized approximately \$282,000 in inventory related impairments in the three months ended March 31, 2007. Based on the continuing challenges of the overall homebuilding market, anticipated reduced margins associated with more aggressive pricing and increased sales incentives and negative trends in the value of land, it is likely that we will record material impairment charges in 2007.

Land Division Overview

The Land Division continued developing land in its two master-planned communities; Tradition, South Carolina and Tradition, Florida. Tradition, Florida encompasses more than 8,200 total acres, including approximately 5,800 net saleable acres. Approximately 1,757 acres had been sold to date and 37 acres were subject to firm sales contracts with various purchasers as of March 31, 2007. Tradition, South Carolina, encompasses almost 5,400 total acres, including approximately 3,000 net saleable acres and is currently entitled for up to 9,500 residential units and 1.5 million square feet of commercial space. Approximately 37 acres were subject to firm sales contracts with various purchasers as of March 31, 2007 as this project is still in the beginning stages of development.

While traffic at the information center at Tradition, Florida has slowed in connection with the overall slowdown in the Florida homebuilding market, interest in commercial property appears to have maintained its strength in the first quarter of 2007, and interest in the South Carolina residential market appears to not be impacted as severely as the Florida residential market. In addition to sales of parcels to homebuilders, the Land Division plans to continue to expand its commercial operations through sales to developers and to internally develop certain projects for leasing to third parties.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

Critical accounting policies are those policies that are important to the understanding of our financial statements and may also involve estimates and judgments about inherently uncertain matters. In preparing our financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. These estimates require the exercise of judgment, as future events cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in subsequent periods relate to revenue and cost recognition on percent complete projects, reserves and accruals, impairment reserves of assets, valuation of real estate, estimated costs to complete of construction, reserves for litigation and contingencies and deferred tax valuation allowances. The accounting policies that we have identified as critical to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations are: (a) real estate inventories; (b) investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries; (c) homesite contracts and consolidation of variable interest entities; (d) revenue recognition; (e) capitalized interest; (f) income taxes; (g) impairment of long-lived assets; and (h) accounting for stock-based compensation. For a more detailed discussion of these critical accounting policies see Critical Accounting Policies appearing in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A Amendment No. 2 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2007	2006	Change
(In thousands)			
Revenues			
Sales of real estate	\$ 141,298	125,543	15,755
Other revenues	2,497	1,951	546
Total revenues	143,795	127,494	16,301
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales of real estate	112,908	102,055	10,853
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32,906	26,755	6,151
Other expenses	482	626	(144)
Total costs and expenses	146,296	129,436	16,860
Earnings (loss) from Bluegreen Corporation	1,744	(49)	1,793
Earnings from joint ventures	3		3
Interest and other income	2,339	889	1,450
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,585	(1,102)	2,687
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(609)	442	(1,051)
Net income (loss)	\$ 976	(660)	1,636

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Same 2006 Period:

We earned consolidated net income of \$976,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, which represented an increase of \$1.6 million as compared to a consolidated net loss of \$660,000 for the same period in 2006. The increase in net income was the result of increases in average sales prices of homes delivered by both segments in our

Homebuilding Division , increases in sales of real estate associated with Other Operations, as well as increases in interest and other income related to forfeited deposits. Additionally, Bluegreen Corporation experienced net earnings in the three months ended March 31, 2007 in comparison to a net loss in the same period in 2006. These increases were partially offset by increases in selling, general and administrative costs incurred by all segments.

Table of Contents

Our revenues from sales of real estate increased 12.6% to \$141.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 from \$125.5 million for the same 2006 period. This increase was primarily attributable to the increase in sales of real estate in the Primary Homebuilding segment and the increase in the average sales prices of homes delivered in both segments in our Homebuilding Division. Additionally, in the three months ended March 31, 2007, a land sale of \$11.1 million was recorded by the Tennessee Homebuilding segment, as compared to no land sales recorded during the same period in 2006. These increases were offset in part by a decrease in the number of homes delivered from 439 units in the three months ended March 31, 2006 to 362 units in the three months ended March 31, 2007. Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2007 also reflect sales of flex warehouse properties as Levitt Commercial delivered 17 flex warehouse units at its remaining development project, generating revenues of \$6.6 million. Levitt Commercial did not deliver any units during the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Other revenues increased to \$2.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 from \$2.0 million for the same period in 2006. This was due to increased rental income associated with the leasing of certain commercial properties, increased revenues relating to irrigation services provided to both homebuilders and the residents of Tradition, Florida, and marketing income associated with Tradition, Florida.

Cost of sales increased 10.6% to \$112.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to the same 2006 period. The increase in cost of sales was due to increased sales of real estate recorded by Other Operations and the Homebuilding segments which included \$11.1 million of costs associated with a land sale in the Tennessee Homebuilding segment. The transaction was fully reserved for in prior periods which as a result generated no margin. There were no land sales during the same period in 2006. In addition, we recorded approximately \$282,000 in impairment charges in our Homebuilding Division. These costs were offset in part by a decline in construction costs due to fewer homes being delivered. Cost of sales as a percentage of related revenue was approximately 79.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to approximately 81.3% for the same period in 2006, due mainly to the increased margins on homes delivered by the Primary Homebuilding operations. In the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Primary Homebuilding operations delivered 315 units at a margin of 22.7%, as compared with the delivery of 308 units at a margin of 20.4% in the same 2006 period.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$6.2 million to \$32.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$26.8 million during the same period in 2006 primarily as a result of higher employee compensation and benefits, increased advertising and marketing costs, increased depreciation and professional services expenditures. The increase in employee compensation and benefits of \$2.4 million is mainly due to the addition of several senior management positions with higher salaries and increased sales commissions related to higher revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2006. Compensation amounts also include severance related charges in the amount of approximately \$400,000 related to a reduction in force that occurred in February 2007. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in full time employees to 581 at March 31, 2007, from 679 at March 31, 2006. Advertising and other marketing expenses increased \$1.5 million related to efforts to attract buyers in a challenging homebuilding market. The increases were attributable to our Primary Homebuilding and Land segments. Depreciation expense increased due to the amortization of software costs in the three months ended March 31, 2007 while no software costs were depreciated in the three months ended

Table of Contents

March 31, 2006 as the system was not implemented until October 2006. In addition, depreciation expense increased due to an increase in commercial development properties in our Land Division. Lastly, fees for professional services increased relating to the pending merger with BFC and increased legal costs. As a percentage of total revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 22.9% during the three months ended March 31, 2007, from 21.0% during the same 2006.

Interest incurred and capitalized totaled \$13.0 million for the 2007 period and \$8.0 million for the 2006 period. Interest incurred was higher due to higher outstanding balances of notes and mortgage notes payable, as well as an increase in the average interest rate on our debt. At the time of home closings and land sales, the capitalized interest allocated to such inventory is charged to cost of sales. Cost of sales of real estate for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 included previously capitalized interest of approximately \$4.4 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. The increase is primarily attributable to the increased debt balance attributable to funding inventory expenditures.

Other expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2007 decreased to \$482,000 from \$626,000 for the same period in 2006, and consisted solely of mortgage operations expense. The decrease reflected fewer home deliveries during the quarter ended March 31, 2007 as compared to 2006.

Bluegreen reported net income for the three months ended March 31, 2007 of \$5.3 million, as compared to a net loss of \$463,000 for the same period in 2006. In the first quarter of 2006, Bluegreen adopted Statement of Position 04-02, Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions (SOP 04-02), and recorded a one-time, non-cash, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle charge of \$4.5 million, which accounted for a significant portion of the decline in earnings. Our interest in Bluegreen's earnings was \$1.7 million for the 2007 period compared to our interest in Bluegreen's loss of \$49,000 for the 2006 period. At March 31, 2007 and 2006, the 9.5 million shares of Bluegreen that we own represented approximately 31% of the outstanding shares of Bluegreen.

Interest and other income increased from \$889,000 during the three months ending March 31, 2006 to \$2.3 million during the same period in 2007. This change was primarily related to an increase in forfeited deposits of \$1.4 million resulting from increased cancellations of home sale contracts.

Table of Contents**PRIMARY HOMEBUILDING SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

	2007	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	Change
(Dollars in thousands)			
Revenues			
Sales of real estate	\$ 112,512	90,845	21,667
Other revenues	722	1,008	(286)
Total revenues	113,234	91,853	21,381
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales of real estate	86,952	72,292	14,660
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18,421	13,989	4,432
Other expenses	482	626	(144)
Total costs and expenses	105,855	86,907	18,948
Earnings from joint ventures	16		16
Interest and other income	1,625	141	1,484
Income before income taxes	9,020	5,087	3,933
Provision for income taxes	(3,539)	(1,878)	(1,661)
Net income	\$ 5,481	3,209	2,272
Homes delivered (units)	315	308	7
Construction starts (units)	202	339	(137)
Average selling price of homes delivered (a)	\$ 357,000	295,000	62,000
Margin percentage on homes delivered (a)	22.7%	20.4%	2.3%
Net orders (units)	101	419	(318)
Net orders (value)	\$ 33,156	152,196	(119,040)
Backlog of homes (units)	912	1,710	(798)
Backlog of homes (value)	\$ 332,196	573,492	(241,296)

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Same 2006 Period:

The value of net orders decreased to \$33.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from \$152.2 million for the same period in 2006. The average sales price of net orders decreased 9.6% to \$328,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from \$363,000 during the same 2006 period. Lower selling prices are primarily a reflection of higher sales incentives and the need to reduce prices in certain markets in order to remain competitive in a deteriorating homebuilding market. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, net orders decreased to 101 units reflecting gross orders of 195 offset by cancellations of 94 (a cancellation rate of 48%). During the three months ended March 31, 2006, gross orders of 452 were offset by cancellations of 33, resulting in net orders of 419 (a cancellation rate of 7%). The decrease in net orders was the result of poor market conditions as traffic trended downward and conversion rates slowed, as well as the increased cancellations associated with current negative market conditions. Construction starts decreased in line with net orders for the above mentioned reasons.

Table of Contents

Revenues from sales of real estate increased slightly to \$112.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$90.8 million during the same 2006 period. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, 315 homes were delivered at an average price of \$357,000 as compared to 308 homes delivered at an average price of \$295,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006. The increase in the average price of our homes delivered was due to a larger percentage of homes closing in 2007 in regions with higher average sales prices and also reflects the higher selling prices of homes delivered under contracts entered into prior to the implementation of incentives and discounts but after the price increases of 2005.

Cost of sales of real estate increased 20.3% to \$87.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$72.3 million during the same period in 2006. The increase was due to the increase in homes delivered and an increase in construction costs on the homes delivered in 2007. The percentage of homes delivered in the three months ended March 31, 2007 yielded homes with larger costs in comparison to the three months ended March 31, 2006. In addition, during the three months ended March 31, 2007 approximately \$92,000 in inventory related impairments was recorded for the Primary Homebuilding operations. There were no impairment charges recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Margin percentage on homes delivered (which we define as sales of real estate associated with home sales minus cost of sales for those homes, divided by home sales) increased from 20.4% in the first quarter of 2006 to 22.7% during the first quarter of 2007. The increase was primarily attributable to the geographic mix of deliveries by our Primary Homebuilding operations as the homes delivered in the first quarter of 2007 were from projects that generated higher margins than those generated in the same 2006 period. Additionally, certain homes that were delivered in the period were sold under contracts entered into in early 2006 before the implementation of incentives and discounts but after the price increases of 2005. Margins are expected to decline in the future as a result of aggressive pricing strategies in Florida.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.4 million to \$18.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$14.0 million during the same period in 2006 primarily as a result of higher employee compensation and benefits and increased advertising and marketing costs. The increase in employee compensation and benefits of approximately \$2.0 million was mainly due to the addition of several senior management positions with higher salaries partially offset by the decrease in full time employees to 429 at March 31, 2007 from 509 at March 31, 2006. Compensation and benefits also increased due to increased sales commissions related to higher revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2006. Compensation amounts also include severance related charges in the amount of approximately \$400,000 related to a reduction in force that occurred in February 2007. Advertising and other marketing expenses increased related to efforts to attract buyers to our communities in a challenging homebuilding market.

Interest and other income increased from \$141,000 during the three months ending March 31, 2006 to \$1.6 million during the same period in 2007. This change was primarily related to income resulting from forfeited deposits of \$1.4 million associated with buyers' cancellation of purchase contracts. The increase in forfeited deposits resulted from increased cancellations of home sale contracts.

Interest incurred and capitalized totaled \$7.8 million and \$4.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Interest incurred increased as a result of an increase in the average interest rate on our variable-rate borrowings as well as an increase of \$104.9 million in our borrowings from March 31, 2006 to March 31, 2007. Most of our variable-rate borrowings are indexed to the Prime Rate, which increased to 8.25% at March 31, 2007, from 7.75% at March 31, 2006. At the time of home closings and land sales, the capitalized interest allocated to such inventory is charged to cost of sales. Cost of sales of real estate for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 included previously capitalized interest of approximately \$3.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**TENNESSEE HOMEBUILDING SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

	2007	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	Change
(Dollars in thousands)			
Revenues			
Sales of real estate	\$ 21,657	27,430	(5,773)
Total revenues	21,657	27,430	(5,773)
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales of real estate	20,651	24,205	(3,554)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,884	3,583	(1,699)
Total costs and expenses	22,535	27,788	(5,253)
Interest and other income	29	36	(7)
Loss before income taxes	(849)	(322)	(527)
Benefit for income taxes	328	124	204
Net loss	\$ (521)	(198)	(323)
Homes delivered (units)	47	131	(84)
Construction starts (units)	52	51	1
Average selling price of homes delivered (a)	\$ 225,000	209,000	16,000
Margin percentage on homes delivered (a)	9.5%	11.8%	(2.3)%
Net orders (units)	58	87	(29)
Net orders (value)	\$ 10,744	17,191	(6,447)
Backlog of homes (units)	133	149	(16)
Backlog of homes (value)	\$ 26,833	34,945	(8,112)

(a) Calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2007 excludes \$11.1 million land sale, which generated no margin. No comparable land sales occurred in the three months ended

March 31, 2006.

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Same 2006 Period:

The value of net orders in the Tennessee Homebuilding segment decreased to \$10.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from \$17.2 million for the same period in 2006. The average sales price of net orders decreased 6.3% to \$185,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, from \$198,000 during the same 2006 period. Lower selling prices are primarily a reflection of higher sales incentives and the need to reduce prices to remain competitive in a deteriorating homebuilding market. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, net orders decreased to 58 units reflecting gross orders of 90 offset by cancellations of 32 (a cancellation rate of 36%). During the three months ended March 31, 2006, gross orders of 133 were offset by cancellations of 46, resulting in net orders of 87 (a cancellation rate of 35%). The decrease in net orders was the result of slow market conditions as traffic trended downward and conversion rates slowed.

Table of Contents

Revenues from sales of real estate in the Tennessee Homebuilding segment decreased to \$21.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$27.4 million during the same 2006 period. Included in this revenue was \$11.1 million from a sale of land that management decided to not develop further. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, 47 homes were delivered at an average sales price of \$225,000 as compared to 131 homes delivered at an average price of \$209,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006. The increase in the average price of our homes delivered was due to a larger percentage of homes closing in 2007 in projects with higher average sales prices. While the average sales prices of homes delivered in 2007 increased, home sales revenue decreased significantly due to fewer homes delivered. This reflects the downturn in the homebuilding market.

Cost of sales decreased 14.7% to \$20.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$24.2 million during the same period in 2006. Included in cost of sales was \$11.1 million in cost of sales associated with the land sale in Tennessee. No margin was generated on this transaction as this sale was fully reserved as of December 31, 2006. Excluding this land sale, cost of sales decreased \$14.7 million due to the decrease in the number of deliveries. The decrease was slightly offset by impairment charges of \$190,000 recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2007 in the Tennessee Homebuilding operations. There were no impairment charges recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Margin percentage on homes delivered (which we define as sales of real estate associated with home sales minus cost of sales for those homes, divided by home sales) decreased from 11.8% in the first quarter of 2006 to 9.5% during the first quarter of 2007. The decrease was attributable to incentives and discounts provided to customers on certain projects which were nearing completion. Margins are expected to decline in the future as a result of continued aggressive pricing strategies in certain projects.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.7 million to \$1.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$3.6 million during the same period in 2006 primarily as a result of lower employee compensation and benefits and decreased advertising and marketing costs. The decrease in employee compensation and benefits of approximately \$400,000 is mainly due to the decrease in headcount as full time employees declined to 31 at March 31, 2007 from 71 at March 31, 2006. The decreases associated with marketing and advertising are attributable to a decreased focus in the Tennessee area as well as decreased fees associated with broker commissions due to lower revenues generated in the same 2006 period.

Interest incurred and capitalized totaled approximately \$600,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. At the time of home closings and land sales, the capitalized interest allocated to such inventory is charged to cost of sales. Cost of sales of real estate for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 included previously capitalized interest of approximately \$400,000 and \$500,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**LAND DIVISION RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

	2007	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	Change
(Dollars in thousands)			
Revenues			
Sales of real estate	\$ 777	7,272	(6,495)
Other revenues	1,502	620	882
Total revenues	2,279	7,892	(5,613)
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales of real estate	72	5,019	(4,947)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,365	2,786	1,579
Interest expense	215		215
Total costs and expenses	4,652	7,805	(3,153)
Interest and other income	947	368	579
(Loss) income before income taxes	(1,426)	455	(1,881)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	568	(137)	705
Net (loss) income	\$ (858)	318	(1,176)
Acres sold		56	(56)
Margin percentage (a)	90.7%	31.0%	59.7%
Unsold saleable acres	6,871	7,231	(360)
Acres subject to sales contracts Third parties	74	195	(121)
Aggregate sales price of acres subject to sales contracts to third parties	\$ 21,124	33,717	(12,593)

(a) For the three months ended March 31, 2007, there were no land sales recorded. Sales of real estate and margin percentage relate to revenues from look back provisions and recognition of

deferred
revenue
associated with
sales in prior
periods.

The Land Division currently has two master planned communities being developed for sale: Tradition, Florida and Tradition, South Carolina. In the three months ended March 31, 2006, sales in the Land Division's original master planned community in St. Lucie West were winding down with final sales completed in the second quarter of 2006. Additionally, the Land Division generates ancillary revenue from commercial leasing and provides irrigation services and marketing services to the homebuilders who purchase developed property in our master planned communities.

The master-planned community in Tradition, Florida encompasses more than 8,200 total acres, including approximately 5,800 net saleable acres. Approximately 1,757 acres have been sold as of March 31, 2007 and 37 acres were subject to firm sales contracts in Tradition, Florida with various homebuilders as of March 31, 2007. Tradition, South Carolina, encompasses almost 5,400 total acres, including approximately 3,000 net saleable acres and is currently entitled for 9,500 residential units and 1.5 million feet of commercial space, in addition to recreational areas, educational facilities and emergency services. Approximately 37 acres were subject to firm sales contracts in Tradition, South Carolina with various homebuilders as of March 31, 2007. Due to the nature and size of individual land transactions, our Land Division results are subject to significant volatility. We have historically realized between 40.0% and 60.0% margin on Land Division sales. Margins on land sales may not remain at these levels given the current downturn in the real estate markets where our master planned communities are located and the decrease in demand we are continuing to experience. Margins will

Table of Contents

fluctuate based upon changing sales prices and costs attributable to the land sold, as well as the potential impact of revenue deferrals associated with percentage of completion accounting. In addition to the impact of economic and market factors on the sales price of land, the sales price of land sold varies depending upon: the location; the parcel size; whether the parcel is sold as raw land, partially developed land or individually developed lots; the degree to which the land is entitled; and whether the designated use of land is residential or commercial. The cost of sales of real estate is dependent upon the original cost of the land acquired, the timing of the acquisition of the land, and the amount of land development, interest and real estate tax costs capitalized to the particular land parcel during active development. Allocations to costs of sales include an estimate of future costs of development, which can vary over time due to labor and material cost increases, master plan design changes and regulatory modifications and involve significant management judgment. Accordingly, allocations are subject to change based on factors which are in many instances beyond management's control. Future margins will continue to vary based on these and other market factors.

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Same 2006 Period:

Revenues decreased 89.3% to \$777,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$7.3 million during the same period in 2006. Revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was comprised of look back provisions of \$415,000 and recognition of deferred revenue totaling \$362,000, of which \$222,000 was inter-segment that eliminates in consolidation. Look back revenue relates to incremental revenue received from homebuilders that purchased land based on the final resale price to the homebuilder's customer. Certain of the Land Division's contracts contain these provisions. There were no costs associated with the look back provisions since these costs were fully expensed at the time of closing. In the three months ended March 31, 2006, 56 acres consisting of finished lots were sold in Tradition, Florida at a margin percentage of 31%, while no land sales occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Other revenues increased to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$620,000 during the same quarter in 2006. This was due to increased rental income associated with commercial leasing of certain properties, increased revenues relating to irrigation services provided to both homebuilders and the residents of Tradition, Florida, and marketing income associated with Tradition, Florida.

Cost of sales decreased \$4.9 million to \$72,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$5.0 million for the same 2006 period. The decrease in cost of sales was due primarily to no land sales recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2007 as described above in the revenue discussion.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 56.7% to \$4.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007 as a result of higher employee compensation and benefits and other general and administrative costs. Full time employees increased to 60 at March 31, 2007, from 47 at March 31, 2006, as additional personnel were added to support our commercial leasing and irrigation services and to support the development activity in Tradition, South Carolina. General and administrative costs increased related to increased legal expenditures and increased marketing and advertising costs needed to maintain visibility to attract buyers in Florida and establish a market presence in South Carolina.

Interest incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$2.8 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. Interest capitalized totaled \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to \$1.3 million during the same 2006 period. The difference in the interest

Table of Contents

incurred and capitalized in the three months ended March 31, 2007 of approximately \$215,000 was attributable to funds borrowed by Core Communities but then loaned to the Parent Company. The capitalization of this interest occurred at the Parent Company level and all intercompany interest expense and income was eliminated on a consolidated basis. Interest incurred was higher due to higher outstanding balances of notes and mortgage notes payable, as well as due to an increase in the average interest rate on variable-rate debt. Most of Core Communities variable-rate debt is indexed to various LIBOR rates, which increased from March 31, 2006 to March 31, 2007. Cost of sales of real estate for the three months ended March 31, 2007 did not include previously capitalized interest, as compared to \$23,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

The increase in interest and other income from \$368,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 to \$947,000 for the same period in 2007 is primarily related to interest income relating to intercompany loans and notes receivable which are eliminated in consolidation.

OTHER OPERATIONS RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2007	2006	Change
(In thousands)			
Revenues			
Sales of real estate	\$ 6,574		6,574
Other revenues	293	337	(44)
Total revenues	6,867	337	6,530
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales of real estate	5,501	642	4,859
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8,236	6,397	1,839
Total costs and expenses	13,737	7,039	6,698
Earnings (loss) from Bluegreen Corporation	1,744	(49)	1,793
Loss from real estate joint ventures	(13)		(13)
Interest and other income	258	345	(87)
Loss before income taxes	(4,881)	(6,406)	1,525
Benefit for income taxes	1,864	2,364	(500)
Net loss	\$ (3,017)	(4,042)	1,025

Other Operations include all other Company operations, including Levitt Commercial, Parent Company general and administrative expenses, earnings (loss) from our investment in Bluegreen and (losses) from investments in various real estate projects and trusts. We currently own approximately 9.5 million shares of the common stock of Bluegreen, which represented approximately 31% of Bluegreen's outstanding shares as of March 31, 2007. Under equity method accounting, we recognize our pro-rata share of Bluegreen's net income or loss (net of purchase accounting adjustments) as pre-tax earnings. Bluegreen has not paid dividends to its shareholders; therefore, our earnings represent only our claim to the future distributions of Bluegreen's earnings. Accordingly, we record a deferred tax liability on our portion of Bluegreen's net earnings (loss). Our earnings in Bluegreen increase or decrease concurrently based on Bluegreen's results. Furthermore, a significant reduction in Bluegreen's financial position could

result in an impairment charge against our future results of operations.

Table of Contents

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Same 2006 Period:

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, Levitt Commercial delivered 17 flex warehouse units generating revenues of \$6.6 million while no units were delivered during the same period in 2006. Levitt Commercial has completed the sale of all flex warehouse units in inventory and we have no current plan for future sales from Levitt Commercial.

Cost of sales of real estate in Other Operations includes both the cost of sales of flex warehouse units delivered in the period as well as the expensing of interest previously capitalized in this business segment. Cost of sales increased to \$5.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$642,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006. The increase is attributable to the delivery of the 17 flex warehouse units in the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to no units being delivered in the same period in 2006.

Bluegreen reported net income for the three months ended March 31, 2007 of \$5.3 million, as compared to a net loss of \$463,000 for the same period in 2006. In the first quarter of 2006, Bluegreen adopted SOP 04-02 and recorded a one-time, non-cash, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle charge of \$4.5 million, which comprised of a significant portion of the decline in earnings. Our interest in Bluegreen's income was \$1.7 million for the 2007 period compared to our interest in Bluegreen's loss of \$49,000 for the 2006 period.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$8.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to \$6.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2006. The increase was attributable to increased compensation and benefits expense, increased selling costs associated with the Levitt Commercial sales noted above, increased depreciation attributable to the implementation of new software in October 2006 and increased professional services attributable to merger related and other corporate services. The increase in compensation related expenses is attributable to increased headcount, as total employees increased from 52 at March 31, 2006 to 61 at March 31, 2007.

Interest incurred and capitalized in Other Operations was approximately \$2.3 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in interest incurred was attributable to an increase in our junior subordinated debentures and an increase in the average interest rate on our borrowings. Those amounts include adjustments to reconcile the amount of interest eligible for capitalization on a consolidated basis with the amounts capitalized in the Company's other business segments.

Interest and other income decreased to \$258,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to \$345,000 for the same period of 2006. The decrease is attributable to lower average cash balances earning interest.

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL CONDITION

March 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006

Our total assets at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 were \$1.1 billion. Although total assets did not change there were increases and decreases that offset each other. The significant changes in the composition of assets primarily resulted from:

a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$12.2 million, which resulted from cash provided by financing activities, offset by cash used in operations and investing activities;

a net increase in inventory of real estate of approximately \$22.9 million resulting from increases in land development and construction costs in our Primary Homebuilding operations as well as in our Land Division, offset in part by a decrease in the inventory in the Tennessee Homebuilding operations;

a decrease in notes receivable of \$4.1 million due to the repayment of a note associated with a Land Division sale; and

an increase of \$8.8 million in property and equipment associated with increased investment in commercial properties under construction by our Land Division, and support for infrastructure in our master planned communities.

Total liabilities at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 were \$784.7 million and \$747.4 million, respectively. The material changes in the composition of total liabilities primarily resulted from:

a net increase in notes and mortgage notes payable of \$56.1 million, primarily related to project debt associated with development activities;

a decrease of \$10.3 million in customer deposits reflecting fewer orders for new homes;

a decrease in the current tax liability of approximately \$3.1 million relating to the payment of 2006 annual taxes offset in part by our current provision for income tax; and

a net decrease in other accrued liabilities of approximately \$5.3 million attributable to decreased incentive compensation accruals, decreased construction related accruals, and decreased professional services accruals related to the consultants retained in 2006 for our technology upgrade.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We assess our liquidity in terms of our ability to generate cash to fund our operating and investment activities. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, our primary sources of funds were proceeds from the sale of real estate inventory and borrowings from financial institutions. These funds were utilized primarily to develop and construct real estate, to service and repay borrowings and to pay operating expenses. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$60.6 million and \$48.4 million, respectively. Our cash increased \$12.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2007 primarily as a result of liquidity generated by borrowings by our Land Division and Primary Homebuilding segment during the quarter. We primarily utilized borrowings to finance the growth in inventory in Tradition, South Carolina and to fund our operations. Total debt increased to \$671.8 million at March 31, 2007 compared to \$615.7 million at December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents

Due to deteriorating market conditions in the homebuilding industry, and in Florida in particular, we have offered and will continue to offer sales incentives and reduced sales prices on selected inventory in an effort to increase sales, which will lead to reduced margins in the future when those homes are delivered. In addition, we continue to experience weaker sales volumes and high cancellation rates. All of these conditions have a negative impact on our liquidity. As a result, there is no assurance that operating cash flows will adequately support operations, and accordingly, we anticipate seeking additional capital. Sources for additional capital include proceeds from the disposition of certain properties or investments, joint venture partners, as well as issuances of debt or equity. In addition, our intention to merge with BFC is predicated in part on the additional need for capital and the recognition that BFC can provide access to additional financial resources. The merger is subject to shareholder approval and other conditions. Should this merger not occur, we will pursue a \$200 million rights offering to all holders of Levitt's Class A common stock and Class B common stock giving each then current holder the right to purchase a proportional number of additional shares of Levitt Class A common stock. Additionally, we have filed a registration statement with the SEC for the offer and sale over time of up to \$200 million of investment notes, an unsecured debt security of Levitt Corporation. There is no assurance that we will be able to successfully raise additional capital on acceptable terms, if at all.

Operating Activities. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we used \$33.3 million of cash in our operating activities, as compared to \$102.4 million of cash used in such activities in the prior period. The primary use of cash during the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was the result of increased inventories in our Primary Homebuilding segment and Land segment. While increases in inventory in 2006 were primarily the result of land purchases, the increase in 2007 was attributable to significant land development expenditures to prepare the land for the construction of homes. We will continue to invest in our existing projects in 2007, many of which are in a stage of development requiring further investment in land development, amenities including entryways and clubhouse facilities, as well as model homes and sales facilities. As a result, we are not expecting a decline in inventory during the year. At this time, no land purchases are contemplated in 2007 based on current market conditions.

We also utilize deposits from customers who enter into purchase contracts to support our working capital needs. These deposits totaled \$32.4 million at March 31, 2007 and represented 9.0% of our homebuilding backlog value. In comparison, deposits at December 31, 2006 were \$42.7 million and represented 9.7% of our homebuilding backlog value. The decline in deposits reflects a reduction in the backlog, as well as a decision in late 2006 to reduce the required deposits in certain communities and tier the required deposits on selected options. In the three months ended March 31, 2007, \$1.4 million in deposits were retained by us as a result of forfeitures by buyers as cancellations increased, compared with \$22,000 during the same period in 2006.

Investing Activities. In the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, cash used in investing activities totaled \$9.4 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. The uses of cash in the three months ended March 31, 2007 represented net purchases of property and equipment, primarily associated with commercial development activities and utility services at Tradition, Florida. The uses of cash in the three months ended March 31, 2006 represented commercial development activities and utility services as well as investment in new technology systems and capitalized related expenses for software, hardware and certain implementation costs.

Financing Activities. The majority of our financing activities are secured financings principally from commercial banks, and the issuance of Trust Preferred securities. We have also issued common equity in the public markets, and continue to evaluate various sources of capital from both public and private investors to ensure we maintain sufficient liquidity to deal with our existing leverage and the potential of a prolonged slowdown in the residential real estate markets where we operate. Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$54.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared with \$67.5 million in the same period in 2006.

Table of Contents

Certain of our borrowings require us to repay specified amounts upon a sale of portions of the property securing the debt and these specified amounts are not based upon the sales price of the property sold. Repayment of these amounts would be in addition to our scheduled payments over the next twelve months. While homes in backlog are subject to sales contracts, there can be no assurance that these homes will be delivered as evidenced by the escalation of our cancellation rates. Upon cancellation, such homes become spec units and are aggressively marketed to new buyers. Our borrowing base facilities include project limitations on the number of spec units, the holding period, as well as the overall dollar amount of spec units. Accordingly, if that limitation is exceeded, the underlying assets no longer qualify for financing. In that event, our available borrowings are reduced, and depending upon the status of other qualifying assets in the borrowing base, we may be required to repay the lender prior to scheduled payment dates for funds advanced on that particular property. Further, our borrowing facilities give our lenders the right to obtain current appraisals on the land serving as collateral for their outstanding facilities and our lenders can require additional repayments if the appraisals reflect that loan to value ratios are above required amounts. We communicate with our lenders regarding limitations on spec houses, and in the past have received increased spec allowances, but there can be no assurance we will receive such flexibility in the future. Accordingly, our cash flow and liquidity would be adversely impacted should spec inventory continue to rise as a result of customer cancellations and we are unable to obtain amendments from our lenders.

Some of our subsidiaries have borrowings which contain covenants that, among other things, require the subsidiary to maintain financial ratios, including minimum working capital, maximum leverage and minimum net worth. These covenants may have the effect of limiting the amount of debt that the subsidiaries can incur and restrict the distribution of funds to the Parent Company, which as a holding company, is dependent upon dividends from its subsidiaries for a significant portion of its operating cash flow. At March 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all loan agreement financial covenants. The risk of additional impairments could adversely impact the subsidiary's net worth which would require additional capital and restrict the payment of dividends from that subsidiary to the Parent Company. Negative earnings and the risk of additional impairments may cause noncompliance with financial covenants and result in defaults under our credit facilities. There can be no assurance we will remain in compliance in the future should the homebuilding market remain in a prolonged downturn.

Table of Contents**Off Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations**

In connection with the development of certain of our communities, we establish community development districts to access bond financing for the funding of infrastructure development and other projects within the community. If we were not able to establish community development districts, we would need to fund community infrastructure development out of operating income or through other sources of financing or capital. The bonds issued are obligations of the community development district and are repaid through assessments on property within the district. To the extent that we own property within a district when assessments are levied, we will be obligated to pay the assessments as they are due. As of March 31, 2007, development districts in Tradition, Florida had \$46.6 million of community development district bonds outstanding and we owned approximately 36% of the property in those districts. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, we recorded approximately \$726,000 in assessments on property we owned in the districts of which \$657,000 were capitalized to inventory as development costs and will be recognized as cost of sales when the assessed properties are sold to third parties.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2007 (in thousands):

Category (2)	Total	Less than 1 year	Payments due by period		
			2 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations (1)	\$ 671,764	22,851	406,102	228,976	13,835
Operating lease obligations	7,661	2,358	2,916	979	1,408
Purchase obligations	14,220	14,220			
Total Obligations	\$ 693,645	39,429	409,018	229,955	15,243

(1) Amounts exclude interest because terms of repayment are based on construction activity and sales volume. In addition, a large portion of our debt is based on variable rates.

(2) These amounts represent scheduled principal payments and some of those borrowings require the repayment of specified

amounts upon a
sale of portions
of the property
securing those
obligations.

Long-term debt obligations consist of notes, mortgage notes and bonds payable. Operating lease obligations consist of lease commitments. Purchase obligations consist of contracts to acquire real estate properties for development and sale for which due diligence has been completed and our deposit is committed; however our liability for not completing the purchase of any such property is generally limited to the deposit we made under the relevant contract. At March 31, 2007, we had \$400,000 in a deposit securing a purchase commitment. In addition to the above contractual obligations, the Company has recorded \$2.3 million in unrecognized tax benefits related to FIN 48.

At March 31, 2007, we had outstanding surety bonds and letters of credit of approximately \$112.6 million related primarily to obligations to various governmental entities to construct improvements in our various communities. We estimate that approximately \$69.6 million of work remains to complete these improvements. We do not believe that any outstanding bonds or letters of credit will likely be drawn upon.

Table of Contents

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and our Chief Accounting Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based upon that evaluation, we concluded that as of March 31, 2007, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, re-evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report to determine whether the revisions in this Form 10-Q/A impacted our prior conclusion regarding the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, and determined that such revisions do not change our conclusion that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) were effective as of March 31, 2007.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1* Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 31.2* Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 31.3* Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.1** Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.2** Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.3** Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Exhibits filed
with this
Form 10-Q/A

** Exhibits
furnished with
this
Form 10-Q/A

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

LEVITT CORPORATION

Date: July 3, 2007

By: /s/ Alan B. Levan
Alan B. Levan, Chief Executive Officer

Date: July 3, 2007

By: /s/ George P. Scanlon
George P. Scanlon, Executive Vice
President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: July 3, 2007

By: /s/ Jeanne T. Prayther
Jeanne T. Prayther, Chief Accounting
Officer