PROSPECTUS

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION

212,398 WARRANTS TO PURCHASE AN AGGREGATE OF 256,345 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This Prospectus relates to the offering from time to time by certain holders (the "Selling Security Holders") of 212,398 warrants (the "Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 256,345 shares, subject to adjustment under certain antidilution provisions (the "Warrant Shares"), of common stock, par value $.01 per share (the "Common Stock"), of Monterey Homes Corporation, a Maryland corporation (the "Company"). The Warrants were acquired by the Selling Security Holders in connection with the merger (the "Merger"), effective December 31, 1996, of Monterey Homes Construction II, Inc., an Arizona corporation ("MHC II"), and Monterey Homes Arizona II, Inc., an Arizona corporation ("MHA II" and collectively with MHC II, the "Monterey Entities" or "Monterey"), with and into Homeplex Mortgage Investments Corporation, a Maryland corporation ("Homeplex"), with Homeplex surviving and changing its name to Monterey Homes Corporation. See "Prospectus Summary -- The Merger" and "The Merger." The Warrant Shares obtainable upon exercise of the Warrants and covered by this Prospectus are subject to adjustment under certain antidilution provisions and may be increased or decreased in accordance with such provisions. The Warrants became exercisable on the effective date of the Merger and will continue to be exercisable at any time on or prior to October 15, 2001 or such earlier date that the Warrants terminate in accordance with their terms. Each Warrant may be exercised for the purchase of 1.2069 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $4.0634 per Warrant. The exercise price of the Warrants will be reduced to $3.4634 per Warrant, if during the eighteen months following the Merger the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") does not exceed $9.00 per share for five consecutive trading days. See "Prospectus Summary," "The Merger - The Merger Consideration," and "Description of the Warrants."

The Warrants may be offered by the Selling Security Holders in transactions in the over-the-counter market at prices obtainable at the time of sale or in privately negotiated transactions at prices determined by negotiation. The Selling Security Holders may effect such transactions by selling the Warrants to or through securities broker-dealers, and such broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the Selling Security Holders and/or the purchasers of the Warrants for whom such broker-dealers may act as agent or to whom they sell as principal, or both (which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions). Additionally,

agents or dealers may acquire Warrants or interests therein as a pledgee and may, from time to time, effect distributions of the Warrants or interests therein in such capacity. See "Selling Security Holders" and "Plan of Distribution." The Selling Security Holders, the brokers and dealers through whom sales of the Warrants are made and any agent or dealer who distributes Warrants acquired as pledgee may be deemed "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and any profits realized by them on the sale of the Warrants may be considered to be underwriting compensation.

The Company is not selling any of the Warrants and will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the Warrants being offered by the Selling Security Holders nor from the exercise of the Warrants. William W. Cleverly and Steven J. Hilton (the "Monterey Stockholders") will receive proceeds of $863,058, subject to adjustment pursuant to the antidilution provisions of the Warrants, if all of the Warrants are exercised. See "Prospectus Summary" and "The Merger - The Merger Consideration." The cost of registering the Warrants is being borne by the Company.

The Company's Common Stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol "MTH." On June 13, 1997, the last sale price for the Common Stock as reported by the NYSE was $7 3/4 per share. See "Price of Common Stock and Dividend Policy." There is no market for the Warrants and no assurance can be given that a market will develop. See "Risk Factors -- Absence of Public Trading Market."

SEE "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 7 FOR A DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN FACTORS THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS.

No dealer, salesman or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus, and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Company. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company since the date hereof.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities offered hereby in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this Prospectus is July 11, 1997.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") a registration statement on Form S-1 (herein, together with all amendments and exhibits thereto, referred to as the "Registration Statement") under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered hereby. This Prospectus, which forms a part of the Registration Statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto, certain parts of which are omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission. For further information with respect to the Company and securities offered hereby, reference is made to the Registration Statement.

The Company is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements, information statements, and other information with the Commission. The Registration Statement and the exhibits thereto, and the reports, proxy statements, information statements, and other information, filed by the Company with the Commission pursuant to the Exchange Act may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities of the Commission at Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the Commission's regional offices at Seven World Trade Center, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10048, and Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. Copies of such materials can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates, and can also be obtained electronically through the Commission's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval system at the Commission's Web Site (http://www.sec.gov). The Company's Common Stock is listed on the NYSE and copies of the Registration Statement and the exhibits thereto, and of such reports, proxy statements, information statements, and other information, can also be inspected at the offices of the NYSE at 20 Broad Street, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10005.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus contains forward-looking statements. Additional written or oral forward-looking statements may be made by the Company from time to time in filings with the Commission or otherwise. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," and "project," and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement was made. Such forward-looking statements are within the meaning of that term in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such statements may include, but not be limited to, projections of revenues, income or loss, home sales, housing permits, backlog, inventory, capital expenditures, plans for future operations, financing needs or plans, the impact of inflation, and plans relating to products or services of the Company, as well as assumptions relating to the foregoing. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. Potential risks and uncertainties include such factors as the strength and competitive pricing environment of the single-family housing market, changes in the availability and pricing of residential mortgages, changes in the availability and pricing of real estate in the markets in which the Company operates, demand for and acceptance of the Company's products, the success of planned marketing and promotional campaigns, and the ability of the Company and acquisition candidates to successfully integrate their operations. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by, or underlying the forward-looking statements. Statements in this Prospectus, including under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" below, describe additional factors, among others, that could contribute to or cause such differences.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The Merger

Upon effectuation of the Merger on December 31, 1996, the Monterey Entities merged with and into Homeplex, with Homeplex surviving and changing its name to Monterey Homes Corporation. The Company also effected a one-for-three reverse stock split concurrent with the Merger.

As consideration for the Merger, the Monterey Stockholders, who together owned 100% of the outstanding capital stock of the Monterey Entities, received 1,288,726 shares of Common Stock of the Company (the "Exchange Shares"). Although all of the Exchange Shares were issued in the name of the Monterey Stockholders, the Company will hold approximately 16.5% of the Exchange Shares for release to holders of the Warrants upon exercise of the Warrants, and the Company will remit the exercise price paid upon such exercise to the Monterey Stockholders. Upon expiration of unexercised Warrants, the Company will distribute the Exchange Shares allocable to such unexercised Warrants to the Monterey Stockholders. The Monterey Stockholders are entitled to vote the Exchange Shares issued in their names but allocated to the Warrants, prior to the time the Warrants are exercised.

In addition to the Exchange Shares, the Company has reserved for issuance 266,667 shares of Common Stock, subject to certain contingencies (the "Contingent Stock"). Approximately 16.5% or 43,947 shares of the Contingent Stock are allocable to the Warrants upon their exercise. When a Warrant is exercised, a portion of the Contingent Stock will be distributed to the exercising holder without additional consideration being paid therefor. For more detailed information concerning the Merger and the Merger consideration, see "The Merger."

Business of the Company

Prior to the Merger, the Company was engaged in the business of making short-term and intermediate-term mortgage loans on improved and unimproved real property ("Real Estate Loans") and owned mortgage assets. In 1993, the Company decided to shift its focus to making Real Estate Loans from the ownership of mortgage assets consisting of mortgage instruments, including residential mortgage loans and mortgage certificates representing interest in pools of residential mortgage loans ("Mortgage Instruments") and mortgage interests, commonly known as residual interests, representing the right to receive the net cash flows on Mortgage Instruments ("Mortgage Interests"). Substantially all of the Company's Mortgage Instruments and the Mortgage Instruments underlying the Company's Mortgage Interests currently secure or underlie mortgage-collateralized bonds, mortgage pass-through certificates, or other mortgage securities issued by various institutions.

Prior to the Merger, the Company had elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (a "REIT") pursuant to Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Accordingly, the Company generally was not subject to tax on its income to the extent that it distributed at least 95% of its taxable earnings to stockholders and maintained its qualification as a REIT. As part of the Merger, however, the Company discontinued its status as a REIT because it would no longer be able to meet certain tests with respect to the nature of its assets, share ownership and the amount of

distributions, among other things, which are required to be met in order to qualify as a REIT. As a result, any future distributions to the Company's stockholders will not be deductible by the Company in computing its taxable income. In that regard, the Company's Board of Directors intends to retain earnings to finance the growth of the Company's business. The future payment of cash dividends, if any, will depend upon the financial condition, results of operations, and capital requirements of the Company, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

The Company's business has changed substantially as a result of the Merger. The Company is no longer engaged primarily in the business of making Real Estate Loans, but instead is engaged primarily in the homebuilding business - -- the business engaged in by Monterey prior to the Merger.

Monterey designs, builds, and sells single-family, move-up and semi-custom, luxury homes in the Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona metropolitan areas. Monterey achieved revenue growth from $20.4 million in 1991 to $86.8 million in 1996 and achieved pre-tax income of $6 million in 1996. Monterey attributes this growth principally to the market knowledge and experience of its management team and strong economic conditions in the Phoenix metropolitan area. For the year ended December 31, 1996, Monterey closed 307 homes generating revenues of $86.8 million and as of that date had a backlog of 120 homes under contract.

The Company is a Maryland corporation headquartered in Scottsdale, Arizona. The Company's principal executive offices are located at 6613 North Scottsdale Road, Suite 200, Scottsdale, Arizona 85250, and its telephone number is (602) 998-8700.

For additional information concerning the Company, see "Business of the Company" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The Offering

Securities Offered....................	212,398 Warrants, which, when exercised, would entitle the holders thereof to purchase, in the aggregate, 256,345 shares of Common Stock including the Contingent Stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrants (equal to approximately 5.6% of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company, after giving effect to the exercise of the Warrants but not to the exercise or conversion of any other stock options, convertible securities, or warrants), subject to adjustment under certain antidilution provisions.
Transfer Restrictions.................	Certain transfer restrictions apply to the ownership of Common Stock of the Company and will also apply to the ownership of the Warrants. See "The Merger - Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation" and "The Merger - NOL Carryforward" for a description of such restrictions.
Warrants Outstanding..................	212,398 Warrants are outstanding.
Common Stock Outstanding..............	As of June 13, 1997, 4,580,611 shares of Common Stock were outstanding.

Use of Proceeds.......................	There will be no proceeds to the Company from the sale of the Warrants by the Selling Security Holders or from the exercise of the Warrants by the Selling Security Holders. Upon the exercise of the Warrants, the Company will remit the exercise price of $4.0634 per Warrant (subject to adjustment), or aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $863,058 if all of the Warrants are exercised, to the Monterey Stockholders. See "Use of Proceeds" and "The Merger."
Description of Warrants:	
Expiration of Warrants................	October 15, 2001 or such earlier date that the Warrants terminate in accordance with their terms (the "Expiration Date").
Exercise..............................	Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase 1.2069 shares of Common Stock (including the Contingent Stock issuable upon exercise of a Warrant) for $4.0634 (subject to adjustment as described herein). The Warrants may be exercised at any time on or prior to the Expiration Date.
Adjustments...........................	The number of shares of Common Stock for which a Warrant is exercisable and the purchase price thereof are subject to adjustment from time to time upon the occurrence of certain events, including, among other things, certain issuances of stock, options, or other securities, certain dividends and distributions, and certain subdivisions, combinations, and reclassifications of Common Stock. A Warrant does not entitle the holder

thereof to receive any dividends paid on Common Stock.

For additional information concerning the Warrants, see "The Merger - The Merger Consideration" and "Description of the Warrants." For additional information concerning the Warrant Shares, see "Description of Common Stock."

RISK FACTORS

The Company's future operating results and financial condition are dependent on the Company's ability to successfully design, develop, construct and sell homes that satisfy dynamic customer demand patterns. Inherent in this process are a number of factors that the Company must successfully manage in order to achieve favorable future operating results and financial condition. In addition, the price of the Company's Common Stock and the Warrants could be affected not only by such operating and financial conditions, but also by other factors. Potential risks and uncertainties that could affect the Company's future operating results and financial condition and the performance of its Common Stock and the Warrants include, without limitation, the factors discussed below.

Restrictions on Transfer; Influence by Principal Stockholders. In order to preserve maximum utility of certain net operating loss carryforwards, the Company's charter, among other transfer limitations, precludes (i) any person from transferring such shares if the effect thereof would be to make any person

or group an owner of 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, or (ii) an increase in the ownership position of any person or group that already owns 4.9% or more of such outstanding shares. As a result of the foregoing factors, Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton should have working control of the Company for the foreseeable future. One or more of the foregoing factors could delay or prevent a future change of control of the Company, which could depress the price of the Common Stock. In addition, such restrictions will also apply to the Warrants. Ownership of the Warrants will be aggregated with ownership of shares of Common Stock otherwise held by a holder of Warrants to determine if the allowable ownership percentage is exceeded. See "The Merger - Amendment to Articles of Incorporation" and "The Merger - NOL Carryforward."

Possible Volatility of Stock Price. The market price of the Company's Common Stock could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to certain factors, such as, among others, variations in anticipated or actual results of operations of the Company or other companies in the homebuilding industry, changes in conditions affecting the economy generally, analysts' reports, and general trends in the industry, as well as other factors unrelated to the Company's operating results.

Absence of Public Trading Market for Warrants. The Company has not and does not intend to apply for the listing of the Warrants on any national securities exchange or to seek the admission thereof to trading in the NASDAQ Stock Market, and there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any market for the Warrants.

Homebuilding Industry Factors. The homebuilding industry is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in national and local economic and other conditions, such as employment levels, availability of financing, interest rates, consumer confidence and housing demand. Although the Company believes that its customers (particularly purchasers of luxury homes) are somewhat less price sensitive than generally is the case for other homebuilders, such uncertainties could adversely affect the Company's performance. In addition, homebuilders are subject to various risks, many of which are outside the control of the homebuilders, including delays in construction schedules, cost overruns, changes in government regulation, increases in real estate taxes and other local government fees, and availability and cost of land, materials, and labor. Although the principal raw materials used in the homebuilding industry generally are available from a variety of sources, such materials are subject to periodic price fluctuations. There can be no assurance that the occurrence of any of the foregoing will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Customer demand for new housing also impacts the homebuilding industry. Real estate analysts predict that new home sales in the Phoenix metropolitan area may slow significantly during 1997 and 1998 and that such sales in the Tucson metropolitan area will remain relatively flat in 1997. Any such slowing in new home sales would have a material adverse affect on the Company's business and operating results.

The homebuilding industry further is subject to the potential for significant variability and fluctuations in real estate values, as evidenced by the changes in real estate values in recent years in Arizona. Although the Company believes that its projects are currently reflected on its balance sheet at appropriate values, no assurance can be given that write-downs of some or all of the Company's projects will not occur if market conditions deteriorate, or that such write-downs will not be material in amount.

Fluctuations in Operating Results. Monterey historically has experienced, and in the future the Company expects to continue to experience, variability in home sales and net earnings on a quarterly basis.

Factors expected to contribute to this variability include, among others (i) the timing of home closings and land sales, (ii) the Company's ability to continue to acquire additional land or options to acquire additional land on acceptable terms, (iii) the condition of the real estate market and the general economy in Arizona and in other areas into which the Company may expand its operations, (iv) the cyclical nature of the homebuilding industry and changes in prevailing interest rates and the availability of mortgage financing, (v) costs or shortages of materials and labor, and (vi) delays in construction schedules due to strikes, adverse weather conditions, acts of God or the availability of subcontractors or governmental restrictions. As a result of such variability, Monterey's historical financial performance may not be a meaningful indicator of the Company's future results.

Expansion into Tucson Market. The Company began operations in the Tucson, Arizona area in April 1996. Such operations are in the early stage and, accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company's Tucson operations will be successful.

Interest Rates and Mortgage Financing. The Company believes that its customers (particularly purchasers of luxury homes) have been somewhat less sensitive to interest rates than many homebuyers. However, many purchasers of the Company's homes finance their acquisition through third-party lenders providing mortgage financing. In general, housing demand is adversely affected by increases in interest rates and housing costs and the unavailability of mortgage financing. If mortgage interest rates increase and the ability of prospective buyers to finance home purchases is consequently adversely affected, the Company's home sales, gross margins, and net income may be adversely impacted and such adverse impact may be material. In any event, the Company's homebuilding activities are dependent upon the availability and costs of mortgage financing for buyers of homes owned by potential customers so those customers ("move-up buyers") can sell their homes and purchase a home from the Company. Any limitations or restrictions on the availability of such financing could adversely affect the Company's home sales. Furthermore, changes in federal income tax laws may affect demand for new homes. From time to time, proposals have been publicly discussed to limit mortgage interest deductions and to eliminate or limit tax-free rollover treatment provided under current law where the proceeds of the sale of a principal residence are reinvested in a new principal residence. Enactment of such proposals may have an adverse effect on the homebuilding industry in general, and on demand for the Company's products in particular. No prediction can be made whether any such proposals will be enacted and, if enacted, the particular form such laws would take.

Competition. The homebuilding industry is highly competitive and fragmented. Homebuilders compete for desirable properties, financing, raw materials, and skilled labor. The Company competes for residential home sales with other developers and individual resales of existing homes. The Company's competitors include large homebuilding companies, some of which have greater financial resources than the Company, and smaller homebuilders, who may have lower costs than the Company. Competition is expected to continue and become more intense and there may be new entrants in the markets in which the Company currently operates. Further, the Company will face a variety of competitors in other new markets it may enter in the future.

Lack of Geographic Diversification; Limited Product Diversification. Although the Company recently concluded an acquisition that will expand its geographic markets (see "Current Events"), the Company's operations have been previously localized in the metropolitan Phoenix, Arizona area, particularly in the City of Scottsdale. The Company also began operations in Tucson, Arizona in April 1996. The Company currently operates in two primary market segments: the semi-custom, luxury market and the move-up buyer market. Failure to be geographically or economically diversified could have a material adverse impact on the Company if

the homebuilding market in Arizona should decline, because there would not be a balancing opportunity in a healthier market in other geographic regions or market segments. In this regard, although housing permits in the Phoenix metropolitan area were at record levels during 1996, real estate analysts predict that new home sales will slow significantly during 1997 and 1998. Housing permits in the City of Scottsdale decreased moderately from 1995 to 1996. Housing permits in the Tucson metropolitan area have remained relatively flat from 1995 to 1996, and are expected to remain flat in 1997. In addition, the Company's limited product line could have an adverse impact on the Company compared to homebuilders who might have a variety of homes in different price ranges such that the results in one product line could offset changes in another.

Additional Financing; Limitations. The homebuilding industry is capital intensive and requires significant up-front expenditures to acquire land and begin development. Accordingly, the Company incurs substantial indebtedness to finance its homebuilding activities. At December 31, 1996 and March 31, 1997, the Company's liabilities totaled approximately $45,876,000 and $43,023,000, respectively. The Company may be required to seek additional capital in the form of equity or debt financing from a variety of potential sources, including bank financing and/or securities offerings. In addition, lenders are increasingly requiring developers to invest significant amounts of equity in a project both in connection with origination of new loans as well as the extension of existing loans. If the Company is not successful in obtaining sufficient capital to fund its planned capital and other expenditures, new projects planned or begun may be delayed or abandoned. Any such delay or abandonment could result in a reduction in home sales and may adversely affect the Company's operating results. There can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available in the future or on terms acceptable to the Company.

In addition, the amount and types of indebtedness that the Company can incur is limited by the terms and conditions of its current indebtedness. The Company must comply with numerous operating and financial maintenance covenants and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain compliance with such financial and other covenants. Failure to comply with such covenants would result in a default and resulting cross defaults under the Company's other indebtedness, and could result in acceleration of all such indebtedness. Any such acceleration would have a material adverse affect on the Company.

Government Regulations; Environmental Considerations. The Company is subject to local, state, and federal statutes and rules regulating certain developmental matters, as well as building and site design. In addition, the Company is subject to various fees and charges of governmental authorities designed to defray the cost of providing certain governmental services and improvements. The Company may be subject to additional costs and delays or may be precluded entirely from building projects because of "no growth" or "slow growth" initiatives, building permit allocation ordinances, building moratoriums, or similar government regulations that could be imposed in the future due to health, safety, welfare, or environmental concerns. The Company must also obtain certain licenses, permits, and approvals from certain government agencies to engage in certain of its activities, the granting or receipt of which are beyond the Company's control.

The Company and its competitors are subject to a variety of local, state, and federal statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations concerning the protection of health and the environment. Environmental laws or permit restrictions may result in project delays, may cause the Company to incur substantial compliance and other costs, and may also prohibit or severely restrict development in certain

environmentally sensitive regions or areas. In addition, environmental regulations can have an adverse impact on the availability and price of certain raw materials such as lumber.

Recent Expansion and Future Expansion. The Company has recently concluded a significant acquisition involving an expansion of the Company's activities into Texas (See "Current Events"), and the Company may continue to consider expansion into other areas of the Southwestern and Western United States. To date, the Company has had no operating experience in areas other than the Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona markets. Operations in new locations, including the Texas market, may result in certain operating inefficiencies and higher costs. Further, the Company may experience problems with certain matters in such new markets which it has not historically had, such as zoning matters, environmental matters, other regulations and higher costs. There can be no assurance that the Company can expand into such new markets on a profitable basis or that it can successfully manage its expansion into Texas or any additional markets.

Recent Acquisition and Future Acquisitions. The Company recently effected a significant acquisition including expansion of the Company's activities into Texas (see "Current Events") and in the future may acquire other homebuilding companies to expand its operations. There is no assurance that the Company will identify acquisition candidates that would result in successful combinations or that any such acquisitions will be consummated on acceptable terms. The magnitude, timing and nature of any future acquisitions will depend on a number of factors, including suitable acquisition candidates, the negotiation of acceptable terms, the Company's financial capabilities, and general economic and business conditions. Any such acquisitions by the Company may result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of additional debt and/or amortization of expenses related to goodwill and intangible assets that could adversely affect the Company's profitability. In addition, acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of operations of the acquired company, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, risks of entering markets in which the Company has had no or only limited direct experience and the potential loss of key employees of the acquired company.

Dependence on Key Personnel. The Company's success is largely dependent on the continuing services of certain key persons, including William W. Cleverly and Steven J. Hilton, and the ability of the Company to attract new personnel required to continue the development of the Company. The Company has entered into five-year employment agreements with each of Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton. A loss by the Company of the services of Messrs. Cleverly or Hilton, or certain other key persons, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Dependence on Subcontractors. The Company conducts its business only as a general contractor in connection with the design, development and construction of its communities. Virtually all architectural and construction work is performed by subcontractors of the Company. As a consequence, the Company is dependent upon the continued availability and satisfactory performance by unaffiliated third-party subcontractors in designing and building its homes. There is no assurance that there will be sufficient availability of such subcontractors to the Company, and the lack of availability of subcontractors could have a material adverse affect on the Company.

Mortgage Asset Considerations. As of December 31, 1996 and March 31, 1997, the Company's portfolio of residual interests had a net balance of approximately $3,909,000 and $3,817,000, respectively. The results of the

Company's operations will depend, in part, on the level of net cash flows generated by the Company's mortgage assets. Net cash flows vary primarily as a result of changes in mortgage prepayment rates, short-term interest rates, reinvestment income and borrowing costs, all of which involve various risks and uncertainties. Prepayment rates, interest rates, reinvestment income and borrowing costs

depend upon the nature and terms of the mortgage assets, the geographic location of the properties securing the mortgage loans included in or underlying the mortgage assets, conditions in financial markets, the fiscal and monetary policies of the United States Government and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, international economic and financial conditions, competition and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty.

The rates of return to the Company on its mortgage assets will be based upon the levels of prepayments on the mortgage loans included in or underlying such mortgage instruments, the rates of interest or pass-through rates on such mortgage securities that bear variable interest or pass-through rates, and rates of reinvestment income and expenses with respect to such mortgage securities.

Prepayment Risk. Mortgage prepayment rates vary from time to time and may cause declines in the amount and duration of the Company's net cash flows. Prepayments of fixed-rate mortgage loans included in or underlying mortgage instruments generally increase when then current mortgage interest rates fall below the interest rates on the fixed-rate mortgage loans included in or underlying such mortgage instruments. Conversely, prepayments of such mortgage loans generally decrease when then current mortgage interest rates exceed the interest rates on the mortgage loans included in or underlying such mortgage instruments. Prepayment experience also may be affected by the geographic location of the mortgage loan included in or underlying mortgage instruments, the types (whether fixed or adjustable rate) and assumability of such mortgage loans, conditions in the mortgage loan, housing and financial markets, and general economic conditions.

No assurance can be given as to the actual prepayment rate of mortgage loans included in or underlying the mortgage instruments in which the Company has an interest.

Interest Rate Fluctuation Risks. Changes in interest rates affect the performance of the Company's mortgage assets. A portion of the mortgage securities secured by the Company's mortgage instruments and a portion of the mortgage securities with respect to which the Company holds mortgage interests bear variable interest or pass-through rates based on short-term interest rates (primarily LIBOR). Consequently, changes in short-term interest rates significantly influence the Company's net cash flows.

Increases in short-term interest rates increase the interest cost on variable rate mortgage securities and, thus, tend to decrease the Company's net cash flows from its mortgage assets. Conversely, decreases in short-term interest rates decrease the interest cost on the variable rate mortgage securities and, thus, tend to increase such net cash flows. As stated above, increases in mortgage interest rates generally tend to increase the Company's net cash flows by reducing mortgage prepayments, and decreases in mortgage interest rates generally tend to decrease the Company's net cash flows by increasing mortgage prepayments. Therefore, the negative impact on the Company's net cash flows of an increase in short-term interest rates generally will be offset in whole or in part by a corresponding decrease in mortgage interest rates. However, although short-term interest rates and mortgage interest rates normally change in the same direction and therefore generally offset each other as described above, they may not change proportionally or may even change in opposite directions during a given period of time with the result that the adverse effect from an increase in short-term interest rates may not be offset to a significant extent by a favorable effect on prepayment experience and vice versa. Thus, the net effect of changes in short-term and mortgage interest rates may vary significantly between periods resulting in significant fluctuations in net cash flows from the Company's mortgage assets.

No assurances can be given as to the amount or timing of changes in interest rates or their effect on the Company's mortgage assets or income therefrom.

Inability to Predict Effects of Market Risks. Because none of the above factors, including changes in prepayment rates, interest rates, expenses and borrowing costs, are susceptible to accurate projection, the net cash flows generated by the Company's mortgage assets cannot be predicted.

CURRENT EVENTS

On May 29, 1997, the Company signed a definitive agreement with Legacy Homes, Ltd., Legacy Enterprises, Inc., and John and Eleanor Landon (together, the "Legacy Entities"), to acquire the homebuilding and related mortgage service business of Legacy Homes, Ltd. and its affiliates. This transaction was effective on July 1, 1997. Legacy Homes is a builder of entry-level and move-up homes headquartered in the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area and was founded in 1988 by its current President, John Landon. In 1996 Legacy Homes had pre-tax income of $8.8 million on sales of $84 million, compared to pre-tax income of $5.7 million on sales of $62 million in 1995. Legacy Homes closed escrow on 623 homes in 1996, a 32% increase over 1995, a year in which Legacy was recognized as one of the top ten homebuilders in the Dallas/Fort Worth area.

The consideration for the assets and stock acquired consisted of $1,581,685 in cash (paid out of working capital and subject to final accounting adjustments), 666,667 shares of the Company's Common Stock and deferred contingent payments for the four years following the close of the transaction. The deferred contingent payments will be equal to 12% of the pre-tax income of the Company and 20% of the pre-tax income of the Texas division of the Company. In no event will the total deferred contingent payments exceed $15 million. In addition, the Company assumed substantially all of the liabilites of the Legacy Entities, including indebtedness that was incurred prior to the closing of the transaction to fund distributions to the shareholders of Legacy Homes that reduced its book value to $5 million.

In connection with the transactions, John Landon entered into a four-year employment agreement with the Company. He was appointed Chief Operating Officer and Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company and President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company's Texas division. Mr. Landon was also granted an option to purchase 166,667 shares of the Company's common stock. In addition, the Company has agreed to use reasonable best efforts to cause Mr. Landon to be elected to its Board of Directors.

USE OF PROCEEDS

There will be no proceeds to the Company from the sale of the Warrants by the Selling Security Holders or from the exercise of the Warrants. Upon the exercise of the Warrants and the issuance of the Warrant Shares, the Company will remit the exercise price of $4.0634 per Warrant, or aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $863,058 if all of the Warrants are exercised, to the Monterey Stockholders. See "The Merger - The Merger Consideration."

SELLING SECURITY HOLDERS

Certain Selling Security Holders may sell their Warrants on a delayed or continuous basis. The Registration Statement has been filed pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act to afford holders of the Warrants the opportunity to sell such securities in public transactions rather than pursuant to exemptions from the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 13, 1997, with respect to the number of Warrants held by each Selling Security Holder. None of the Selling Security Holders has had a material relationship with the Company within the past three years other than as a result of the ownership of the Warrants except as noted herein. The Selling Security Holders may offer all or some of the Warrants that they hold pursuant to the offering contemplated by this Prospectus at various times. Therefore, no estimate can be given as to the amount of Warrants that will be held by the Selling Security Holders upon completion of such offering. The Warrants may be offered from time to time by the Selling Security Holders named below:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

		SHARES OF COMMON STOCK INTO WHICH THE WARRANTS ARE EXERCISABLE	
OWNER PRIOR TO THIS OFFERING	WARRANTS OFFERED FOR SALE	NUMBER	PERCENT OF COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING(1)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
AC Leadbetter & Sons Inc. Profit-Sharing Plan U/A DTD 6-1-84	2,655	3,204	.07%
Thomas Baer & Michelle Baer Jt. Ten	26,550	32,043	.70%
Bear Stearns Securities Corp. Maverick Capital LP	13,275	16,021	.35%
Boston Provident Partners LP	21,240	25,634	.56%
Capital Investments Inc	26,550	32,043	.70%
DDM Associates	5,310	6,409	.14%
Kindy French	7,965	9,613	.21%
Meslrow Alternative Strategies Fund LP	5,310	6,409	.14%
Max Palevsky	2,655	3,204	.07%
Perry Partners	53,100	64,086	1.40%
Rath Foundation Inc	26,550	32,043	.70%
Value Partners Ltd	21,240	25,634	.56%

(1) As of June 13, 1997, 4,580,611 shares of Common Stock of the Company were outstanding.
</TABLE>

Information concerning the Selling Security Holders may change from time to time and may be set forth in supplements to this Prospectus if required. The number of Warrant Shares underlying the

Warrants is subject to adjustment in certain events (See "Description of the Warrants" below). Accordingly, the number of Warrants offered hereby may increase or decrease.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Selling Security Holders or their nominees or pledgees may sell or distribute some or all of the Warrants from time to time through dealers, brokers, or other agents or directly to one or more purchasers, including pledgees in brokerage transactions, in a combination of such transactions or by any other legally available means. Such transactions may be effected by the Selling Security Holders at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, at negotiated prices, or at fixed prices, which may be changed. Brokers, dealers, or agents participating in such transactions as agent may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions, or commissions from the Selling Security Holders (and, if they act as agent for the purchaser of such shares, from such purchaser). Such discounts, concessions, or commissions as to a particular broker, dealer, or agent might be in excess of those customary in the type of transaction involved. This Prospectus also may be used, with the Company's consent, by donees of the Selling Security Holders, or by other persons acquiring Warrants and who wish to offer and sell such Warrants under circumstances requiring or making desirable its use. To the extent required, the Company will file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, one or more supplements to this Prospectus to set forth the names of donees of the Selling Security Holders and any other material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed. In addition, Warrants which qualify for sale pursuant to Section 4 of, or Rules 144 or 144A under, the Securities Act may be sold under such provisions rather than pursuant to this Prospectus.

The Selling Security Holders and any such brokers, dealers, or agents that participate in such distribution may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any discounts, commissions, or concessions received by any such underwriters, brokers, dealers, or agents might be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Neither the Company nor the Selling Security Holders can presently estimate the amount of such compensation. The Company knows of no existing arrangements between any Selling Security Holder and any other Selling Security Holder, underwriter, broker, dealer, or other agent relating to the sale or distribution of the shares of Common Stock.

The Selling Security Holder will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including without limitation Regulation M, which provisions may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares of Common Stock by the Selling Security Holders. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the Common Stock.

The Company will pay substantially all of the expenses incident to this offering of the Warrants by the Selling Security Holders to the public other than commissions and discounts of brokers, dealers, or agents. Each Selling Security Holder may indemnify any broker, dealer, or agent that participates in transactions involving sales of the Warrants against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act. The Company has agreed to indemnify the Selling Security Holders against certain liabilities including certain liabilities under the Securities Act. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers, or persons controlling the Company, the Company has been informed that in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

THE MERGER

The Merger was effected on December 31, 1996, and was completed pursuant to the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated September 13, 1996, by and among Homeplex, the Monterey Entities, and the Monterey Stockholders (the "Merger Agreement"). Upon consummation of the Merger, the Company's name was changed to Monterey Homes Corporation and the Company's NYSE ticker symbol was changed to MTH. In addition, a one-for-three reverse stock split of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Stock was effected. Except as otherwise indicated, the share information contained herein reflects the one-for-three reverse stock split.

The Merger Consideration

Prior to the Merger, all of the outstanding common stock of Monterey was owned by the Monterey Stockholders, William W. Cleverly and Steven J. Hilton. As consideration for the Merger, the Monterey Stockholders received 1,288,726 shares of Common Stock of the Company (the Exchange Shares), such number being equal to (i) the book value of the Monterey Entities on the effective date of the Merger ($2.5 million after the effectuation of certain distributions) determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") consistent with the historical combined financial statements of the Monterey Entities, but reflecting adjustments for certain costs and reserves agreed to by the parties prior to the date of the Merger Agreement, multiplied by (ii) a factor of 3.0, and divided by (iii) the fully diluted book value (after giving effect to any outstanding stock options, whether vested or not, which dilute book value and after consideration of any amounts accrued for the related dividend equivalent rights) per share of Homeplex common stock on the effective date of the Merger, determined in accordance with GAAP consistent with the historical consolidated financial statements of Homeplex.

Prior to the Merger, the Monterey Entities had issued and had outstanding warrants to purchase 400,000 shares of common stock of such companies (the "Monterey Warrants") at an exercise price of $6.25 per share. The Monterey Warrants represented approximately 16.5% of the fully diluted capitalization of the Monterey Entities (2,427,776 shares). On the effective date of the Merger, the Monterey Warrants were converted into the Warrants based on a formula that would allow the Warrants to purchase a number of shares of Common Stock of the Company determined by multiplying 400,000 by the ratio of (i) the total number of Exchange Shares issued in the Merger (as calculated above but without giving effect to the one-for-three reverse stock split) divided by (ii) 2,427,776 (the "Warrant Conversion Ratio"). The exercise price of the Warrants was adjusted by dividing the exercise price of the Monterey Warrants immediately prior to the Merger by the Warrant Conversion Ratio. In addition, the exercise price of the Warrants was adjusted by a factor designed to compensate for certain distributions made to the Monterey Stockholders in connection with the Merger. This adjustment resulted in a reduction in the exercise price per share of the Warrants in an amount determined by dividing such distributions by the number of outstanding common shares of the Monterey Entities (2,027,776). There was also an additional $0.15 per share reduction (pre-split) in the exercise price of the Warrants beyond the other reductions described above. The number of Warrants into which the Monterey Warrants were converted and the exercise price thereof was finally determined following completion of audited financials for the year ended December 31, 1996. The exercise price of the Warrants will be further reduced by $0.60 per share if during the eighteen (18) month period following the Merger the closing price of the Monterey Homes Common Stock on the NYSE does not exceed $9.00 per share for five (5) consecutive trading days.

Although all of the Exchange Shares were issued in the name of the Monterey Stockholders, the Company will hold approximately 16.5% of the Exchange Shares issued in the names of the Monterey Stockholders for release to holders of the Warrants upon exercise of the Warrants, and the Company will remit the exercise price paid upon such exercises to the Monterey Stockholders. Upon expiration of unexercised Warrants, the Company will distribute the appropriate amount of Exchange Shares to the Monterey Stockholders. The Monterey Stockholders are entitled to vote the Exchange Shares issued in their names but allocated to the Warrants, prior to the time the Warrants are exercised. Including the Exchange Shares allocated to the Warrants, Mr. Cleverly owns 647,696 shares or 14.3% of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company and Mr. Hilton owns 644,363 shares or 14.2%. If all of the Warrants were exercised, Mr. Cleverly would own 541,497 shares or 12% of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company and Mr. Hilton would own 538,164 shares or 11.9% of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company. These numbers exclude the Employment Options and the Contingent Stock described below.

In addition to the Exchange Shares, the Company has reserved for issuance 266,667 shares (post-split) of common stock, subject to certain contingencies (the "Contingent Stock"). Of such stock, approximately 16.5% (the "Contingent Warrant Stock") or approximately 43,947 shares are being reserved pending exercise of the Warrants. When a Warrant is exercised, the holder will receive not only the Exchange Shares into which the Warrant is exercisable, but also his proportionate share of the Contingent Warrant Stock. The remaining approximately 83.5% of the original 266,667 shares of Contingent Stock will be issued to the Monterey Stockholders only if certain Common Stock average trading price thresholds are reached at any time during the five years following the effective date of the Merger as described below, provided that at the time of any such issuance to a Monterey Stockholder, such Monterey Stockholder is still employed with the Company. The average trading price thresholds and employment restrictions will not apply to the Contingent Warrant Stock. The Contingent Stock will be issued to the Monterey Stockholders as follows:

(i) if the closing price of the Common Stock on the NYSE (the "Stock Price") averages $5.25 or more for twenty consecutive trading days at any time during the five year period following the effective date of the Merger, then 44,943 shares of the Contingent Stock will be issued but only after the first anniversary of such effective date;

(ii) if the Stock Price averages $7.50 or more for twenty consecutive trading days at any time during the five year period following the effective date of the Merger, then an additional 88,888 shares of the Contingent Stock will be issued but only after the second anniversary of such effective date; and

(iii) if the Stock Price averages $10.50 or more for twenty consecutive trading days at any time during the five year period following the effective date of the Merger, then the remaining 88,889 shares of the Contingent Stock will be issued but only after the third anniversary of such effective date.

To illustrate the above, if the Stock Price averages $5.25 or more for twenty consecutive trading days during the second quarter of 1997, 44,943 shares of the Contingent Stock will be issued to the Monterey Stockholders on January 1, 1998. If, instead, the Stock Price first averages $5.25 or more for twenty consecutive trading days in June of 1999, 44,943 shares of the Contingent Stock will be issued on that date or as soon thereafter as is practicable. If the Stock Price averages $10.50 or more for twenty consecutive trading days in the second quarter of 1997, then 44,943 shares of the Contingent Stock will

be issued on January 1, 1998, 88,888 shares will be issued on January 1, 1999, and the remaining 88,889 shares will be issued on January 1, 2000.

The Indemnification Fund

The Company also retained from the Merger consideration 70,176 of the Exchange Shares issued in the names of the Monterey Stockholders, equal to $500,000 divided by the average closing price for the last five trading days ending with the effective date of the Merger, such shares to be utilized as security for the indemnification obligations in favor of the Company provided under the Merger Agreement with respect to any breach of a representation or covenant therein by the Monterey Entities or the Monterey Stockholders (the "Indemnification Fund"). See "The Merger- Indemnification Rights." The Indemnification Fund will be adjusted each six months to maintain its $500,000 value less any amount previously applied to a loss. Cash can be deposited with the Company at any time by the Monterey Stockholders to replace all or any portion of the Common Stock in the Indemnification Fund. Amounts remaining in the Indemnification Fund will be released to the Monterey Stockholders on the second anniversary of the effective date of the Merger; provided, that if the Monterey Stockholders are notified prior to the second anniversary of the effective date of the Merger of a loss or claim, the amount of which is uncertain or contingent, the Company will be entitled to retain an amount of cash or a number of Exchange Shares that would be adequate to indemnify and hold harmless the Company for each such loss or claim. The Monterey Stockholders will be entitled to vote the shares of Common Stock held in the Indemnification Fund. Holders of the Warrants will not bear a pro rata portion of any reduction in Exchange Shares resulting from an indemnification claim.

Monterey Stockholder Employment Agreements and Employment Options

In connection with the Merger, the Company and the Monterey Stockholders executed employment agreements (the "Employment Agreements"), each with a term ending on December 31, 2001 and providing for an initial base salary of $200,000 per year (increasing by 5% of the prior year's base salary per year), and an annual bonus for the first two years of the lesser of 4% of the pre-tax consolidated net income of the Company or $200,000. Thereafter, the bonus percentage payout of consolidated net income would be determined by the then-existing compensation committee of the board of directors of the Company, provided that in no event will the bonus payable in any year exceed $200,000 for each Monterey Stockholder. Under the Employment Agreements, the Monterey Stockholders will serve as co-Chief Executive Officers and will also serve as Chairman and President. If a Monterey Stockholder voluntarily terminates his employment or is discharged for "Cause," the Company will have no obligation to pay him his current annual salary or bonus. If a Monterey Stockholder is terminated during the term of the Employment Agreement without "Cause" or as a result of his death or permanent disability, the Company will be obligated to pay such Monterey Stockholder (a) his current annual salary through the term of the Employment Agreement if terminated without "Cause," or for six months after termination in the event of death or disability, plus (b) a pro rated bonus. "Cause" is defined to mean only an act or acts of dishonesty by a Monterey Stockholder constituting a felony and resulting or intended to result directly or indirectly in substantial personal gain or enrichment at the expense of the Company.

The Employment Agreements contain non-compete provisions that restrict the Monterey Stockholders until December 31, 2001, from, except in connection with the performance of their duties under the Employment Agreements, (i) engaging in the homebuilding business, (ii) recruiting, hiring, or discussing employment with any person who is, or within the past six months was, an employee of the

Company, (iii) soliciting any customer or supplier to discontinue its relationship with the Company, or (iv) except solely as a limited partner with no management or operating responsibilities, engaging in the land banking or lot development business; provided, however, the foregoing provisions shall not restrict (A) the ownership of less than 5% of a publicly-traded company, or (B) in the event the employment of such Monterey Stockholder is terminated under the Employment Agreement, engaging in the custom homebuilding business, engaging in the production homebuilding business outside a 100 mile radius of any project of the Company or outside Northern California, or engaging in the land banking or lot development business. The non-compete provisions will survive the termination of the Employment Agreement unless such Monterey Stockholder is terminated by the Company without Cause.

The Employment Agreements also provide for the grant to each Monterey Stockholder of options to purchase an aggregate of 166,667 shares of Common Stock per Monterey Stockholder at an exercise price of $5.25 per share (the "Employment Options"). The Employment Options expire on December 31, 2002 and will vest annually over three years in equal increments beginning on the first anniversary of the effective date of the Merger; provided, however, the Employment Options will vest in full and will be exercisable upon a change of control of the Company prior to the third anniversary of the effective date of the Merger. If a Monterey Stockholder voluntarily terminates his employment with the Company, the Employment Options will be exercisable for a period of six months following such termination. If a Monterey Stockholder is terminated without Cause, the Employment Options will be immediately vested in full and will be exercisable until December 31, 2002. If a Monterey Stockholders' employment with the Company is terminated as a result of death or disability, the Employment Options will be exercisable for a period of one year following such termination. If the Company terminates a Monterey Stockholders' employment for Cause, the Employment Options will terminate immediately.

Registration Rights

The Company has entered into a Registration Rights Agreement dated December 31, 1996 with each of the Monterey Stockholders (the "Registration Rights Agreements") pursuant to which it granted registration rights to the Monterey Stockholders with respect to the Exchange Shares, the Contingent Stock, and the Common Stock underlying the Employment Options. Pursuant to such rights, subject to certain conditions and limitations, at any time after the first anniversary of the effective date of the Merger, the Monterey Stockholders may require the Company to register such shares under the Securities Act for resale by the Monterey Stockholders. The Company has also agreed to take any action required to be taken under applicable state securities or "blue sky" laws in connection with such registration. The Company will pay all expenses relating to the registration of shares pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreements. Each Monterey Stockholder will pay any fees and expenses of counsel to the stockholder, underwriting discounts and commissions, and transfer taxes, if any, relating to the resale of the Monterey Stockholder's Common Stock.

Board of Directors

The board of directors of the Company currently consists of William W. Cleverly, Steven J. Hilton, Alan Hamberlin, Robert G. Sarver, and C. Timothy White. In connection with the Merger, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company were amended to, among other things, provide for two classes of its directors, designated as Class I and Class II. Each Class will consist of one-half of the directors or as close an approximation thereto as possible. The Class I directors were elected in December of 1996 for a two-year term. The Class II directors were elected in December of 1996 for a one-year term. Messrs.

Cleverly, Hilton, and Hamberlin are Class I directors and Messrs. Sarver and White are Class II directors. At each annual meeting of stockholders, commencing with the annual meeting to be held during the 1997 fiscal year of the Company, each of the successors to the directors of the Class whose term has expired at such annual meeting will be elected for a term running until the second annual meeting next succeeding his or her election and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, if any of the current board members of the Company cease to serve as a director of the Company at any time prior to the first anniversary of the effective date of the Merger, the vacancy will be filled by the remaining board members then serving as directors of the Company. However, if either of the Monterey Stockholders ceases to serve as a director, the vacancy will be filled by a person selected by the remaining Monterey Stockholder. Prior to the Merger, the Company also amended its Bylaws to provide that the Company will have five directors and that any change in the number of directors must be approved by the shareholders of the Company.

Hamberlin Stock Options

Pursuant to an employment agreement entered into on December 21, 1995, in lieu of an annual base salary in cash, Homeplex and Mr. Hamberlin entered into a Stock Option Agreement dated December 21, 1995 (the "Hamberlin Stock Option Agreement") pursuant to which Homeplex granted an option to Mr. Hamberlin to purchase 750,000 shares (pre-split) of Homeplex common stock at $1.50 per share, which was the fair market value per share on December 21, 1995 (the "Hamberlin Stock Options"). Following the one-for-three reverse stock split effected in connection with the Merger, the Hamberlin Stock Options reflect options to purchase 250,000 shares of the Company common stock at $4.50 per share. The Hamberlin Stock Options vest as follows: (i) 66,666 on December 21, 1995, (ii) 91,667 on December 21, 1996 and (iii) 91,667 on December 21, 1997; provided, however, all options will vest in full if a change in control occurs on or before December 20, 1998 that has not been unanimously agreed to by the board of directors or upon a termination of Mr. Hamberlin's employment (without his consent) by the Company for any reason other than death, disability, or "Cause." "Cause" means an act or acts of dishonesty by Mr. Hamberlin constituting a felony and resulting or intended to result directly or indirectly in substantial gain or personal enrichment at the expense of the Company. In addition, the Hamberlin Stock Options will vest in their entirety prior to any merger or consolidation in which the Company is not the surviving entity or any reverse merger in which the Company is the surviving entity. An amendment to the Hamberlin Stock Option Agreement was executed in connection with the Merger to eliminate the acceleration of vesting of the Hamberlin Stock Options that may otherwise have resulted upon consummation of the Merger. The Hamberlin Stock Options are exercisable until December 21, 2000. In addition, Mr. Hamberlin has also been granted other options to purchase 103,101 shares (post-split) of Common Stock of the Company.

Amendment to Articles of Incorporation

In connection with the Merger, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company were amended to, among other things, (i) change the name of Homeplex to "Monterey Homes Corporation," (ii) reclassify and change each share of Homeplex common stock issued and outstanding into one-third of a share of Common Stock,

(iii) amend and make more restrictive the limitations on the transfer of Common Stock to preserve maximum utility of the Company's net operating loss carryforward (the "NOL Carryforward") (see "NOL Carryforward" below), and (iv) provide for the Class I and Class II Directors (see "Board of Directors" above).

With respect to the restrictions on transfer of the Common Stock, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company generally prohibit concentrated ownership of the Company which might jeopardize its NOL Carryforward. The amended transfer restrictions generally preclude for a period of up to five years any person from transferring shares of Common Stock (or any other subsequently issued voting or participating stock) or rights to acquire Common Stock, if the effect of the transfer would be to (a) make any person or group an owner of 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of such stock (by value), (b) increase the ownership position of any person or group that already owns 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of such stock (by value), or (c) cause any person or group to be treated like the owner of 4.9% or more of the outstanding shares of such stock (by value) for tax purposes. Direct and indirect ownership of Common Stock and rights to acquire Common Stock are taken into consideration for purposes of the transfer restrictions. These transfer restrictions will not apply to (i) the exercise of any stock option issued by the Company that was outstanding on the effective date of and immediately following the Merger, (ii) exercise of the Hamberlin Stock Options, (iii) issuance of the Contingent Shares, or (iv) exercise of the Employment Options. The board of directors of the Company has the authority to waive the transfer restrictions under certain conditions. The board of directors may also accelerate or extend the period of time during which such transfer restrictions are in effect or modify the applicable ownership percentage that will trigger the transfer restrictions if there is a change in law making such action necessary or desirable. The board of directors also has the power to make such other changes not in violation of law as may be necessary or appropriate to preserve the Company's tax benefits. The transfer restrictions discussed herein will apply to the transfer and exercise of the Warrants. Ownership of Warrants will be aggregated with shares of Common Stock otherwise owned by a holder to determine if the applicable ownership percentage has been exceeded. The transfer restrictions described herein may impede a change of control of the Company.

NOL Carryforward

The Company has a federal income tax net operating loss carryforward of approximately $53 million, which expires at various times beginning in 2007 and ending in 2009. It is anticipated that future income taxes paid by the Company will be minimized and will consist primarily of state income taxes (since utilization of the Company's state net operating loss may be significantly limited) and the federal alternative minimum tax.

The ability of the Company to use the NOL Carryforward to offset future taxable income would be substantially limited under Section 382 of the Code if an "ownership change," within the meaning of Section 382 of the Code has occurred or occurs with respect to the Company before expiration of the NOL Carryforward. The Company believes that (i) there has not been an "ownership change" of the Company prior to the effective date of the Merger and (ii) the Merger did not cause an "ownership change" to occur on the effective date. The amendments to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, which became effective on the effective date of the Merger, include restrictions on the transfer of Common Stock designed to prevent an "ownership change" with respect to the Company after the Merger. See "Amendment to Articles of Incorporation" above. Pursuant to Section 384 of the Code, the Company may not be permitted to use the NOL Carryforward to offset taxable income resulting from sales of assets owned by the Monterey Entities at the time of the Merger to the extent that the fair market value of such assets at the time of the Merger exceeded their tax basis. There is no assurance that the Company will have sufficient earnings after the Merger to fully utilize the NOL Carryforward.

Indemnification Rights

The Company and its officers, directors, and agents are entitled to indemnification for damage, loss, liability, and expense (collectively, the "Losses") incurred or suffered by such parties arising out of any action, suit, claim, or demand arising out of, relating to, or based on the Monterey Entities' or the Monterey Stockholders' breach or failure to perform in any material respect any of their representations, warranties, covenants, or agreements under the Merger Agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby; provided, however, that such action, suit, claim, or demand must be first asserted prior to the second anniversary of the effective date of the Merger. The Monterey Stockholders are entitled to indemnification for their pro rata share of any Loss incurred or suffered by the Monterey Stockholders arising out of any action, suit, claim, or demand arising out of, relating to, or based on the Company's breach or failure to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties, covenants, or agreements under the Merger Agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby; provided, however, that such action, suit, claim or demand must be first asserted prior to the second anniversary of the effective date of the Merger.

A committee to be comprised of the independent directors of the Company serving after the effective date of the Merger (the "Committee") was appointed irrevocably pursuant to the Merger Agreement to exercise the Company's indemnification rights and was authorized to act, as the Committee may deem appropriate, as the Company's agent in respect of receiving all notices, documents, and certificates and making all determinations required with respect to the indemnification provided for in the Merger Agreement.

The maximum aggregate amount of indemnification that may be required of the Monterey Stockholders, on the one hand, and the Company, on the other, pursuant to the Merger Agreement is $500,000 each. The Indemnification Fund is the sole and exclusive source of reimbursement and indemnification for the amount of any Loss or claim of the Company.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WARRANTS

The Warrants were issued in October 1994 and are governed by the Warrant Agreement effective as of October 17, 1994 among certain predecessors of Monterey and Norwest Bank Minnesota, N.A. (the "Warrant Agent"), as modified by the Assumption Agreement dated as of December 31, 1996 among certain predecessors of Monterey and the Warrant Agent (the "Warrant Agreement"). Holders of Warrants are referred to the Warrant Agreement which is included as an exhibit to the Registration Statement for a complete statement of the terms of the Warrants. The following summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to all of the provisions of the Warrant Agreement. Capitalized terms used in this "Description of the Warrants" and not defined herein have the meanings given to them in the Warrant Agreement.

Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of the Company's Common Stock for $4.0634 per share (the "Purchase Price"), subject to adjustment as described herein. At the time of exercise of a Warrant, the Warrant holder will also receive an additional .2069 shares of the Contingent Warrant Stock for each Warrant exercised, without the payment of any additional consideration or exercise price. See "The Merger - The Merger Consideration." Moreover, the per share exercise price of a Warrant will be reduced by an additional $0.60 if the closing price for the Company's Common Stock on the NYSE does not reach or exceed $9.00 per share for five consecutive days during the eighteen months

following the effective date of the Merger (December 31, 1996). The Warrants currently entitle the holders thereof to acquire, in the aggregate and including the Contingent Warrant Stock that will be acquired on exercise of the Warrants, 256,345 shares of Common Stock. The Warrants became exercisable on the effective date of the Merger and will continue to be exercisable through October 15, 2001 except as provided in the next sentence below. In the event that notice is given in accordance with the Warrant Agreement in connection with the liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, the right to exercise the Warrants will expire at the close of business on the third full business day before the date specified in such notice as the record date for determining registered holders entitled to receive any distribution upon such liquidation, dissolution, or winding up. The Company may not redeem the Warrants.

On the effective date of the Merger, the Monterey Warrants were converted into Warrants of the Company, and the Company assumed all of the rights and obligations of the Monterey Entities under the Warrant Agreement.

The Warrants may be exercised in whole or in part by surrendering at the office of the Warrant Agent in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Warrant Certificate evidencing such Warrants, together with a subscription in the form set forth on the reverse of the Warrant Certificate, duly executed and accompanied by payment of the Purchase Price, in U.S. dollars, by tender of federal funds or a certified or bank cashier's check, payable to the order of the Warrant Agent. As soon as practicable after such exercise, the Company will cause to be issued and delivered to the holder or upon his order, in such name or names as may be directed by him, a certificate or certificates for the number of full shares of Common Stock to which he is entitled. If fewer than all of the Warrants evidenced by a Warrant Certificate are exercised, the Warrant Agent will deliver to the exercising Warrant holder a new Warrant Certificate representing the unexercised portion of the Warrant Certificate. Fractional shares will not be issued upon exercise of a Warrant, and in lieu thereof, the Company will pay to the holder an amount in cash equal to such fraction multiplied by the Current Market Price Per Share, determined in accordance with the Warrant Agreement as described below.

Irrespective of the date that certificates for Common Stock are actually issued and delivered upon exercise of Warrants, the person in whose name the certificate is to be issued will be deemed to have become the holder of record of the stock represented thereby on the date when the Warrant Certificate with the subscription duly executed and completed as described above is surrendered and payment of the Purchase Price is made, unless the stock transfer books of the Company are closed on such date, in which case, such person will be deemed the record holder of the shares at the close of business on the next succeeding date on which the stock transfer books are opened.

No service charge will be made for registration of transfer or exchange upon surrender of any Warrant Certificate at the office of the Warrant Agent maintained for that purpose. The Company may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp or other tax or governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with any registration of transfer or exchange of Warrant Certificates.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, and except in certain specified cases, the number of Warrant Shares issuable upon the exercise of the Warrants and/or the Purchase Price are subject to adjustment in certain events including: (i) the issuance of Common Stock (including in certain cases the issuance in a public offering of any stock, securities, obligation, option, or other right or warrant that may be converted into, exchanged for, or satisfied in shares of Common Stock) for consideration per share less than the Purchase Price prior to such issue, (ii) the declaration of a dividend on Common Stock payable in Common Stock or the subdivision, combination, or issuance of capital stock in connection with a reclassification of Common Stock, (iii) any distribution of the Company's assets upon or with respect to its Common Stock as a liquidating or partial liquidating dividend, and (iv) the issuance of stock, securities, rights, options, or warrants to all holders of the Common Stock or in an integrated transaction where more than 99% of such instruments or securities are acquired by persons who, prior to the transaction, were not security holders of the Company, entitling them to subscribe for or purchase Common Stock or securities convertible into Common Stock at a price per share less than the Current Market Price Per Share on the record date for the issuance of such securities, instruments, or rights or the granting of such securities, options, or warrants. The Current Market Price Per Share of the Company's Common Stock on any date is determined in reference to (i) the average of the daily closing prices (or if no sale is made on any trading date, the average of the closing bid and asked prices) for the thirty consecutive trading days commencing thirty-five trading days before such date, if the Company's Common Stock is listed on an exchange, (ii) the average of the last reported sale price or prices or the mean of the last reported bid and asked prices reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations System ("NASDAQ"), or if not so quoted on NASDAQ, as quoted on the National Quotations Bureau, Inc., for the thirty consecutive trading days commencing thirty-five days before such date, or (iii) if neither (i) or (ii) is applicable, the fair market value of the Common Stock as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of the Company.

In the event that the Company consolidates with, merges with or into, or sells all or substantially all of its assets (for a consideration consisting primarily of securities) to, another corporation, each Warrant thereafter shall entitle the holder to receive upon exercise, the number of shares of common stock or other securities or property which the holder would have received had the Warrant been exercised immediately prior to the consolidation, merger, or sale of assets.

In the event a bankruptcy or reorganization is commenced by or against the Company, a bankruptcy court may hold that unexercised Warrants are executory contracts which may be subject to rejection by the Company with approval of the bankruptcy court. As a result, holders of the Warrants may, even if sufficient funds are available, not be entitled to receive any consideration or may receive an amount less than they would be entitled to if they had exercised their Warrants prior to the commencement of any such bankruptcy or reorganization.

The holders of unexercised Warrants are not entitled, by virtue of being such holders to exercise any rights whatsoever as stockholders of the Company.

Subject to certain requirements, from time to time the Company and the Warrant Agent, without the consent of the holders of the Warrants, may amend or supplement the Warrant Agreement for certain purposes, including curing ambiguities, defects, inconsistencies, or manifest errors, provided that such amendments and supplements are not prejudicial to the rights of the Warrant holders as indicated by the general sense or intent of the original language.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

The following summary of certain provisions of the Company's Common Stock describes all material provisions of, but does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, the Company's articles of incorporation and by-laws and by the provisions of applicable law.

The Company is authorized to issue up to 50,000,000 shares of Common Stock, $0.01 par value. As of June 13, 1997, there were 4,580,611 shares of Common Stock outstanding, held of record by 512 holders. Holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. Accordingly, holders of a majority of the shares of Common Stock entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all of the directors standing for election. Holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor, subject to any preferential dividend rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive ratably the net assets of the Company available after the payment of all debts and other liabilities and subject to the prior rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Holders of Common Stock have no preemptive (other than as determined in the sole discretion of the board of directors of the Company), subscription, redemption or conversion rights. The outstanding shares of Common Stock are, and the shares subject to Warrants will be, when issued and paid for, fully-paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences, and privileges of holders of Common Stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock which the Company may issue in the future. The Company is not currently authorized to issue preferred stock under its articles of incorporation.

The Company's articles of incorporation contain a provision allowing action to be authorized by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total number of shares of Common Stock outstanding and entitled to vote thereon notwithstanding any provision of law requiring the authorization of the action by a greater proportion than such a majority. This provision may allow authorization of certain extraordinary transactions and amendment of the Company's articles of incorporation, including an amendment changing the terms or contract rights of any of its outstanding Common Stock by classification, reclassification, or otherwise, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Common Stock outstanding. But for such provision, under Maryland law, such extraordinary transactions and amendment of the articles of incorporation of the Company, with certain limited exceptions, would require the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding Common Stock entitled to vote thereon. The Common Stock is also subject to significant restrictions on transfer. See "The Merger - Amendment to Articles of Incorporation" and "The Merger - NOL Carryforward."

MARYLAND LAW AND CERTAIN CHARTER PROVISIONS

The Company is incorporated in Maryland and is subject to the provisions of the Maryland General Corporations Law (the "MGCL"), certain of which provisions are discussed herein.

Business Combinations. The MGCL prohibits certain "business combinations" (including, in certain circumstances and subject to certain exceptions, a merger, consolidation, share exchange, asset transfer, issuance of equity securities, or reclassification of securities) between a Maryland corporation and an Interested Stockholder or any affiliate of an Interested Stockholder. Subject to certain qualifications, an "Interested Stockholder" is a person (a) who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares after the date on which the corporation had 100 or more beneficial owners of its stock, or (b) is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares, at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question and after the date on which the corporation had 100 or more beneficial owners of its stock. Unless an exemption applies, such business combinations are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the Interested Stockholder became an Interested Stockholder. Unless an exemption applies, any business combination that is not so prohibited must be recommended by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least (a) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by outstanding voting shares of the corporation, and (b) 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of voting shares of the corporation, other than voting shares held by the Interested Stockholder, or an affiliate or associate of the Interested Stockholder, with whom the business combination is to be effected. The MGCL specifies a number of situations in which the business combination restrictions described above would not apply. For example, such restrictions would not apply to a business combination with a particular Interested Shareholder that is approved or exempted by the board of directors of a corporation prior to the time that the Interested Stockholder becomes an Interested Stockholder. A Maryland corporation also may adopt an amendment to its charter electing not to be subject to the special voting requirements of the foregoing legislation. Any such amendment would have to be approved by the affirmative vote of the same percentages and groups of the outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation as described above for approval of a business combination. No such amendment to the charter of the Company has been effected.

Control Share Acquisitions. The MGCL provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation acquired in a "control share acquisition" have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares of stock owned by the acquiror or by officers or directors who are employees of the corporation. "Control shares" are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock previously acquired by such a person or which that person is entitled to vote (other than by revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power: (a) 20% or more but less than 33 1/3%; (b) 33 1/3% or more but less than a majority; or (c) a majority of all voting power. Control shares do not include shares of stock an acquiring person is entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means, subject to certain exceptions, the acquisition of, ownership of, or the power to direct the exercise of voting power with respect to, control shares.

A person who has made or proposed to make a "control share acquisition," upon satisfaction of certain conditions (including an undertaking to pay expenses), may compel the Board of Directors to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand therefor to consider the voting rights

of the shares. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders' meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as permitted by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the corporation may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value determined, without regard to voting rights, as of the date of the last acquisition of control shares by the acquiring person in a control share acquisition or if any meeting of stockholders was held at which the rights of such shares were considered, as of the date of such meeting. If voting rights for "control shares" are approved at a stockholders' meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the stock as determined for purposes of such appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiring person in the control share acquisition, and certain limitations and restrictions otherwise applicable to the exercise of dissenters' rights do not apply in the context of a "control share acquisition."

The control share acquisition statute does not apply to stock acquired in a merger, consolidation or stock exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction, or to acquisitions previously approved or excepted by a provision in the charter or bylaws of the corporation. Neither the Company's charter nor its Bylaws has provisions exempting any control share acquisitions.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Directors. Under the MGCL, a corporation's articles may, with certain exceptions, include any provision expanding or limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation or its stockholders for money damages, but may not include any provision that restricts or limits the liability of its directors or officers to the corporation or its stockholders to the extent that (i) it is proved that the person actually received an improper benefit or profit in money, property, or services for the amount of the benefit or profit in money, property, or services actually received; or (ii) a judgment or other final adjudication adverse to the person is entered in a proceeding based on a finding in the proceeding that the person's action, or failure to act, was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty and was material to the cause of action adjudicated in the proceeding. The Company's charter contains a provision limiting the personal liability of officers and directors to the Company and its stockholders for money damages to the fullest extent permitted under Maryland law.

In addition, with certain exceptions, the MGCL permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against liability incurred, unless it is established that (i) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, or (ii) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property, or services, or (iii) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. The Company's charter provides that it will indemnify (i) its directors to the full extent allowed under Maryland law, (ii) its officers to the same extent it shall indemnify its directors, and (iii) its officers who are not directors to such further extent as shall be authorized by the board of directors and be consistent with law.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Company's Common Stock is ChaseMellon Shareholder Services.

PRICE OF COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDEND POLICY

Price of Common Stock

The Company's Common Stock is publicly traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "MTH." The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices, adjusted for stock splits, of the Common Stock, as reported by the NYSE, for the periods indicated below.

	High	Low
1997		
First Quarter	$7 1/4	$5 1/2
1996		
Fourth Quarter	7 7/8	6 3/4
Third Quarter	8 1/4	6
Second Quarter	8 5/8	4 7/8
First Quarter	6	4 1/8
1995		
Fourth Quarter	5 5/8	4 1/8
Third Quarter	6 3/8	4 1/2
Second Quarter	6 3/8	3 3/4
First Quarter	5 1/4	3

On June 13, 1997, the closing sales price of the Company's Common Stock as reported by the NYSE was $7 3/4 per share. At that date, the number of stockholder accounts of record of the Company's Common Stock was 512. The Company believes that there are approximately 3,400 beneficial owners of Common Stock.

Dividend Policy

Cash dividends per share paid by the Company were $.06 in 1996, $.09 in 1995, $.06 in 1994, $.09 in 1993, and $1.20 in 1992, representing distributions of taxable income arising out of the Company's status as a REIT. The foregoing amounts reflect the one-for-three reverse stock split which occurred on December 31, 1996. The Company's loan and debt agreements contain certain covenants that restrict the payment of dividends if the financial condition, results of operation, and capital requirements of the Company fail to meet certain specified levels. In addition, the Company's board of directors has indicated that the Company will not pay any permitted cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Instead, the Company's board intends to retain earnings to finance the growth of the Company's business. The future payment of cash dividends, if any, will depend upon the financial condition, results of operations, and capital requirements of the Company, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the board.

SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated financial data of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1997 and each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 1996. The selected annual historical consolidated financial data for 1996 is derived from the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements audited by KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, independent auditors. The selected annual historical consolidated financial data for 1995, 1994, 1993 and 1992 is derived from the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors. For additional information, see the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company included elsewhere in this Prospectus. The following table should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included herein. Due to the Merger, the historical results are not indicative of future results. Pro forma financial information reflecting the Merger is set forth in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Pro-Forma Results of Operations."

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Historical Consolidated Financial Data
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Quarter Ended March 31, 1997 (Unaudited)	Years Ended December 31, 1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Income Statement Data:						
Home sales (net)	$1,626	--	--	--	--	--
Income (loss) from mortgage assets....................	359	$2,244	$3,564	$(1,203)	$(21,814)	$(14,068)
Interest expense......................................	--	238	868	1,383	2,274	2,750
General, administrative and other expense.............	1,697	1,710	1,599	1,938	1,822	2,315
Income (loss) before effect of accounting change and extraordinary loss..................................	288	296	1,097	(4,524)	(25,910)	(19,133)
Cumulative effect of accounting change(1)............	--	--	--	--	(6,078)	--
Extraordinary loss(2)................................	--	(149)	--	--	--	--
Net income (loss)....................................	$288	$147	$1,097	$(4,524)	$(31,988)	$(19,133)
Income (loss) per share before effect of accounting change/extraordinary loss............................	$0.06	$0.09	$0.34	$(1.40)	$(7.98)	$(5.79)
Cumulative effect of accounting change per share......	--	--	--	--	(1.89)	--
Extraordinary loss per share..........................	--	(.05)	--	--	--	--
Net income (loss) per share..........................	$0.06	$0.04	$0.34	$(1.40)	$(9.87)	$(5.79)
Cash dividends per share(3)..........................	--	$0.06	$0.09	$0.06	$0.09	$1.20

	At March 31, 1997 (Unaudited)	At December 31, 1996(4)	1995	1994	1993	1992
Balance Sheet Data:						
Real estate loans................................	$1,491	$1,696	$4,048	$9,260	$320	$0
Residual interests...............................	3,817	3,909	5,457	7,654	17,735	66,768
Total assets.....................................	70,430	72,821	27,816	31,150	43,882	87,063
Notes payable....................................	29,846	30,542	7,819	11,783	19,926	31,000
Total liabilities................................	43,023	45,876	9,368	13,508	21,505	32,357
Stockholders' equity.............................	27,407	26,945	18,448	17,642	22,377	54,706

</TABLE>

(1) Reflects the cumulative effect of adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities."

(2) Reflects extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of long-term debt.

(3) For any taxable year in which the Company qualified and elected to be treated as a REIT under the Code, the Company was not subject to federal income tax on that portion of its taxable income that was distributed to stockholders in or with respect to that year. Regardless of such distributions, however, the Company may

be subject to tax on certain types of income. Due to the Merger, the Company did not qualify as a REIT in 996.

(4) Reflects the Merger consummated on December 31, 1996.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As a result of the Merger, the primary business of the Company has changed from the making of real estate loans to homebuilding. Accordingly, this Prospectus includes discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operation for the Company, as well as a discussion and analysis of the pro forma results of operations of the Company.

Historical Results of Operations

Quarter ended March 31, 1997 Compared to 1996:

The Company had net income of $288,338 or $.06 per share for the first three months of 1997 compared to $84,333 or $.03 per share for the first three months of 1996. Home sales revenue, cost of home sales, commissions, and other sales costs all increased in 1997, as the Company had no homebuilding operations prior to the Merger in December of 1996.

Residual and real estate loan interest income was less in 1997 than in 1996 due to the decreasing residual and loan portfolio balances. The increase in general, administrative, and other costs to $1,091,686 in 1997 from $388,073 in 1996 was caused mainly by higher corporate costs, including compensation expense that was related to the Merger transaction. All interest incurred was capitalized in 1997, with $93,000 amortized through costs of home sales, and not expensed directly as in 1996.

Year Ended December 31, 1996 Compared to 1995

The Company had net income of $147,000 or $.04 per share in 1996 compared to income of $1,097,000 or $.34 per share in 1995. Results for the year ended December 31, 1996 include an extraordinary loss from the early extinguishment of debt of $148,000 or $.05 per share.

The Company's income from Mortgage Assets was $2,244,000 in 1996 compared to income of $3,565,000 in 1995. Interest income on real estate loans decreased from $1,618,000 in 1995 to $571,000 in 1996 due to the reduction of the Company's real estate lending program.

The Company's interest expense declined from $868,000 in 1995 to $238,000 in 1996 due to a reduction of the average aggregate long-term debt.

Year Ended December 31, 1995 Compared to 1994

The Company had net income of $1,097,000 or $.34 per share in 1995 compared to a net loss of $4,523,000 or $1.40 per share in 1994.

The Company's income from Mortgage Assets was $3,565,000 in 1995 compared to a loss of $1,202,000 in 1994. The 1994 loss included a net charge of $3,343,000 to write down the Company's investments in several of its residual interests.

Interest income on real estate loans increased from $1,112,000 in 1994 to $1,618,000 in 1995 due to the expansion of the Company's real estate lending program.

The Company's interest expense declined from $1,383,000 in 1994 to $868,000 in 1995 due to a reduction of the average aggregate long-term debt.

General and administrative expenses in 1994 include $340,000 of legal and investment banking expenses related to merger negotiations with a privately held company which were subsequently terminated.

Liquidity, Capital Resources, and Commitments

Liquidity, capital resources, and commitments should be viewed for the combined Company in light of the Merger. As a result, the following discusses the liquidity, capital resources, and commitments of the combined Company as a result of the Merger.

The Company uses a combination of existing cash, unused borrowing capacity, internally generated funds, and customer deposits to meet its working capital requirements. At December 31, 1996, the Company had $20 million in short-term, secured, revolving construction loan agreements of which approximately $7.3 million was outstanding. The Company also had outstanding approximately $9.6 million at December 31, 1996 of secured construction loan agreements.

At March 31, 1997, the Company had $20 million in a short-term, secured, revolving construction loan facility and $20 million in an acquisition and development guidance facility, of which $10.5 million and $7.3 million were outstanding, respectively. The Company also had outstanding $4.1 million at March 31, 1997 on a term loan to refinance an existing note, as well as $8 million in unsecured, senior subordinated notes due October 15, 2001 (the "Notes"), which were issued in October 1994. The Company had available but unborrowed funds under its credit facilities of $2.1 million at March 31, 1997.

In the first quarter of 1997, the Company used $8.2 million of cash to purchase land for future development at the Gainey Ranch site in Scottsdale, Arizona. Subsequent to March 31, 1997, the Company added this property to its acquisition and development guidance facility generating $4.3 million in available but unborrowed funds.

The Indenture relating to the Notes and the Company's various loan agreements contain restrictions which could, depending on the circumstances, affect the Company's ability to obtain additional financing in the future. If the Company at any time is not successful in obtaining sufficient capital to fund its then- planned development and expansion costs, some or all of its projects may be significantly delayed or abandoned. Any such delay or abandonment could result in cost increases or the loss of revenues and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operation and ability to repay its indebtedness.

The cash flow for each of the Company's communities can differ substantially from reported earnings, depending on the status of the development cycle. The early stages of development or expansion require significant cash outlays for, among other things, land acquisition, obtaining plat and other approvals, and construction of amenities, which may include community tennis courts, swimming pools and ramadas, model homes, roads, certain utilities, and general landscaping. Since these costs are capitalized, this can result in income reported for financial statement purposes during those early stages significantly exceeding cash flow. After the early stages of development and expansion when these expenditures are made, cash flow can significantly exceed income reported for financial statement purposes, as cost of sales includes charges for substantial amounts of previously expended costs.

At March 31, 1997 and December 31, 1996, the Company had a net operating loss carryforward, for income tax purposes, of approximately $53,000,000. This tax loss may be carried forward, with certain restrictions, for up to 13 years to offset future taxable income, if any.

Pro Forma Results of Operations

As a result of the Merger, the primary business of the Company has shifted from the making of real estate loans and holding residual interests to homebuilding. Due to this change, management believes that the analysis of the activities and operations of the Company should be considered in light of the operations of Monterey. To assist in the understanding of those operations, management has prepared pro forma condensed combined operating results for the periods discussed below. These results are not meant to be indicative of future results of operations.

Monterey's results of operations for any period are affected by many factors such as the number of development projects under construction, the length of the development cycle of each project, product mix and design, weather, availability of financing, suitable development sites, material and labor, and national and local economic conditions. Historically, Monterey has operated primarily in the semi-custom, luxury segment of the homebuilding industry. Monterey's expansion into the move-up segment of the market has resulted in product mix and design becoming more influential factors affecting the average home sales price and gross margins. Monterey experiences greater competition from other homebuilders in the move-up segment of the market that can affect its ability to increase sales prices even if costs are rising. The average sales price of homes is further influenced by home size and desirability of project locations. See "Risk Factors" above.

During the past several years the demand for homes and availability of capital for land acquisition, development and home construction in Arizona has increased. In response to these conditions, Monterey has expanded its operations to acquire additional sites for development of new projects. As of March 31, 1997, Monterey was actively selling homes in eleven communities, was sold out in one community, and was in various stages of preparation to open for sales in two communities. As of December 31, 1996, Monterey was actively selling homes in twelve communities and preparing to open for sales in one new community. At December 31, 1995, Monterey was actively selling homes in five communities. There can be no assurance that the favorable conditions in Arizona will continue, and although housing demand in the Phoenix metropolitan area during 1996 was at record levels, recent reports indicate that there will be a significant slowing in new home sales in the Phoenix metropolitan area and that new home sales in the Tucson metropolitan area will remain relatively flat in 1997. In addition, housing permits in the Tucson metropolitan area remained relatively flat from 1995 to 1996.

Due to faster than anticipated sales and closing rates occurring in certain Monterey subdivisions during 1995 and the slower than anticipated completion of lot development in four new subdivisions in late 1995, Monterey's inventory of finished lots entering 1996 was lower than expected. In spite of the low beginning lot inventory, Monterey was able to complete and begin sales of these lots in 1996, and along with sales in new communities, increased unit sales and home closing revenue in the Scottsdale area in 1996. Start up costs incurred by in the Tucson area and merger related costs negatively impacted Monterey's net income in 1996. The continuation of Monterey's past revenue and profitability levels is dependent on its ability to identify and obtain competitively priced and well located replacement land inventory.

Results Of Operations for the Quarters Ended March 31, 1997 and 1996 (Pro Forma)

Management has prepared proforma condensed combined operating results for the three months ended March 31, 1996, which reflect the impact of combining the pre-merger companies as though the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 1996.

	Results of Operations For the Three Months ended March 31,	
	1997	1996 (Pro Forma)
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
Home sales revenue	$12,573	$14,767
Cost of home sales	10,947	12,924
Gross profit	1,626	1,843
Selling, general and administrative	1,847	2,180
Operating loss	(221)	(337)
Other income	535	638
Earnings before income taxes	314	301
Income tax expense	26	33
Net earnings	$288	$268
Earnings per share	$ .06	$ .06

The key assumptions in the pro forma results of operations relate to the following:

(1) The transaction was consummated on January 1, 1996.
(2) Compensation expense was adjusted to add the new employees' cost and to deduct the terminated employees' cost.
(3) The net operating loss was utilized to reduce the maximum amount of taxable income possible.

The following discussion and analysis provides information regarding results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 1997 and pro forma operations for the three months ended March 31, 1996. All material balances and transactions between Monterey Homes Corporation and its subsidiaries have been eliminated. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's and Subsidiaries' financial statements contained elsewhere in this Prospectus. In the

opinion of management, the unaudited interim data reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly present the Company's financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a full fiscal year.

Home Sales Revenue

Home sales revenue for any period is the product of the number of units closed during the period and the average sales price per unit. The following table presents comparative first quarter 1997 and 1996 housing revenues (dollars in thousands):

(Dollars in Thousands)	Quarter Ended March 31 1997	1996	Dollar/Unit Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Dollars...........................	$12,573	$14,767	($2,194)	(14.9%)
Units Closed......................	40	53	(13)	(24.5%)
Average Sales Price...............	$314.3	$278.6	$35.7	12.8%

Home sales revenue decreased 14.9% due to 13 fewer closings during the first quarter of 1997. The average sales price increased 12.8% due to closing higher priced homes in 1997. In the first quarter of 1996, 23 lower priced condominium units were closed. There were no condominium closings in the first quarter of 1997 as this project was sold out in 1996.

Gross Profit

Gross profit equals home sales revenue, net of housing cost of sales, which include developed lot costs, units construction costs, amortization of common community costs (such as the cost of model complex and architectural, legal, and zoning costs), interest, sales tax, warranty, construction overhead, and closing costs. The following table presents comparative first quarter 1997 and 1996 housing gross profit (dollars in thousands):

(Dollars in Thousands)	Quarter Ended March 31, 1997	1996	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)

Dollars..........................	$1,626	$1,843	($217)	(11.8%)
Percent of Housing Revenues......	12.9%	12.5%	.4%	3.2%

The 11.8% decrease in dollar gross profit is a result of 13 fewer closings in the first quarter of 1997.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses, which include advertising, model and sales office, sales administration, commissions, and corporate overhead costs, were $1.8 million for the first quarter of 1997, as compared to $2.2 million for the same period in 1996, a decrease of 8%. This change was caused mainly by fewer home closings and higher administrative and corporate costs paid in 1996 than in 1997.

Development Projects

At March 31, 1997, the Company had 14 subdivisions under various stages of development. The Company was actively selling in 11 subdivisions, was sold out in one subdivision, and was in various stages of preparation to open for sales in two subdivisions. The Company owns the underlying land in seven subdivisions subject to bank acquisition financing, and the underlying land in two subdivisions free from any acquisition financing. The lots in the remaining five subdivisions are purchased from developers on a rolling option basis. During the first quarter of 1997, the Company purchased one new subdivision and entered into one new rolling lot option contract to increase the lots available to the Company in one existing subdivision. Depending on market conditions, management may elect to make additional selective property acquisitions throughout the remainder of the current year.

Net Orders

Net orders for any period represent the number of units ordered by customers (net of units canceled) multiplied by the average sales price per units ordered. The following table presents comparative first quarter 1997 and 1996 net orders (dollars in thousands):

(Dollars in Thousands)	Quarter Ended March 31, 1997	1996	Dollar/Unit Increase	Percentage Increase
Dollars........................	$27,868	$15,490	$12,378	79.9%
Units Ordered..................	81	59	22	37.3%
Average Sales Price............	$344.1	$262.5	$81.6	31.1%

The dollar volume of net orders increased by 79.9% over the 1996 first quarter due primarily to an increase in average sales price and higher unit sales. The increase in average sales price was caused by activity in a new semi-custom subdivision with higher priced homes. The increase in net orders has generally been caused by an increase in the number of subdivisions actively open for sales to eleven in 1997 from six in 1996.

Monterey does not include sales which are contingent on the sale of the customer's existing home as orders until the contingency is removed. Historically, Monterey has experienced a cancellation rate of less than 16% of gross sales.

Net Sales Backlog

Backlog represents net orders of Monterey which have not closed. The following table presents comparative March 31, 1997 and 1996 net sales backlog (dollars in thousands):

(Dollars in Thousands)	Quarter Ended March 31, 1997	1996	Dollar/Unit Increase	Percentage Increase
Dollars.......................	$61,224	$40,602	$20,622	50.8%
Units in Backlog..............	161	150	11	7.3%
Average Sales Price...........	$380.3	$270.7	$109.6	40.5%

Dollar backlog increased 50.8% over the prior year due to an increase in units in backlog and by an increase in average sales price. Average sales price has increased due to the sell out of lower priced Vintage Condominium subdivision and the opening of a higher priced semi-custom subdivision. Units in backlog have increased 7.3% over the prior year due to the increase in net orders.

Seasonality

Monterey has historically closed more units in the second half of the fiscal year than in the first half, due in part to the slightly seasonal nature of the market for their semi-custom, luxury product homes. Management expects that this seasonal trend will continue in the future, but may change slightly as operations expand within the move-up segment of the market.

Pro Forma Results of Operations for the Years Ended

December 31, 1996 and 1995

To assist in the understanding of those operations of the Company considered in light of the operations of Monterey, management has prepared pro forma condensed combined operating results for the years ended December 31, 1996 and 1995 and they reflect the impact of combining Monterey with the Company as though the acquisition occurred on January 1, 1995. These results are presented only for purposes of analysis and they are not meant to be indicative of future results of operations, nor are they meant to be considered for purposes other than additional information.

	Pro Forma Results of Operations For the Year Ended December 31,	
	1996	1995
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
Sales revenue	$87,754	$71,491
Cost of sales	75,099	60,557
Gross profit	12,655	10,934
Selling, general and administrative	7,777	6,792
Operating income	4,878	4,142
Other income	1,998	2,836
Earnings before income taxes	6,876	6,978
Income tax expense	756	768
Net earnings	$6,120	$6,210
	$1.27	$1.28
Earnings per share		

The key assumptions in the pro forma results of operations relate to the following:

(1) The transaction was consummated on January 1, 1995.
(2) Compensation expense was adjusted to add the new employees' cost and to deduct the terminated employees' cost.
(3) The net operating loss was utilized to reduce the maximum amount of taxable income possible.

Home Sales Revenue

The following table presents comparative 1996 and 1995 home sales revenue.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Year Ending December 31, 1996	1995	Dollar/Unit Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Dollars............................	$86,829	$67,926	$18,903	27.8%
Units Closed.......................	307	239	68	28.5%
Average Sales Price................	$282.8	$284.2	($1.4)	(1.0%)

The increase in revenues of approximately $19 million during 1996 over the previous year was caused by the increase in unit closings partially offset by lower average sales prices. The average sales price decreased from the prior year due to an increase in closings produced by Monterey's lower priced move-up subdivisions, which made up approximately 55% of the homes closed in 1996. The average sales price of Monterey's luxury, semi-custom product line is in excess of $300,000 and Monterey's move-up product line averages $205,000. Unit closings increased due to the growth in the number of subdivisions producing home closings from nine in the prior year to fifteen in 1996.

Land Sales Revenue

Monterey closed one land sale during 1996, which produced revenue of $925,000 and gross profit of $506,000 and sold one land parcel during 1995, which produced revenue of $3,565,000 and gross profit of $433,000.

Gross Profit

The following table presents comparative 1996 and 1995 gross profit.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Year Ending December 31, 1996	1995	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Dollars............................	$12,665	$10,934	$1,721	15.7%
Percent of Housing Revenues........	14.6%	16.1%	(1.5%)	(9.3%)

The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to a 27.8% increase in dollar revenues offset slightly by a 1.5% decrease in the gross profit margin. The gross profit margin decreased slightly mainly due to higher lot costs and capitalized interest in cost of sales which was mostly offset by lower direct construction costs and construction overhead.

Interest incurred and capitalized by Monterey was $3,700,000 and $2,240,000 in 1996 and 1995, respectively. Interest amortized and included in cost of sales in 1996 was $2,600,000 compared to $1,700,000 in 1995. As a percentage of revenue the amortized amounts in 1996 and 1995 were 2.8% and 2.4%, respectively.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses were approximately $7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 1996 compared to approximately $6.8 million for 1995. Sales commissions paid in 1996 were $2,581,000 compared to $2,039,000 in 1995, an increase of 27%, based on greater sales volume. There were also increased advertising and overhead expenses generated in supporting a greater number of active subdivisions.

Net Earnings

Net earnings decreased to approximately $6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1996 from approximately $6.2 million for the prior year. This decrease is primarily the result of a $1 million decrease in interest income from real estate loans along with increased selling, general, and administrative expenses offset by greater gross profit recognized from housing revenues.

Net Orders

The following table presents comparative 1996 and 1995 net orders.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Year Ending December 31, 1996	1995	Dollar/Unit Increase	Percentage Increase
Dollars............................	$90,182	$59,933	$30,249	50.5%
Units Ordered......................	283	241	42	17.4%
Average Sales Price................	$318.6	$248.7	$69.9	28.1%

The dollar volume of net orders increased by 50.5% over the prior year due to an increase in average sales prices and higher unit sales. The average sales price increased due to a greater portion of sales occurring in Monterey's lower-priced move-up communities during the prior year. The increase in net orders is primarily attributable to a greater number of subdivisions open for sale.

Monterey does not include sales which are contingent upon the sale of the customer's existing home as orders until the contingency is removed. Historically Monterey has experienced a cancellation rate of less than 16% of gross sales.

Net Sales Backlog

The following table presents comparative 1996 and 1995 net sales backlog.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Year Ending December 31, 1996	1995	Dollar/Unit Increase	Percentage Increase
Dollars...........................	$42,661	$37,891	$4,770	12.6%
Units Ordered.....................	120	144	(24)	(16.7%)
Average Sales Price...............	$355.5	$263.1	$92.4	35.1%

Dollar backlog increased 12.6% over the December 31, 1995 amount due to an increase in average sales price. Average sales price has increased due to the sell out of Monterey's lower-priced Vintage Condominium subdivision and greater sales in the other move-up communities. Units in backlog decreased due to seasonal fluctuations which cause year-end backlog to typically be lower than at other times during the year.

Financial and Operating Data of Monterey Prior to the Merger

As a result of the Merger, management believes that the Combined Financial Data for Monterey for the year ended December 31, 1996, and for each of the years in the five-year period then ended, are also relevant in evaluating the Company's operating results on a going forward basis. Accordingly, the table below sets forth certain financial and operating data regarding Monterey.

Monterey Combined Financial Data
(Dollars In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)
Year Ended December 31,

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Operating Statement Data:					
Total revenues	$87,754	$71,491	$60,941	$40,543	$35,111
Cost of sales	74,874	60,332	50,655	34,664	29,544
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,863	4,899	4,123	3,267	3,383
Operating income	6,017	6,260	6,163	2,612	2,184
Other income (expense)	(49)	141	102	(92)	32
Net earnings	$5,968	$6,401	$6,265	$2,520	$2,216

	Year Ended December 31,				
	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Operating Data: (Unaudited)					
Unit sales contracts (net of cancellations)	283	241	243	167	151
Units closed	307	239	201	142	133
Units in backlog at end of period	120	144	142	100	75
Aggregate sales value of homes in backlog	$42,661	$37,891	$43,981	$30,826	$19,970
Average sales price per home closed	$283	$284	$299	$285	$264

	At December 31,				
	1996(1)	1995	1994	1993	1992
Balance Sheet Data:					
Real estate under development	$36,501	$33,929	$17,917	$13,736	$9,553
Total assets	45,741	42,654	28,820	19,227	12,366
Notes payable	30,542	24,316	12,255	7,632	3,463
Stockholders' equity	1,783	9,108	6,898	3,121	2,193

(1) Does not reflect the Merger consummated on December 31, 1996

</TABLE>

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

The Company's business has changed substantially as a result of the Merger. The Company will no longer be engaged primarily in the business of making Real Estate Loans, but instead will be engaged primarily in the homebuilding business -- the business engaged in by Monterey. Accordingly, this section will focus primarily on the operators of Monterey for the periods discussed.

History of Monterey and Background

Monterey Management, Inc., an Arizona corporation ("MMI"), and Monterey Homes Corporation, an Arizona corporation ("MHC"), were originally formed by the Monterey Stockholders in 1986 and 1992, respectively. These companies originally operated only in Scottsdale, Arizona and nearby areas. In June of 1996, the Monterey Stockholders formed Monterey Management - Tucson, Inc., an Arizona corporation ("MM-TI"), and Monterey Homes-Tucson Corporation, an Arizona corporation ("MH-TC"), to operate in the area of Tucson, Arizona. In September of 1996, MMI was merged with and into its Tucson counterpart MM-TI, with MM-TI surviving and changing its name to Monterey Homes Construction II, Inc. (MHC-II), and MHC was merged with and into its Tucson counterpart MH-TC, with MH-TC surviving and changing its name to Monterey Homes Arizona II, Inc. (MHA II).

On December 31, 1996, immediately prior to the Merger, MHC II contributed all of its assets and its liabilities and obligations to Monterey Homes Construction I, Inc., an Arizona corporation ("MHC I"), a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of MHC II, and MHA II contributed all of its assets and its liabilities and obligations to Monterey Homes Arizona I, Inc., an Arizona corporation ("MHA I"), a newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of MHA II. Upon the Merger of MHC II and MHA II into Homeplex, with Homeplex surviving and changing its name to Monterey Homes Corporation, MHC I and MHA I continued as wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

Monterey designs, builds, and sells single-family, move-up and semi-custom, luxury homes in the Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona metropolitan areas. Monterey achieved revenue growth from $20.4 million in 1991 to $86.8 million in 1996 and achieved pre-tax income of $6 million in 1996. For the quarter ended March 31, 1997, the Company had pre-tax income of $314,000. Monterey attributes this growth principally to the market knowledge and experience of its management team and strong economic conditions in the Phoenix metropolitan area. For the year ended December 31, 1996, Monterey closed 307 homes generating revenues of $86.8 million and as of that date had a backlog of 120 homes under contract. For the quarter ended March 31, 1997, Monterey closed 40 homes generating revenues of $12,573,000 and as of that date had a backlog of 161 homes under contract.

Industry

The homebuilding industry is highly competitive and extremely fragmented, and is greatly affected by a number of factors, on both a national and regional level. Among the most vital factors on a national level are interest rates and the influence of the Federal Reserve Board on interest rates.

The homebuilding industry's sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations is two-pronged: an increase or decrease in interest rates affects (i) the homebuilding company directly in connection with its cost of borrowed funds for land and project development and working capital and (ii) home buyers' ability and desire to obtain long-term mortgages at rates favorable enough to service a long-term mortgage obligation. Monterey believes that the availability of less expensive mortgage financing vehicles such as variable rate mortgage loans have

encouraged potential home buyers moving to high growth areas to be more willing to purchase a new home now and refinance at a later date.

Business Strategy

Monterey's business strategy is to provide its customers with quality move-up and semi-custom, luxury homes in prime locations while catering to customers' desires to customize Monterey's offered floor plans. Monterey seeks to distinguish itself from other production homebuilders by offering homes that it believes have distinctive designs and by offering custom home features at prices that offer a better value than generally available.

Monterey's business strategy focuses on the following elements:

Quality Product - Distinctive Design Features. Monterey seeks to maximize customer satisfaction by offering homes that are built with quality materials and craftsmanship, exhibit distinctive design, and are situated in premium locations. Its competitive edge in the selling process focuses on the home's features, design, and available custom options. Monterey believes that its homes generally offer higher quality and more distinguished designs within a defined price range or category than those built by its competitors.

Service. Monterey attempts to involve the customer in every phase of the building process through a series of conferences with the sales staff, project managers, and construction superintendents. This procedure is designed to give the buyer the opportunity to add custom design features and monitor development of the home, creating a sense of participation in and control over the end product.

Product Breadth. Monterey has two major product lines: luxury and move-up. The luxury market segment is characterized by unique communities in which Monterey builds semi-custom homes. Monterey rarely duplicates its semi-custom floor plans from one community to another, providing customers within each specific community distinctive luxury homes. The move-up market segment is characterized by lower-priced production homes for which floor plans can be used from community to community. Monterey's expansion into the move-up buyer segment of the market reflects its desire to increase its share of the overall housing market in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas.

Target Market. Particularly in its luxury home operations, Monterey focuses on the affluent buyer, including professionals and those purchasing second homes and who may live in the Phoenix or Tucson metropolitan areas on a part-time basis. Because of its customer profile and the nature of the semi-custom, luxury segment of the market, Monterey believes that the demand for this product is less cyclical and less sensitive to the adverse effects of interest rate fluctuation than other segments of the homebuilding industry, and is somewhat less affected by economic downturns. For the quarter ended March 31, 1997 approximately 42% and 58% of the Company's revenues were derived from the sale of move-up and semi-custom luxury homes, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 1996, 1995, and 1994, approximately 45% and 55%, 32% and 68%, and 15% and 85%, of Monterey's revenues were derived from the sale of move-up and semi-custom, luxury homes, respectively. Although semi-custom, luxury home sales as a percentage of the Company's total revenues have declined over the last three years due to a greater emphasis on increasing sales of move-up homes, the Company currently expects to continue to derive a significant portion of its revenues from sales of semi-custom, luxury homes.

Penetration of New Markets. Depending on existing market conditions, Monterey may explore expansion opportunities in other parts of the Western and Southwestern United States. Its strategy in this regard will be to expand first into similar market niches in areas where it perceives an ability to exploit a competitive advantage. The expansion may be effected through acquisitions of homebuilders operating in such geographic markets.

Conservative Land Acquisition Policy. Monterey has historically pursued, and will continue to pursue, a conservative land acquisition policy. It generally purchases land subject to complete entitlement, including zoning and utilities services, focusing on development sites which it expects will have less than a three-year inventory of lots. These strategies reduce the risks associated with investments in land. Moreover, it controls lots on a non-recourse, rolling option basis in those circumstances in which it is economically advantageous to do so. To date, Monterey has not speculated in raw land held for investment.

Markets and Products

Overview. Monterey's operations primarily serve Scottsdale, Northeast Phoenix and Fountain Hills, Arizona (the "Scottsdale Area") and, beginning in the first half of 1996, Tucson and Oro Valley, Arizona (the "Tucson Area"). Monterey believes that both of these areas represent attractive homebuilding markets with opportunity for long-term growth. Monterey also believes that its operations in Scottsdale are well established and that it has developed a reputation for building quality move-up and semi-custom, luxury homes with distinctive designs.

Monterey's semi-custom, luxury homes are single-story, two to five bedroom homes, ranging in base price from approximately $244,900 to $505,900. Basements are available on some plans. The homes vary in size from 2,540 square feet to 4,530 square feet and are constructed on lots ranging from 5,500 square feet to one acre.

Monterey also builds single-family, move-up homes on subdivided lots. These are one and two-story detached homes, with two to five bedrooms, ranging in base price from approximately $169,900 to $227,900. The homes range from 1,970 square feet to 3,050 square feet and are constructed on lots ranging from 6,500 square feet to 10,000 square feet.

The average sales price for all homes closed during the first quarter of 1997 was $314,300. At March 31, 1997, the Company had a total of 81 home purchase contracts in backlog totaling $27,868,000, with an average sales price of $344,100. The average sales price for all homes closed during 1996 and 1995 was $282,800 and $284,200, respectively. At December 31, 1995, Monterey had a total of 144 home purchase contracts in backlog totaling $38 million, with an average sales price of $263,100, while at December 31, 1996, Monterey had 120 home purchase contracts in backlog totaling $43 million, with an average sales price of $355,500.

Scottsdale, Arizona. For 1995 and prior years, Monterey derived its revenues from operations in the Scottsdale Area. Scottsdale is a relatively affluent city within the Phoenix metropolitan area. In addition, Scottsdale has developed detailed master planning and zoning regulations and the Scottsdale Area has typically appealed to the type of higher-income 144 buyer which Monterey generally targets.

From 1995 to 1996, permits issued for single-family residential units in the City of Scottsdale decreased 3% from 3,194 to 3,077. Permits issued in the Phoenix metropolitan area increased 8.6% from 24,697 to 26,811 for the same time period. Moreover, although single-family housing permits in the Phoenix metropolitan area were at record levels in 1996, real estate analysts are predicting that new home sales in the Phoenix metropolitan area will slow significantly in 1997 and 1998. Any such slowing in new home sales could have a material adverse affect on the Company's operating results.

The following table presents information relating to the current communities in the Scottsdale Area served by the Company.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Community	Total Number of Home Sites	Number of Homes Sold as of March 31, 1997	Number of Homes Closed at March 31, 1997	Number of Homes in Backlog at March 31, 1997	Number of Homes Remaining at March 31, 1997(1)	Estimated Average Sales Price(2)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	
Luxury:						
Canada Vistas	41	32	20	12	9	$294,400
DC Ranch (3)	64	-0-	-0-	-0-	64	
Eagle Mountain	29	15	1	14	14	$432,900
Gainey Village - Casitas	76	-0-	-0-	-0-	76	
Gainey Village - Villas	101	-0-	-0-	-0-	101	
Lincoln Place	56	41	1	40	15	$449,150
Portales	72	67	64	3	5	$364,900
Scottsdale Country Club (Estates)	23	23	18	5	-0-	$379,900
Scottsdale Country Club (Fairway)	43	43	43	-0-	-0-	$307,600
SunRidge Canyon	75	32	12	20	43	$297,100
Tierra Bella	35	19	9	10	16	$382,500
The Preserve (3)	143	-0-	-0-	-0-	143	
Luxury Subtotal:	758	272	168	104	486	
Move-up:						
Grayhawk	147	60	52	8	87	$207,500
Palos Verdes	72	50	37	13	22	$194,100

Move-up Subtotal:	219	110	89	21	109
Total Scottsdale Area:	977	382	257	125	595

</TABLE>

- ------------------

(1) The "Number of Homes Remaining" is the number of homes that could be built on both the remaining lots available for sale and land to be developed into lots as estimated by Monterey.
(2) "Estimated Average Sales Price" is the current average base sales price of homes offered for sale in each respective community.
(3) Escrow is scheduled to close in the third quarter of 1997 and marketing is currently expected to begin in the fourth quarter of 1997.

Tucson, Arizona. Monterey began offering homes for sale in the Tucson Area in April 1996. The Tucson Area also has experienced growth over the last five years. Annual building permits issued for single-family residential units in the Tucson Area increased moderately from approximately 5,000 in 1995

to approximately 5,200 in 1996, a 4% increase. Real estate analysts are predicting that new home sales in the Tucson metropolitan area will remain relatively flat in 1997.

The following table presents information relating to the current communities in the Tucson Area served by the Company.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Community	Total Number of Home Sites	Number of Homes Sold as of March 31, 1997	Number of Homes Closed at March 31, 1997	Number of Homes in Backlog at March 31, 1997	Number of Homes Remaining at March 31, 1997(1)	Estimated Average Sales Price(2)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
The Lakes at Castle Rock (The Estates)	46	15	6	9	31	$354,200
The Lakes at Castle Rock (The Park)	66	19	9	10	47	$290,700
The Lakes at Castle Rock (The Retreat)	56	38	22	16	18	$193,300
Rancho Vistoso (3)	144	-0-	-0-	-0-	144	--
Total Tucson Area	312	72	37	35	240	

</TABLE>

- ------------------

(1) The "Number of Homes Remaining" is the number of homes that could be built on both the remaining lots available for sale and land to be developed into lots as estimated by Monterey.
(2) "Estimated Average Sales Price" is the current average base sales price of homes offered for sale in each respective community.
(3) Sales currently scheduled to open in the second quarter of 1997.

Land Acquisition and Development

Most of the land acquired by Monterey is purchased only after necessary entitlements have been obtained so that Monterey has certain rights to begin development or construction as market conditions dictate. The term "entitlements" refers to development agreements, tentative maps, or recorded plats, depending on the jurisdiction within which the land is located. Entitlements generally give the developer the right to obtain building permits upon compliance with conditions that are usually within the developer's control. Even after entitlements are obtained, Monterey is still required to obtain a variety of other governmental approvals and permits during the development process. The process of obtaining such governmental approvals and permits can substantially delay the development process. In certain situations in the future, Monterey may consider purchasing unentitled property where it perceives an opportunity to build on such property in a manner consistent with its business strategy.

Monterey selects land for development based upon a variety of factors, including (i) internal and external demographic and marketing studies; (ii) suitability of the projects, which generally are

developments with fewer than 150 lots; (iii) suitability for development within a one to three year time period from the beginning of the development process to the delivery of the last house; (iv) financial review as to the feasibility of the proposed project, including projected profit margins, return on capital employed, and the capital payback period; (v) the ability to secure governmental approvals and entitlements; (vi) results of environmental and legal due diligence; (vii) proximity to local traffic corridors and amenities; and (viii) management's judgment as to the real estate market, economic trends, and experience in a particular market. Monterey may consider purchasing larger properties consisting of 200 to 500 lots or more if it deems the situation to have an attractive profit potential and acceptable risk limitation.

Due to the strong market in the Scottsdale area, the availability of land in the Scottsdale area has decreased and the cost of such land has increased. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to acquire land in the Scottsdale area on terms that are favorable to the Company. The Company's inability to acquire land in the Scottsdale Area on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operating results.

Monterey effects its land acquisition through purchases and rolling option contracts. Purchases are financed through traditional bank financing or through working capital. To control its investment in land and land acquisition costs, Monterey often utilizes non-recourse, rolling option contracts. Under the terms of such rolling option contracts, Monterey generally pays a non-refundable deposit of approximately 10% of the total option price at the inception of the option and an additional non-refundable deposit each time it purchases lots in a particular subdivision in the form of lot purchase price premiums above the contractual lot purchase price for a certain number of the lots in the development. Under all of its option contracts, Monterey is required to purchase a certain number of lots on a monthly or quarterly basis. In this way, Monterey pays the non-refundable deposit over time as it purchases lots under its option. As a result, Monterey's risk is limited to having paid a higher price in the form of an additional deposit for the lots which it has purchased if it determines not to exercise its option to purchase the remaining lots subject to the option agreement. Monterey's failure to purchase the lots as required under such agreements would result only in Monterey having paid a lot premium in the form of an additional deposit for those lots purchased as of the date of the contract's termination. At March 31, 1997, Monterey was buying lots under five rolling option contracts totaling 323 lots. The option contracts have expiration dates ranging from June 30, 1997 to August 9, 1999.

Once the land is acquired, Monterey undertakes, where required, development activities, through contractual arrangements with subcontractors, that include site planning and engineering, as well as constructing road, sewer, water, utilities, drainage, and recreational facilities, and other amenities.

Monterey builds homes in master planned communities with home sites that are along or close in proximity to a major amenity, such as a golf course. These master planned communities are designed and developed by major land developers who develop groups of lots commonly referred to as "super pads" which are sold to a single homebuilder. Monterey typically purchases super pads which contain between 60 and 100 fully entitled lots which are roughly graded and have all utilities and paving brought up to the boundaries of the super pad. Monterey completes the development of each super pad by finishing paving, final grading, and installing all utilities.

Monterey also develops its own subdivisions by purchasing entitled property and commencing site planning and development activities. In such cases, its employees supervise the land development process.

Monterey has occasionally used partnerships or joint ventures to purchase and develop land where such arrangements were necessary to acquire the property or appeared to be otherwise economically advantageous to Monterey. Monterey may continue to consider such arrangements where management perceives an opportunity to acquire land upon favorable terms, minimize risk, and exploit opportunities through seller financing.

Monterey strives to develop a design and marketing concept for each of its projects, which includes determination of size, style, and price range of the homes, layout of streets, size and layout of individual lots, and overall community design. The product line offered in a particular project depends upon many factors, including the housing generally available in the area, the needs of a particular market, and Monterey's cost of lots in the project. Monterey has utilized an extensive number of floor plans throughout the years, but has offered only about 30 plans in any one year.

At March 31, 1997, Monterey owned 203 finished lots and had 177 lots under development in the Scottsdale Area. Monterey also had under contract or subject to the satisfaction of purchase contingencies, 99 finished lots and 241 lots under development in the Scottsdale Area.

At March 31, 1997, Monterey owned 149 finished lots and 55 lots under development in the Tucson Area. At March 31, 1997, Monterey also had under contract or subject to the satisfaction of purchase contingencies, 71 finished lots in the Tucson Area.

The following table sets forth by project Monterey's land inventory as of March 31, 1997.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Land Owned		Land Under Contract or Option		
Projects	Finished Lots	Lots Under Development (estimate)	Finished Lots	Lots Under Development (estimate)	Total

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Scottsdale Area:					
Canada Vistas	21	-	-	-	21
DC Ranch (1)	-	-	-	64	64
Eagle Mountain	11	-	17	-	28
Gainey Village - Casitas	0	76	-	-	76
Gainey Village - Villas	0	101	-	-	101
Grayhawk	24	-	71	-	95
Lincoln Place	55	-	-	-	55
Palos Verdes	35	-	-	-	35
Portales	8	-	-	-	8
Scottsdale Country Club (Estates)	5	-	-	-	5
Scottsdale Country Club (Fairway)	-	-	-	-	-
SunRidge Canyon	18	-	11	34	63
Tierra Bella	26	-	-	-	26
The Preserve (1)	-	-	-	143	143
Total Scottsdale Area:	203	177	99	241	720
Tucson Area:					
The Lakes at Castle Rock (The Estates)	40	-	-	-	40
The Lakes at Castle Rock (The Park)	9	-	48	-	57
The Lakes at Castle Rock (The Retreat)	11	-	23	-	34
Rancho Vistoso	89	55	-	-	144
Total Tucson Area:	149	55	71	-0-	275
Total:	352	232	170	241	995

</TABLE>

(1) Escrow is scheduled to close in the third quarter of 1997, and marketing currently is expected to begin in the fourth quarter of 1997.

Construction

Monterey acts as the general contractor for the construction of its projects. Subcontractors typically are retained on a subdivision-by-subdivision basis to complete construction at a fixed price. Agreements with subcontractors and materials suppliers are generally entered into after competitive bidding on an individual basis. Monterey obtains information from prospective subcontractors and suppliers with respect to their financial condition and ability to perform their agreements prior to commencement of the formal bidding process. From time to time, Monterey enters into longer term contracts with subcontractors and suppliers if management believes that more favorable terms can be secured.

Contracts are awarded to subcontractors, who are supervised by Monterey's project managers and field superintendents. Such project managers and field superintendents coordinate the activities of subcontractors and suppliers, subject their work to quality and cost controls, and assure compliance with zoning and building codes.

Monterey specifies that quality, durable materials be used in constructing its homes. Monterey does not maintain significant inventory of construction materials. When possible, Monterey negotiates

price and volume discounts with manufacturers and suppliers on behalf of subcontractors to take advantage of its volume of production. Generally, access to Monterey's principal subcontracting trades, materials, and supplies continue to be readily available in each of its markets; however, prices for these goods and services may fluctuate due to various factors, including supply and demand shortages which may be beyond the control of Monterey or its vendors. Monterey believes that its relations with its suppliers and subcontractors are good.

Monterey generally clusters the homes sold within a project, which management believes creates efficiencies in land development and construction and improves customer satisfaction by reducing the number of vacant lots surrounding a completed home. Typically, the construction of a home by Monterey is completed within four to eight months from commencement of construction, although construction schedules may vary depending on the availability of labor, materials and supplies, product type, and location. Monterey strives to design homes which promote efficient use of space and materials, and to minimize construction costs and time.

Monterey generally provides a one-year limited warranty on workmanship and building materials with each of its homes. Monterey's subcontractors generally provide an indemnity and a certificate of insurance prior to receiving payments for their work and, therefore, claims relating to workmanship and materials are usually the primary responsibility of Monterey's subcontractors.

Historically, Monterey has not incurred any material costs relating to any warranty claims or defects in construction.

Marketing and Sales

Monterey believes that it has an established reputation for developing high quality homes, which helps generate interest in each new project. In addition, Monterey makes extensive use of advertising and other promotional activities, including magazine and newspaper advertisements, brochures, direct mail, and the placement of strategically located sign boards in the immediate areas of its developments.

Monterey believes that the effective use of model homes plays an integral part in demonstrating the competitive advantages of its home designs and features to prospective home buyers. Monterey generally employs or contracts with interior designers who are responsible for creating an attractive model home for each product line within a project which is designed to appeal to the preferences of potential home buyers. Monterey generally builds between two and four model homes for each active community depending upon the number of homes to be built within each community and the product to be offered. At March 31, 1997, Monterey owned five model homes in the Scottsdale area, with no model units under construction. There were no model homes under construction nor any owned in the Tucson area at March 31, 1997. Monterey attempts, to the extent possible, to sell its model homes and to lease them back from purchasers who own the models for investment purposes or who do not intend to live in the home immediately, either because they are moving from out of state or for other reasons. At March 31, 1997, Monterey had sold and was leasing back 23 model homes at a total monthly lease amount of $62,200.

Monterey tailors its product offerings, including size, style, amenities, and price, to attract higher income home buyers. Monterey offers a broad array of options and distinctive designs and provides a home buyer with the option of customizing many features of their new home.

Most of Monterey's homes are sold by full-time, commissioned sales employees who typically work from the sales office located in the model homes for each project. Monterey's goal is to ensure that its sales force has extensive knowledge of Monterey's operating policies and housing products. To achieve this goal, all sales personnel are trained and attend periodic meetings to be updated on sales techniques, competitive products in the area, the availability of financing, construction schedules, marketing and advertising plans, and the available product lines, pricing, options, and warranties offered by Monterey. Monterey also requires its sales personnel to be licensed real estate agents where required by law. Further, Monterey utilizes independent brokers to sell its homes and generally pays approximately a 3% sales commission on the base price of the home.

From time to time, Monterey offers various sales incentives, such as landscaping and certain interior home improvements, in order to attract buyers. The use and type of incentives depends largely on prevailing economic conditions and competitive market conditions.

Backlog

Although Monterey generally constructs one or two homes per project in advance of obtaining a sales contract, Monterey's homes are generally offered for sale in advance of their construction. The vast majority of the homes sold but not closed in fiscal year 1996 and first quarter 1997 were sold pursuant to standard sales contracts entered into prior to commencement of construction. Such sales contracts are usually subject to certain contingencies such as the buyer's ability to qualify for financing. Homes covered by such sales contracts but not yet closed are considered as "backlog." For a detailed itemization of Monterey's backlog at March 31, 1997, see "Business--Homebuilding Operations of Monterey - Markets and Products." Monterey does not recognize revenue on homes covered by such contracts until the sales are closed and the risk of ownership has been legally transferred to the buyer.

The Company's backlog in number of units decreased to 120 at December 31, 1996 from 144 at December 31, 1995. The dollar value of such backlog, however, increased to $42,661,000 at December 31, 1996 from $37,891,000 at December 31, 1995. The decrease in the number of units in backlog at December 31, 1996, due to strong fourth quarter 1996 deliveries may result in lower closings in the first quarter of 1997, which will have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results in that quarter. The Company's backlog in number of units increased to 161 at March 31, 1997 from 150 at March 31, 1996. The dollar value of such backlog increased to $61,224,000 at March 31, 1997 from $40,602,000 at March 31, 1996. The increase in the number of units in backlog at March 31, 1997 is due to strong first quarter 1997 sales.

For more information concerning the Company's backlog, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Pro Forma Results of Operations."

Customer Financing

With respect to those purchasers requiring financing, Monterey seeks to assist home buyers in obtaining such financing from unaffiliated mortgage lenders offering qualified buyers a variety of financing options. Monterey may pay a portion of the closing costs and discount mortgage points to assist home buyers with financing. Since many home buyers utilize long-term mortgage financing to purchase a home, adverse economic conditions, increases in unemployment, and high mortgage interest rates may deter and/or reduce the number of potential home buyers.

Customer Relations and Quality Control

Management believes that strong customer relations and an adherence to stringent quality control standards are fundamental to Monterey's continued success. Monterey believes that its commitment to customer relations and quality control have significantly contributed to its reputation as a high quality builder.

Generally, for each development, representatives of Monterey, who may be a project manager or project superintendent, and a customer relations representative, oversee compliance with Monterey's quality control standards. These representatives allocate responsibility for (i) overseeing home construction; (ii) overseeing performance by subcontractors and suppliers; (iii) reviewing the progress of each home and conducting formal inspections as specific stages of construction are completed; and (iv) regularly updating each buyer on the progress of his or her home.

Monterey strives to inform and involve the customer in all phases of the building process in most of its communities. Monterey usually holds a pre-construction conference with the customer, sales person, and construction superintendent to review the house plans and design features selected by the customer. A second conference is held at the completion of the framing of the house to review the progress and answer any questions the customer may have. Upon completion of the house, a new home orientation manager meets with the customer for a new home orientation.

Competition and Market Factors

The development and sale of residential property is a highly competitive and fragmented industry. Monterey competes for residential sales with national, regional, and local developers and homebuilders, resales of existing homes, and, to a lesser extent, condominiums and available rental housing. Some of the homebuilders with whom Monterey competes have significantly greater financial resources and/or lower costs than Monterey. Competition among both small and large residential homebuilders are based on a number of interrelated factors, including location, reputation, amenities, design, quality, and price. Monterey believes that it compares favorably to other homebuilders in the markets in which it operates due primarily to (i) its experience within its specific geographic markets which allows it to develop and offer new products to potential home buyers which reflect, and adapt to, changing market conditions; (ii) its ability, from a capital and resource perspective, to respond to market conditions and to exploit opportunities to acquire land upon favorable terms; and (iii) its reputation for outstanding service and quality products.

The homebuilding industry is cyclical and affected by consumer confidence levels, prevailing economic conditions in general, and by job availability and interest rate levels in particular. A variety of other factors affect the homebuilding industry and demand for new homes, including changes in costs associated with home ownership such as increases in property taxes and energy costs, changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, the availability of and changes in mortgage financing programs, and the availability and cost of land and building materials. Real estate analysts are predicting that new home sales in the Phoenix metropolitan area may slow significantly in 1997 and 1998 and that sales in the Tucson metropolitan area will remain relatively flat in 1997. Such a slowing in new home sales would increase competition among homebuilders in these areas. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully against other homebuilders in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas in a more competitive business environment that would result from such a slowing in new home sales or that such

increased competition will not have a material adverse affect on the Company's business and operating results.

Government Regulation and Environmental Matters

Most of Monterey's land is purchased with entitlements, providing for zoning and utility service to project sites and giving it the right to obtain building permits and begin construction almost immediately upon compliance with specified conditions, which generally are within Monterey's control. The length of time necessary to obtain such permits and approvals affects the carrying costs of unimproved property acquired for the purpose of development and construction. In addition, the continued effectiveness of permits already granted is subject to factors such as changes in policies, rules, and regulations, and their interpretation and application. To date, the government approval processes discussed above have not had a material adverse effect on the development activities of Monterey. There can be no assurance, however, that these and other restrictions will not adversely affect Monterey in the future.

Because most of Monterey's land is entitled, construction moratoriums generally would only adversely affect Monterey if they arose from health, safety, and welfare issues, such as insufficient water or sewage facilities. Local and state governments also have broad discretion regarding the imposition of development fees for projects in their jurisdiction. These fees are normally established when Monterey receives recorded final maps and building permits. However, as Monterey expands it may also become increasingly subject to periodic delays or may be precluded entirely from developing communities due to building moratoriums, "slow-growth" initiatives, or building permit allocation ordinances which could be implemented in the future in the states and markets in which Monterey may then operate.

Monterey is also subject to a variety of local, state, and federal statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations concerning the protection of health and the environment. In the principal market of Scottsdale, Monterey is subject to several environmentally sensitive land ordinances which mandate open space areas with public easements in housing developments. Monterey must also comply with flood plain concerns in certain desert wash areas, native plant regulations, and view restrictions. These and similar laws may result in delays, cause Monterey to incur substantial compliance and other costs, and prohibit or severely restrict development in certain environmentally sensitive regions or areas. To date, however, compliance with such ordinances has not materially affected Monterey's operations. No assurance can be given that such a material adverse effect will not occur in the future.

Bonds and Other Obligations

Monterey generally is not required, in connection with the development of its projects, to obtain letters of credit and performance, maintenance, and other bonds in support of its related obligations with respect to such development. Such bonds are usually provided by subcontractors.

Employees and Subcontractors

At March 31, 1997, Monterey had 92 employees, of which 16 were in management and administration, 27 in sales and marketing, and 49 in construction operations. The employees are not unionized and Monterey believes that its relations with its employees are good. Monterey acts solely as a general contractor and all of its construction operations are conducted through project managers and field

superintendents who manage third party subcontractors. Monterey utilizes independent contractors for construction, architectural, and advertising services.

Real Estate Loan Business Prior to Merger

Prior to the Merger, the Company made or acquired short-term and intermediate-term Real Estate Loans. A short-term loan generally has a maturity of one year or less and an intermediate-term loan generally has a maturity of not more than three years.

In the latter half of 1995, in anticipation of a potential acquisition transaction, the Company slowed its origination of Real Estate Loans. The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's only outstanding Real Estate Loan at December 31, 1996 and March 31, 1997.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Description	Interest Rate	Payment Terms	Amount Outstanding at December 31, 1996	Amount Outstanding at March 31, 1997
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
First Deed of Trust on 41 acres of land in Gilbert, Arizona, face value of $2,800,000.	16%	Interest only monthly, principal due October 18, 1997.	$1,696,000	$1,491,000

</TABLE>

The above loan was current at March 31, 1997. The Company does not intend to make any additional Real Estate Loans in the future.

Mortgage Assets Acquired Prior to Merger

Prior to the Merger, the Company acquired a number of mortgage assets as described herein, consisting of mortgage interests (commonly known as "residuals") and mortgage instruments. Mortgage instruments consist of mortgage certificates representing interests in pools of residential mortgage loans ("Mortgage Certificates").

Mortgage interests entitle the Company to receive net cash flows (as described below) on mortgage instruments securing or underlying Mortgage Securities and are treated for federal income tax purposes as interests in real estate mortgage investments conduits ("REMICs") under the Code. Substantially all of the Company's mortgage instruments and the mortgage instruments underlying the Company's mortgage interests currently secure or underlie mortgage-collateralized bonds ("CMOs"), mortgage pass-through certificates ("MPCs"), or other mortgage securities (collectively, "Mortgage Securities").

The Company's mortgage assets generate net cash flows ("Net Cash Flows") which result primarily from the difference between (i) the cash flows on mortgage instruments (including those securing or underlying various series of Mortgage Securities as described herein) together with reinvestment income thereon and (ii) the amount required for debt service payments on such Mortgage Securities, the costs of issuance and administration of such Mortgage Securities, and other borrowing and financing costs of the Company. The revenues received by the Company are derived from the Net Cash Flows received directly by the Company as well as any Net Cash Flows received by trusts in which the Company has a beneficial interest to the extent of distributions to the Company as the owner of such beneficial interest.

Mortgage Certificates consist of fully-modified pass-through mortgage-backed certificates guaranteed by GNMA ("GNMA Certificates"), mortgage participation certificates issued by FHLMC ("FHLMC Certificates"), guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates issued by FNMA ("FNMA Certificates"), and certain other types of mortgage certificates and mortgage- collateralization obligations ("Other Mortgage Certificates").

Mortgage Securities consisting of CMOs and MPCs typically are issued in series. Each such series generally consists of several serially maturing classes secured by or representing interests in mortgage instruments. Generally, payments of principal and interest received on the mortgage instruments (including prepayments on such mortgage instruments) are applied to payments. Certain Classes of the Mortgage Securities will be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer of such series or upon the instruction of the Company (as the holder of the residual interest in the REMICs with respect to the other Mortgage Securities Classes subject to redemption) on the dates specified herein in accordance with the specific terms of the related Indenture, Pooling Agreement, or Trust Agreement, as applicable. Certain Classes which represent the residual interest in the REMIC with respect to a series of Mortgage Securities (referred to as "Residual Interest Classes") generally also are entitled to additional amounts, such as the remaining assets in the REMIC after the payment in full of the other Classes of the same series of Mortgage Securities and any amount remaining on each payment date in the account in which distributions on the mortgage instruments securing or underlying the Mortgage Securities are invested after the payment of principal and interest on the related Mortgage Securities and the payment of expenses.

As of March 31, 1997, the Company owned mortgage interests with respect to eight separate series of Mortgage Securities with a net amortized cost balance of approximately $3,817,000. This cost represents the aggregate purchase price paid for such mortgage interests less the amount of distributions on such mortgage interests received by the Company representing a return of investment.

As a result of the Merger and the termination of the Company's REIT status, the Company does not intend to acquire any additional mortgage assets. The Company may elect in the future to (i) hold the mortgage assets to maturity, (ii) redeem the mortgage assets on or after the allowable redemption dates specified in the controlling agreement, or (iii) sell the mortgage assets. The impact of each of the foregoing actions on the Company's operating results is set forth under "Risk Factors -- Mortgage Asset Considerations" above.

PROPERTIES

The Company leases approximately 11,000 square feet of office space for its corporate headquarters from a limited liability company ("LLC") owned by Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton in an approximately 14,000 square foot office building in Scottsdale, Arizona. Monterey leases the space on a five-year lease (ending September 1, 1999), net of taxes, insurance and utilities, at an annual rate which management believes is competitive with lease rates for comparable space in the Scottsdale area. Rents paid to the LLC totaled $173,160 and $164,394 during fiscal years 1996 and 1995, respectively. For the first quarter of 1997, rent paid to the LLC totaled $46,011. The Company has an option to expand its space in the building and to renew the lease for additional terms at rates which are competitive with those in the market at such time. Management believes that the terms of the lease are no less favorable than those which it could obtain in an arm's length negotiated transaction. The Company leases approximately 1,500 square feet of office space in Tucson, Arizona. The lease term is for 37 months commencing on

October 1, 1995 at an initial annual rent of $13.74 per square foot, increasing during the term of the lease to an ending rate of $15.74 per square foot.

The Company also leases, on a triple net basis, 23 model homes. Such leases are for terms ranging from 2 months to 27 months, with renewal options ranging from 30 days to over 1 year, on a month-to-month basis. The lease rates are typically equal to 7% to 12% of the sales price of the homes per annum.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved in various routine legal proceedings incidental to its business. Management believes that none of these legal proceedings, certain of which are covered by insurance, will have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Articles of Incorporation of the Company divide the Board of Directors into two classes serving staggered two-year terms. Class I consists of three directors whose terms expire at the 1998 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Class II consists of two directors whose terms expire at the 1997 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Information concerning the Company's directors and executive officers is set forth below.

Name	Age	Position with the Company
William W. Cleverly	41	Chairman of the Board, Class I Director and Co-Chief Executive Officer
Steven J. Hilton	35	President, Class I Director and Co-Chief

		Executive Officer
Larry W. Seay	41	Vice President-Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer
Anthony C. Dinnell	45	Vice President-Marketing and Sales
Irene Carroll	41	Vice President-Land Acquisition and Development
Christopher T. Graham	33	Vice President-Construction Operations
Jeffrey R. Grobstein	37	Vice President-Tucson Division
Alan D. Hamberlin(2)	48	Class I Director
Robert G. Sarver(1)	35	Class II Director
C. Timothy White(1)(2)	36	Class II Director

- ----------------------------------
(1) Member of the Audit Committee.
(2) Member of the Compensation Committee.

William W. Cleverly has served as Chairman of the Board and Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. Cleverly co-founded the Monterey Entities in 1986 and served as President and director of the Monterey Entities until the Merger on December 31, 1996. From 1983 to 1986, Mr. Cleverly was the President and founder of a real estate development company which developed and marketed multi-family projects. Mr. Cleverly received his undergraduate degree from the University of Arizona, and is a member of the Central Arizona Homebuilders' Association of Arizona and the National Homebuilders' Association.

Steven J. Hilton has served as President, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. Hilton co-founded the Monterey Entities in 1986 and served as Treasurer, Secretary and director of the Monterey Entities until the Merger on December 31, 1996. From 1985 to 1986, Mr. Hilton served as a project manager for Premier Community Homes, a residential homebuilder. From 1984 to 1985, Mr. Hilton served as a project manager for Mr. Cleverly's real estate development company. Mr. Hilton received his undergraduate degree from the University of Arizona, and is a member of the Central Arizona Homebuilders' Association, the National Homebuilders' Association, the National Board of Realtors and the Scottsdale Board of Realtors.

Larry W. Seay has served as the Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996 and as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company since January 1997. Mr. Seay was appointed Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Monterey Entities in April 1996 and served in that capacity until the Merger on December 31, 1996. From 1990 to 1996, Mr. Seay served as the Vice President-Treasurer of UDC Homes, Inc., a homebuilding company based in Phoenix, Arizona. In May 1995, while Mr. Seay served as Vice President-Treasurer, UDC Homes, Inc. filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. UDC Homes, Inc. emerged from reorganization proceedings in November 1995. From 1986 to 1990, Mr. Seay served as Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Emerald Homes, Inc., also a Phoenix, Arizona-based homebuilding company. Prior to 1986, Mr. Seay worked as a staff accountant and audit manager at Deloitte & Touche LLP. Mr. Seay graduated with undergraduate degrees in finance and accounting and with a Masters in Business Administration from Arizona State University. Mr. Seay is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Anthony C. Dinnell has served as the Vice President-Marketing and Sales of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. Dinnell served as Vice President-Marketing and Sales of the Monterey Entities from 1992 until the Merger. From 1991 to 1992, Mr. Dinnell was Regional Sales Manager for M/I Schottenstein Homes and from 1988 to 1991 he was Division Manager for NV Homes, both of which are Maryland-based, national homebuilding companies. Prior to 1988, Mr. Dinnell served as Vice President of Sales and Marketing with Coscan Homes, a residential homebuilder in Phoenix, Arizona, and as Director of Marketing for Dell Trailor Homes, also a homebuilder in Phoenix, Arizona. He is on the Sales and Marketing Council for the Central Arizona Homebuilders' Association and a member of the National Homebuilders' Association.

Irene Carroll has served as the Vice President-Land Acquisition and Development of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Ms. Carroll served as Vice President-Land Acquisition and Development of the Monterey Entities from 1994 until the Merger on December 31, 1996. From 1992 to 1994, Ms. Carroll served as a Division Manager for Richmond American Homes, a residential homebuilder in Phoenix, Arizona. From 1983 to 1992, Ms. Carroll held a number of other positions with Richmond American Homes and its predecessor, Wood Brothers Homes, including Vice President of

Operations (1992-1994), Vice President of Finance (1987-1992), Division Controller (1984-1987), and Corporate Cash Manager (1983-1984). Ms. Carroll graduated from the University of Texas, is a certified public accountant, and is a member of the Central Arizona Homebuilders' Association and the National Homebuilders' Association.

Christopher T. Graham has served as the Vice President-Construction Operations of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. Graham was appointed Vice President- Construction Operations of the Monterey Entities in 1996 and served in that capacity until the Merger on December 31, 1996. From 1993 to 1996, Mr. Graham served as a Project Manager in Phoenix, Arizona, and as Director of Construction in Salt Lake City, Utah, for Pulte Home Corporation, a residential homebuilder. Prior to 1993, Mr. Graham worked in various positions of increasing responsibility with Continental Homes, a residential homebuilder, most recently as Purchasing Manager. Mr. Graham represents the Company in the Central Arizona Homebuilders Association.

Jeffrey R. Grobstein has served as the Vice President-Tucson Division of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. Grobstein joined the Monterey Entities in 1988 as Community Manager in Monterey's Sales and Marketing Department. From 1995 to 1996, Mr. Grobstein served as Vice President-Marketing and Sales for Monterey's Tucson Division, and in 1996 was promoted to Vice President-Tucson Division and served in that capacity until the Merger on December 31, 1996. From 1984 to 1988, Mr. Grobstein was employed in the sales and marketing department of the Dix Corporation, a residential homebuilder. Mr. Grobstein is a member of the Southern Arizona Homebuilders' Association, the Tucson Association of Realtors and the National Homebuilders' Association.

Alan D. Hamberlin has served as a director of the Company since the Company's organization in July 1988. Mr. Hamberlin served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company from July 1988 until the Merger on December 31, 1996, and as Chairman of the Board of Directors from January 1990 until the Merger. He also served as the President of the Company from its organization until September 1995. Mr. Hamberlin served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the managing general partner of the Company's former Manager and has been President of Courtland Homes, Inc., a Phoenix, Arizona single-family residential homebuilder, since July 1983. Mr. Hamberlin has served as a director of American Southwest Financial Corporation and American Southwest Finance Co., Inc. since their organization in September 1982, as a Director of American Southwest Affiliated Companies since its organization in March 1985 and of American Southwest Holdings, Inc. since August 1994.

Robert G. Sarver has served as a director of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. Sarver has served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of GB Bancorporation, a bank holding company for Grossmont Bank, San Diego's largest community bank, since 1995. Mr. Sarver currently serves as a director of Zion's Bancorporation, a publicly held bank holding company. In 1990, Mr. Sarver was a co-founder and currently serves as the Executive Director of Southwest Value Partners and Affiliates, a real estate investment company. In 1984, Mr. Sarver founded National Bank of Arizona, Inc. and served as President until it was acquired by Zion's Bancorporation in 1993. Mr. Sarver received his undergraduate degree from the University of Arizona and is a certified public accountant.

C. Timothy White has served as a director of the Company since the Merger on December 31, 1996. Mr. White served as a director of the Monterey Entities from February 1995 until the Merger on December 31, 1996. Since 1989, Mr. White has been an attorney with the law firm of Tiffany & Bosco, P.A. in Phoenix, Arizona. During 1996 and 1995, the Monterey Entities paid Tiffany & Bosco, P.A.

approximately $100,000 and $206,000, respectively, for legal services rendered. Mr. White received his undergraduate degree from the University of Arizona and his law degree from Arizona State University.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Compensation Committee. In 1996, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors consisted of the entire Board of Directors. Since the Merger on December 31, 1996 the Compensation Committee has consisted of Messrs. Hamberlin and White. The Compensation Committee reviews all aspects of compensation of executive officers of the Company and makes recommendations on such matters to the full Board of Directors.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee, which met once during 1996, makes recommendations to the Board concerning the selection of outside auditors, reviews the financial statements of the Company and considers such other matters in relation to the external audit of the financial affairs of the Company as may be necessary or appropriate in order to facilitate accurate and timely financial reporting. Mr. Sarver and Mr. White are the members of the Audit Committee.

Other Committees. The Company does not maintain a standing nominating committee or other committee performing similar functions.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation. Prior to the Merger, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors consisted of the entire Board of Directors. After the Merger, Mr. Hamberlin and Mr. White, neither of whom are employees of the Company, were appointed to the Compensation Committee.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Prior to the Merger, directors who were not employees of the Company received an annual retainer of $20,000, plus $1,000 per meeting of the Board of Directors attended by the director. Currently, non-employee directors of the Company receive an annual retainer of $10,000 and are not additionally compensated for attendance at Board or Committee meetings. Subject to the approval of the Monterey Homes Corporation Stock Option Plan by the shareholders of the Company, it is currently anticipated that each of the non-employee directors also will be granted an option to purchase 5,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock as additional consideration for their service as directors. These options shall vest in equal 2,500 share increments on each of the first two anniversary dates of the date of grant and shall have an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant.

In connection with the Merger, the Company's stockholders approved an extension of certain of the Company's stock options. The Company's former directors are parties to stock option agreements (collectively, the "Existing Stock Option Agreements") pursuant to which such former directors were issued stock options to purchase shares of the Company Common Stock under the stock plan of the Company existing prior to the Merger (the "Existing Stock Option Plan"). The Existing Stock Option Plan and Existing Stock Option Agreements provide for an exercise period after an optionee ceases to be an employee or director of the Company of three months after cessation of employment or service as a director. To facilitate the Merger, and in consideration thereof and in light of their past service to the Company, the stockholders approved an extension of the post-termination exercise period from three months to two years.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The table below sets forth information concerning the annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 1996, 1995 and 1994, of those persons who were, at December 31, 1996 (i) the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and (ii) the other most highly compensated executive officer of the Company (collectively, the "Named Officers"). Information with respect to the Company's current Co-Chief Executive Officers and certain other current executive officers is not provided as such persons did not receive compensation from the Company during 1996 for their services.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

		Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation Awards	
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Options(#)	All Other Compensation
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Alan D. Hamberlin(1)	1996	$1	---	861	---
Chairman of the Board and	1995	$240,000	---	273,338	---
Chief Executive Officer of the Company	1994	$250,000	$2,100	1,547	---
Jay R. Hoffman(2)	1996	$200,016	$100,000	178	$200,000(3)
President, Secretary,	1995	$183,000	$25,000	413	---
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company	1994	$175,000	$15,000	405	---

</TABLE>

- ------------------------

(1) Mr. Hamberlin resigned all positions with the Company, other than director, in conjunction with the Merger on December 31, 1996.
(2) Mr. Hoffman resigned his positions with the Company in conjunction with the Merger on December 31, 1996.
(3) Represents change of control payment made to Mr. Hoffman upon consummation of the Merger.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

The table below sets forth information with respect to the granting of stock options during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996, to the Named Officers and to Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton, who became the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers at the close of business on December 31, 1996.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Individual Grants					Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term(1)		
Name	Options Granted #	Percentage of Total Options Granted to Employees In Last Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price ($/Share)	Expiration Date	0%	5%	10%

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Alan D. Hamberlin	861(2)	*	---	12/31/98	$3,900	$4,300	$4,700
Jay R. Hoffman	178(2)	*	---	12/31/98	$800	$900	$1,000
William W. Cleverly	166,667(3)	49.8%	$5.25	12/31/02		$297,600	$675,100
Steven J. Hilton	166,667(3)	49.8%	$5.25	12/31/02		$297,600	$675,100

</TABLE>

- -----------------

* Represents less than 1% of total options granted to employees in 1996.

(1) Amounts represent hypothetical gains that could be achieved for the respective options if exercised at the end of the option terms. The potential realizable value is calculated by assuming that the market price of the underlying security appreciates in value from the date of grant to the end of the option term at certain specified rates, and that the option is exercised at the exercise price and sold on the last day of its term at the appreciated price. These gains are based on assumed rates of stock appreciation of 0%, 5% and 10% compounded annually from the date the respective options were granted to their expiration date, and are not presented to forecast future appreciation, if any, in the price of the Common Stock.

(2) Represents dividend equivalent rights earned in 1996, all of which are currently exercisable.

(3) Represents options granted in connection with the Merger. These options vest in equal one-third increments on December 31, 1997, 1998 and 1999. Excludes 266,667 shares of contingent stock in which Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton each have a one-half interest and which will be issued only if certain stock price goals are achieved.

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Option Value as of December 31, 1996

The table below sets forth information with respect to the exercise of stock options during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996 to the Named Officers and to Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton, who became the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers at the close of business on December 31, 1996. The Company does not have a long-term incentive plan or a defined benefit or actuarial plan and has never issued any stock appreciation rights.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized ($)	Number of Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End (#) Exercisable	Number of Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End (#) Unexercisable	Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at Fiscal Year End ($)(1) Exercisable	Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at Fiscal Year End ($)(1) Unexercisable
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Alan D. Hamberlin	---	---	261,435	91,667	$724,600	$275,000
Jay R. Hoffman	---	---	21,268	---	$25,700	---
William W. Cleverly	---	---	---	166,667	---	$375,000
Steven J. Hilton	---	---	---	166,667	---	$375,000

</TABLE>

- ------------------------

(1) Calculated based on the closing price of the Company's Common Stock on December 31, 1996 of $7.50 per share less the exercise price per share, multiplied by the number of applicable shares in the money (including dividend equivalent rights).

Change of Control Arrangements

In the event there is a change of control of the Company that is not unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors, all unvested options granted to Alan D. Hamberlin will vest in full and be immediately exercisable by Mr. Hamberlin. The Company currently does not have any other change of control agreements or arrangements.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of April 30, 1997, the number and percentage of outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock beneficially owned by each person known by the Company to beneficially own more than 5% of such stock, by each director and executive officer of the Company and by all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Shares Beneficially Owned(2)	Percent Owned(3)
William W. Cleverly	647,696	14.31%
Steven J. Hilton	644,363	14.23%
Alan D. Hamberlin	286,701(4)	5.97%
Robert G. Sarver	61,666	1.36%
C. Timothy White	--	--
Larry W. Seay	--	--

Irene Carroll	6,666	*
Anthony Dinnell	500	*
Christopher T. Graham	500	*

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Shares Beneficially Owned(2)	Percent Owned(3)
Jeffrey R. Grobstein	1,020	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a group (10 persons)	1,649,113	36.06%

* Represents less than 1% of the Company's outstanding Common Stock.

(1) The address for each director and officer is c/o Monterey Homes Corporation, 6613 North Scottsdale Road, Suite 200, Scottsdale, Arizona 85250.

(2) Includes, where applicable, shares of Common Stock owned of record by such person's minor children and spouse and by other related individuals and entities over whose shares of Common Stock such person has custody, voting control or the power of disposition.

(3) The percentages shown include the shares of Common Stock actually owned as of April 30, 1997 and the shares of Common Stock which the person or group had the right to acquire within 60 days of such date. In calculating the percentage of ownership, all shares of Common Stock which the identified person or group had the right to acquire within 60 days of April 30, 1997 upon the exercise of options are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of the shares of Common Stock owned by such person or group, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of the shares of Common Stock owned by any other person.

(4) Includes 12,633 shares of Common Stock indirectly beneficially owned by Mr. Hamberlin through a partnership and 274,068 shares of Common Stock which Mr. Hamberlin had the right to acquire within 60 days of April 30, 1997 upon the exercise of stock options (including dividend equivalent rights).

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS

Alan D. Hamberlin, the former Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, is also a director of American Southwest Financial Corporation, American Southwest Finance Co., Inc., American Southwest Affiliated Companies and American Southwest Holdings, Inc. and a member of the management committee of American Southwest Financial Group, L.L.C. ("ASFG").

Mr. Hamberlin directly and indirectly owns a total of 25% of the voting stock of American Southwest Holdings, Inc., American Southwest Holdings, Inc. directly or indirectly owns 100% of the voting stock of, among other entities, American Southwest Financial Services, Inc. ("ASFS"), American Southwest Financial Corporation and Westam Mortgage Financial Corporation. Mr. Hamberlin also directly and indirectly owns up to 25% of the capital interest held by the common members of ASFG and indirectly owns up to 25% of the capital interest of the preferred members of ASFG.

The Company is a party to a Subcontractor Agreement pursuant to which ASFG, as assignee of ASFS, performs certain services for the Company in exchange for administration fees. ASFS received administration fees of approximately $133,000 during 1996, $144,000 during 1995 and $165,000 during 1994. The Subcontractor Agreement renews on an annual basis and the Company has the right to terminate the Subcontractor Agreement upon the happening of certain events.

Since September 1994, Monterey has leased approximately 11,000 square feet of office space in a Scottsdale, Arizona office building from a limited liability company owned by Messrs. Cleverly and Hilton. The lease has a five-year term, and Monterey has an option to expand its space in the building and renew

the lease for additional terms at rates that are competitive with those in the market at such time. Rents paid to the limited liability company totaled $173,160, $164,394 and $53,244 during fiscal years 1996, 1995 and 1994, respectively. Monterey believes that the terms of the lease are no less favorable than those which could be obtained in an arm's-length negotiated transaction.

During 1996 and 1995, Monterey incurred fees for legal services to Tiffany & Bosco, P.A. of approximately $100,000 and $206,000, respectively. C. Timothy White, a director of the Company, is a shareholder of Tiffany & Bosco, P.A.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of the Warrants will be passed on for the Company by Venable, Baetjer & Howard, LLP, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Monterey Homes Corporation as of December 31, 1995 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 1995 included in this Prospectus have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The consolidated financial statements of Monterey Homes Corporation as of December 31, 1996 and for the year then ended have been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, independent certified public accountants, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Annual Audited Financial Statements:

Unaudited Consolidated Financials Statements:

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Monterey Homes Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Monterey Homes Corporation and subsidiaries (previously known as Homeplex Mortgage Investments Corporation and subsidiaries) as of December 31, 1996 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Monterey Homes Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1996, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG PEAT MARWICK LLP

Phoenix, Arizona
February 21, 1997

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Monterey Homes Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Monterey Homes Corporation and subsidiaries (previously known as Homeplex Mortgage Investments

Corporation and subsidiaries) as of December 31, 1995 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 1995. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Monterey Homes Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1995 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 1995, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona
February 13, 1996

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 1996 and 1995

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	1996	1995
<S>	<C>	<C>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,567,918	$ 3,347,243
Short-term investments (Note 3)	4,696,495	8,969,100
Real estate loans and other receivables (Note 4)	2,623,502	4,047,815
Real estate under development (Note 5)	35,991,142	--
Option deposits	546,000	--
Residual interests (Note 6)	3,909,090	5,457,165
Other assets	940,095	356,684
Funds held by Trustee	--	5,637,948
Deferred tax asset (Note 11)	6,783,000	--
Goodwill (Note 10)	1,763,488	--
	$ 72,820,730	$ 27,815,955
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 10,569,872	$ 1,549,481
Home sale deposits	4,763,518	--
Notes payable (Note 7)	30,542,276	7,818,824
Total Liabilities	45,875,666	9,368,305
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Notes 8 and 10)		
Common stock, par value $.01 per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding - 4,580,611 shares at December 31, 1996, and 3,291,885 shares at December 31, 1995	45,806	32,919
Additional paid-in capital	92,643,658	84,112,289
Accumulated deficit	(65,334,117)	(65,287,275)
Treasury stock - 53,046 shares	(410,283)	(410,283)
Total Stockholders' Equity	26,945,064	18,447,650
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 9 and 12)		
	$ 72,820,730	$ 27,815,955

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 1996, 1995 and 1994

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	1996	1995	1994
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Income (loss) from Mortgage Assets			
Interest income on real estate loans	$ 571,139	$ 1,618,308	$ 1,112,445
Income (loss) from residual interests (Note 6)	1,039,247	1,283,045	(2,662,734)

Other income	633,449	663,343	347,882
	2,243,835	3,564,696	(1,202,407)
Expenses			
Interest	237,945	868,414	1,382,951
General, administration and other	1,683,407	1,599,157	1,938,047
	1,921,352	2,467,571	3,320,998
Income (loss) before income tax expense and extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of debt	322,483	1,097,125	(4,523,405)
Income tax expense (Note 11)	26,562	--	--
Income (loss) before extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of debt	295,921	1,097,125	(4,523,405)
Extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of debt (Note 7)	(148,433)	--	--
Net Income (loss)	$ 147,488	$ 1,097,125	($4,523,405)
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Income before extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of debt	$ 0.09	$ 0.34	($ 1.40)
Extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of debt	(0.05)	--	--
Net Income (loss)	$ 0.04	$ 0.34	($ 1.40)
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.06	$ 0.09	$ 0.06
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,334,562	3,245,767	3,240,204

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years ended December 31, 1996, 1995 and 1994

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> 1996	<C> 1995	<C> 1994
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 147,488	$ 1,097,125	($ 4,523,405)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Extraordinary loss from early extinguishment of debt	148,433	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	38,300	122,970	332,429
Amortization of residual interests	1,548,076	2,196,394	6,738,000
(Increase) decrease in other assets	153,350	370,454	(361,675)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	317,094	(272,828)	243,789
Net write-downs and non-cash losses on residual interests	--	--	3,342,773
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,352,741	3,514,115	5,771,911
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash acquired in Monterey Merger (Note 10)	6,495,255	--	--
Cash paid for Merger costs (Note 10)	(779,097)	--	--
Principal payments received on real estate loans	3,710,000	9,114,000	670,000
Real estate loans funded	(1,358,457)	(3,902,000)	(9,610,000)
(Increase) decrease in short term investments	4,272,605	(8,969,100)	--
Decrease in funds held by Trustee	5,637,948	1,082,549	2,040,528
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17,978,254	(2,674,551)	(6,899,472)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of borrowings	(7,818,824)	(3,964,000)	(8,143,532)
Distributions to shareholders	(291,496)	(194,330)	(291,952)
Repurchases of common stock, net of common stock issuances	--	--	(17,480)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,110,320)	(4,158,330)	(8,452,964)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,220,675	(3,318,766)	(9,580,525)

	1996	1995	1994
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,347,243	6,666,009	16,246,534
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 15,567,918	$ 3,347,243	$ 6,666,009
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	$ 286,276	$ 804,113	$ 1,245,952

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years Ended December 31, 1996, 1995 and 1994

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Balance at December 31, 1993	3,291,885	$ 32,919	$ 84,112,289	($61,375,169)	($ 392,802)	22,377,237
Treasury stock acquired - 5,067 shares	--	--	--	--	(17,481)	(17,481)
Net loss	--	--	--	(4,523,405)	--	(4,523,405)
Dividend declared	--	--	--	(194,330)	--	(194,330)
Balance at December 31, 1994	3,291,885	32,919	84,112,289	(66,092,904)	(410,283)	17,642,021
Net income	--	--	--	1,097,125	--	1,097,125
Dividend declared	--	--	--	(291,496)	--	(291,496)
Balance at December 31, 1995	3,291,885	32,919	84,112,289	(65,287,275)	(410,283)	18,447,650
Net income	--	--	--	147,488	--	147,488
Dividend declared	--	--	--	(194,330)	--	(194,330)
Shares issued in connection with Merger (Note 10)	1,288,726	12,887	8,531,369	--	--	8,544,256
Balance at December 31, 1996	4,580,611	$ 45,806	$ 92,643,658	($65,334,117)	($ 410,283)	$ 26,945,064

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 1996, 1995 and 1994

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Monterey Homes Corporation (previously Homeplex Mortgage Investments Corporation), the Company, commenced operations in July 1988. Prior to the Merger (see Note 10), the Company's main line of business was investing in mortgage certificates securing collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), interests relating to mortgage participation certificates (MPCs) (collectively residual interests) and loans secured by real estate (see Notes 4 and 3, respectively).

The combined entities intend to continue with Monterey Homes' building operations as its main line of business. The operations are currently conducted primarily in the Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tucson, Arizona markets, which are significantly impacted by the strength of surrounding real estate markets and levels of interest rates offered on home mortgage loans. The Arizona real estate market is currently experiencing strong growth and current home mortgage interest rates are favorable for home buyers and sellers, although recent reports project a slowing in housing demand in the metropolitan Phoenix area, and housing permits in the Tucson metropolitan area have increased only slightly from 1995 to 1996. A decline in the Arizona real estate market or an increase in interest rates could have a significant impact on the Company's operating results and estimates made by management. The Company utilizes various suppliers and subcontractors and is not dependent on individual suppliers or subcontractors.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Monterey Homes Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Upon consummation of the Merger a one-for-three reverse stock split of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock, $.01 par value per share, was effected. Except as otherwise indicated, the share information contained herein reflects the one-for-three reverse stock split.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers all short-term investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents of approximately $856,000 at December 31, 1996, is restricted as collateral for the payment of the Company's short-term credit facility (Note 7).

Real Estate Under Development

Real estate under development includes undeveloped land and developed lots, homes under construction in various stages of completion and completed homes. The Company values its real estate under development in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". Accordingly, amounts are carried at cost unless expected future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest) are less than cost and then amounts are carried at estimated fair value less cost to sell. Adoption

of this Statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Costs capitalized include direct construction costs for homes, development period interest and certain common costs which benefit the entire subdivisions. Cost of sales include land acquisition and development costs, direct construction costs of the home, development period interest and closing costs, and an allocation of common costs. Common costs are allocated on a subdivision by subdivision basis to residential lots based on the number of lots to be built in the subdivision, which approximates the relative sales value method.

Deposits paid related to options to purchase land are capitalized and included in option deposits until the related land is purchased. Upon purchase of the land, the related option deposits are transferred to real estate under development.

Residual Interests

Interests relating to mortgage participation certificates and residual interest certificates are accounted for as described in Note 6.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to five years. Net property and equipment was $268,096 and $11,195 at December 31, 1996 and 1995, respectively, and is included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for those years.

Goodwill

Goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired, is amortized on a straight-line basis over 20 years, which is the expected period to be benefited. The Company assesses the recoverability of this intangible asset by determining whether the amortization of the goodwill balance over its remaining life can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows of the acquired operation. The amount of goodwill impairment, if any, is measured based on projected discounted future operating cash flows using a discount rate reflecting the Company's average cost of funds. The assessment of the recoverability of goodwill will be impacted if estimated future operating cash flows are not achieved.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under the asset and liability method of SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in future years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under SFAS No. 109, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as an adjustment to the effective income tax rate in the period that includes the enactment date.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

For 1996 and 1995, primary net income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common and common stock equivalent shares outstanding during the year. Common stock equivalents of 92,224 and 6,928 in 1996 and 1995, respectively, consist of dilutive stock options and contingent stock. Net loss per share for 1994 is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Use of Estimates

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period to prepare these financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's receivables, cash and cash equivalents, option deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and home sale deposits approximate their estimated fair values due to the short maturity of these assets and liabilities. The fair value of the Company's short-term investments and residual interests is discussed in Notes 3 and 6, respectively. The carrying amount of the Company's notes payable approximates fair value because the notes are at interest rates comparable to market rates based on the nature of the loans, their terms and the remaining maturity. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, these fair value estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company would pay or receive in actual market transactions.

Stock Option Plan

Prior to January 1, 1996, the Company accounted for its stock option plan in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense would be recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. On January 1, 1996, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", which permits entities to recognize as expense over the vesting period the fair value of all stock-based awards on the date of grant. Alternatively, SFAS No. 123 also allows entities to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide pro forma net income and pro forma earnings per share disclosures for employee stock option grants made in 1995 and future years as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied. The Company has elected to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123.

Reclassifications

Certain 1995 and 1994 amounts have been reclassified to conform with the 1996 financial statement presentation.

NOTE 3 - SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

At December 31, 1996, short-term investments, recorded at fair value, consist of three CMO PAC bonds with a combined principal balance of approximately $4,700,000, estimated yields to maturity of approximately 5.2% to 5.4% and estimated maturities of approximately two to four months. At December 31, 1995, short-term investments consisted of a Treasury Bill with a face amount of $9,000,000, maturity date of January 25, 1996 and an estimated yield to maturity of 5.30%. Short-term investments are restricted as collateral for the payment of the Company's short-term credit facility (Note 7).

NOTE 4 - REAL ESTATE LOANS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The following is a summary of the real estate loans and other receivables outstanding at December 31:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Description	Interest Rate	Payment Terms	Principal and Carrying Amount (1) 1996	1995
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
First Deed of Trust on 41 acres of land in Gilbert, Arizona, face amount of $2,800,000. (2)	16%	Interest only monthly, principal due October 18, 1997.	$1,696,272	$1,277,413
First Deed of Trust on 33 acres of land in Tempe, Arizona.	16%	Paid in full in 1996.	-	2,272,402
First Deed of Trust on 21.4 acres of land in Tempe, Arizona.	16%	Paid in full in 1996.	-	498,000

Other receivables consisting primarily of sales commission advances and home closing proceeds due from title companies.	-	-	927,230	
			$2,623,502	$4,047,815

</TABLE>

(1) Principal payments on real estate loans were $3,710,000 in 1996, and loan draws were $1,358,457 in 1996.

(2) Loan was current at December 31, 1996.

NOTE 5 - REAL ESTATE UNDER DEVELOPMENT

The components of real estate under development at December 31, 1996 are as follows:

Homes in production.............................	$22,839,500
Finished lots and lots under development.........	13,151,642
	$35,991,142

NOTE 6 - RESIDUAL INTERESTS

The Company owns residual interests in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and in mortgage participation certificates (MPCs) (collectively residual interests). The residual interests are accounted for using the prospective net level yield method, in which the interest is recorded at cost and amortized over the life of the related CMO or MPC issuance.

The projected yield and estimated fair value of the Company's residual interests are based on prepayment, interest rate and fair value assumptions. There will be differences, which may be material, between the projected yield and the actual yield and the fair value of the residual interests may change significantly over time.

At December 31, 1996, the estimated prospective net level yield of the Company's residual interests, in the aggregate, is 29% without early redemptions or terminations being considered and 121% if early redemptions or terminations are considered. Based on discussions with brokers and investors who trade residual interests, Management believes that the estimated fair value of the Company's residual interests, in the aggregate, is approximately $7,000,000 at December 31, 1996 ($5,500,000 at December 31, 1995). This estimated fair value is based on prevailing market interest rates at December 31, 1996. Should interest rates increase in the future, the fair value amount could decrease significantly.

Interests In Residual Interest Certificates

The Company owns residual interest certificates representing the residual interests in five series of CMOs secured by fixed interest rate mortgage certificates and cash funds held by trustee. The classes of CMOs have either fixed interest rates or interest rates that are determined monthly based on the London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR) for one month Eurodollar deposits, subject to specified maximum interest rates.

Each series of CMOs consists of several serially maturing classes collateralized by mortgage certificates. Generally, principal payments received on the mortgage certificates, including prepayments on such mortgage certificates, are applied to principal payments on the classes of CMOs in accordance with the respective indentures. Scheduled payments of principal and interest on the mortgage certificates securing each series of CMOs and reinvestment earnings thereon are intended to be sufficient to make timely payments of interest on such series and to retire each class of such series by its stated maturity.

The residual interest certificates entitle the Company to receive the excess, if any, of payments received from the pledged mortgage certificates together with reinvestment income thereon over amounts required to make debt service payments on the related CMOs and to pay related administrative expenses of the real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"). The Company also has the right, under certain conditions, to cause an early redemption of the CMOs, in which the mortgage certificates are sold at the then current market price and the CMOs repaid at par value, with any excess cash flowing to the Company. Generally, the remaining outstanding CMO balance must be less than 10% of the original balance before early redemption can take place.

Interests In Mortgage Participation Certificates

The Company owns residual interests in REMICs with respect to three separate series of Mortgage Participation Certificates (MPCs). These residual interests entitle the Company to receive its proportionate share of the excess, if any, of payments received from the fixed rate mortgage certificates underlying the MPCs over principal and interest required to be passed through to the holders of such MPCs. The

Company is not entitled to reinvestment income earned on the underlying mortgage certificates, is not required to pay related administrative expenses and does not have the right to elect early termination of any of the MPC classes. The classes of the MPCs either have fixed interest rates or interest rates that are determined monthly based on LIBOR or based on the Monthly Weighted Average Cost of Funds Index (COFI) for Eleventh District Savings Institutions as published by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, subject to specified maximum interest rates. At December 31, 1996, LIBOR was 5.35% and COFI was 4.84%.

The following summarizes the Company's investment in residual interests at December 31, 1996 and 1995.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Series	Type of Investments	Company's Amortized Costs 1996	1995	Company's Percentage Ownership
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Westam 1	Residual Interest Certificate	$ 386,192	$ 702,918	100.00%
Westam 3	Residual Interest Certificate	24,495	29,923	100.00%
Westam 5	Residual Interest Certificate	157,385	204,033	100.00%
Westam 6	Residual Interest Certificate	1,845	11,731	100.00%
ASW 65	Residual Interest Certificate	1,996,601	2,520,574	100.00%
FHLMC 17	Interest in MPCs	93,112	140,035	100.00%
FNMA 1988-24	Interest in MPCs	762,510	1,220,418	20.20%
FNMA 1988-25	Interest in MPCs	486,950	627,533	45.07%
		$3,909,090	$5,457,165	

</TABLE>

NOTE 7 - NOTES PAYABLE

In December 1996, Monterey consolidated its outstanding construction, acquisition and development ("A&D") and term loan notes to various banks into a single revolving credit agreement. The components of this loan are (i) a revolving $20,000,000 line of credit to finance construction, (ii) a revolving $20,000,000 guidance line facility to finance acquisition and development, and (iii) a $6,052,000 term loan to refinance an existing note. Both the construction and A&D lines of credit are secured by first deeds of trust on land. The term loan is cross-collateralized with the credit facility and is secured by cash and short-term investments.

Notes payable consist of the following at December 31:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	1996	1995
<S>	<C>	<C>
Construction line of credit to bank, interest payable monthly approximating prime (8.25% at December 31, 1996) plus .25%, payable at the earlier of close of escrow, maturity date of individual homes within the line or June 19, 2000....................	$7,251,958	N/A
Guidance line of credit to bank for acquisition and development interest payable monthly approximating prime plus .5%, payable at the earlier of funding of construction financing, the maturity date of individual within the line or June 19, 2000...	9,628,993	N/A
Short-term credit facility to bank maturing in August 1997, annual interest of prime plus .5%, principal payments of $500,000 plus interest payable monthly with remaining principal and interest payable at maturity date...	5,552,500	N/A
Senior subordinated notes payable, maturing October 15, 2001, annual interest of 13%, payable semi-annually, principal payable at maturity date with a put to the Company at June 30, 1998, unsecured 8,000,000..	8,000,000	N/A
Notes payable to institutional investment group, secured by residual interests and by funds held by Trustee, annual interest of 7.81%. Note balance paid in full May 15, 1996, resulting in extraordinary loss of approximately $149,000 from prepayment penalties and the write-off of unamortized debt costs..	0	$7,818,824
Other...	108,825	N/A
Total...	$30,542,276	$7,818,824

</TABLE>

The principal payment requirements on notes payable, as of December 31, 1996 are as follows:

	Year ending December 31,
1997	$15,653,873
1998	6,888,403
1999	-
2000	-
2001 and thereafter	8,000,000
	$30,542,276

A provision of the senior subordinated bond indenture provides the bondholders with the option, at June 30, 1998, to require the Company to buy back the bonds at 101% of face value. Also, approximately $2,800,000 of the bonds are held by the Co-Chief Executive Officers of the Company.

NOTE 8 - STOCK OPTIONS

At December 31, 1996, the Company has one stock based compensation plan which is described below. The per share weighted average fair value of stock options granted during 1996 and 1995 was $1.63 on the date of grant using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions; expected dividend yield 1.40%, risk-free interest rate of 5.85% and an expected life of five years. The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its plans. No compensation cost has been recognized for its stock based compensation plan (which is a fixed stock option plan). Had compensation cost for the Company's stock based compensation plan been determined consistent with FASB Statement No. 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

		1996	1995
Net income (loss)	As reported	$147,488	$1,097,125
	Pro forma	($151,345)	$988,458
Earnings (loss) per share	As reported	$.04	$.34
	Pro forma	($.05)	$.30

The Company's Stock Option Plan is administered by the Board of Directors. The plan provides for qualified stock options which may be granted to key personnel of the Company and non-qualified stock options which may be granted to the Directors and key personnel of the Company. The purpose of the plan is to provide a means of performance-based compensation in order to attract and retain qualified personnel whose job performance affects the Company.

Options to acquire a maximum (excluding dividend equivalent rights) of 145,833 shares of the Company's common stock may be granted under the plan. The exercise price may not be less than the fair market value of the common stock at the date of grant. The options expire ten years after date of grant.

At December 31, 1996, 148,498 options, including dividend equivalent rights, were exercisable at effective exercise prices ranging from $3.63 per share to $13.32 per share. At December 31, 1996 and 1995, 119 common shares were available for future grants.

Optionholders also receive, at no additional cost, dividend equivalent rights (DER's) which entitle them to receive, upon exercise of the options, additional shares calculated based on the dividends declared during the period from the grant date to the exercise date. At December 31, 1996 and 1995 accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, include approximately $850,000 related to the Company's granting of dividend equivalent rights. This liability will remain in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets until the options to which the dividend equivalent rights relate are exercised, canceled or expire.

Under the plan, an exercising optionholder also has the right to require the Company to purchase some or all of the optionholder's shares of the Company's common stock. That redemption right is exercisable by the optionholder only with respect to shares (including the related dividend equivalent rights) that the optionholder has acquired by exercise of an option under the Plan. Furthermore, the optionholder can only exercise his redemption rights within six months from the last to expire of (i) the two year period commencing with the grant date of an option, (ii) the one year period commencing with the exercise date of an option, or (iii) any restriction period on the optionholder's transfer of the shares of common stock he acquires through exercise of his option. The price for any shares repurchased as a result of an optionholder's exercise of his redemption right is the lesser of the book value of those shares at the time of redemption or the fair market value of the shares on the original date the options were exercised.

The following summarizes stock option activity under the Stock Option Plan:

For the Year ended December 31,	1996	1995	1994
Options granted....................................	-	24,667	-
Exercise price per share of options granted.........	-	4.50	-
DER's granted......................................	1,249	2,909	2,593
Options cancelled (including DER's).................	-	11,424	-
Options exercised (including DER's).................	-	-	-

At December 31,	1996	1995
Options outstanding.................................	95,256	95,256
DER's outstanding...................................	54,385	53,136
Total options and DER's outstanding.................	149,641	148,392

In addition to the above referenced options, in December 1995, in connection with the renegotiation of the prior Chief Executive Officer's Employment Agreement, the Company replaced his annual salary of $250,000 plus bonus with 250,000 non-qualified stock options which become fully vested at December 21, 1997. The exercise price of the options is $4.50 per share which was equal to the closing market price of the common stock on grant date. The options will expire in December 2000.

At the 1997 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in the third quarter of 1997, a new stock option plan will be submitted for stockholder approval. It is currently anticipated that 225,000 shares of the Company's common stock will be reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options granted under the new plan. The plan will be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and will provide for grants of incentive stock options to key employees and non-qualified stock options to Directors and key employees. The purpose of this new plan is to provide a means of performance-based compensation in order to attract and retain key personnel whose job performance affects the Company.

NOTE 9 - LEASES

The Company leases office facilities, model homes and equipment under various operating lease agreements.

The following is a schedule of approximate future minimum lease payments for noncancellable operating leases as of December 31, 1996:

	Year Ending December 31,
1997..	$937,981
1998..	363,927
1999..	201,907
Thereafter..	0
	$1,503,815

Rental expense was $22,639 and $21,780 for the years ended December 31, 1995 and 1996, respectively.

NOTE 10 - HOMEPLEX / MONTEREY MERGER

On December 23, 1996, the stockholders of Homeplex Mortgage Investments Corporation, now known as Monterey Homes Corporation (the "Company"), approved the Merger (the "Merger") of Monterey Homes Construction II, Inc. and Monterey Homes Arizona II, Inc., both Arizona corporations (collectively, the "Monterey Entities" or "Monterey"), with and into the Company. The Merger was effective on December 31, 1996, and the Company will focus on homebuilding as its primary business. Also, ongoing operations of the Company will be managed by the two previous stockholders of Monterey, who at the time of the Merger, became Co-Chief Executive Officers with one serving as Chairman and the other as President. At consummation of the Merger, 1,288,726 new shares of common stock, $.01 par value per share, were issued equally to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

Monterey, in connection with an $8,000,000 subordinated debt private placement that occurred during October 1994, issued warrants to the bondholders to purchase approximately 16.48% of Monterey. Accordingly, of the 1,288,726 shares issued in the Merger, 212,398 are held by the Company on behalf of the Co-Chief Executive Officers, to be delivered to the warrantholders upon payment of the warrant

exercise price to the Co-Chief Executive Officers. Upon expiration of the warrants, any of the remaining 212,398 will be delivered to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

In addition, up to 266,667 shares of contingent stock will be issued equally to the Co-Chief Executive Officers provided that certain stock trading price thresholds are met and that the Officer is still an employee of the Company at the time of issuance. The price thresholds are $5.25, $7.50 and $10.50 for dates after the first, second and third anniversaries of the Merger, respectively, and the prices must be maintained for 20 consecutive trading days. The number of contingent shares issued would be 44,943, 88,888 and 88,889, respectively. Included in the above mentioned 266,667 contingent shares are 43,947 shares (approximately 16.48%) issuable to the Company's warrantholders, upon exercise of the warrants. Such shares are not subject to meeting certain stock trading price thresholds or employment of the Co-Chief Executive Officers. Upon expiration of unexercised warrants, any of the remaining 43,947 contingent shares will be issued to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

The total consideration paid by the Company for the net assets of Monterey Homes was $9,323,353. This amount included 1,288,726 shares of the Company's common stock valued at $8,544,256 and $779,097 of transaction costs. The purchase method of accounting was used by the Company, and the purchase price was allocated among the Monterey net assets based on their estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition, resulting in goodwill of $1,763,488 which will be amortized over 20 years.

The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of consolidated results of operations of the Company as if the Merger had occurred at January 1, 1995, with pro forma adjustments together with related income tax effects. The pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that would actually have resulted had the combination been in effect on the date indicated.

	Years ended December 31, (Unaudited) 1996	1995
Total revenues	$ 89,990	$ 75,195
Net income	$ 6,120	$ 6,210
Net earnings per common share	$ 1.27	$ 1.28

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES

Current income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 1996 was $26,562 and was attributed to federal estimated tax of $18,700 and state estimated tax of $7,862. No current income tax was recorded in 1995 and deferred income tax was -0- in 1996 and 1995.

Deferred Tax Assets

The net deferred tax asset at December 31, 1996 was recorded as part of the Homeplex/Monterey Merger purchase accounting (Note 10).

Deferred tax assets have been recorded in the December 31, 1996 consolidated balance sheet due to temporary differences and carryforwards as follows:

Net operating loss carryforward	$21,200,000
Residual interests basis differences	2,100,000
Real estate basis differences	400,000
Debt issuance costs	266,000
Other	85,000
	24,051,000
Valuation Allowance	(17,268,000)
Deferred tax liabilities	0
Net Deferred Tax Asset	$ 6,783,000

Management of the Company believes it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the net deferred tax asset.

Carryforwards

For federal and state income tax purposes, at December 31, 1996 the Company had a net operating loss carryforward of approximately $53 million that expires beginning in 2007.

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect the Company's financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 13 - QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

(In Thousands Except Per Share Amount)

	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss) Per Share
1996			
First....................	$ 635	$ 84	$ .03
Second (1)...............	636	148	.04
Third....................	530	314	.09
Fourth...................	443	(399)	(.12)

1995			
First....................	$ 1,103	$ 462	$ .15
Second...................	1,078	335	.10
Third....................	707	58	.02
Fourth...................	677	242	.07

(1) Net income in the second quarter of 1996 includes an extraordinary charge of $148,000, or $.05 per share, to record the result of early extinguishment of debt.

[End of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements]

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1997	December 31, 1996
<S>	<C>	<C>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,964,580	$ 15,567,918
Short-term investments	319,732	4,696,495
Real estate loans and other receivables	2,304,066	2,623,502
Real estate under development (Note 2 & 4)	46,003,850	35,991,142
Option deposits	1,690,991	546,000
Residual interests	3,817,410	3,909,090
Other assets	804,811	940,095
Deferred tax asset	6,783,000	6,783,000
Goodwill (Note 5)	1,741,444	1,763,488
	$ 70,429,884	$ 72,820,730
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 6,648,167	$ 10,569,872
Home sale deposits	6,708,704	4,763,518
Notes payable (Note 3)	29,846,248	30,542,276
Total Liabilities	43,023,119	45,875,666
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 5)		
Common stock, par value $.01 per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding - 4,580,611 shares	45,806	45,806
Additional paid-in capital	92,817,021	92,643,658
Accumulated deficit	(65,045,779)	(65,334,117)
Treasury stock - 53,046 shares	(410,283)	(410,283)
Total Stockholders' Equity	27,406,765	26,945,064
	$ 70,429,884	$ 72,820,730

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended March 31, 1997	1996
<S>	<C>	<C>
REVENUES		
Home sales (Notes 1 and 5)	$12,572,837	--
Residential interest and real estate loan interest income	359,294	$438,082
Other income	175,316	196,613
	13,107,447	634,695
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of home sales (Notes 1 and 5)	10,946,502	--
Commissions and other sales costs (Notes 1 and 5)	755,048	--
General, administrative and other	1,091,686	388,073
Interest	--	162,289
	12,793,236	550,362
Income before income tax expense	314,211	84,333
Income tax expense	25,873	--
Net income	$ 288,338	$ 84,333
Earnings per share	$ 0.06	$ 0.03
Weighted average common shares outstanding	4,671,173	3,273,118

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

MONTEREY HOMES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
Three Months Ended March 31, 1997 and 1996

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	1997	1996
<S>	<C>	<C>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 288,338	$ 84,333
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Increase in real estate under development	(10,012,708)	--
Depreciation and amortization	195,407	19,300
Amortization of residual interest	91,680	472,388
Increase in other assets	(895,999)	(179,023)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,962,189)	(94,385)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(12,295,471)	302,613
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Principal payments received on real estate loans	384,000	498,330
Real estate loans funded	(178,272)	(50,000)
(Increase) decrease in short-term investments	4,376,763	(113,040)
Decrease in funds held by Trustee	--	388,813
Net cash provided by investing activities	4,582,491	724,103
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings	4,797,651	--
Repayment of borrowings	(5,493,679)	(991,000)
Distributions to stockholders	(194,330)	(291,496)
Net cash used in financing activities	(890,358)	(1,282,496)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(8,603,338)	(255,780)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	15,567,918	3,347,243

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 6,964,580	$ 3,091,463

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Monterey Homes Corporation (previously Homeplex Mortgage Investments Corporation), the Company, commenced operations in July 1988. Prior to the Merger (see Note 5), the Company's main line of business was investing in mortgage certificates securing collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), interests relating to mortgage participation certificates (MPCs) (collectively residual interests) and loans secured by real estate.

Since January 1, 1997, the operation of the Company has focused on homebuilding, and the combined entities intend to continue with Monterey Homes' building operations as its main line of business. These operations are currently conducted primarily in the Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tucson, Arizona markets.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Monterey Homes Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to be consistent with current financial statement presentation. In the opinion of Management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly present the Company's financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a full fiscal year.

Upon consummation of the Merger a one-for-three reverse stock split of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock, $.01 par value per share, was effected. Except as otherwise indicated, the share information contained herein reflects the one-for-three reverse stock split.

NOTE 2 - REAL ESTATE UNDER DEVELOPMENT

The components of real estate under development at March 31, 1997 and December 31, 1996 are as follows:

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1997	December 31, 1996
Homes in production...........................	$25,245,383	$22,839,500
Finished lots and lots under development.......	20,758,467	13,151,642
	$46,003,850	$35,991,142

NOTE 3 - NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following at March 31, 1997 and December 31, 1996:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	(Unaudited) March 31, 1997 <C>	December 31, 1996 <C>
Construction line of credit to bank, interest payable monthly approximating prime (8.5% at March 31, 1997) plus .25%, payable at the earlier of close of escrow or maturity date of individual homes within the line or June 19, 2000	$10,458,076	$7,251,958
Guidance line of credit to bank for acquisition and development, interest payable monthly approximating prime plus .5%, payable at the earlier of funding of construction financing, the maturity date of individual projects within the line or June 19, 2000	7,276,638	9,628,993
Short-term credit facility to bank maturing in August 1997, annual interest of prime plus .5%, principal payments of $500,000 plus interest payable monthly with remaining principal and interest payable at maturity date	4,052,500	5,552,500
Senior subordinated notes payable, maturing October 15, 2001, annual interest of 13%, payable semi-annually, principal payable at maturity date with a put to the Company at June 30, 1998, unsecured	8,000,000	8,000,000
Other	59,034	108,825
Total	$29,846,248	$30,542,276

</TABLE>

A provision of the senior subordinated bond indenture provides the bondholders with the option, at June 30, 1998, to require the Company to buy back the bonds at 101% of face value. Approximately $2,800,000 of the bonds are held equally by the Co-Chief Executive Officers of the Company.

NOTE 4 - CAPITALIZED INTEREST

The Company capitalizes interest costs incurred on homes in production and lots under development. This capitalized interest is allocated to unsold lots, and included in cost of home sales in the accompanying statements of earnings when the units are delivered. The following tables summarize interest capitalized and interest expensed (dollars in thousands):

	Quarter ended March 31, 1997	1996
Beginning unamortized capitalized interest	$ --	$ N/A
Interest	692	N/A
Amortized - cost of home sale	(93)	N/A
Ending unamortized capitalized interest	$ 599	N/A
Interest incurred	$ 692	$ 162
Interest capitalized	692	N/A
Interest expensed	$ --	$ 162

Had the Merger not occurred, interest capitalized by the Monterey Entities would have been $692,000 and $832,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1997 and 1996, respectively. Interest amortized through cost of home sales would have been $532,000 and $430,000 for the same periods, respectively.

NOTE 5 - HOMEPLEX / MONTEREY MERGER

On December 23, 1996, the stockholders of Homeplex Mortgage Investments Corporation, now known as Monterey Homes Corporation (the "Company"), approved the Merger (the "Merger") of Monterey Homes Construction II, Inc. and Monterey Homes Arizona II, Inc., both Arizona corporations (collectively, the "Monterey Entities" or "Monterey"), with and into the Company. The Merger was effective on December 31, 1996, and the Company will focus on homebuilding as its primary business. Also, ongoing operations of the Company will be managed by the two previous stockholders of Monterey, who at the time of the Merger, became Co-Chief Executive Officers with one serving as Chairman and the other as President. At consummation of the Merger, 1,288,726 new shares of common stock, $.01 par value per share, were issued equally to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

Monterey, in connection with an $8,000,000 subordinated debt private placement that occurred during October 1994, issued warrants to the bondholders to purchase approximately 16.48% of Monterey. Accordingly, of the 1,288,726 shares issued in the Merger, 212,398 are held by the Company on behalf of the Co-Chief Executive Officers, to be delivered to the warrantholders upon payment of the warrant exercise price to the Co-Chief Executive Officers. Upon expiration of the warrants, any of the remaining 212,398 will be delivered to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

In addition, up to 266,667 shares of contingent stock will be issued equally to the Co-Chief Executive Officers provided that certain stock trading price thresholds are met and that the Officer is still an employee of the Company at the time of issuance. The price thresholds are $5.25, $7.50 and $10.50 for dates after the first, second and third anniversaries of the Merger, respectively, and the prices must be maintained for 20 consecutive trading days. The number of contingent shares issued would be 44,943, 88,888 and 88,889, respectively. Included in the above mentioned 266,667 contingent shares are 43,947 shares (approximately 16.48%) issuable to the Company's warrantholders, upon exercise of the warrants. Such shares are not subject to meeting certain stock trading price thresholds or employment of the Co-Chief Executive Officers. Upon expiration of unexercised warrants, any of the remaining 43,947 contingent shares will be issued to the Co-Chief Executive Officers.

The total consideration paid by the Company for the net assets of Monterey Homes was $9,323,353. This amount included 1,288,726 shares of the Company's common stock valued at $8,544,256 and $779,097 of transaction costs. The purchase method of accounting was used by the Company, and the purchase price was allocated among the Monterey net assets based on their estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition, resulting in goodwill of $1,763,488 which will be amortized over 20 years.

The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of consolidated results of operations of the Company as if the Merger had occurred at January 1, 1996, with pro forma adjustments together with related income tax effects. The pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that would actually have resulted had the combination been in effect on the date indicated.

	Three Months ended March 31, 1997	1996
Total revenues	$13,107,447	$15,405,525
Net income	288,338	268,393
Net earnings per share	$.06	$.06

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets of approximately $6.8 million have been recorded in the March 31,1997 and December 31, 1996 balance sheet due to temporary differences and carryforwards. For federal and state income tax purposes at March 31, 1997 and at December 31, 1996, the Company had a net operating loss carryforward of approximately $53 million that expires beginning in 2007.

Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 1997 was $25,873. No income tax was recorded in the first quarter of 1996, due to the Company's status as a real estate investment trust in that year.