

TOLL BROTHERS INC
Form 10-K
December 22, 2011

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes No

As of April 30, 2011, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates (all persons other than executive officers and directors of Registrant) of the Registrant was approximately \$3,085,667,000.

As of December 12, 2011, there were approximately 166,366,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: Portions of the proxy statement of Toll Brothers, Inc. with respect to the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, scheduled to be held on March 14, 2012, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

ITEM 4. REMOVED AND RESERVED

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

SIGNATURES

Exhibit 10.33

Exhibit 12

Exhibit 21

Exhibit 23.1

Exhibit 23.2

Exhibit 31.1

Exhibit 31.2

Exhibit 32.1

Exhibit 32.2

Exhibit 99.1

Exhibit 99.2

EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT

EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT

EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Toll Brothers, Inc., a Delaware corporation formed in May 1986, began doing business through predecessor entities in 1967. When this report uses the words we, us, our, and the Company, they refer to Toll Brothers, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. References herein to fiscal 2012, and to fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 refer to our fiscal years ending October 31, 2012, October 31, 2011, October 31, 2010, October 31, 2009, and October 31, 2008, respectively. Except as otherwise indicated, information in this report does not reflect the acquisition of CamWest Development LLC, a Seattle, Washington home builder, disclosed under Subsequent Events.

We design, build, market and arrange financing for single-family detached and attached homes in luxury residential communities. We are also involved, directly and through joint ventures, in projects where we are building, or converting existing rental apartment buildings into, high-, mid- and low-rise luxury homes. We cater to move-up, empty-nester, active-adult, age-qualified and second-home buyers in the United States. At October 31, 2011, we were operating in 19 states.

Our traditional, single-family communities are generally located on land we have either acquired and developed or acquired fully-approved and, in some cases, improved. We also operate through a number of joint ventures. At October 31, 2011, we were operating in the following major suburban and urban residential markets:

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania metropolitan area

Lehigh Valley area of Pennsylvania

Central and northern New Jersey

Virginia and Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C.

Baltimore, Maryland metropolitan area

Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware

Richmond, Virginia metropolitan area

Boston, Massachusetts metropolitan area

Fairfield, Hartford, New Haven and New London Counties, Connecticut

Westchester, Dutchess, Ulster and Saratoga Counties, New York

Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City

Los Angeles, California metropolitan area

San Francisco Bay, Sacramento and San Jose areas of northern California

San Diego and Palm Springs, California areas

Phoenix, Arizona metropolitan area

Raleigh and Charlotte, North Carolina metropolitan areas

Dallas, San Antonio and Houston, Texas metropolitan areas

Southeast and southwest coasts and the Jacksonville and Orlando areas of Florida

Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada metropolitan areas

Detroit, Michigan metropolitan area

Chicago, Illinois metropolitan area

Denver, Colorado metropolitan area

Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota metropolitan area, and

Hilton Head area of South Carolina

We continue to explore additional geographic areas and markets for expansion, as appropriate.

We operate our own land development, architectural, engineering, mortgage, title, landscaping, security monitoring, lumber distribution, house component assembly, and manufacturing operations. We also develop, own and operate golf courses and country clubs associated with several of our master planned communities. We have investments in a number of joint ventures to develop land

Table of Contents

for the sole use of the venture participants, including ourselves, and to develop land for sale to the joint venture participants and to unrelated builders. We are a participant in joint ventures with unrelated parties to develop luxury condominium projects, including for-sale residential units and commercial space, and to develop a single master planned community. In addition, we formed Toll Brothers Realty Trust (Trust) and Toll Brothers Realty Trust II (Trust II) to invest in commercial real estate opportunities. In fiscal 2010, we formed Gibraltar Capital and Asset Management (Gibraltar) to invest in distressed real estate opportunities, which may be different than our traditional homebuilding operations.

The U.S. housing market continues to struggle from a significant slowdown that began in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year end October 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005). The value of our net contracts signed in fiscal 2011 was 77.6% lower than the value of our net contracts signed in fiscal 2005. The slowdown, which we believe started with a decline in consumer confidence, an overall softening of demand for new homes and an oversupply of homes available for sale, has been exacerbated by, among other things, a decline in the overall economy, increased unemployment, the large number of homes that are vacant, and homes that have been or will be foreclosed on due to the current economic downturn, fear of job loss, a decline in home prices and the resulting reduction in home equity, the inability of some of our home buyers, or some prospective buyers of their homes, to sell their current homes, the deterioration in the credit markets, and the direct and indirect impact of the turmoil in the mortgage loan market.

We believe many of our markets and housing in general have reached bottom; however, we expect that there may be more periods of volatility in the future. We believe that, once the unemployment rate declines and confidence improves, pent-up demand will be released, and, gradually, more buyers will enter the market. We believe that the key to a full recovery in our business depends on these factors as well as a sustained stabilization of financial markets and home prices.

At October 31, 2011, we had \$1.14 billion of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities on hand and approximately \$784.7 million available under our \$885.0 million revolving credit facility which extends to October 2014. During fiscal 2011, we used available cash to repurchase or redeem \$55.1 million of our senior notes. Between October 31, 2006 and October 31, 2011, we increased our cash position (including marketable securities) by approximately \$507.4 million and reduced debt by approximately \$692.9 million.

For information and analyses of recent trends in our operations and financial condition, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (Form 10-K), and for financial information about our results of operations, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity and cash flows, see the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

At October 31, 2011, we had 437 communities containing approximately 37,497 home sites that we owned or controlled through options. Of the 437 communities, 243 communities containing approximately 16,839 home sites were residential communities under construction (current communities) and 194, containing 20,658 home sites, were for future communities. Of our 243 current communities, 215 were offering homes for sale and 28 were sold out but not all homes had been completed and delivered. Of the 16,839 home sites in current communities, 15,172 were available for sale and 1,667 were under agreement of sale but not yet delivered (backlog). We expect to be selling from 235 to 255 communities by October 31, 2012. Of the approximately 37,497 total home sites that we owned or controlled through options at October 31, 2011, we owned approximately 30,199 and controlled approximately 7,298 through land purchase agreements.

At October 31, 2011, we were offering single-family detached homes in 165 communities at prices, excluding customized options, lot premiums and sales incentives, generally ranging from \$188,000 to \$1,883,000 with some homes offered at prices higher than \$1,883,000. During fiscal 2011, we delivered 1,800 single-family detached homes at an average base price of approximately \$567,000. On average, our single-family detached home buyers added approximately 21.8%, or \$124,000 per home, in customized options and lot premiums to the base price of single-family detached homes we delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to 24.3% or \$145,000 per home in fiscal 2010 and 26% or \$163,000 in fiscal 2009.

At October 31, 2011, we were offering attached homes in 50 communities at prices, excluding customized options, lot premiums and sales incentives, generally ranging from \$185,000 to \$800,000, with some units offered at prices higher than \$800,000. During fiscal 2011, we delivered 811 attached homes at an average base price of approximately

\$411,000. On average, our attached home buyers added approximately 12.6%, or \$52,000 per home, in customized options and lot premiums to the base price of attached homes we delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to 9.7% or \$45,700 per home in fiscal 2010 and 9.0% or \$44,600 in fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents

We had a backlog of \$981.1 million (1,667 homes) at October 31, 2011 and \$852.1 million (1,494 homes) at October 31, 2010. Of the homes in backlog at October 31, 2010, approximately 96% are scheduled to be delivered by October 31, 2012.

Because of the length of time that it takes to obtain the necessary approvals on a property, complete the land improvements on it, and deliver a home after a home buyer signs an agreement of sale, we are subject to many risks. We attempt to reduce certain risks by controlling land for future development through options (also referred to herein as land purchase contracts or option and purchase agreements), thus allowing the necessary governmental approvals to be obtained before acquiring title to the land; generally commencing construction of a detached home only after executing an agreement of sale and receiving a substantial down payment from the buyer; and using subcontractors to perform home construction and land development work on a fixed-price basis. Our risk reduction strategy of generally not commencing the construction of a detached home until we have an agreement of sale with a buyer was implemented prior to this current downturn in the housing market, but, due to the number of cancellations of agreements of sale that we had during fiscal 2007, 2008 and 2009, many of which were for homes on which we had commenced construction, the number of homes under construction in detached single-family communities for which we did not have an agreement of sale increased from our historical levels. With our fiscal 2010 and 2011 contract cancellation rates returning to the levels we experienced prior to the current downturn in the housing market and the sale of these units, we have reduced the number of unsold units to more historical levels. In addition, over the past several years, the number of our attached-home communities has grown, resulting in an increase in the number of unsold units under construction.

Subsequent Event

In November 2011, we acquired substantially all of the assets of CamWest Development LLC (CamWest) for approximately \$143.7 million in cash. The assets acquired were primarily inventory. For calendar year 2011, CamWest expected to deliver approximately 180 homes and produce revenues of approximately \$90 million. CamWest develops a variety of home types, including luxury single-family homes, condominiums, and townhomes throughout the Seattle, Washington metropolitan area, primarily in King and Snohomish Counties. CamWest's homes typically sell from the mid \$300,000's to over \$600,000. As part of the acquisition, we assumed contracts to deliver approximately 29 homes with an aggregate value of \$13.7 million. The average price of the homes in backlog was approximately \$471,000. The assets we acquired included approximately 1,245 home sites owned and 254 home sites controlled through land purchase agreements. This acquisition increased our selling community count by 15 communities to 230.

Our Communities

Our communities are generally located in affluent suburban areas near major highways providing access to major cities. We also operate in the affluent urban markets of Hoboken and Jersey City, New Jersey; New York City, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The following table lists the 19 states in which we were operating at October 31, 2011 and the fiscal years in which we or our predecessors commenced operations:

State	Fiscal year of entry	State	Fiscal year of entry
Pennsylvania	1967	Texas	1995
New Jersey	1982	Florida	1995
Delaware	1987	Arizona	1995
Massachusetts	1988	Nevada	1998
Maryland	1988	Illinois	1998
Virginia	1992	Michigan	1999
Connecticut	1992	Colorado	2001
New York	1993	South Carolina	2002
California	1994	Minnesota	2005
North Carolina	1994		

We market our high-quality single-family homes to upscale luxury home buyers, generally comprised of those persons who have previously owned a principal residence and who are seeking to buy a larger or more desirable home the so-called move-up market. We believe our reputation as a developer of homes for this market enhances our competitive position with respect to the sale of our smaller, more moderately priced, detached homes, as well as our attached homes.

Table of Contents

We also market to the 50+ year-old empty-nester market, which we believe has strong growth potential. We have developed a number of home designs with features such as one-story living and first-floor master bedroom suites, as well as communities with recreational amenities such as golf courses, marinas, pool complexes, country clubs and recreation centers that we believe appeal to this category of home buyers. We have integrated certain of these designs and features in some of our other home types and communities.

We develop active-adult, age-qualified/targeted communities for households in which at least one member is 55 years of age. As of October 31, 2011, we were selling from 18 such communities and expect to open additional age-qualified/targeted communities during the next few years. Of the value and number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011, approximately 10% and 13%, respectively, were in active-adult communities; in fiscal 2010, approximately 11% and 15%, respectively, were in such communities. In fiscal 2009, approximately 10% and 13% of the value and number of net contracts signed were in active-adult communities.

We also have been selling homes in the second-home market for several years and currently offer them in Arizona, Florida, Nevada and South Carolina.

In order to serve a growing market of affluent move-up families, empty-nesters and young professionals seeking to live in or close to major cities, we have developed and are developing a number of high-density, high-, mid- and low-rise urban luxury communities and are in the process of converting several for-rent apartment buildings to condominiums. These communities, which we are currently developing on our own or through joint ventures, are located in Dublin and San Jose, California; Singer Island, Florida; Chicago, Illinois suburbs; North Bethesda, Maryland; Hoboken, New Jersey; the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and its suburbs; and Leesburg, Virginia.

We believe that the demographics of the move-up, empty-nester, active-adult, age-qualified and second-home upscale markets will provide us with the potential for growth in the coming decade. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of households earning \$100,000 or more (in constant 2010 dollars) at September 2011 stood at 24.3 million, or approximately 20.5% of all U.S. households. This group has grown at four times the rate of increase of all U.S. households since 1980. According to a September 2011 Harvard University study, the number of projected new household formations during the 10-year period between 2010 and 2020 will be at least 11.8 million.

Although the leading edge of the baby boom generation is now in its mid 60s, the largest group of baby boomers, the more than four million born annually between 1954 and 1964, is now in its peak move-up home buying years. The number of households with persons 55 to 64 years old, the focus of our age-qualified communities, is projected to increase significantly over the next 10 years.

We develop individual stand-alone communities as well as multi-product, master planned communities. We currently have 29 master planned communities. Our master planned communities, many of which include golf courses and other country club-type amenities, enable us to offer multiple home types and sizes to a broad range of move-up, empty-nester, active-adult and second-home buyers. We seek to realize efficiencies from shared common costs, such as land development and infrastructure, over the several communities within the master planned community. We currently have master planned communities in Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Each of our single-family detached-home communities offers several home plans, with the opportunity for home buyers to select various exterior styles. We design each community to fit existing land characteristics. We strive to achieve diversity among architectural styles within a community by offering a variety of house models and several exterior design options for each model, preserving existing trees and foliage whenever practicable, and curving street layouts to allow relatively few homes to be seen from any vantage point. Normally, homes of the same type or color may not be built next to each other. Our communities have attractive entrances with distinctive signage and landscaping. We believe that our added attention to community detail avoids a development appearance and gives each community a diversified neighborhood appearance that enhances home values.

Our traditional attached home communities generally offer one- to four-story homes, provide for limited exterior options and often include commonly owned recreational facilities such as clubhouses, playing fields, swimming pools and tennis courts.

Table of Contents**Our Homes**

In most of our single-family detached home communities, we offer a number of different house floor plans, each with several substantially different architectural styles. In addition, the exterior of each basic floor plan may be varied further by the use of stone, stucco, brick or siding. Our traditional attached home communities generally offer several different floor plans with two, three or four bedrooms.

We offer some of the same basic home designs in similar communities. However, we are continuously developing new designs to replace or augment existing ones to ensure that our homes reflect current consumer tastes. We use our own architectural staff and also engage unaffiliated architectural firms to develop new designs. During the past year, we introduced 69 new single-family detached models, 18 new single-family attached models and 93 new condominium models.

In all of our communities, a wide selection of options is available to home buyers for additional charges. The number and complexity of options typically increase with the size and base selling price of our homes. Major options include additional garages, extra fireplaces, guest suites, finished lofts, and other additional rooms. On average, options purchased by our detached home buyers, including lot premiums, added approximately 21.8%, or \$124,000 per home, to the base price of homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to 24.3% or \$145,000 per home in fiscal 2010 and 26% or \$163,000 in fiscal 2009. Options purchased by our attached home buyers, including lot premiums, added, on average, approximately 12.6%, or \$52,000 per home, to the base price of homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to 9.7% or \$45,700 per home in fiscal 2010.

As a result of our wide product and geographic diversity, we have a wide range of base sales prices. The general range of base sales prices for our different lines of homes at October 31, 2011, was as follows:

Detached homes			
Move-up	\$ 209,000	to	\$ 840,000
Executive	188,000	to	930,000
Estate	334,000	to	1,883,000
Active-adult, age-qualified	216,000	to	566,000
Attached homes			
Flats	\$ 208,000	to	\$ 625,000
Townhomes/Carriage homes	185,000	to	760,000
Active-adult, age-qualified	190,000	to	492,000
Mid-rise/high-rise	291,000	to	800,000

A number of mid-rise/high-rise projects that we are developing either on our own or through joint ventures are offering units at prices in excess of \$800,000.

At October 31, 2011, we were selling from 215 communities, compared to 195 communities at October 31, 2010 and 200 communities at October 31, 2009. We expect to be selling from 235 to 255 communities at October 31, 2012. In addition, at October 31, 2011, we had 45 communities that were temporarily closed due to market conditions, none of which we currently expect to reopen prior to October 31, 2012.

The following table summarizes certain information with respect to our residential communities under development at October 31, 2011:

Geographic Segment	Total number of communities	Number of selling communities	Homes approved	Homes closed	Homes under	Home sites available
					contract but not closed	
North	66	58	9,809	4,447	553	4,809
Mid-Atlantic	67	61	9,974	5,082	487	4,405
South	66	56	7,021	2,676	442	3,903
West	44	40	4,664	2,424	185	2,055

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Total	243	215	31,468	14,629	1,667	15,172
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At October 31, 2011, significant site improvements had not yet commenced on approximately 5,146 of the 15,172 available home sites. Of the 15,172 available home sites, 857 were not yet owned by us, but were controlled through options.

Table of Contents

Of our 243 communities under development at October 31, 2011, 215 were offering homes for sale and 28 were sold out but not all homes had been completed and delivered. Of the 215 communities in which homes were being offered for sale at October 31, 2011, 165 were single-family detached home communities and 50 were attached home communities. At October 31, 2011, we had 703 homes (exclusive of model homes) under construction or completed but not under contract, of which 183 were in detached home communities and 520 were in attached home communities. In addition, we had 196 units that were temporarily being held as rental units. Of the 520 homes under construction or completed but not under contract in attached home communities at October 31, 2011, 282 were in high- and mid-rise projects and 57 were in two communities that we acquired and are converting to condominium units.

At the end of each fiscal quarter, we review the profitability of each of our operating communities. For those communities operating below certain profitability thresholds, we estimate the expected future cash flow for each of those communities. For each community whose estimated cash flow is not sufficient to recover its carrying value, we estimate the fair value of the community in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and recognize an impairment charge for the difference between the estimated fair value of the community and its carrying value. In fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, we recognized impairment charges related to operating communities of \$17.2 million, \$53.5 million and \$267.4 million, respectively.

For more information regarding revenues, gross contracts signed, contract cancellations, net contracts signed, and sales incentives provided on units delivered; (loss) income before income taxes; and assets by geographic segment; see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation Geographic Segments in Item 7 of this Form 10-K and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Land Policy

Before entering into an agreement to purchase a land parcel, we complete extensive comparative studies and analyses on detailed internally-designed forms that assist us in evaluating the acquisition. Historically, we have attempted to enter into option agreements to purchase land for future communities. However, in order to obtain better terms or prices, or due to competitive pressures, we acquire property outright from time to time. We have also entered into several joint ventures with other builders or developers to develop land for the use of the joint venture participants or for sale to outside third parties. In addition, we have, at times, acquired the underlying mortgage on a property and subsequently obtained title to that property.

We generally enter into agreements to purchase land, referred to in this Form 10-K as land purchase contracts, purchase agreements, options or option agreements, on a non-recourse basis, thereby limiting our financial exposure to the amounts expended in obtaining any necessary governmental approvals, the costs incurred in the planning and design of the community and, in some cases, some or all of our deposit. The use of options or purchase agreements may increase the price of land that we eventually acquire, but reduces our risk by allowing us to obtain the necessary development approvals before acquiring the land or allowing us to delay the acquisition to a later date. Historically, as approvals were obtained, the value of the options, purchase agreements and land generally increased. However, in any given time period, this may not happen. We have the ability to extend some of these options for varying periods of time, in some cases by making an additional payment and, in other cases, without making any additional payment. Our purchase agreements are typically subject to numerous conditions including, but not limited to, the ability to obtain necessary governmental approvals for the proposed community. Our deposit under an agreement may be returned to us if all approvals are not obtained, although pre-development costs may not be recoverable. We generally have the right to cancel any of our agreements to purchase land by forfeiture of some or all of the deposits we have made pursuant to the agreement. We are currently evaluating many opportunities to acquire distressed properties from various sources. We believe that, in general, we will not be able to purchase these distressed properties through the use of purchase options, but will be required to purchase them outright.

In response to the decline in market conditions over the past several years, we have re-evaluated and renegotiated or cancelled many of our land purchase contracts. In addition, we have sold, and may continue to sell, certain parcels of land that we have identified as non-strategic. As a result, we reduced our home sites controlled from a high of approximately 91,200 at April 30, 2006 to approximately 37,500 at October 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Based on our experience during prior downturns in the housing industry, we believe that attractive land acquisition opportunities may arise in difficult times for those builders that have the financial strength to take advantage of them. In the current challenging environment, we believe our strong balance sheet, liquidity, access to capital, broad geographic presence, diversified product line, experienced personnel and national brand name all position us well for such opportunities now and in the future. Based on our belief that the housing market has bottomed, the increased attractiveness of land available for purchase and the revival of demand in certain areas, we have begun to increase our land positions. During the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2011, we acquired control of approximately 5,300 home sites (net of options terminated) and, during fiscal 2010, we acquired control of approximately 5,600 home sites (net of options terminated). At October 31, 2011, we controlled approximately 37,500 home sites, as compared to approximately 34,900 home sites at October 31, 2010 and 31,900 home sites at October 31, 2009.

Our ability to continue development activities over the long-term will be dependent, among other things, upon a suitable economic environment and our continued ability to locate and enter into options or agreements to purchase land, obtain governmental approvals for suitable parcels of land, and consummate the acquisition and complete the development of such land.

The following is a summary of home sites for future communities that we either owned or controlled through purchase agreements at October 31, 2011, as distinguished from those communities currently under development:

Geographic segment	Number of communities	Number of home sites
North	38	4,585
Mid-Atlantic	79	8,708
South	34	3,728
West	43	3,637
	194	20,658

Of the 20,658 planned home sites at October 31, 2011, we owned 14,217 and controlled 6,441 through options and purchase agreements. At October 31, 2011, the aggregate purchase price of land parcels subject to option and purchase agreements in operating communities and future communities was approximately \$564.4 million (including \$12.5 million of land to be acquired from joint ventures in which we have invested). Of the \$564.4 million of land purchase commitments, we paid or deposited \$38.0 million and, if we acquire all of these land parcels, we will be required to pay an additional \$526.4 million. The purchases of these land parcels are scheduled over the next several years. We have additional land parcels under option that have been excluded from the aforementioned aggregate purchase amounts since we do not believe that we will complete the purchase of these land parcels and no additional funds will be required from us to terminate these contracts; these land parcels have either been written off or written down to the estimated amount that we expect to recover on them when the contract is terminated.

We evaluate all of the land owned or optioned for future communities on an ongoing basis for continued economic and market feasibility. During each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, such feasibility analyses resulted in approximately \$34.7 million, \$61.8 million and \$198.0 million, respectively, of capitalized costs related to land owned or optioned for future communities being charged to cost of revenues because such costs were no longer deemed to be recoverable or exceeded the properties' fair value.

We have a substantial amount of land currently under control for which approvals have been obtained or are being sought. We devote significant resources to locating suitable land for future development and obtaining the required approvals on land under our control. There can be no assurance that the necessary development approvals will be secured for the land currently under our control or for land which we may acquire control of in the future or that, upon obtaining such development approvals, we will elect to complete the purchases of land under option or complete the development of land that we own. We generally have been successful in obtaining governmental approvals in the past. Based upon our current decreased level of business, we believe that we have an adequate supply of land in our existing communities and proposed communities (assuming that all properties are developed) to maintain our

operations at current levels for several years.

Community Development

We typically expend considerable effort in developing a concept for each community, which includes determining the size, style and price range of the homes; the layout of the streets and individual home sites; and the overall community design. After the necessary governmental subdivision and other approvals have been obtained, which may take several years, we improve the land by clearing and grading it; installing roads, underground utility lines and recreational amenities; erecting distinctive entrance structures; and staking out individual home sites.

Table of Contents

Each community is managed by a project manager. Working with sales staff, construction managers, marketing personnel and, when required, other in-house and outside professionals such as accountants, engineers, architects and legal counsel, a project manager is responsible for supervising and coordinating the various developmental steps such as land approval, land acquisition, marketing, selling, construction and customer service, and monitoring the progress of work and controlling expenditures. Major decisions regarding each community are made in consultation with senior members of our management team.

The most significant variable affecting the timing of our revenue stream, other than housing demand, is the opening of the community for sale, which generally occurs shortly after receipt of final land regulatory approvals. Receipt of approvals permits us to begin the process of obtaining executed sales contracts from home buyers. Although our sales and construction activities vary somewhat by season, which can affect the timing of closings, any such seasonal effect is relatively insignificant compared to the effect of the timing of receipt of final regulatory approvals, the opening of the community and the subsequent timing of closings. In the current economic and housing slowdown, we have delayed the opening of new communities and temporarily shut down a number of operating communities to reduce operating expenses and conserve cash.

We act as a general contractor for most of our projects. Subcontractors perform all home construction and land development work, generally under fixed-price contracts. We purchase most of the materials we use to build our homes and in our land development activities directly from the manufacturers or producers. We generally have multiple sources for the materials we purchase and we have not experienced significant delays due to unavailability of necessary materials. See **Manufacturing/Distribution Facilities** in Item 2 of this Form 10-K.

Our construction managers coordinate subcontracting activities and supervise all aspects of construction work and quality control. One of the ways in which we seek to achieve home buyer satisfaction is by providing our construction managers with incentive compensation arrangements based upon each home buyer's satisfaction, as expressed by the buyers' responses on pre- and post-closing questionnaires.

We maintain insurance, subject to deductibles and self-insured amounts, to protect us against various risks associated with our activities, including, among others, general liability, all-risk property, construction defects, workers compensation, automobile and employee fidelity. We accrue for our expected costs associated with the deductibles and self-insured amounts.

Marketing and Sales

We believe that our marketing strategy, which emphasizes our more expensive Estate and Executive lines of homes, has enhanced our reputation as a builder-developer of high-quality upscale housing. We believe this reputation results in greater demand for all of our lines of homes. We generally include attractive decorative features such as chair rails, crown moldings, dentil moldings, vaulted and coffered ceilings and other aesthetic elements, even in our less expensive homes, based on our belief that this additional construction expense enhances our image and improves our marketing and sales effort.

In determining the prices for our homes, we utilize, in addition to management's extensive experience, an internally developed value analysis program that compares our homes with homes offered by other builders in each local marketing area. In our application of this program, we assign a positive or negative dollar value to differences between our product features and those of our competitors, such as house and community amenities, location and reputation. We expend great effort in designing and decorating our model homes, which play an important role in our marketing. In our models, we attempt to create an attractive atmosphere, which may include bread baking in the oven, fires burning in fireplaces, and music playing in the background. Interior decorating varies among the models and is carefully selected to reflect the lifestyles of prospective buyers. During the past several years, we have received numerous awards from various home builder associations for our interior merchandising.

We typically have a sales office in each community that is staffed by our own sales personnel. Sales personnel are generally compensated with both salary and commission. A significant portion of our sales is also derived from the introduction of customers to our communities by local cooperating realtors.

Table of Contents

We advertise in newspapers, in other local and regional publications, and on billboards. We also use attractive color brochures to market our communities. The internet is also an important resource we use in marketing and providing information to our customers. Visitors to our web site, www.tollbrothers.com, can obtain detailed information regarding our communities and homes across the country, take panoramic or video tours of our homes and design their own home based upon our available floor plans and options.

Due to the current weak market conditions and in an effort to promote the sales of homes, including the significant number of speculative homes that we had due to sales contract cancellations, we increased the amount of sales incentives offered to home buyers. These incentives vary by type and amount on a community-by-community and home-by-home basis. In addition, due to the current downturn, we are selectively testing certain markets for acceptance of smaller homes, energy-efficient products and fewer high-end option offerings.

All of our homes are sold under our limited warranty as to workmanship and mechanical equipment. Many homes also come with a limited ten-year warranty as to structural integrity.

We have a two-step sales process. The first step takes place when a potential home buyer visits one of our communities and decides to purchase one of our homes, at which point the home buyer signs a non-binding deposit agreement and provides a small, refundable deposit. This deposit reserves, for a short period of time, the home site or unit that the home buyer has selected and locks in the base price of the home. Deposit rates are tracked on a weekly basis to help us monitor the strength or weakness in demand in each of our communities. If demand for homes in a particular community is strong, senior management determines whether the base selling prices in that community should be increased whereas if demand for the homes in a particular community is weak, we may determine whether sales incentives and/or discounts on home prices should be adjusted. Because these deposit agreements are non-binding, they are not recorded as signed contracts, nor are they recorded in backlog.

The second step in the sales process occurs when we actually sign a binding agreement of sale with the home buyer and the home buyer gives us a cash down payment which is generally non-refundable. Cash down payments currently average approximately 7.9% of the total purchase price of a home, although, historically, they have averaged approximately 7% of the total purchase price of a home. Between the time that the home buyer signs the non-binding deposit agreement and the binding agreement of sale, he or she is required to complete a financial questionnaire that gives us the ability to evaluate whether the home buyer has the financial resources necessary to purchase the home. If we determine that the home buyer is not financially qualified, we will not enter into an agreement of sale with the home buyer. During fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, our customers signed gross contracts for \$1.71 billion (2,965 homes), \$1.57 billion (2,789 homes) and \$1.63 billion (2,903 homes), respectively. During fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, our home buyers cancelled home purchase contracts with a value of \$102.8 million (181 homes), \$98.3 million (184 homes) and \$321.2 million (453 homes), respectively. Contract cancellations in a fiscal year include all contracts cancelled in that fiscal year, whether signed in that fiscal year or signed in prior fiscal years. When we report net contracts signed, the number and value of contracts signed are reported net of all cancellations occurring during the reporting period, whether signed in that reporting period or in a prior period. Only outstanding agreements of sale that have been signed by both the home buyer and us as of the end of the period for which we are reporting are included in backlog. As a result of cancellations, we retained \$2.1 million, \$11.2 million and \$21.8 million of customer deposits in fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These retained deposits are included in interest and other income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. At October 31, 2011, there is an additional \$3.5 million of customer deposits related to sales contracts that were either cancelled or in default and are subject to dispute with the customer that we have not yet recognized in income.

While we try to avoid selling homes to speculators and generally do not build detached homes without first having a signed agreement of sale, we have been impacted by an overall increase in the supply of homes available for sale in many markets due primarily to the large number of homes that are or will be available for sale from increased foreclosures.

Table of Contents

Our mortgage subsidiary provides mortgage financing for a portion of our home closings. Our mortgage subsidiary determines whether the home buyer qualifies for the mortgage he or she is seeking based upon information provided by the home buyer and other sources. For those home buyers that qualify, our mortgage subsidiary provides the home buyer with a mortgage commitment that specifies the terms and conditions of a proposed mortgage loan based upon then-current market conditions. Information about the number and amount of loans funded by our mortgage subsidiary is contained in the table below.

Fiscal Year	Total Toll Brothers, Inc.	TBI Mortgage Company Financed	Gross Capture Rate	Amount Financed (in thousands)
	Settlements (a)	Settlements*(b)	(b/a)	
2011	2,611	1,361	52.1%	\$ 508,880
2010	2,642	1,451	54.9%	\$ 530,575
2009	2,965	1,341	45.2%	\$ 489,269

* TBI Mortgage Company financed settlements exclude brokered and referred loans which amounted to approximately 11.5%, 5.8% and 5.0% of our closings in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Prior to the actual closing of the home and funding of the mortgage, the home buyer will lock in an interest rate based upon the terms of the commitment. At the time of rate lock, our mortgage subsidiary agrees to sell the proposed mortgage loan to one of several outside recognized mortgage financing institutions (investors) that it uses, which is willing to honor the terms and conditions, including the interest rate, committed to the home buyer. We believe that these investors have adequate financial resources to honor their commitments to our mortgage subsidiary. At October 31, 2011, our mortgage subsidiary was committed to fund \$436.3 million of mortgage loans. Of these commitments, \$129.6 million, as well as \$62.8 million of mortgage loans receivable, have locked-in interest rates. Our mortgage subsidiary funds its commitments through a combination of its own capital, capital provided from us, its loan facility and from the sale of mortgage loans to various investors. Our mortgage subsidiary has commitments from investors to acquire \$190.2 million of these locked-in loans and receivables. Our home buyers have not locked in the interest rate on the remaining \$306.7 million.

There has been significant media attention given to mortgage put-backs, a practice by which a buyer of a mortgage loan tries to recoup losses from the loan originator. We do not believe this is a material issue for our mortgage subsidiary. Of the approximately 13,900 loans sold by our mortgage subsidiary since November 1, 2004, only 30 have been the subject of either actual indemnification payments or take-backs or contingent liability loss provisions related thereto. We believe that this is due to (i) our typical home buyer's financial position and sophistication, (ii) on average, our home buyers who use mortgage financing to purchase a home pay approximately 30% of the purchase price in cash, (iii) our general practice of not originating certain loan types such as option adjustable rate mortgages and down payment assistance products, and our origination of very few sub-prime, high loan-to-value and no documentation loans and (iv) our elimination of early payment default provisions from each of our agreements with our mortgage investors several years ago. In order for us to incur a loss, a mortgage buyer must demonstrate either (i) a material error on our part in issuing the mortgage or (ii) consumer fraud. In addition, the amount of any such loss would be reduced by any proceeds received on the disposition of the collateral associated with the mortgage.

Competition

The homebuilding business is highly competitive and fragmented. We compete with numerous home builders of varying sizes, ranging from local to national in scope, some of which have greater sales and financial resources than we do. Sales of existing homes, whether by a homeowner or by a financial institution that has acquired a home through a foreclosure, also provide competition. We compete primarily on the basis of price, location, design, quality, service and reputation; however, we believe our financial stability, relative to most others in our industry, has become an increasingly favorable competitive factor as more home buyers focus on builder solvency. We continue to see

reduced competition from the small and mid-sized private builders that had been our primary competitors in the luxury market. We believe that access by these private builders to capital has been severely constrained. We believe that there will be fewer and more selective lenders serving our industry when the market rebounds and that those lenders likely will gravitate to the homebuilding companies that offer them the greatest security, the strongest balance sheets and the broadest array of potential business opportunities. We believe that this reduced competition, combined with attractive long-term demographics, will reward those well-capitalized builders that can persevere through the current challenging environment.

Table of Contents

Regulation and Environmental Matters

We are subject to various local, state and federal statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning zoning, building design, construction and similar matters, including local regulations that impose restrictive zoning and density requirements in order to limit the number of homes that can eventually be built within the boundaries of a particular property or locality. In a number of our markets, there has been an increase in state and local legislation authorizing the acquisition of land as dedicated open space, mainly by governmental, quasi-public and non-profit entities. In addition, we are subject to various licensing, registration and filing requirements in connection with the construction, advertisement and sale of homes in our communities. The impact of these laws has been to increase our overall costs, and may have delayed the opening of communities or caused us to conclude that development of particular communities would not be economically feasible, even if any or all necessary governmental approvals were obtained. See **Land Policy** in this Item 1. We also may be subject to periodic delays or may be precluded entirely from developing communities due to building moratoriums in one or more of the areas in which we operate. Generally, such moratoriums relate to insufficient water or sewage facilities or inadequate road capacity.

In order to secure certain approvals in some areas, we may be required to provide affordable housing at below market rental or sales prices. The impact on us depends on how the various state and local governments in the areas in which we engage, or intend to engage, in development implement their programs for affordable housing. To date, these restrictions have not had a material impact on us.

We also are subject to a variety of local, state and federal statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning protection of public health and the environment (**environmental laws**). The particular environmental laws that apply to any given community vary greatly according to the location and environmental condition of the site and the present and former uses of the site. Complying with these environmental laws may result in delays, may cause us to incur substantial compliance and other costs, and/or may prohibit or severely restrict development in certain environmentally sensitive regions or areas.

We maintain a policy of engaging independent environmental consultants to evaluate land for the potential of hazardous or toxic materials, wastes or substances before consummating an acquisition. Because we generally have obtained such assessments for the land we have purchased, we have not been significantly affected to date by the presence of such materials.

Our mortgage subsidiary is subject to various state and federal statutes, rules and regulations, including those that relate to licensing, lending operations and other areas of mortgage origination and financing. The impact of those statutes, rules and regulations can increase our home buyers' cost of financing, increase our cost of doing business, as well as restrict our home buyers' access to some types of loans.

Employees

At October 31, 2011, we employed 2,215 persons full-time. At October 31, 2011, we were subject to one collective bargaining agreement that covered approximately 2% of our employees. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Available Information

Our principal internet address is www.tollbrothers.com. We make our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 available on our web site, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (**SEC**). The contents of our web site are not, however, a part of this Form 10-K.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers (**Code of Ethics**) that applies to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions designated by the Company's Board of Directors. The Code of Ethics is available on the Company's internet website at www.tollbrothers.com under **Investor Relations: Company Information: Corporate Governance**. If the Company were to amend or waive any provision of its Code of Ethics, the Company intends to satisfy its disclosure obligations with respect to any such waiver or amendment by posting such information on its internet website set forth above rather than by filing a Form 8-K.

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

Certain information included in this report or in other materials we have filed or will file with the SEC (as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by us) contains or may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate to matters of strictly historical or factual nature and generally discuss or relate to estimates or other expectations regarding future events. They contain words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, believe, may, can, could, might, should and other words or phrases of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance. Such statements may include, but are not limited to, information related to: anticipated operating results; home deliveries; financial resources and condition; changes in revenues; changes in profitability; changes in margins; changes in accounting treatment; cost of revenues; selling, general and administrative expenses; interest expense; inventory write-downs; unrecognized tax benefits; anticipated tax refunds; sales paces and prices; effects of home buyer cancellations; growth and expansion; joint ventures in which we are involved; anticipated results from our investments in unconsolidated entities; the ability to acquire land and pursue real estate opportunities; the ability to gain approvals and to open new communities; the ability to sell homes and properties; the ability to deliver homes from backlog; the ability to secure materials and subcontractors; the ability to produce the liquidity and capital necessary to expand and take advantage of opportunities; and legal proceedings and claims.

From time to time, forward-looking statements also are included in other periodic reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K, in press releases, in presentations, on our website and in other materials released to the public. Any or all of the forward-looking statements included in this report and in any other reports or public statements made by us are not guarantees of future performance and may turn out to be inaccurate. This can occur as a result of incorrect assumptions or as a consequence of known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many factors mentioned in this report or in other reports or public statements made by us, such as government regulation and the competitive environment, will be important in determining our future performance. Consequently, actual results may differ materially from those that might be anticipated from our forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

For discussion of factors that we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results see Item 1A Risk Factors below. This discussion is provided as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and all of our forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referenced in this section.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information about our executive officers is incorporated by reference from Part III, Item 10 of this annual report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The homebuilding industry remains in an extended period of slowdown, and its duration and levels of severity are uncertain in the current state of the economy. A continued slowdown in our business would likely further adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The downturn in the homebuilding industry, which we believe began in the fourth quarter of our fiscal 2005, has become one of the most severe in U.S. history. This downturn, which we believe started with a decline in consumer confidence, a decline in home prices and an oversupply of homes available for sale, has been exacerbated by, among other things, a decline in the overall economy, increasing unemployment, fear of job loss, a decline in the securities markets, the number of homes that are or will be available for sale due to foreclosures, an inability of home buyers to sell their current homes, a deterioration in the credit markets, and the direct and indirect impact of the turmoil in the mortgage loan market. All of these factors have contributed to the significant decline in the demand for new homes. Moreover, it is still unclear whether the government's legislative and administrative measures aimed at restoring liquidity to the credit markets and providing relief to homeowners facing foreclosure have helped to effectively stabilize prices and home values, or restore consumer confidence and increase demand in the homebuilding industry.

As a result of this continued downturn, our sales and results of operations have been adversely affected, we have incurred significant inventory impairments and other write-offs, our gross margins have declined significantly from historical levels, and we incurred substantial losses, after write-offs, during fiscal 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008. We cannot predict the duration or levels of severity of the current challenging conditions, nor can we provide assurance that our responses to the current downturn or the government's attempts to address the troubles in the economy will be successful. If these conditions persist or continue to worsen, they will further adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Additional adverse changes in economic conditions in markets where we conduct our operations and where prospective purchasers of our homes live could further reduce the demand for homes and, as a result, could continue to adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Adverse changes in economic conditions in markets where we conduct our operations and where prospective purchasers of our homes live have had and may continue to have a negative impact on our business. Adverse changes in employment levels, job growth, consumer confidence, interest rates and population growth, or an oversupply of homes for sale may further reduce demand and depress prices for our homes and cause home buyers to cancel their agreements to purchase our homes. This, in turn, could continue to adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Continued cancellations of existing agreements of sale will have a continued adverse effect on our business.

Our backlog reflects agreements of sale with our home buyers for homes that have not yet been delivered. We have received a deposit from our home buyer for each home reflected in our backlog, and generally we have the right to retain the deposit if the home buyer does not complete the purchase. In some cases, however, a home buyer may cancel the agreement of sale and receive a complete or partial refund of the deposit for reasons such as state and local law, the home buyer's inability to obtain mortgage financing, his or her inability to sell his or her current home or our inability to complete and deliver the home within the specified time. If the current industry downturn or the current decline in economic conditions continues, or if mortgage financing becomes less available, more home buyers may cancel their agreements of sale with us, which would have a continued adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The homebuilding industry is highly competitive and if others are more successful or offer better value to our customers, our business could decline.

We operate in a very competitive environment, which is characterized by competition from a number of other home builders in each market in which we operate. We compete with large national and regional homebuilding companies and with smaller local home builders for land, financing, raw materials and skilled management and labor resources. We also compete with the resale, also referred to as the previously owned or existing, home market, which has increased significantly due to the large number of homes that are vacant, and homes that have been foreclosed on or will be foreclosed on, due to the current economic downturn. An oversupply of homes available for sale and the heavy discounting of home prices by some of our competitors have adversely affected demand for our homes and the results of our operations. Increased competition could require us to further increase our selling incentives and/or reduce our prices. If we are unable to compete effectively in our markets, our business could decline disproportionately to that of our competitors.

If we are not able to obtain suitable financing, our interest rates are increased or our credit ratings are lowered, our business and results of operations may decline.

Our business and results of operations depend substantially on our ability to obtain financing for the development of our residential communities, whether from bank borrowings or from financing in the public debt markets. Our revolving credit facility matures in October 2014 and \$1.50 billion of our senior notes become due and payable at various times from November 2012 through November 2019. Due to the deterioration of the credit markets and the uncertainties that exist in the economy overall and for home builders in general, we cannot be certain that we will be able to continue to replace existing financing or find additional sources of financing in the future.

If we are not able to obtain suitable financing at reasonable terms or replace existing debt and credit facilities when they become due or expire, our costs for borrowings will likely increase and our revenues may decrease, or we could be precluded from continuing our operations at current levels.

Increases in interest rates can make it more difficult and/or expensive for us to obtain the funds we need to operate our business. The amount of interest we incur on our revolving bank credit facility fluctuates based on changes in short-term interest rates, the amount of borrowings we incur and the ratings that national rating agencies assign to our outstanding debt securities. Increases in interest rates generally and/or any downgrading in the ratings that national rating agencies assign to our outstanding debt securities could increase the interest rates we must pay on any subsequent issuances of debt securities, and any such ratings downgrade could also make it more difficult for us to sell such debt securities.

Table of Contents

If we cannot obtain letters of credit and surety bonds, our ability to operate may be restricted.

We use letters of credit and surety bonds to secure our performance under various construction and land development agreements, escrow agreements, financial guarantees and other arrangements. Should banks decline to issue letters of credit or surety companies decline to issue surety bonds, our ability to operate could be significantly restricted and could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If our home buyers or our home buyers buyers are not able to obtain suitable financing, our results of operations may further decline.

Our results of operations also depend on the ability of our potential home buyers to obtain mortgages for the purchase of our homes. The uncertainties in the mortgage markets and their impact on the overall mortgage market, including the tightening of credit standards, could adversely affect the ability of our customers to obtain financing for a home purchase, thus preventing our potential home buyers from purchasing our homes. Moreover, future increases in the cost of home mortgage financing could prevent our potential home buyers from purchasing our homes. In addition, where our potential home buyers must sell their existing homes in order to buy a home from us, increases in mortgage costs and/or lack of availability of mortgages could prevent the buyers of our potential home buyers existing homes from obtaining the mortgages they need to complete their purchases, which would result in our potential home buyers inability to buy a home from us. Similar risks apply to those buyers whose contract is in our backlog of homes to be delivered. If our home buyers, potential buyers or buyers of our home buyers current homes cannot obtain suitable financing, our sales and results of operations would be adversely affected.

If our ability to resell mortgages to investors is impaired, our home buyers will be required to find alternative financing.

Generally, when our mortgage subsidiary closes a mortgage for a home buyer at a previously locked-in rate, it already has an agreement in place with an investor to acquire the mortgage following the closing. Due to the deterioration of the credit and financial markets, the number of investors that are willing to purchase our mortgages has decreased and the underwriting standards of the remaining investors have become more stringent. Should the resale market for our mortgages further decline or the underwriting standards of our investors become more stringent, our ability to sell future mortgages could decline and we would either have to commit our own funds to long term investments in mortgage loans, which could, among other things, delay the time when we recognize revenues from home sales on our statements of operations or our home buyers would be required to find an alternative source of financing. If our home buyers cannot obtain another source of financing in order to purchase our homes, our sales and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If land is not available at reasonable prices, our sales and results of operations could decrease.

In the long term, our operations depend on our ability to obtain land for the development of our residential communities at reasonable prices. Due to the current downturn in our business, our supply of available home sites, both owned and optioned, has decreased from a peak of approximately 91,200 home sites controlled at April 30, 2006 to approximately 37,500 at October 31, 2011. In the future, changes in the general availability of land, competition for available land, availability of financing to acquire land, zoning regulations that limit housing density and other market conditions may hurt our ability to obtain land for new residential communities at prices that will allow us to make a reasonable profit. If the supply of land appropriate for development of our residential communities becomes more limited because of these factors, or for any other reason, the cost of land could increase and/or the number of homes that we are able to sell and build could be reduced.

If the market value of our land and homes drops, our results of operations will likely decrease.

The market value of our land and housing inventories depends on market conditions. We acquire land for expansion into new markets and for replacement of land inventory and expansion within our current markets. If housing demand decreases below what we anticipated when we acquired our inventory, we may not be able to make profits similar to what we have made in the past, may experience less than anticipated profits and/or may not be able to recover our costs when we sell and build homes. Due to the significant decline in our business since September 2005, we have recognized significant write-downs of our inventory. If these adverse market conditions continue or worsen, we may have to write down our inventories further and/or may have to sell land or homes at a loss.

Table of Contents**We participate in certain joint ventures where we may be adversely impacted by the failure of the joint venture or its participants to fulfill their obligations.**

We have investments in and commitments to certain joint ventures with unrelated parties to develop land. These joint ventures may borrow money to help finance their activities. In certain circumstances, the joint venture participants, including ourselves, are required to provide guarantees of certain obligations relating to the joint ventures. As a result of the continued downturn in the homebuilding industry, some of these joint ventures or their participants have or may become unable or unwilling to fulfill their respective obligations. In addition, in many of these joint ventures, we do not have a controlling interest and as a result, we are not able to require these joint ventures or their participants to honor their obligations or renegotiate them on acceptable terms. If the joint ventures or their participants do not honor their obligations, we may be required to expend additional resources or suffer losses, which could be significant.

Government regulations and legal challenges may delay the start or completion of our communities, increase our expenses or limit our homebuilding activities, which could have a negative impact on our operations.

The approval of numerous governmental authorities must be obtained in connection with our development activities, and these governmental authorities often have broad discretion in exercising their approval authority. We incur substantial costs related to compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Any increase in legal and regulatory requirements may cause us to incur substantial additional costs, or in some cases cause us to determine that the property is not feasible for development.

Various local, state and federal statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning building, zoning, sales and similar matters apply to and/or affect the housing industry. Governmental regulation affects construction activities as well as sales activities, mortgage lending activities and other dealings with consumers. The industry also has experienced an increase in state and local legislation and regulations that limit the availability or use of land.

Municipalities may also restrict or place moratoriums on the availability of utilities, such as water and sewer taps. In some areas, municipalities may enact growth control initiatives, which will restrict the number of building permits available in a given year. In addition, we may be required to apply for additional approvals or modify our existing approvals because of changes in local circumstances or applicable law. If municipalities in which we operate take actions like these, it could have an adverse effect on our business by causing delays, increasing our costs or limiting our ability to operate in those municipalities. Further, we may experience delays and increased expenses as a result of legal challenges to our proposed communities, whether brought by governmental authorities or private parties.

Increases in taxes or government fees could increase our costs, and adverse changes in tax laws could reduce demand for our homes.

Increases in real estate taxes and other local government fees, such as fees imposed on developers to fund schools, open space, road improvements, and/or provide low and moderate income housing, could increase our costs and have an adverse effect on our operations. In addition, increases in local real estate taxes could adversely affect our potential home buyers who may consider those costs in determining whether to make a new home purchase and decide, as a result, not to purchase one of our homes. In addition, any changes in the income tax laws that would reduce or eliminate tax deductions or incentives to homeowners, such as a change limiting the deductibility of real estate taxes or interest on home mortgages, could make housing less affordable or otherwise reduce the demand for housing, which in turn could reduce our sales and hurt our results of operations.

Adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other conditions could disrupt the development of our communities, which could harm our sales and results of operations.

Adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods and fires, can have serious effects on our ability to develop our residential communities. We also may be affected by unforeseen engineering, environmental or geological conditions or problems. Any of these adverse events or circumstances could cause delays in the completion of, or increase the cost of, developing one or more of our residential communities and, as a result, could harm our sales and results of operations.

Table of Contents

If we experience shortages or increased costs of labor and supplies or other circumstances beyond our control, there could be delays or increased costs in developing our communities, which could adversely affect our operating results.

Our ability to develop residential communities may be adversely affected by circumstances beyond our control, including: work stoppages, labor disputes and shortages of qualified trades people, such as carpenters, roofers, electricians and plumbers; changes in laws relating to union organizing activity; lack of availability of adequate utility infrastructure and services; our need to rely on local subcontractors who may not be adequately capitalized or insured; and shortages, delays in availability, or fluctuations in prices of building materials. Any of these circumstances could give rise to delays in the start or completion of, or could increase the cost of, developing one or more of our residential communities. We may not be able to recover these increased costs by raising our home prices because the price for each home is typically set months prior to its delivery pursuant to the agreement of sale with the home buyer. If that happens, our operating results could be harmed.

We are subject to one collective bargaining agreement that covers approximately 2% of our employees. We have not experienced any work stoppages due to strikes by unionized workers, but we cannot assure you that there will not be any work stoppages due to strikes or other job actions in the future. We use independent contractors to construct our homes. At any given point in time, some or all of these subcontractors, who are not yet represented by a union, may be unionized.

Product liability claims and litigation and warranty claims that arise in the ordinary course of business may be costly, which could adversely affect our business.

As a home builder, we are subject to construction defect and home warranty claims arising in the ordinary course of business. These claims are common in the homebuilding industry and can be costly. In addition, the costs of insuring against construction defect and product liability claims are high, and the amount of coverage offered by insurance companies is currently limited. There can be no assurance that this coverage will not be further restricted and become more costly. If the limits or coverages of our current and former insurance programs prove inadequate, or we are not able to obtain adequate, or reasonably priced, insurance against these types of claims in the future, or the amounts currently provided for future warranty or insurance claims are inadequate, we may experience losses that could negatively impact our financial results.

Our cash flows and results of operations could be adversely affected if legal claims are brought against us and are not resolved in our favor.

Claims have been brought against us in various legal proceedings that have not had, and are not expected to have, a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition. Should such claims be resolved in an unfavorable manner or should additional claims be filed in the future, it is possible that our cash flows and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We could be adversely impacted by the loss of key management personnel.

Our future success depends, to a significant degree, on the efforts of our senior management. Our operations could be adversely affected if key members of senior management leave our employ. As a result of a decline in our stock price, previous retention mechanisms, such as equity awards, have diminished in value and, therefore, may become less effective as incentives for our senior management to continue to remain employed with us.

Changes in tax laws or the interpretation of tax laws may negatively affect our operating results.

We believe that our recorded tax balances are adequate. However, it is not possible to predict the effects of possible changes in the tax laws or changes in their interpretation and whether they could have a material negative effect on our operating results. We have filed claims for refunds of taxes paid in prior years based upon certain filing positions we believe are appropriate. If the Internal Revenue Service disagrees with these filing positions, we may have to return some of the refunds we have received.

Table of Contents**We may not be able to realize our deferred tax assets.**

At October 31, 2011, we had \$427.4 million of deferred tax assets against which we have recognized valuation allowances equal to the entire amount of such deferred tax assets. Losses for federal income tax purposes can generally be carried back two years and carried forward for a period of 20 years. In order to realize our net deferred tax assets, we must generate sufficient taxable income in such future years.

In addition, our ability to utilize net operating losses (NOLs), built-in losses, and tax credit carryforwards to offset our future taxable income and/or to recover previously paid taxes would be limited if we were to undergo an ownership change, as determined under Internal Revenue Code Section 382 (Section 382). A Section 382 ownership change occurs if a stockholder or a group of stockholders who are deemed to own at least 5% of our common stock increase their ownership by more than 50 percentage points over their lowest ownership percentage within a rolling three-year period. If an ownership change occurs, Section 382 would impose an annual limit on the amount of NOLs we can use to reduce our taxable income equal to the product of the total value of our outstanding equity immediately prior to the ownership change (reduced by certain items specified in Section 382) and the federal long-term tax-exempt interest rate in effect for the month of the ownership change. A number of special rules apply to calculating this annual limit. While the complexity of Section 382 s provisions and the limited knowledge any public company has about the ownership of its publicly traded stock make it difficult to determine whether an ownership change has occurred, we currently believe that an ownership change has not occurred. However, if an ownership change were to occur, the annual limitation under Section 382 could result in a material amount of our NOLs expiring unused. This would significantly impair the value of our NOL asset and, as a result, have a negative impact on our financial position and results of operations.

During 2010, our stockholders approved an amendment to our second restated certificate of incorporation that is designed to deter transfers of our common stock that could result in an ownership change. However, these measures cannot guarantee complete protection against an ownership change and it remains possible that one may occur.

Our business is seasonal in nature, so our quarterly operating results fluctuate.

Our quarterly operating results fluctuate with the seasons; normally, a significant portion of our agreements of sale are entered into with customers in the winter and spring months. Construction of a customer s home typically proceeds after signing the agreement of sale and can require 12 months or more to complete. Weather-related problems may occur in the late winter and early spring, delaying starts or closings or increasing costs and reducing profitability. In addition, delays in opening new communities or new sections of existing communities could have an adverse impact on home sales and revenues. Expenses are not incurred and recognized evenly throughout the year. Because of these factors, our quarterly operating results may be uneven and may be marked by lower revenues and earnings in some quarters than in others.

We invest in distressed loans and real estate related assets at significant discounts; however, if the real estate markets deteriorate significantly we could suffer losses.

We formed Gibraltar Capital and Asset Management to invest in distressed real estate opportunities. Our investments have involved acquisitions of portfolios of, or interests in portfolios of distressed loans, some of which have been converted to real estate owned. However, these investments present many risks in addition to those inherent in normal lending activities, including the risk that the recovery of the United States real estate markets will not take place for many years and that the value of our investments are not recoverable. There is also the possibility that, if we cannot liquidate our investments as expected, we would be required to reduce the value at which they are carried on our financial statements.

Decreases in the market value of our investments in marketable securities could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

We have significant amount of funds invested in marketable securities during the year, the market value of which is subject to changes from period to period. Decreases in the market value of our marketable securities could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Future terrorist attacks against the United States or increased domestic or international instability could have an adverse effect on our operations.

In the weeks following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, we experienced a sharp decrease in the number of new contracts signed for homes and an increase in the cancellation of existing contracts. Although new home purchases stabilized and subsequently recovered in the months after that initial period, adverse developments in the war on terrorism, future terrorist attacks against the United States, or increased domestic or international instability could adversely affect our business.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Headquarters

Our corporate office, which we lease from an unrelated third party, contains approximately 200,000 square feet and is located in Horsham, Pennsylvania.

Manufacturing/Distribution Facilities

We own a manufacturing facility of approximately 300,000 square feet located in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, a manufacturing facility of approximately 186,000 square feet located in Emporia, Virginia, and a manufacturing facility of approximately 134,000 square feet in Knox, Indiana. We lease, from an unrelated third party, a facility of approximately 144,000 square feet located in Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania. At these facilities, we manufacture open wall panels, roof and floor trusses, and certain interior and exterior millwork to supply a portion of our construction needs. These facilities supply components used in our North, Mid-Atlantic and South geographic segments. These operations also permit us to purchase wholesale lumber, plywood, windows, doors, certain other interior and exterior millwork and other building materials to supply to our communities. We believe that increased efficiencies, cost savings and productivity result from the operation of these plants and from the wholesale purchase of materials.

Office and Other Facilities

We own or lease from unrelated third parties office and warehouse space and golf course facilities in various locations, none of which are material to our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various claims and litigation arising principally in the ordinary course of business.

In January 2006, we received a request for information pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act from Region 3 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning storm water discharge practices in connection with our homebuilding projects in the states that comprise EPA Region 3. We provided information to the EPA pursuant to the request. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has assumed responsibility for the oversight of this matter and has alleged that we have violated regulatory requirements applicable to storm water discharges and that it may seek injunctive relief and/or civil penalties. We are presently engaged in settlement discussions with representatives from the DOJ and the EPA.

On November 4, 2008, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the Chancery Court of Delaware by Milton Pfeiffer against Robert I. Toll, Zvi Barzilay, Joel H. Rassman, Bruce E. Toll, Paul E. Shapiro, Robert S. Blank, Carl B. Marbach, and Richard J. Braemer. The plaintiff purports to bring his claims on behalf of Toll Brothers, Inc. and alleges that the director and officer defendants breached their fiduciary duties to us and our stockholders with respect to their sales of shares of our common stock during the period from December 9, 2004 to November 8, 2005. The plaintiff alleges that such stock sales were made while in possession of non-public, material information about us. The plaintiff seeks contribution and indemnification from the individual director and officer defendants for costs and expenses incurred by us in connection with defending a now-settled related class action. In addition, again purportedly on our behalf, the plaintiff seeks disgorgement of the defendants' profits from their stock sales.

On March 4, 2009, a second shareholder derivative action was brought by Oliverio Martinez in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The case was brought against the eleven then-current members of our board of directors and Chief Accounting Officer. This complaint alleges breaches of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets, and unjust enrichment during the period from February 2005 to November 2006. The complaint further alleges that certain of the defendants sold our stock during this period while in possession of allegedly non-public, material information and plaintiff seeks disgorgement of profits from these sales. The complaint also asserts a claim for equitable indemnity for costs and expenses incurred by us in connection with defending a now-settled related class action lawsuit.

Table of Contents

On April 1, 2009, a third shareholder derivative action was filed by William Hall, also in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against the eleven then-current members of our board of directors and Chief Accounting Officer. This complaint is identical to the previous shareholder complaint filed in Philadelphia and, on July 14, 2009, the two cases were consolidated. On April 30, 2010, the plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint.

Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws provide for indemnification of our directors and officers. We have also entered into individual indemnification agreements with each of our directors.

We believe the disposition of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and liquidity or on our financial condition.

ITEM 4. REMOVED AND RESERVED**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (Symbol: TOL).

The following table sets forth the price range of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange for each fiscal quarter during the two years ended October 31, 2011.

	October 31	Three months ended		
		July 31	April 30	January 31
2011				
High	\$ 20.31	\$ 21.93	\$ 22.42	\$ 21.33
Low	\$ 13.16	\$ 19.53	\$ 19.08	\$ 17.36
2010				
High	\$ 19.33	\$ 23.31	\$ 23.66	\$ 21.80
Low	\$ 15.57	\$ 15.85	\$ 18.08	\$ 16.82

The closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last trading day of our fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$17.44, \$17.94 and \$17.32, respectively. At December 12, 2011, there were approximately 811 record holders of our common stock.

For information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, see [Equity Compensation Plan Information](#) in Item 12 of this Form 10-K.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock to date and expect that, for the foreseeable future, we will not do so. Rather, we expect to follow a policy of retaining earnings in order to finance our business and, from time to time, repurchase shares of our common stock. The payment of dividends is within the discretion of our Board of Directors and any decision to pay dividends in the future will depend upon an evaluation of a number of factors, including our results of operations, capital requirements, our operating and financial condition, and any contractual limitation then in effect. In this regard, our senior subordinated notes contain restrictions on the amount of dividends we may pay on our common stock. In addition, our bank credit agreement requires us to maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement), which restricts the amount of dividends we may pay. At October 31, 2011, under the most restrictive of these provisions, we could have paid up to approximately \$680 million of cash dividends.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

During the three months ended October 31, 2011, we repurchased the following shares under our repurchase program:

Period	Total number of shares purchased (a)(b)	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of a publicly announced plan or program (c)	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan or program (c) (in thousands)
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
August 1 to August 31, 2011	1,475	\$ 16.99	1,475	10,356
September 1 to September 30, 2011	1,567	\$ 15.01	1,567	8,789
October 1 to October 31, 2011	3	\$ 17.71	3	8,786
Total	3,045	\$ 15.97	3,045	

- (a) The terms of our Restricted Stock Unit awards (RSUs) permit us to withhold from the total number of shares of our common stock that an employee is entitled to receive upon distribution pursuant to a RSU that number of shares having a fair market value at the time of distribution equal to the applicable income tax withholdings, and remit the remaining shares to the employee. During the three months ended October 31, 2011, we withheld 66 shares subject to RSUs with an average fair market value per share of \$17.11 to cover income taxes on distributions, and distributed 143 shares to employees. The 66 shares withheld are not included in the total number of shares purchased in the table above.
- (b) Our stock incentive plans permit participants to exercise non-qualified stock options using a net exercise method. In a net exercise, we generally withhold from the total number of shares that otherwise would be issued to the participant upon exercise of the stock option that number of shares having a fair market value at the time of exercise equal to the option exercise price and applicable income tax withholdings, and remit the remaining shares to the participant. In addition, our stock incentive plans also permit participants to use the fair market value of Company common stock they own to pay for the exercise of stock options (stock swap method). During the three months ended October 31, 2011, neither the net exercise method or the stock swap method was used to exercise stock options.
- (c) On March 20, 2003, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 20 million shares of our common stock in open market transactions or otherwise, for the purpose of providing shares for our various employee benefit plans. The Board of Directors did not fix an expiration date for the repurchase program. Except as set forth above, we did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the three-month period ended October 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**Stockholder Return Performance Graph**

The following graph and chart compares the five-year cumulative total return (assuming an investment of \$100 was made on October 31, 2006 and that dividends, if any, were reinvested) from October 31, 2006 to October 31, 2011, for (a) our common stock, (b) the Standard & Poor's Homebuilding Index (the S&P Homebuilding Index) and (c) the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Index (the S&P 500 Index):

October 31:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Toll Brothers, Inc.	100.00	79.25	79.97	59.91	62.05	60.33
S&P 500	100.00	114.56	73.21	80.38	93.66	101.24
S&P Homebuilding	100.00	51.65	29.11	31.71	30.86	29.62

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth selected consolidated financial and housing data at and for each of the five fiscal years in the period ended October 31, 2011. It should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, included in this Form 10-K beginning at page F-1, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, included in Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Summary Consolidated Statements of Operations and Balance Sheets (amounts in thousands, except per share data):**

Year ended October 31:	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 1,475,881	\$ 1,494,771	\$ 1,755,310	\$ 3,148,166	\$ 4,635,093
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (29,366)	\$ (117,187)	\$ (496,465)	\$ (466,787)	\$ 70,680
Net income (loss)	\$ 39,795	\$ (3,374)	\$ (755,825)	\$ (297,810)	\$ 35,651
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.68)	\$ (1.88)	\$ 0.23
Diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.68)	\$ (1.88)	\$ 0.22
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	167,140	165,666	161,549	158,730	155,318
Diluted	168,381	165,666	161,549	158,730	164,166
At October 31:	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 1,139,912	\$ 1,236,927	\$ 1,908,894	\$ 1,633,495	\$ 900,337
Inventory	\$ 3,416,723	\$ 3,241,725	\$ 3,183,566	\$ 4,127,475	\$ 5,572,655
Total assets	\$ 5,055,246	\$ 5,171,555	\$ 5,634,444	\$ 6,586,836	\$ 7,220,316
Debt:					
Loans payable	\$ 106,556	\$ 94,491	\$ 472,854	\$ 613,594	\$ 696,814
Senior debt	1,490,972	1,544,110	1,587,648	1,143,445	1,142,306
Senior subordinated debt			47,872	343,000	350,000
Mortgage company loan facility	57,409	72,367	27,015	37,867	76,730
Total debt	\$ 1,654,937	\$ 1,710,968	\$ 2,135,389	\$ 2,137,906	\$ 2,265,850
Equity	\$ 2,592,551	\$ 2,559,013	\$ 2,516,482	\$ 3,237,653	\$ 3,535,245

Housing Data

Year ended October 31:	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Closings (1):					
Number of homes	2,611	2,642	2,965	4,743	6,687
Value (in thousands)	\$ 1,475,881	\$ 1,494,771	\$ 1,755,310	\$ 3,106,293	\$ 4,495,600
Revenues percentage of completion (in thousands)				\$ 41,873	\$ 139,493
Net contracts signed:					
Number of homes	2,784	2,605	2,450	2,927	4,440
Value (in thousands)	\$ 1,604,827	\$ 1,472,030	\$ 1,304,656	\$ 1,608,191	\$ 3,010,013
At October 31:	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007

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Backlog:					
Number of homes	1,667	1,494	1,531	2,046	3,950
Value (in thousands) (2)	\$ 981,052	\$ 852,106	\$ 874,837	\$ 1,325,491	\$ 2,854,435
Number of selling communities	215	195	200	273	315
Home sites:					
Owned	30,199	28,891	26,872	32,081	37,139
Controlled	7,298	5,961	5,045	7,703	22,112
Total	37,497	34,852	31,917	39,784	59,251

- (1) Excludes 88 units and 336 units delivered in fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively, which were accounted for using the percentage of completion accounting method with an aggregate delivered value of \$86.1 million in fiscal 2008 and \$263.3 million in fiscal 2007.
- (2) Net of revenues of \$55.2 million and \$170.1 million of revenue recognized in fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively, under the percentage of completion accounting method. At October 31, 2008 and thereafter, we did not have any revenue recognized on undelivered units accounted for under the percentage of completion accounting method.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Unless otherwise stated in this report, net contracts signed represents a number or value equal to the gross number or value of contracts signed during the relevant period, less the number or value of contracts cancelled during the relevant period, which includes contracts that were signed during the relevant period and in prior periods.

OVERVIEW

Our Business

We design, build, market and arrange financing for single-family detached and attached homes in luxury residential communities. We are also involved, directly and through joint ventures, in projects where we are building, or converting existing rental apartment buildings into, high-, mid- and low-rise luxury homes. At October 31, 2011, we were operating in 19 states. In the five years ended October 31, 2011, we delivered 20,072 homes from 530 communities, including 2,611 homes from 247 communities in fiscal 2011. In addition, through our subsidiary Gibraltar Capital and Asset Management LLC (Gibraltar), we invest in distressed real estate opportunities which may be different than our traditional homebuilding operations.

Fiscal 2011 Financial Highlights

In the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2011, we recognized \$1.48 billion of revenues and net income of \$39.8 million, as compared to \$1.49 billion of revenues and a net loss of \$3.4 million in fiscal 2010. Fiscal 2011 income included \$51.8 million of inventory impairments and write-offs, \$40.9 million of impairment charges related to our investments in unconsolidated entities, \$3.8 million of expenses related to repurchases of our debt, and an income tax benefit of \$69.2 million. The fiscal 2010 loss included inventory impairments and write-offs of \$115.3 million, \$1.2 million of expenses related to repurchases of our debt, and an income tax benefit of \$113.8 million.

At October 31, 2011, we had \$1.14 billion of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities on hand and approximately \$784.7 million available under our \$885.0 million revolving credit facility which matures in October 2014. During fiscal 2011, we used available cash to repurchase or redeem \$55.1 million of our senior notes. Between October 31, 2006 and October 31, 2011, we increased our cash position (including marketable securities) by approximately \$507.4 million and reduced debt by approximately \$692.9 million.

Recent Development

In November 2011, we acquired substantially all of the assets of CamWest Development LLC. CamWest develops a variety of home types, including luxury single-family homes, condominiums, and townhomes throughout the Seattle, Washington metropolitan area, primarily in King and Snohomish Counties. For calendar year 2011, CamWest expected to deliver approximately 180 homes and produce revenues of approximately \$90 million. The assets we acquired included approximately 1,245 home sites owned and 254 home sites controlled through land purchase agreements. The acquisition increased our selling community count by 15 communities.

Our Challenging Business Environment and Current Outlook

The ongoing downturn in the U.S. housing market, which began in the fourth quarter of our fiscal 2005, has been the longest and most severe since the Great Depression. The value of our net contracts signed in fiscal 2011 was \$1.60 billion, a decline of 78% from the \$7.15 billion of net contracts signed in fiscal 2005. The downturn, which we believe started with a decline in consumer confidence, an overall softening of demand for new homes and an oversupply of homes available for sale, has been exacerbated by, among other things, a decline in the overall economy, increased unemployment, the increased number of vacant homes, fear of job loss, a decline in home prices and the resulting reduction in home equity, the large number of homes that are vacant and homes that are or will be available due to foreclosures, the inability of some of our home buyers or some prospective buyers of their homes to sell their current home, and the direct and indirect impact of the turmoil in the mortgage loan market.

We continue to believe that many of our markets and housing in general have reached bottom; however, we expect that there may be more periods of volatility in the future. Our target customers generally have remained employed during this downturn. Many have deferred their home buying decisions, however, because of concerns over the direction of the economy and media headlines suggesting that home prices continue to decline. We continue to believe that, once the economy and consumer confidence improve and the unemployment rate declines, pent-up demand will

be released and, gradually, more buyers will enter the market. We continue to believe that the key to a full recovery in our business depends on these factors as well as a sustained stabilization of financial markets and home prices.

Table of Contents

We also believe that the medium and long-term futures for us and the homebuilding industry are bright. A 2011 Harvard University study projects that under both low- and high- growth scenarios, housing demand in the 2010-2020 period should exceed that of the previous three decades. In many markets, the pipeline of approved and improved home sites has dwindled as builders and developers have lacked both the capital and the economic benefit for bringing sites through approvals. Therefore, when demand picks up, builders and developers with approved land in well-located markets will be poised to benefit. We believe that this will be particularly true for us because our land portfolio is heavily weighted in the metro Washington, DC to metro Boston corridor where land is scarce, approvals are more difficult to obtain and overbuilding has been relatively less prevalent than in the Southeast and Western regions.

We continue to seek a balance between our short-term goal of selling homes in a tough market and our long-term goal of maximizing the value of our communities. We continue to believe that many of our communities are in desirable locations that are difficult to replace and in markets where approvals have been increasingly difficult to obtain. We believe that many of these communities have substantial embedded value that may be realized in the future and that this value should not necessarily be sacrificed in the current soft market.

Competitive Landscape

Based on our experience during prior downturns in the housing industry, we believe that attractive land acquisition opportunities arise in difficult times for those builders that have the financial strength to take advantage of them. In the current challenging environment, we believe our strong balance sheet, liquidity, access to capital, broad geographic presence, diversified product line, experienced personnel and national brand name all position us well for such opportunities now and in the future.

We continue to see reduced competition from the small and mid-sized private builders that had been our primary competitors in the luxury market. We believe that many of these builders are no longer in business and that access to capital by the surviving private builders is already severely constrained. We envision that there will be fewer and more selective lenders serving our industry when the market rebounds and that those lenders likely will gravitate to the homebuilding companies that offer them the greatest security, the strongest balance sheets and the broadest array of potential business opportunities. We believe that this reduced competition, combined with attractive long-term demographics, will reward those well-capitalized builders that can persevere through the current challenging environment.

As market conditions improve over time, we believe that geographic and product diversification, access to lower-cost capital and strong demographics will benefit those builders, like us who can control land and persevere through the increasingly difficult regulatory approval process. We believe that these factors favor the large publicly traded homebuilding companies with the capital and expertise to control home sites and gain market share. We also believe that over the past five years, many builders and land developers reduced the number of home sites that were taken through the approval process. The process continues to be difficult and lengthy, and the political pressure from no-growth proponents continues to increase, but we believe our expertise in taking land through the approval process and our already-approved land positions will allow us to grow in the years to come, as market conditions improve.

Land Acquisition and Development

Because of the length of time that it takes to obtain the necessary approvals on a property, complete the land improvements on it, and deliver a home after a home buyer signs an agreement of sale, we are subject to many risks. In certain cases, we attempt to reduce some of these risks by utilizing one or more of the following methods: controlling land for future development through options (also referred to herein as land purchase contracts or option and purchase agreements), thus allowing the necessary governmental approvals to be obtained before acquiring title to the land; generally commencing construction of a detached home only after executing an agreement of sale and receiving a substantial down payment from the buyer; and using subcontractors to perform home construction and land development work on a fixed-price basis. Our risk reduction strategy of generally not commencing the construction of a detached home until we have an agreement of sale with a buyer was effective prior to this current downturn in the housing market, but, due to the number of cancellations of agreements of sale that we had during fiscal 2007, 2008 and 2009, many of which were for homes on which we had commenced construction, the number of homes under construction in detached single-family communities for which we did not have an agreement of sale

increased from our historical levels. With our contract cancellation rates returning to more normal levels in fiscal 2010 and 2011, and the sale of these units, we have reduced the number of unsold units to more historical levels. In addition, over the past several years, the number of our attached-home communities has grown, resulting in an increase in the number of unsold units under construction.

Table of Contents

In response to the decline in market conditions over the past several years, we have re-evaluated and renegotiated or cancelled many of our land purchase contracts. In addition, we have sold, and may continue to sell, certain parcels of land that we have identified as non-strategic. As a result, we reduced our land position from a high of approximately 91,200 home sites at April 30, 2006, to approximately 37,500 home sites at October 31, 2011. We continue to position ourselves for the anticipated recovery through the opportunistic and, we believe, prudent purchase of land and the continued growth of our community count. Based on our belief that the housing market has bottomed, the increased attractiveness of land available for purchase and the revival of demand in certain areas, we have begun to increase our land positions. During fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, we acquired control of approximately 5,300 home sites (net of options terminated) and 5,600 home sites (net of options terminated), respectively. Of the 37,500 home sites controlled at October 31, 2011, we owned approximately 30,200. Of these 30,200 home sites, significant improvements were completed on approximately 11,693 of them. At October 31, 2011, we were selling from 215 communities, compared to 195 and 200 communities at October 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our November 2011 acquisition of CamWest assets further increases the number of our home sites controlled and our selling community count.

We expect to be selling from 235 to 255 communities at October 31, 2012. In addition, at October 31, 2011, we had 45 communities that were temporarily closed due to market conditions, none of which we expect to reopen prior to October 31, 2012.

Availability of Customer Mortgage Financing

We maintain relationships with a widely diversified group of mortgage financial institutions, many of which are among the largest and, we believe, most reliable in the industry. We believe that regional and community banks continue to recognize the long-term value in creating relationships with high-quality, affluent customers such as our home buyers, and these banks continue to provide such customers with financing.

We believe that our home buyers generally are, and should continue to be, better able to secure mortgages due to their typically lower loan-to-value ratios and attractive credit profiles as compared to the average home buyer.

Nevertheless, in recent years, tightened credit standards have shrunk the pool of potential home buyers and hindered accessibility of or eliminated certain loan products previously available to our home buyers. Our home buyers continue to face stricter mortgage underwriting guidelines, higher down payment requirements and narrower appraisal guidelines than in the past. In addition, some of our home buyers continue to find it more difficult to sell their existing homes as prospective buyers of their homes may face difficulties obtaining a mortgage. In addition, other potential buyers may have little or negative equity in their existing homes and may not be able to or willing to purchase a larger or more expensive home.

While the range of mortgage products available to a potential home buyer is not what it was in 2005-2007, we have seen improvements over the past year. Indications from industry participants, including commercial banks, mortgage banks, mortgage REITS and mortgage insurance companies are that availability, parameters and pricing of jumbo loans are all improving. We believe that improvement should not only enhance financing alternatives for existing jumbo buyers, but should help to offset the reduction in Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac-eligible loan amounts in some markets. Based on the mortgages provided by our mortgage subsidiary during fiscal 2011, we do not expect the change in the Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac-eligible loan amounts to have a significant impact on our business.

There has been significant media attention given to mortgage put-backs, a practice by which a buyer of a mortgage loan tries to recoup losses from the loan originator. We do not believe this is a material issue for our mortgage subsidiary. Of the approximately 13,900 loans sold by our mortgage subsidiary since November 1, 2004, only 30 have been the subject of either actual indemnification payments or take-backs or contingent liability loss provisions related thereto. We believe that this is due to (i) our typical home buyer's financial position and sophistication, (ii) on average, our home buyers who use mortgage financing to purchase a home pay approximately 30% of the purchase price in cash, (iii) our general practice of not originating certain loan types such as option adjustable rate mortgages and down payment assistance products, and our origination of very few sub-prime, high loan-to-value and no documentation loans and (iv) our elimination of early payment default provisions from each of our agreements with our mortgage investors several years ago.

Table of Contents

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act provides for a number of new requirements relating to residential mortgage lending practices, many of which are subject to further rule making. These include, among others, minimum standards for mortgages and related lender practices, the definitions and parameters of a Qualified Mortgage and a Qualified Residential Mortgage, future risk retention requirements, limitations on certain fees, prohibition of certain tying arrangements, and remedies for borrowers in foreclosure proceedings in the event that a lender violates fee limitations or minimum standards. The ultimate effect of such provisions on lending institutions, including our mortgage subsidiary, will depend on the rules that are ultimately promulgated.

Gibraltar

We continue to look for other distressed real estate opportunities through Gibraltar. Gibraltar continues to selectively review a steady flow of new opportunities, including FDIC and bank portfolios and other distressed real estate investments. In September, 2011, Gibraltar acquired three portfolios of non-performing loans consisting of 38 loans with an unpaid principal balance of approximately \$71.4 million. The portfolios include residential acquisition, development, and construction loans secured by properties at various stages of completion.

In March 2011, Gibraltar acquired a 60% participation in a portfolio of 83 non-performing loans with outstanding principal balances aggregating approximately \$200 million. The portfolio consists primarily of residential acquisition, development and construction loans secured by properties at various stages of completion. Gibraltar oversees the day-to-day management of the portfolio in accordance with the business plans which are jointly approved by Gibraltar and the co-participant. In fiscal 2011, Gibraltar acquired an interest in four properties through foreclosure or obtaining deeds in lieu of foreclosure related to this loan portfolio. At October 31, 2011, Gibraltar's pro-rata share of the carrying value of these properties was \$5.9 million.

In July 2010, Gibraltar invested in a joint venture in which it is a 20% participant with two unrelated parties to purchase a 40% interest in an entity that owned a \$1.7 billion face value FDIC portfolio of former Amtrust Bank assets.

During the fiscal 2011, we recognized \$6.9 million of income from the Gibraltar operations.

CONTRACTS AND BACKLOG

The aggregate value of gross sales contracts signed increased 8.7% in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, and decreased 3.4% in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The value of gross sales contracts signed was \$1.71 billion (2,965 homes) in fiscal 2011, \$1.57 billion (2,789 homes) in fiscal 2010 and \$1.63 billion (2,903 homes) in fiscal 2009. The increase in the aggregate value of gross contracts signed in the fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was the result of a 6.3% increase in the number of gross contracts signed, and a 2.3% increase in the average value of each contract signed. The increase in the number of gross contracts signed in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due to the increase in the number of selling communities in fiscal 2011. The decrease in the aggregate value of gross contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was the result of a 3.9% decrease in the number of gross contracts signed, offset, in part, by a slight increase in the average value of each contract signed.

In fiscal 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, home buyers cancelled \$102.8 million (181 homes), \$98.3 million (184 homes), \$321.2 million (453 homes) and \$733.2 million (993 homes) of signed contracts, respectively. As a percentage of the number of gross contracts signed in fiscal 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, home buyers cancelled 6.1%, 6.6%, 15.6% and 25.3%, in those respective years, and 6.0%, 6.3%, 19.8% and 31.3% of the value of gross contracts signed in those respective years. Our contract cancellation rates in fiscal 2011 and 2010 have been comparable to the cancellation rates prior to fiscal 2006.

The aggregate value of net contracts signed increased 9.0% in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The value of net contracts signed was \$1.60 billion (2,784 homes) in fiscal 2011, \$1.47 billion (2,605 homes) in fiscal 2010 and \$1.30 billion (2,450 homes) in fiscal 2009. The increase in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was the result of a 6.9% increase in the number of net contracts signed, and a 2.0% increase in the average value of each contract signed. The increase in the number of contracts signed in fiscal 2011 was primarily due to the increased number of communities that we had open for sale in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010.

The aggregate value of net contracts signed increased 12.8% in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The increase in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was the result of a 6.3% increase in the number of net contracts signed and a 6.1% increase in the average value of each contract signed. The increase in the number of net contracts signed in

fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was due to the significant decline in contract cancellations in fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009. The increase in the average value of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was due primarily to a 24.7% lower average value of the contracts cancelled in fiscal 2010, as compared to the average value of contracts cancelled in fiscal 2009, and lower sales incentives given to home buyers in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, offset, in part, by a shift in the number of contracts signed to less expensive products in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents

Backlog consists of homes under contract but not yet delivered to our home buyers. The value of our backlog at October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$981.1 million (1,667 homes), \$852.1 million (1,494 homes) and \$874.8 million (1,531 homes), respectively. The 15.1% and 11.6% increase in the value and number of homes of backlog at October 31, 2011 as compared the October 31, 2010, was due to the increase in the number and the average value of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010 and the decrease in the aggregate value and number of our deliveries in fiscal 2011, as compared to the aggregate value and number of deliveries in fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by the decrease in the value of our backlog at October 31, 2010, as compared to our backlog at October 31, 2009. The decreases in backlog at October 31, 2010, as compared to the backlog at October 31, 2009 and at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008, were primarily attributable to the continued decline in the new home market in fiscal 2010 and 2009, and the decrease in the value and number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, as well as in fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008, offset, in part, by lower deliveries in both fiscal 2010 and 2009, as compared to the preceding fiscal years.

For more information regarding revenues, gross contracts signed, contract cancellations and net contracts signed by geographic segment, see *Geographic Segments* in this MD&A.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost unless an impairment exists, in which case it is written down to fair value in accordance with GAAP. In addition to direct land acquisition, land development and home construction costs, costs also include interest, real estate taxes and direct overhead related to development and construction, which are capitalized to inventory during periods beginning with the commencement of development and ending with the completion of construction. For those communities that have been temporarily closed, no additional capitalized interest is allocated to the community's inventory until it re-opens, and other carrying costs are expensed as incurred. Once a parcel of land has been approved for development and we open the community, it can typically take four or more years to fully develop, sell and deliver all the homes. Longer or shorter time periods are possible depending on the number of home sites in a community and the sales and delivery pace of the homes in a community. Our master planned communities, consisting of several smaller communities, may take up to ten years or more to complete. Because our inventory is considered a long-lived asset under GAAP, we are required to regularly review the carrying value of each of our communities and write down the value of those communities for which we believe the values have been impaired.

Current Communities: When the profitability of a current community deteriorates, the sales pace declines significantly or some other factor indicates a possible impairment in the recoverability of the asset, the asset is reviewed for impairment by comparing the estimated future undiscounted cash flow for the community to its carrying value. If the estimated future undiscounted cash flow is less than the community's carrying value, the carrying value is written down to its estimated fair value. Estimated fair value is primarily determined by discounting the estimated future cash flow of each community. The impairment is charged to cost of revenues in the period in which the impairment is determined. In estimating the future undiscounted cash flow of a community, we use various estimates such as: (a) the expected sales pace in a community, based upon general economic conditions that will have a short-term or long-term impact on the market in which the community is located and on competition within the market, including the number of home sites available and pricing and incentives being offered in other communities owned by us or by other builders; (b) the expected sales prices and sales incentives to be offered in a community; (c) costs expended to date and expected to be incurred in the future, including, but not limited to, land and land development costs, home construction costs, interest costs and overhead costs; (d) alternative product offerings that may be offered in a community that will have an impact on sales pace, sales price, building cost or the number of homes that can be built in a particular community; and (e) alternative uses for the property, such as the possibility of a sale of the entire community to another builder or the sale of individual home sites.

Table of Contents

Future Communities: We evaluate all land held for future communities or future sections of current communities, whether owned or optioned, to determine whether or not we expect to proceed with the development of the land as originally contemplated. This evaluation encompasses the same types of estimates used for current communities described above, as well as an evaluation of the regulatory environment in which the land is located and the estimated probability of obtaining the necessary approvals, the estimated time and cost it will take to obtain those approvals and the possible concessions that will be required to be given in order to obtain them. Concessions may include cash payments to fund improvements to public places such as parks and streets, dedication of a portion of the property for use by the public or as open space or a reduction in the density or size of the homes to be built. Based upon this review, we decide (a) as to land under contract to be purchased, whether the contract will likely be terminated or renegotiated, and (b) as to land we own, whether the land will likely be developed as contemplated or in an alternative manner, or should be sold. We then further determine whether costs that have been capitalized to the community are recoverable or should be written off. The write-off is charged to cost of revenues in the period in which the need for the write-off is determined.

The estimates used in the determination of the estimated cash flows and fair value of both current and future communities are based on factors known to us at the time such estimates are made and our expectations of future operations and economic conditions. Should the estimates or expectations used in determining estimated fair value deteriorate in the future, we may be required to recognize additional impairment charges and write-offs related to current and future communities.

We provided for inventory impairment charges and the expensing of costs that we believed not to be recoverable in each of the three fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 as shown in the table below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Land controlled for future communities	\$ 17,752	\$ 6,069	\$ 28,518
Land owned for future communities	17,000	55,700	169,488
Operating communities	17,085	53,489	267,405
	\$ 51,837	\$ 115,258	\$ 465,411

The table below provides, for the periods indicated, the number of operating communities that we tested for potential impairment, the number of operating communities in which we recognized impairment charges, the amount of impairment charges recognized, and, as of the end of the period indicated, the fair value of those communities, net of impairment charges (\$ amounts in millions).

	Number of communities tested	Number of communities	Impaired operating communities	
			Fair value of communities, net of impairment charges	Impairment charges
Three months ended:				
Fiscal 2011:				
January 31	143	6	\$ 56,105	\$ 5,475
April 30	142	9	\$ 40,765	10,725
July 31	129	2	\$ 867	175
October 31	114	3	\$ 3,367	710
				\$ 17,085

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Fiscal 2010:

January 31	260	14	\$	60,519	\$	22,750
April 30	161	7	\$	53,594		15,020
July 31	155	7	\$	21,457		6,600
October 31	144	12	\$	39,209		9,119
					\$	53,489

Fiscal 2009:

January 31	289	41	\$	216,227	\$	108,300
April 30	288	36	\$	181,790		67,410
July 31	288	14	\$	67,713		46,822
October 31	254	21	\$	116,379		44,873
					\$	267,405

Table of Contents

Variable Interest Entities: We have a significant number of land purchase contracts and several investments in unconsolidated entities which we evaluate in accordance with GAAP. We analyze our land purchase contracts and the unconsolidated entities in which we have an investment to determine whether the land sellers and unconsolidated entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary. If we are determined to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE, we must consolidate it. A VIE is an entity with insufficient equity investment or in which the equity investors lack some of the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary, we consider, among other things, whether we have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, including, but not limited to, determining or limiting the scope or purpose of the VIE, selling or transferring property owned or controlled by the VIE, or arranging financing for the VIE. We also consider whether we have the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE. At October 31, 2011, the Company had determined that 48 land purchase contracts, with an aggregate purchase price of \$453.0 million, on which we had made aggregate deposits totaling \$24.2 million, were VIEs, and that we were not the primary beneficiary of any VIE related to these land purchase contracts.

Income Taxes Valuation Allowance

Significant judgment is required in estimating valuation allowances for deferred tax assets. In accordance with GAAP, a valuation allowance is established against a deferred tax asset if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that such asset will not be realized. The realization of a deferred tax asset ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income in either the carryback or carryforward periods under tax law. We periodically assess the need for valuation allowances for deferred tax assets based on GAAP's more-likely-than-not realization threshold criteria. In our assessment, appropriate consideration is given to all positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax assets. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and magnitude of current and cumulative income and losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryback or carryforward periods, our experience with operating loss and tax credit carryforwards being used before expiration, and tax planning alternatives.

Our assessment of the need for a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets includes assessing the likely future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. We base our estimate of deferred tax assets and liabilities on current tax laws and rates and, in certain cases, on business plans and other expectations about future outcomes. Changes in existing tax laws or rates could affect our actual tax results and our future business results may affect the amount of our deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of our deferred tax assets over time. Our accounting for deferred tax assets represents our best estimate of future events.

Due to uncertainties in the estimation process, particularly with respect to changes in facts and circumstances in future reporting periods (carryforward period assumptions), it is possible that actual results could differ from the estimates used in our historical analyses. Our assumptions require significant judgment because the residential homebuilding industry is cyclical and is highly sensitive to changes in economic conditions. If our results of operations are less than projected and there is insufficient objectively positive verifiable evidence to support the likely realization of our deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance would be required to reduce or eliminate our deferred tax assets.

Since the beginning of fiscal 2007, we recorded significant deferred tax assets. These deferred tax assets were generated primarily by inventory impairments and impairments of investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities. In accordance with GAAP, we assessed whether a valuation allowance should be established based on our determination of whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets would not be realized. We believe that the continued downturn in the housing market, the uncertainty as to its length and magnitude, our continued recognition of impairment charges, and our cumulative operating losses in recent years are significant evidence of the need for a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets. We have recorded valuation allowances against all of our net deferred tax assets.

We are allowed to carry forward tax losses for 20 years and apply such tax losses to future taxable income to realize federal deferred tax assets. In addition, we will be able to reverse previously recognized valuation allowances during any future period in which we report book income before taxes. We will continue to review our deferred tax assets in accordance with GAAP.

Table of Contents

On November 6, 2009, the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 (the Act) was enacted into law. The Act amended Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code to allow net operating losses realized in a tax year ending after December 31, 2007 and beginning before January 1, 2010 to be carried back for up to five years (such losses were previously limited to a two-year carryback). This change allowed us to carry back our fiscal 2010 taxable losses to prior years and receive a tax refund of \$154.3 million which was received in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. We had recorded an expected refund of \$141.6 million in our October 31, 2010 consolidated financial statements.

For state tax purposes, due to past losses and projected future losses in certain jurisdictions where we do not have carryback potential and/or cannot sufficiently forecast future taxable income, we recognized net cumulative valuation allowances against our state deferred tax assets of \$74.0 million as of October 31, 2011 and \$45.0 million as of October 31, 2010. Future valuation allowances in these jurisdictions may continue to be recognized if we believe we will not generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize future state deferred tax assets.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

The construction time of our homes is generally less than one year, although some homes may take more than one year to complete. Revenues and cost of revenues from these home sales are recorded at the time each home is delivered and title and possession are transferred to the buyer. Closing normally occurs shortly after construction is substantially completed.

For our standard attached and detached homes, land, land development and related costs, both incurred and estimated to be incurred in the future, are amortized to the cost of homes closed based upon the total number of homes to be constructed in each community. Any changes resulting from a change in the estimated number of homes to be constructed or in the estimated costs subsequent to the commencement of delivery of homes are allocated to the remaining undelivered homes in the community. Home construction and related costs are charged to the cost of homes closed under the specific identification method. The estimated land, common area development and related costs of master planned communities, including the cost of golf courses, net of their estimated residual value, are allocated to individual communities within a master planned community on a relative sales value basis. Any changes resulting from a change in the estimated number of homes to be constructed or in the estimated costs are allocated to the remaining home sites in each of the communities of the master planned community.

For high-rise/mid-rise projects, land, land development, construction and related costs, both incurred and estimated to be incurred in the future, are generally amortized to the cost of units closed based upon an estimated relative sales value of the units closed to the total estimated sales value. Any changes resulting from a change in the estimated total costs or revenues of the project are allocated to the remaining units to be delivered.

Forfeited customer deposits are recognized in other income in the period in which we determine that the customer will not complete the purchase of the home and we have the right to retain the deposit.

Sales Incentives: In order to promote sales of our homes, we grant our home buyers sales incentives from time-to-time. These incentives will vary by type of incentive and by amount on a community-by-community and home-by-home basis. Incentives that impact the value of the home or the sales price paid, such as special or additional options, are generally reflected as a reduction in sales revenues. Incentives that we pay to an outside party, such as paying some or all of a home buyer's closing costs, are recorded as an additional cost of revenues. Incentives are recognized at the time the home is delivered to the home buyer and we receive the sales proceeds.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have investments in and advances to various unconsolidated entities. At October 31, 2011, we had investments in and advances to these entities, net of impairment charges recognized, of \$126.4 million, and were committed to invest or advance \$11.8 million to these entities if they require additional funding.

The trends, uncertainties or other factors that have negatively impacted our business and the industry in general have also impacted the unconsolidated entities in which we have investments. We review each of our investments on a quarterly basis for indicators of impairment. A series of operating losses of an investee, the inability to recover our invested capital, or other factors may indicate that a loss in value of our investment in the unconsolidated entity has occurred. If a loss exists, we further review to determine if the loss is other than temporary, in which case, we write down the investment to its fair value. The evaluation of our investment in unconsolidated entities entails a detailed

cash flow analysis using many estimates including but not limited to expected sales pace, expected sales prices, expected incentives, costs incurred and anticipated, sufficiency of financing and capital, competition, market conditions and anticipated cash receipts, in order to determine projected future distributions. Each of the unconsolidated entities evaluates its inventory in a similar manner as we do. See Critical Accounting Policies Inventory in this MD&A for more detailed disclosure on our evaluation of inventory. If a valuation adjustment is recorded by an unconsolidated entity related to its assets, our proportionate share is reflected in (loss) income from unconsolidated entities with a corresponding decrease to our investment in unconsolidated entities. During fiscal 2011, based upon our evaluation of the fair value of our investments in unconsolidated entities, we determined, due to the continued deterioration of the market in which some of our joint ventures operate, that there was an other than temporary impairment of our investments in these joint ventures. Based on this determination, we recognized \$40.9 million of impairment charges against the carrying value of our investments.

Table of Contents

On October 27, 2011, a bankruptcy court issued an order confirming a plan of reorganization for South Edge, LLC (South Edge), a Nevada land development joint venture, which was the subject of an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed in December, 2010. Pursuant to the plan of reorganization, South Edge settled litigation regarding a loan made by a syndicate of lenders to South Edge having a principal balance of \$327.9 million, for which we had executed certain completion guarantees and conditional repayment guarantees. The confirmed plan of reorganization provided for a cash settlement to the lenders, the acquisition of land by us and the other members of South Edge which are parties to the agreement, and the resolution of all claims between members of the lending syndicate representing 99% of the outstanding amounts due under the loan, the bankruptcy trustee and the members of South Edge which are parties to the agreement. We believe we have made adequate provision at October 31, 2011 for the settlement, including the accrual for our share of the cash payments required under the agreement, any remaining exposure to lenders which are not parties to the agreement and recording impairments to reflect the estimated fair value of land to be acquired. In November 2011, we made a payment of \$57.6 million as our share of the settlement. Our investments in these entities are accounted for using the equity method.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table compares certain items in our statement of operations for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 (\$ amounts in millions):

	2011		2010		2009	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Revenues	1,475.9		1,494.8		1,755.3	
Cost of revenues	1,260.8	85.4	1,376.6	92.1	1,951.3	111.2
Selling, general and administrative	261.4	17.7	263.2	17.6	313.2	17.8
Interest expense	1.5	0.1	22.8	1.5	7.9	0.5
	1,523.6	103.2	1,662.5	111.2	2,272.5	129.5
Loss from operations	(47.7)		(167.8)		(517.2)	
Other						
(Loss) income from unconsolidated entities	(1.2)		23.5		(7.5)	
Interest and other income	23.4		28.3		41.9	
Expenses related to early retirement of debt	(3.8)		(1.2)		(13.7)	
Loss before income taxes	(29.4)		(117.2)		(496.5)	
Income tax (benefit) provision	(69.2)		(113.8)		259.4	
Net income (loss)	39.8		(3.4)		(755.8)	

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Table of Contents**FISCAL 2011 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2010
REVENUES AND COST OF REVENUES**

Revenues for fiscal 2011 were lower than those for fiscal 2010 by approximately \$18.9 million, or 1.3%. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the number of homes delivered. The decrease in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due to the lower number of homes in backlog at the beginning of fiscal 2011, as compared to the beginning of fiscal 2010.

Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was 85.4% in fiscal 2011, as compared to 92.1% in fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2011 and 2010, we recognized inventory impairment charges and write-offs of \$51.8 million and \$115.3 million, respectively. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, excluding impairments, was 81.9% of revenues in fiscal 2011, as compared to 84.4% in fiscal 2010. The decrease in cost of revenues, excluding inventory impairment charges, as a percentage of revenue in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was due primarily to lower costs, as a percentage of revenues, on the homes delivered in fiscal 2011 than those delivered in fiscal 2010. The lower percentage was primarily due to the delivery of fewer quick-delivery homes in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, as our supply of quick-delivery homes has dwindled, the reduction in costs realized from our new centralized purchasing initiatives, and reduced costs realized in fiscal 2011 because fewer homes were delivered from certain higher cost communities, as compared to fiscal 2010, as these communities delivered their final homes. Generally, the cost, as a percentage of revenues, of a quick-delivery home is higher than our standard contract and build homes (to be built homes). The reduction in costs was offset, in part, by higher interest costs in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2011 and 2010, interest cost as a percentage of revenues was 5.3% and 5.1%, respectively. The higher interest cost as a percentage of revenue was due to inventory generally being held for a longer period of time and, over the past several years, fewer qualifying assets to which interest can be allocated which resulted in higher amounts of capitalized interest allocated to qualifying inventory.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (SG&A)

SG&A decreased by \$1.9 million in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A was 17.7% in fiscal 2011, as compared to 17.6% in fiscal 2010. The increase in SG&A, as a percentage of revenues, was due primarily to increased compensation costs and increased sales and marketing costs, offset, in part, by an insurance claim recovery and the reversal of previously accrued costs due to changes in estimates. The increased compensation and sales and marketing costs were due primarily to the increased number of communities we had open in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest incurred on average homebuilding indebtedness in excess of average qualified inventory is charged directly to the statement of operations in the period incurred. Interest expensed directly to the statement of operations in fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010 was \$1.5 million and \$22.8 million, respectively. The decrease in the amount of interest expensed directly was due to a higher amount of qualified inventory and a lower amount of debt in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. Due to the increase in qualified inventory and the decrease of our indebtedness in the last six months of fiscal 2011, we did not have any directly expensed interest in that period.

(LOSS) INCOME FROM UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

We are a participant in several joint ventures. We recognize our proportionate share of the earnings and losses from these entities. The trends, uncertainties or other factors that have negatively impacted our business and the industry in general and which are discussed in the Overview section of this MD&A have also impacted the unconsolidated entities in which we have investments. Most of our joint ventures are land development projects or high-rise/mid-rise construction projects and do not generate revenues and earnings for a number of years during the development of the property. Once development is complete, the joint ventures will generally, over a relatively short period of time, generate revenues and earnings until all the assets of the entity are sold. Because there is not a steady flow of revenues and earnings from these entities, the earnings recognized from these entities will vary significantly from year to year. In fiscal 2011, we recognized \$1.2 million of losses from unconsolidated entities, as compared to \$23.5 million of income in fiscal 2010. The loss in fiscal 2011 included \$40.9 million of impairment charges that we recognized on our investments in unconsolidated entities. No impairment charges were recognized in fiscal 2010. See Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements in this MD&A for information related to these impairment charges. The income from unconsolidated

entities in fiscal 2011, excluding the impairment charges recognized, was \$39.7 million in fiscal 2011, as compared to \$23.5 million in fiscal 2010. The increase was due principally to higher income generated in fiscal 2011 from two of our high-rise construction ventures which had significantly more deliveries in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, income generated from our structured asset joint venture and distributions in fiscal 2011 from ventures in excess of our cost basis in the ventures of \$7.3 million, offset, in part, by the reversal in fiscal 2010 of \$11.0 million of accrued costs related to litigation against us and an unconsolidated entity in which we had an investment, due to settlement of the litigation for an amount that was less than we had previously estimated.

Table of Contents**INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME**

For fiscal 2011 and 2010, interest and other income was \$23.4 million and \$28.3 million, respectively. The decrease in interest and other income in fiscal 2011 was primarily due to a decline of \$9.1 million of retained customer deposits in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by increased management fee income, an increase in interest income and a profit participation received in fiscal 2011 from the sale of a non-core asset in fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2010.

EXPENSES RELATED TO EARLY RETIREMENT OF DEBT

In fiscal 2011, we purchased \$55.1 million of our senior notes in the open market at various prices and expensed \$3.8 million related to the premium paid on, and other debt redemption costs of, our senior notes.

In fiscal 2010, we purchased \$45.5 million of our senior notes in open market purchases at various prices and expensed \$1.2 million related to the premium paid and other debt redemption costs of our senior notes and the write-off of the unamortized costs related to our revolving credit facility that was terminated in October 2010.

LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES

For fiscal 2011, we reported a loss before income tax benefit of \$29.4 million, as compared to a loss before income tax benefit of \$117.2 million in fiscal 2010.

INCOME TAX BENEFIT

We recognized a \$69.2 million tax benefit in fiscal 2011. Based upon the federal statutory rate of 35%, our tax benefit would have been \$10.3 million. The difference between the tax benefit recognized and the tax benefit based on the federal statutory rate was due primarily to the reversal of \$52.3 million of previously accrued taxes on uncertain tax positions that were resolved during fiscal 2011, a reversal of prior valuation allowances of \$25.7 million that were no longer needed, an increase of deferred tax assets, net, of \$25.9 million and a tax benefit for state income taxes, net of federal benefit of \$1.0 million, offset, in part, by \$43.9 million of net new deferred tax valuation allowance and \$3.1 million of accrued interest and penalties.

We recognized a \$113.8 million tax benefit in fiscal 2010. Based upon the federal statutory rate of 35%, our tax benefit would have been \$41.0 million. The difference between the tax benefit recognized and the tax benefit based on the federal statutory rate was due primarily to the reversal of prior tax provisions of \$39.5 million due to the expiration of statutes and settlements, a reversal of prior valuation allowances of \$128.6 million that were no longer needed, and a tax benefit for state income taxes, net of federal benefit of \$3.8 million offset, in part, by an increase in unrecognized tax benefit of \$35.6 million, and a net new deferred tax valuation allowance of \$55.5 million and \$9.3 million of accrued interest and penalties.

The large reversal of valuation allowances previously recognized in fiscal 2010 was due to our expected recovery of certain deferred tax assets through our ability to carryback fiscal 2010 tax losses to prior years and receive a refund of the applicable federal taxes. The recovery of deferred tax assets principally related to inventory impairments and impairments of investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities recognized for income tax purposes in fiscal 2010 that were recognized for book purposes in prior years. See [Critical Accounting Policies](#) [Income Taxes](#) [Valuation Allowance](#), above, for information regarding the valuation allowances against our net deferred tax assets.

FISCAL 2010 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2009**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

In fiscal 2010, we recognized \$1.49 billion of revenues and a net loss of \$3.4 million, as compared to \$1.76 billion of revenues and a net loss of \$755.8 million in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, we recognized \$115.3 million and \$465.4 million of inventory impairments and write-offs, respectively. In fiscal 2010, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$113.8 million, as compared to an income tax provision of \$259.4 million in fiscal 2009. In addition, we recognized \$11.3 million of joint venture impairment charges and write-offs in fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents**REVENUES AND COST OF REVENUES**

Revenues in fiscal 2010 were lower than those in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$260.5 million, or 14.8%. This decrease was attributable to a 10.9% decrease in the number of homes delivered and a 4.4% decrease in the average price of the homes delivered. The decrease in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2010 was primarily due to a 25.2% decline in the number of homes in backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008, offset, in part, by a 6.3% increase in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The 4.4% decrease in the average price of the homes delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was due to a shift in product mix to lower priced product, offset, in part, by a decrease in sales incentives, as a percentage of the homes gross sales price, given on homes closed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. Average sales incentives given on homes delivered in fiscal 2010 amounted to approximately \$82,600 per home or 12.7% of the gross price of the home delivered, as compared to approximately \$93,200 per home or 13.6% of the gross price of the home delivered in fiscal 2009. The decrease in per home sales incentives in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to lower sales incentives provided on contracts in backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to value of sales incentives on contracts in backlog at October 31, 2008, and the decrease in sales incentives given on contracts signed in fiscal 2010 that were delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to contracts signed in fiscal 2009 and delivered in fiscal 2009. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was 92.1% in fiscal 2010, as compared to 111.2% in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010 and 2009, we recognized inventory impairment charges and write-offs of \$115.3 million and \$465.4 million, respectively. Interest cost as a percentage of revenues was 5.1% in fiscal 2010, as compared to 4.5% in fiscal 2009. The higher interest cost as a percentage of revenue was due to inventory generally being held for a longer period of time, fewer qualifying assets to which interest can be allocated which resulted in higher amounts of capitalized interest allocated to qualifying inventory, and lower average prices of homes delivered. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, excluding impairments and interest, was 79.7% of revenues in fiscal 2010, as compared to 80.2% in fiscal 2009. This decline was primarily due to lower incentives given on homes delivered and lower overhead and closing costs, offset, in part, by higher cost of land, land improvement and house construction costs.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (SG&A)

SG&A expense decreased by \$50.0 million, or 16.0%, in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A was 17.6% in fiscal 2010, as compared to 17.8% in fiscal 2009. The reduction in SG&A expense in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was due primarily to lower compensation and related costs, reduced advertising, promotion and model operating costs, reduced insurance costs and a decrease in the write-off of deferred marketing costs related to closed communities.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest incurred on average homebuilding indebtedness in excess of average qualified inventory is charged directly to the statement of operations in the period incurred. Interest expensed directly to the statement of operations in fiscal 2010 was \$22.8 million, as compared to \$7.9 million in fiscal 2009 due to the lower amounts of qualified inventory.

INCOME (LOSS) FROM UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

In fiscal 2010, we recognized \$23.5 million of income from unconsolidated entities, as compared to a \$7.5 million loss in fiscal 2009. The loss in fiscal 2009 included \$11.3 million of impairment charges that we recognized on two of our investments in unconsolidated entities. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we reversed \$11.0 million of accrued costs related to litigation against us and an unconsolidated entity in which we had an investment, due to settlement of the litigation for an amount that was less than we had previously estimated.

INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME

Interest and other income were \$28.3 million in fiscal 2010 and \$41.9 million in fiscal 2009. The decrease in interest and other income in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to declines in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, of \$10.6 million of retained customer deposits and \$3.4 million in interest income.

Table of Contents**EXPENSES RELATED TO EARLY RETIREMENT OF DEBT**

In fiscal 2010, we purchased \$45.5 million of our senior notes in open market purchases at various prices and expensed \$1.2 million related to the premium paid and other debt redemption costs of our senior notes and the write-off of the unamortized costs related to our revolving credit facility that was terminated in October 2010. In fiscal 2009, we redeemed \$295.1 million principal amount of senior subordinated notes, conducted a tender offer for \$200.0 million principal amount of senior notes and incurred \$13.7 million of expenses related to the redemption and the tender offer, representing the call premium, the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and costs incurred to complete the tender offer.

LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) PROVISION

In fiscal 2010 and 2009, we reported a loss before income tax (benefit) provision of \$117.2 million and \$496.5 million, respectively.

INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) PROVISION

In fiscal 2010 and 2009, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$113.8 million and an income tax provision of \$259.4 million, respectively. Excluding the valuation allowances recognized against our federal and state deferred tax assets in fiscal 2010 and 2009 and recoveries of previously recognized valuation allowances, we recognized a tax benefit in fiscal 2010 and 2009 of \$40.7 million and \$198.9 million, respectively.

In fiscal 2010 and 2009, we recognized \$55.4 million and \$458.3 million of valuation allowance, respectively. In addition, in fiscal 2010, we reversed \$128.6 million of valuation allowances previously recognized. The decline in the valuation allowances recognized in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was due primarily to the decline in the amount of inventory impairments and impairments of investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities recognized in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The reversal of valuation allowances previously recognized in fiscal 2010 is due to our expected recovery of certain deferred tax assets through our ability to carryback fiscal 2010 tax losses to prior years and receive a refund of the applicable federal taxes. The recovery of deferred tax assets principally related to inventory impairments and impairments of investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities recognized for income tax purposes in fiscal 2010 that were recognized for book purposes in prior years. See Critical Accounting Policies Income Taxes Valuation Allowance, above, for information regarding the valuation allowances against our net deferred tax assets.

Excluding valuation adjustments, the difference in the effective tax rate for fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to: (a) the reversal in fiscal 2010 of \$39.5 million of accruals against potential tax assessments, which were no longer needed due to our settlement of various federal and state audits and the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations for federal and state tax purposes, as compared to \$77.3 million in fiscal 2009; (b) the recording of \$35.6 million of unrecognized tax benefits in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$39.5 million in fiscal 2009; (c) the recognition of \$9.3 million of interest and penalties in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$6.8 million of interest and penalties recognized in fiscal 2009; (d) the recognition of a \$3.8 million state tax benefit, before valuation allowance, in fiscal 2010, as compared to a \$14.5 million state tax benefit, before valuation allowance, recognized in fiscal 2009; and (e) the loss of tax credits recognized in years prior to fiscal 2009 that were lost due to the elimination of taxable income in those years as a result of the carryback of fiscal 2009 tax losses. The increase in the interest and penalties recognized is due to the increase in number of tax years open to assessment and potential additional taxes due. The decline in the state tax benefit is due primarily to the decline in the reported loss in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Funding for our business has been and continues to be provided principally by cash flow from operating activities before inventory additions, unsecured bank borrowings and the public debt and equity markets. Prior to fiscal 2008, we used our cash flow from operating activities before inventory additions, bank borrowings and the proceeds of public debt and equity offerings to acquire additional land for new communities, fund additional expenditures for land development, fund construction costs needed to meet the requirements of our backlog, invest in unconsolidated entities, purchase our stock and repay debt. Between October 31, 2006 and October 31, 2011, we increased our cash position (including marketable securities) by approximately \$507.4 million and reduced debt by approximately \$692.9 million.

Table of Contents

At October 31, 2011, we had \$1.14 billion of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities on hand and approximately \$784.7 million available under our \$885 million revolving credit facility which extends to October 2014. In fiscal 2011, cash flow provided by operating activities was \$52.9 million. Cash provided by operating activities during fiscal 2011 was primarily from our earnings before inventory and joint venture impairments, and depreciation and amortization, the receipt of a \$154.3 million federal income tax refund and a decrease in restricted cash, offset, in part, by an increase in inventory. We used \$74.5 million of cash in our investing activities in fiscal 2011, primarily for investments made in non-performing loan portfolios and marketable securities and the purchase of property, construction and office equipment, offset, in part, by the return of investments from unconsolidated entities and from our non-performing loan portfolios. We also used \$111.1 million of cash in financing activities in fiscal 2011, principally for the \$58.8 million redemption of senior notes, the net repayment of \$31.4 million of loans payable and the purchase of \$49.1 million of treasury stock, offset, in part by proceeds received from our stock-based benefit plans. During November and December of 2011, we used \$143.7 million of our available cash for the acquisition of the CamWest assets, \$57.6 million to fund the litigation settlement related to South Edge and \$70.5 million to fund a new joint venture project in New York City.

At October 31, 2010, we had \$1.24 billion of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities on hand, a decrease of \$672.0 million compared to October 31, 2009. In fiscal 2010, cash flow used in operating activities was \$146.3 million. Cash used in operating activities during fiscal 2010 was primarily used to acquire inventory, collateralize approximately \$54.4 million of letters of credit and fund an increase in mortgage loan originations in excess of mortgage loan sales, offset, in part, by cash flow generated from our earnings before inventory impairments, depreciation and amortization. We used \$151.4 million of cash in our investing activities in fiscal 2010, primarily for investments in marketable securities and for investments made in our unconsolidated entities. We also used \$471.0 million of cash in financing activities in fiscal 2010, principally for the repayment of our \$331.7 million bank term loan, \$94.0 million for the redemption of senior and senior subordinated notes, and repayment of \$103.2 million of other loans payable, offset, in part, by \$45.4 million of net borrowings on our mortgage company warehouse loan, \$7.6 million of proceeds from stock-based benefit plans and \$5.0 million of tax benefits from stock-based compensation.

In fiscal 2009, our cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities increased by \$275.4 million. In fiscal 2009, cash flow provided by operating activities was \$283.2 million. Cash provided by operating activities was primarily generated by a reduction in inventory and the receipt of income tax refunds on previously paid taxes, offset, in part, by the payment of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and income tax payments made for the settlement of previously accrued tax audits. The decreases in inventory, accounts payable and accrued liabilities were primarily due to the decline in our business as previously discussed. We used \$132.2 million of cash in our investing activities in fiscal 2009, primarily for investments in marketable securities and for investments in our unconsolidated entities. We also generated a net of \$23.2 million of cash from financing activities in fiscal 2009, principally from the issuance of an aggregate of \$650.0 million principal amount of senior notes in the public debt markets (net proceeds amounted to \$635.8 million), \$637.0 million of other borrowings (primarily from our mortgage company warehouse loan), and issuance of securities under our stock-based benefit plans and the tax benefits of stock-based compensation, offset, in part, by the redemption of, and tender for, an aggregate of \$495.1 million principal amount of senior and senior subordinated notes, \$12.0 million of expenses related to such redemption and tender offer, and the repayment of \$785.9 million of other borrowings, of which \$624.2 million was on our mortgage company warehouse loan.

In general, our cash flow from operating activities assumes that, as each home is delivered, we will purchase a home site to replace it. Because we own several years' supply of home sites, we do not need to buy home sites immediately to replace those which we deliver. In addition, we generally do not begin construction of our single-family detached homes until we have a signed contract with the home buyer, although in the past several years, due to the high cancellation rate of customer contracts and the increase in the number of attached-home communities from which we were operating (all of the units of which are generally not sold prior to the commencement of construction), the number of speculative homes in our inventory increased significantly. Should our business remain at its current level or further decline, we believe that our inventory levels would continue to decrease as we complete and deliver the homes under construction but do not commence construction of as many new homes, as we complete the

improvements on the land we already own and as we sell and deliver the speculative homes that are currently in inventory, resulting in additional cash flow from operations. In addition, we might continue to delay or curtail our acquisition of additional land, as we have since the second half of fiscal 2006, which would further reduce our inventory levels and cash needs. At October 31, 2011, we owned or controlled through options 37,497 home sites, as compared to 34,852 at October 31, 2010, 31,917 at October 31, 2009 and 91,200 at April 30, 2006, the high point of our home sites owned and controlled. Of the 37,497 home sites owned or controlled through options at October 31, 2011, we owned 30,199; of our owned home sites, significant improvements were completed on approximately 11,693 of them.

Table of Contents

At October 31, 2011, the aggregate purchase price of land parcels under option and purchase agreements was approximately \$564.4 million (including \$12.5 million of land to be acquired from joint ventures in which we have invested). Of the \$564.4 million of land purchase commitments, we had paid or deposited \$38.0 million and, if we acquire all of these land parcels, we will be required to pay an additional \$526.4 million. The purchases of these land parcels are scheduled over the next several years. We have additional land parcels under option that have been excluded from the aforementioned aggregate purchase amounts since we do not believe that we will complete the purchase of these land parcels and no additional funds will be required from us to terminate these contracts. During the past several years, we have had a significant amount of cash invested in either short-term cash equivalents or short-term interest-bearing marketable securities. In addition, we have made a number of investments in unconsolidated entities related to the acquisition and development of land for future home sites or in entities that are constructing or converting apartment buildings into luxury condominiums. Our investment activities related to marketable securities and to investments in and distributions of investments from unconsolidated entities are contained in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows under Cash flow used in investing activities. In October 2010, we entered into an \$885 million revolving credit facility with 12 banks, which extends to October 2014. The facility replaced a \$1.89 billion credit facility consisting of a \$1.56 billion unsecured revolving credit facility and a \$331.7 million term loan facility with 30 banks, which extended to March 17, 2011. Prior to the closing of the new credit facility, we repaid the term loan under the old credit facility from cash on hand. At October 31, 2011, we had no outstanding borrowings under the new credit facility but had outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$100.3 million. At October 31, 2011, interest would have been payable on borrowings under our credit facility at 2.75% (subject to adjustment based upon our debt rating and leverage ratios) above the Eurodollar rate or at other specified variable rates as selected by us from time to time. We are obligated to pay an undrawn commitment fee of 0.50% (subject to adjustment based upon our debt rating and leverage ratios) based on the average daily unused amount of the credit facility. Under the terms of the credit facility, we are not permitted to allow our maximum leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) to exceed 1.75 to 1.00, and we are required to maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined in the credit agreement) of approximately \$1.87 billion at October 31, 2011. At October 31, 2011, our leverage ratio was approximately 0.18 to 1.00, and our tangible net worth was approximately \$2.55 billion. Based upon the minimum tangible net worth requirement, our ability to pay dividends and repurchase our common stock was limited to an aggregate amount of approximately \$680 million at October 31, 2011. In addition, at October 31, 2011, we had \$13.2 million of letters of credit outstanding with three banks which were not part of our new credit facility; these letters of credit were collateralized by \$13.5 million of cash deposits. We believe that we will be able to continue to fund our current operations and meet our contractual obligations through a combination of existing cash resources and our existing sources of credit. Due to the deterioration of the credit markets and the uncertainties that exist in the economy and for home builders in general, we cannot be certain that we will be able to replace existing financing or find sources of additional financing in the future.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes our estimated contractual payment obligations at October 31, 2011 (amounts in millions):

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
Senior notes (a)	\$ 99.3	\$ 711.3		\$ 413.4		\$ 734.8	\$ 1,958.8
Loans payable (a)	39.0		26.2		9.4	68.8	143.4
Mortgage company warehouse loan (a)	58.4						58.4
Operating lease obligations	10.4		15.5		9.8	9.0	44.7
Purchase obligations (b)	499.5		200.8		46.8	28.8	775.9
Retirement plans (c)	3.0		13.0		14.6	43.8	74.4
Other	0.6		1.0		0.7		2.3
	\$ 710.2	\$ 967.8		\$ 494.7		\$ 885.2	\$ 3,057.9

Table of Contents

- (a) Amounts include estimated annual interest payments until maturity of the debt. Of the amounts indicated, \$1.49 billion of the senior notes, \$106.6 million of loans payable and \$57.4 million of the mortgage company warehouse loan were recorded on the October 31, 2011 Consolidated Balance Sheet.
- (b) Amounts represent our expected acquisition of land under options or purchase agreements and the estimated remaining amount of the contractual obligation for land development agreements secured by letters of credit and surety bonds. Amounts do not include the \$143.7 million payment to acquire substantially all of the assets of CamWest and the \$57.6 million payment made to settle the South Edge litigation.
- (c) Amounts represent our obligations under our deferred compensation and supplemental executive retirement plan and our 401(k) salary deferral savings plans. Of the total amount indicated, \$49.8 million was recorded on the October 31, 2011 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

INFLATION

The long-term impact of inflation on us is manifested in increased costs for land, land development, construction and overhead. We generally contract for land significantly before development and sales efforts begin. Accordingly, to the extent land acquisition costs are fixed, increases or decreases in the sales prices of homes will affect our profits. Prior to the current downturn in the economy and the decline in demand for homes, the sales prices of our homes generally increased. Because the sales price of each of our homes is fixed at the time a buyer enters into a contract to purchase a home and because we generally contract to sell our homes before we begin construction, any inflation of costs in excess of those anticipated may result in lower gross margins. We generally attempt to minimize that effect by entering into fixed-price contracts with our subcontractors and material suppliers for specified periods of time, which generally do not exceed one year. The slowdown in the homebuilding industry over the past several years and the decline in the sales prices of our homes, without a corresponding reduction in the costs, have had an adverse impact on our profitability.

In general, housing demand is adversely affected by increases in interest rates and housing costs. Interest rates, the length of time that land remains in inventory and the proportion of inventory that is financed affect our interest costs. If we are unable to raise sales prices enough to compensate for higher costs, or if mortgage interest rates increase significantly, affecting prospective buyers' ability to adequately finance home purchases, our revenues, gross margins and net income would be adversely affected. Increases in sales prices, whether the result of inflation or demand, may affect the ability of prospective buyers to afford new homes.

GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENTS

We operate in four geographic segments around the United States: the North, consisting of Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey and New York; the Mid-Atlantic, consisting of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia; the South, consisting of Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas; and the West, consisting of Arizona, California, Colorado and Nevada. In fiscal 2010, we discontinued the sale of homes in West Virginia and Georgia. The operations of West Virginia and Georgia were immaterial to the Mid-Atlantic and South geographic segments, respectively.

The following tables summarize information related to revenues, gross contracts signed, contract cancellations, net contracts signed, total revenues and (loss) income before income taxes by geographic segment for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, and information related to backlog at October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and assets by geographic segment at October 31, 2011 and 2010. (Note: Amounts in tables may not add due to rounding)

Units Delivered and Revenues:

	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
	Units	Units	Units	(In millions)	(In millions)	(In millions)
North	718	774	983	\$ 381.6	\$ 407.7	\$ 585.3
Mid-Atlantic	887	876	862	499.7	488.4	492.7

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South	522	498	544	285.0	264.3	288.2
West	484	494	576	309.6	334.4	389.1
	2,611	2,642	2,965	\$ 1,475.9	\$ 1,494.8	\$ 1,755.3

Table of Contents**Gross Contracts Signed:**

	2011	2010	2009	2011 (In millions)	2010 (In millions)	2009 (In millions)
North	817	813	847	\$ 466.6	\$ 418.6	\$ 442.8
Mid-Atlantic	936	902	899	524.1	502.5	498.7
South	713	551	559	416.6	297.1	281.6
West	499	523	598	300.3	352.1	402.8
	2,965	2,789	2,903	\$ 1,707.6	\$ 1,570.3	\$ 1,625.9

Contracts Cancelled:

	2011	2010	2009	2011 (In millions)	2010 (In millions)	2009 (In millions)
North	67	68	184	\$ 37.0	\$ 35.2	\$ 136.4
Mid-Atlantic	37	44	102	19.8	23.4	74.7
South	45	39	87	28.1	21.1	50.5
West	32	33	80	17.9	18.6	59.6
	181	184	453	\$ 102.8	\$ 98.3	\$ 321.2

Net Contracts Signed:

	2011	2010	2009	2011 (In millions)	2010 (In millions)	2009 (In millions)
North	750	745	663	\$ 429.6	\$ 383.4	\$ 306.4
Mid-Atlantic	899	858	797	504.3	479.1	424.0
South	668	512	472	388.5	276.0	231.1
West	467	490	518	282.4	333.5	343.2
	2,784	2,605	2,450	\$ 1,604.8	\$ 1,472.0	\$ 1,304.7

Contract Cancellation Rates:

(as a percentage of gross contracts signed, based on units and dollars)

	2011 Units	2010 Units	2009 Units	2011 \$	2010 \$	2009 \$
North	8.2%	8.4%	21.7%	7.9%	8.4%	30.8%
Mid-Atlantic	4.0%	4.9%	11.3%	3.8%	4.7%	15.0%
South	6.3%	7.1%	15.6%	6.8%	7.1%	17.9%
West	6.4%	6.3%	13.4%	6.0%	5.3%	14.8%
Total	6.1%	6.6%	15.6%	6.0%	6.3%	19.8%

Backlog at October 31:

	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
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	Units	Units	Units	(In millions)	(In millions)	(In millions)
North	553	521	550	\$ 307.4	\$ 259.3	\$ 283.6
Mid-Atlantic	487	475	493	288.9	284.4	293.6
South	442	296	282	263.2	159.7	148.0
West	185	202	206	121.6	148.7	149.6
	1,667	1,494	1,531	\$ 981.1	\$ 852.1	\$ 874.8

Table of Contents**Revenues and (Loss) Income Before Taxes:**

The following table summarizes by geographic segment total revenues and (loss) income before income taxes for each of the years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (\$ amounts in millions):

	Revenues			(Loss) income before income taxes		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
North	\$ 381.6	\$ 407.7	\$ 585.3	\$ 42.5	\$ (2.3)	\$ (103.3)
Mid-Atlantic	499.7	488.4	492.7	57.6	33.9	(25.0)
South	285.0	264.3	288.2	(25.9)	(35.2)	(49.4)
West	309.6	334.4	389.1	(27.1)	(11.9)	(209.0)
Corporate and other				(76.5)	(101.7)	(109.8)
Total	\$ 1,475.9	\$ 1,494.8	\$ 1,755.3	\$ (29.4)	\$ (117.2)	\$ (496.5)

Corporate and other is comprised principally of general corporate expenses such as the offices of the Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, and the corporate finance, accounting, audit, tax, human resources, risk management, marketing and legal groups, directly expensed interest, offset in part by interest income, income from our ancillary businesses and income from a number of our unconsolidated entities.

Total Assets:

Total assets for each of the Company's geographic segments at October 31, 2011 and 2010 are shown in the table below (\$ amounts in millions).

	2011	2010
North	\$ 1,060.2	\$ 961.3
Mid-Atlantic	1,235.9	1,161.5
South	760.1	693.8
West	650.8	712.4
Corporate and other	1,348.2	1,642.6
Total	\$ 5,055.2	\$ 5,171.6

Corporate and other is comprised principally of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, income tax refund recoverable and the assets of the Company's manufacturing facilities and mortgage subsidiary.

FISCAL 2011 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2010**North**

Revenues in fiscal 2011 were lower than those for fiscal 2010 by \$26.1 million, or 6.4%. The decrease in revenues was primarily attributable to a 7.2% decrease in the number of homes delivered. The decrease in the number of homes delivered in the fiscal 2011 period, as compared to the fiscal 2010 period, was primarily due to a lower backlog at October 31, 2010, as compared to October 31, 2009 and a reduction in the number of units closed at several of our high-rise communities where unit availability has dwindled.

The value of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011 was \$429.6 million, a 12.1% increase from the \$383.4 million of net contracts signed during fiscal 2010. This increase was primarily due to an 11.3% increase in the average value of each net contract. The increase in the average sales price of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily attributable to a shift in the number of contracts signed to more expensive areas and/or products in fiscal 2011, as compared fiscal 2010.

For the year ended October 31, 2011, we reported income before income taxes of \$42.5 million, as compared to a \$2.3 million loss for fiscal 2010. The increase in income in fiscal 2011 was primarily attributable to a decrease in impairment charges in fiscal 2011 of \$25.6 million, as compared to fiscal 2010, an increase in income from

unconsolidated entities of \$19.5 million in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, and lower costs on homes delivered in fiscal 2011 than those delivered in fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by higher SG&A expenses and a decline in retained customer deposits in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2011 and 2010, we recognized inventory impairment charges of \$3.8 million and \$29.4 million, respectively. The increase in income from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2011 was due principally to income generated from two of our high-rise construction joint ventures which commenced delivery of units in the second and third quarters of fiscal 2010 and the recovery of an investment in an unconsolidated entity that we had previously impaired.

Table of Contents**Mid-Atlantic**

Revenues in fiscal 2011 were higher than those of fiscal 2010 by \$11.3 million, or 2.3%. This increase was attributable to a 1.3% increase in the number of homes delivered and a 1.1% increase in the average price of the homes delivered. The increase in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due a higher number of net contracts signed in the first six-months of fiscal 2011, as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by a lower backlog at October 31, 2010, as compared to October 31, 2009. The increase in the average price of the homes delivered in the fiscal 2011 period, as compared to the fiscal 2010 period, was primarily related to a shift in the number of homes delivered to more expensive products and/or locations. The value of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011 increased by \$25.2 million, or 5.3%, from the value of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010. The increase was due to a 4.8% increase in the number of contracts signed and a 0.5% increase in the average value of each net contract signed. The increase in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due to an increase of 22.3% in the number of net contracts signed, primarily in Virginia, in the three months ended October 31, 2011, as compared to the three months ended October 31, 2010. We reported income before income taxes for fiscal 2011 and 2010 of \$57.6 million and \$33.9 million, respectively. The increase in the income before income taxes was primarily due to a decrease in the cost of revenues in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The decrease in the cost of revenues was primarily due to lower costs of the homes delivered in fiscal 2011 than those delivered in fiscal 2010 and lower impairment charges in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The lower costs were due to the delivery of fewer quick-delivery homes in the fiscal 2011 period, as compared to the fiscal 2010 period, as our supply of such homes has dwindled, and to reduced sales incentives in general on the homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. Generally, we give higher sales incentives on quick-delivery homes than on our to-be-built homes. In addition, reduced costs were realized in the fiscal 2011 period because fewer homes were delivered from certain higher cost communities in fiscal 2011, as compared to the fiscal 2010 period, as these communities closed out. We recognized inventory impairment charges of \$4.3 million and \$11.0 million for fiscal 2011 and 2010, respectively.

South

Revenues in fiscal 2011 were higher than those in fiscal 2010 by \$20.7 million, or 7.8%. This increase was attributable to a 4.8% increase in the number of homes delivered and a 2.9% increase in the average price of the homes delivered. The increase in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due to the increased number of communities that we were delivering from in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The increase in the average price of the homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily attributable to a shift in the number of homes delivered, to more expensive areas and/or products in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2011, the value of net contracts signed increased by \$112.5 million, or 40.8%, as compared to fiscal 2010. The increase was attributable to increases of 30.5% and 7.9% in the number and average value of net contracts signed, respectively. The increase in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due to an increase in the number of selling communities in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The increase in the average sales price of net contracts signed was primarily due to a shift in the number of contracts signed to more expensive areas and/or products in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. For fiscal 2011 and 2010, we reported losses before income taxes of \$25.9 million and \$35.2 million, respectively. The decline in the loss before income taxes was primarily due to lower impairment charges in fiscal 2011 of \$16.3 million, as compared to fiscal 2010, and lower costs on homes delivered in fiscal 2011 than those delivered in fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by an increase in the loss from unconsolidated entities of \$15.6 million in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, excluding impairments, was 78.2% of revenues in fiscal 2011, as compared to 80.4% in fiscal 2010. This decrease in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was due primarily to lower sales incentives, primarily on quick-delivery homes, in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The increase in the loss from unconsolidated entities was primarily due to \$15.2 million of impairment charges that we recognized on one of our investments.

Table of Contents**West**

Revenues in fiscal 2011 were lower than those in fiscal 2010 by \$24.8 million, or 7.4%. The decrease in revenues was attributable to a 5.5% decrease in the average sales price of the homes delivered and a 2.0% decrease in the number of homes delivered. The decrease in the average price of the homes delivered was primarily due to a shift in the number of homes delivered to less expensive products and/or locations, primarily in Arizona and Nevada, in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010.

The value of net contracts signed during fiscal 2011 decreased \$51.1 million, or 15.3%, as compared to fiscal 2010. This decrease was due to an 11.2% decrease in the average value of each net contract signed and a 4.7% decrease in the number of net contracts signed. The decrease in the average sales price of net contracts signed was primarily due to a shift in the number of contracts signed to less expensive areas and/or products in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The decrease in the number of net contracts signed was due to an 11.5% decline in the number of selling communities in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by an increase in housing demand in Arizona in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010.

We reported losses before income taxes for fiscal 2011 and 2010 of \$27.1 million and \$11.9 million, respectively. The increase in the loss before income taxes was primarily due to a decrease in income from unconsolidated entities of \$35.9 million in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by lower inventory impairment charges and lower cost of revenues, excluding impairments, in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. The increase in the loss from unconsolidated entities was primarily due to \$25.7 million of impairment charges that we recognized on one of our investments in unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2011 and the reversal of \$11.0 million in fiscal 2010 of accrued costs related to litigation against us and an unconsolidated entity in which we had an investment, due to settlement of the litigation for an amount that was less than we previously estimated. In fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, we recognized inventory impairment charges and write-offs of \$22.9 million and \$37.7 million, respectively. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, excluding impairments, was 75.9% in fiscal 2011, as compared to 78.4% in fiscal 2010. The decrease in cost of revenues, excluding inventory impairment charges, as a percentage of revenue in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was due primarily to the delivery of fewer quick-delivery homes in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, as our supply of such homes has dwindled, and to reduced sales incentives on quick-delivery homes delivered in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010. Generally, we give higher sales incentives on quick-delivery homes than on our to-be-built homes.

Other

For fiscal 2011 and 2010, other loss before income taxes was \$76.5 million and \$101.7 million, respectively. The decrease in the loss in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily due to a decrease of \$21.2 million of interest directly expensed in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, and an increase of \$7.2 million of income recognized from our Gibraltar operations in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by an increase of \$2.6 million of costs related to the repurchase of our senior notes in open market transactions, in fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010.

FISCAL 2010 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2009**North**

Revenues for the year ended October 31, 2010 were lower than those for the year ended October 31, 2009 by \$177.6 million, or 30.3%. The decrease in revenues was attributable to a 21.3% decrease in the number of homes delivered and a 11.5% decrease in the average price of the homes delivered. The decrease in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to our lower backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008. The decline in backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008, was due primarily to an 11.2% decrease in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2009 over fiscal 2008. The decrease in the average price of the homes delivered in the year ended October 31, 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to a shift in the number of homes delivered to less expensive products and/or locations and higher sales incentives given on the homes delivered in fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009.

The value of net contracts signed in the year ended October 31, 2010 was \$383.4 million, a 25.1% increase from the \$306.4 million of net contracts signed during the year ended October 31, 2009. This increase was primarily due to a 12.4% increase in the number of net contracts signed and an 11.4% increase in the average value of each net contract.

The increase in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to a decrease in the number of contracts cancelled in the year ended October 31, 2010, as compared to the year ended October 31, 2009, and an improvement in housing demand in the first two quarters of fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The increase in the average sales price of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily attributable to a decrease in cancellations in fiscal 2010 at one of our high-rise communities located in a New Jersey urban market, which had higher average prices than our typical home. The average sales price of gross contracts signed in the year ended October 31, 2010 was \$514,800, a 1.5% decrease from the \$522,800 average sales price of gross contracts signed during the year ended October 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

We reported losses before income taxes of \$2.3 million in the year ended October 31, 2010, as compared to \$103.3 million in fiscal 2009. The decrease in the loss was primarily due to lower cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, lower selling, general and administrative expenses in the year ended October 31, 2010, as compared to the year ended October 31, 2009, and \$12.7 million of income recognized from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$2.5 million of loss recognized from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2009. Cost of revenues before interest as a percentage of revenues was 89.4% in fiscal 2010, as compared to 104.7% in fiscal 2009. The lower cost of revenues was primarily the result of lower impairment charges in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, partially offset by increased sales incentives given to home buyers on the homes delivered. We recognized inventory impairment charges of \$29.4 million in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$145.4 million in fiscal 2009. As a percentage of revenues, higher sales incentives increased cost of revenues by approximately 2.1% in the year ended October 31, 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The loss from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2009 included a \$6.0 million impairment charge related to one of the unconsolidated entities.

Mid-Atlantic

For the year ended October 31, 2010, revenues were lower than those for fiscal 2009 by \$4.3 million, or 0.9%, primarily due to a 2.5% decrease in the average sales price of the homes delivered, offset, in part, by a 1.6% increase in the number of homes delivered. The decrease in the average price of the homes delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily related to a shift in the number of homes delivered to less expensive products and/or locations. The increase in the number of homes delivered in the year ended October 31, 2010, as compared to the year ended October 31, 2009, was primarily due to a 41.7% increase in the number of gross contracts signed and a decline of 75.8% in the number of contracts canceled in the first three months of fiscal 2010, as compared to the comparable period of fiscal 2009. The increased number of contracts signed early in fiscal 2010 and the reduced number of contracts canceled from that year's beginning backlog allowed us to deliver more units in fiscal 2010 than in fiscal 2009.

The value of net contracts signed during the year ended October 31, 2010 increased by \$55.1 million, or 13.0%, from the year ended October 31, 2009. The increase was due to a 7.7% increase in the number of net contracts signed and a 5.0% increase in the average value of each net contract signed. The increase in the number of net contracts signed was due primarily to a decrease in the number of contracts cancelled in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The increase in the average value of each net contract signed was primarily due to cancellations of higher priced homes in fiscal 2009, as compared to cancellations of lower priced homes in fiscal 2010.

We reported income before income taxes for the year ended October 31, 2010 of \$33.9 million as compared to a loss before income taxes in fiscal 2009 of \$25.0 million. The increase in the income before income taxes was primarily due to lower impairment charges and lower selling, general and administrative expenses, in the twelve months ended October 31, 2010, as compared to the twelve months ended October 31, 2009. We recognized inventory impairment charges of \$11.0 million in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$59.7 million in fiscal 2009.

South

Revenues during the year ended October 31, 2010 were lower than those in fiscal 2009 by \$23.9 million, or 8.3%. This decrease was attributable to an 8.5% decrease in the number of homes delivered, offset, in part, by a 0.2% increase in the average price of the homes delivered. The decrease in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to lower backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008. The decline in backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008, was due primarily to a 28.2% decrease in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2009 over fiscal 2008.

In fiscal 2010, the value of net contracts signed increased by \$45.0 million, or 19.5%, as compared to fiscal 2009. The increase was attributable to increases of 8.5% and 10.1% in the number and average value of net contracts signed, respectively. The increase in the number of net contracts signed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily due to a decrease in the number of contract cancellations from 87 in fiscal 2009 to 39 in fiscal 2010. The increase in the average sales price of net contracts signed was primarily due to a decrease in the number of cancellations in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, which had a higher average sales price, and to a shift in the number of contracts signed to more expensive areas and/or products in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents

We reported losses before income taxes for the years ended October 31, 2010 and 2009 of \$35.2 million and \$49.4 million, respectively. The decline in the loss before income taxes was primarily due to lower impairment charges and lower selling, general and administrative costs in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, offset, in part, by lower revenues in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. Impairment charges decreased from \$52.8 million in the year ended October 31, 2009 to \$37.2 million in the year ended October 31, 2010.

West

Revenues in the year ended October 31, 2010 were lower than those in the year ended October 31, 2009 by \$54.8 million, or 14.1%. The decrease in revenues was attributable to a 14.2% decrease in the number of homes delivered, offset in part, by a 0.2% increase in the average price of homes delivered. The decrease in the number of homes delivered in fiscal 2010 was primarily attributable to lower backlog at October 31, 2009, as compared to October 31, 2008. The increase in the average price of the homes delivered was primarily due to lower sales incentives given on the homes delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, partially offset, by a shift in the number of homes delivered to less expensive products and/or locations in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The value of net contracts signed during the twelve months ended October 31, 2010 decreased \$9.7 million, or 2.8%, as compared to fiscal 2009. This decrease was due to a 5.4% decrease in the number of net contracts signed, offset in part, by a 2.7% increase in the average value of each net contract signed. The decrease in the number of net contracts signed was primarily due to a 28% decline in the number of selling communities in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, partially offset by a decrease in the number of contracts canceled in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The increase in the average sales price of net contracts signed was primarily due to a shift in the number of contracts signed in more expensive areas and/or product in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009.

We reported losses before income taxes in fiscal 2010 of \$11.9 million, as compared to \$209.0 million in fiscal 2009. The decrease in the loss before income taxes was primarily due to lower impairment charges, lower selling, general and administrative expenses and decreased sales incentives given to home buyers on homes delivered in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, and income of \$10.7 million recognized from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2010, as compared to a \$5.0 million loss recognized from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2009, offset, in part, by a shift in product mix of homes delivered to lower margin product or areas. We recognized inventory impairment charges of \$37.7 million and \$207.5 million in the years ended October 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As a percentage of revenues, lower sales incentives decreased cost of revenues by approximately 5.1% in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. The income from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2010 included a reversal of \$11.0 million of accrued costs related to litigation against us and an unconsolidated entity in which we had an investment, due to settlement of the litigation for an amount that was less than we had previously estimated. The loss from unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2009 included a \$5.3 million impairment charge related to one of the unconsolidated entities.

Corporate and Other

Other loss before income taxes for the year ended October 31, 2010 was \$101.7 million, a decrease of \$8.1 million from the \$109.8 million loss before income taxes reported for the year ended October 31, 2009. This decrease was primarily the result of lower unallocated selling, general and administrative expenses of \$14.9 million in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, and \$13.7 million of expenses related to the early retirement of debt in fiscal 2009, as compared to \$1.2 million in fiscal 2010, offset, in part, by a \$14.9 million increase in interest directly expensed in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, and a \$3.3 million decline in interest income in fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009. Interest expensed directly was \$22.8 million and \$7.9 million in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. See Fiscal 2010 Compared to Fiscal 2009 -Interest Expense for additional information on interest directly expensed.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk primarily due to fluctuations in interest rates. We utilize both fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. For fixed-rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair market value of the debt instrument, but not our earnings or cash flow. Conversely, for variable-rate debt, changes in interest rates generally do not affect the fair market value of the debt instrument but do affect our earnings and cash flow. We do not have the obligation to prepay fixed-rate debt prior to maturity and, as a result, interest rate risk and changes in fair market value should not have a significant impact on such debt until we are required to refinance such debt.

Table of Contents

At October 31, 2011, our debt obligations, principal cash flows by scheduled maturity, weighted-average interest rates and estimated fair value were as follows (\$ amounts in thousands):

Fiscal Year of Maturity	Fixed-Rate Debt		Variable-Rate Debt (a)	
	Amount	Weighted-Average Interest Rate (%)	Amount	Weighted-Average Interest Rate (%)
2012	\$ 35,268	3.51	\$ 57,559	3.49
2013	294,592	6.29	150	0.27
2014	271,819	4.94	150	0.27
2015	301,722	5.15	150	0.27
2016	1,805	5.84	150	0.27
Thereafter	687,876	7.94	12,095	0.18
Discount	(8,399)			
Total	\$ 1,584,683	6.50	\$ 70,254	2.90
Fair value at October 31, 2011	\$ 1,700,115		\$ 70,254	

(a) Based upon the amount of variable-rate debt outstanding at October 31, 2011 and holding the variable-rate debt balance constant, each 1% increase in interest rates would increase the interest incurred by us by approximately \$0.7 million per year.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reference is made to the financial statements, listed in Item 15(a)(1)), which appear at pages F-1 through F-50 of this report and which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Any controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. However, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, with the assistance of management, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the Evaluation Date). Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Table of Contents**Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the report of our independent registered public accounting firm on internal control over financial reporting are incorporated herein from pages F-1 and F-2, respectively.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during our quarter ended October 31, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The following table includes information with respect to all persons serving as executive officers as of the date of this Form 10-K. All executive officers serve at the pleasure of our Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Positions
Robert I. Toll	70	Executive Chairman of the Board and Director
Douglas C. Yearley, Jr.	51	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Zvi Barzilay	65	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director

Martin P. Connor 47 Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Robert I. Toll, with his brother Bruce E. Toll, the Vice Chairman of the Board and a Director of Toll Brothers, Inc., co-founded our predecessors' operations in 1967. Robert I. Toll served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer from our inception until June 2010, when he assumed the new position of Executive Chairman of the Board. Douglas C. Yearley, Jr. joined us in 1990 as assistant to the Chief Executive Officer with responsibility for land acquisitions. He has been an officer since 1994, holding the position of Senior Vice President from January 2002 until November 2005, the position of Regional President from November 2005 until November 2009, and the position of Executive Vice President from November 2009 until June 2010 when he was promoted to his current position of Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Yearley was elected a Director of Toll Brothers, Inc. in June 2010. Zvi Barzilay joined us as a project manager in 1980 and has been an officer since 1983. Mr. Barzilay was elected a Director of Toll Brothers, Inc. in 1994. He has held the position of Chief Operating Officer since May 1998 and the position of President since November 1998. Effective December 31, 2011, Mr. Barzilay will be retiring from his position of President and Chief Operating Officer and resigning as a Director of Toll Brothers, Inc. Martin P. Connor joined the Company as Vice President and Assistant Chief Financial Officer in December 2008 and was elected a Senior Vice President in December 2009. Mr. Connor was appointed to his current position of Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer in September 2010. From June 2008 to December 2008, Mr. Connor was President of Marcon Advisors LLC, a finance and accounting consulting firm which he founded. From October 2006 to June 2008, Mr. Connor was Chief Financial Officer and Director of Operations for O'Neill Properties, a diversified commercial real estate developer in the Mid-Atlantic area. Prior to October 2006, he spent over 20 years at Ernst & Young LLP as an Audit and Advisory Business Services Partner, responsible for the real estate practice for Ernst & Young LLP in the Philadelphia marketplace. During the period from 1998 to 2005, he served on the Toll Brothers, Inc. engagement.

Table of Contents

Richard T. Hartman, currently one of our Regional Presidents, has been appointed to the positions of Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, effective January 1, 2012. Mr. Hartman, age 54, joined us in 1980 and served in various positions with us, including as Regional President since 2005.

The other information required by this item will be included in the Election of Directors and Corporate Governance sections of our Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the 2012 Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers (Code of Ethics) that applies to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions designated by the Company's Board of Directors. The Code of Ethics is available on the Company's internet website at www.tollbrothers.com under Investor Relations: Company Information: Corporate Governance. If the Company were to amend or waive any provision of its Code of Ethics, the Company intends to satisfy its disclosure obligations with respect to any such waiver or amendment by posting such information on its internet website set forth above rather than by filing a Form 8-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item will be included in the Executive Compensation section of our 2012 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Except as set forth below, the information required in this item will be included in the Voting Securities and Beneficial Ownership section of our 2012 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

The following table provides information as of October 31, 2011 with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (in thousands) (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (in thousands) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	12,868	\$ 20.94	6,712
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	12,868	\$ 20.94	6,712

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required in this item will be included in the Corporate Governance and Certain Transactions sections of our 2012 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required in this item will be included in the Ratification of the Re-Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm section of the 2012 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

	Page
1. Financial Statements	
Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-1
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-4
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of October 31, 2011 and 2010	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8

2. Financial Statement Schedules

None

Financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are either not applicable or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes hereto.

(b) Exhibits

The following exhibits are included with this report or incorporated herein by reference:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, dated September 8, 2005, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2005.
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2010.
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of the Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant dated as of March 16, 2011 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 18, 2011.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
3.4	By-laws of the Registrant, as Amended and Restated June 11, 2008, are hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 13, 2008.
3.5	Amendment to the By-laws of the Registrant, dated as of September 24, 2009, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 24, 2009.
3.6	Amendment to the By-laws of the Registrant, dated as of June 15, 2011 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 16, 2011.
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1991.
4.2	Indenture dated as of November 22, 2002 among Toll Brothers Finance Corp., as issuer, the Registrant, as guarantor, and Bank One Trust Company, NA, as Trustee, including form of guarantee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 27, 2002.
4.3	Authorizing Resolutions, dated as of November 15, 2002, relating to \$300,000,000 principal amount of 6.875% Senior Notes of Toll Brothers Finance Corp. due 2012, guaranteed on a senior basis by the Registrant and certain subsidiaries of the Registrant is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 27, 2002.
4.4	Authorizing Resolutions, dated as of September 3, 2003, relating to \$250,000,000 principal amount of 5.95% Senior Notes of Toll Brothers Finance Corp. due 2013, guaranteed on a senior basis by the Registrant and certain subsidiaries of the Registrant is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2003.
4.5	Authorizing Resolutions, dated as of March 9, 2004, relating to \$300,000,000 principal amount of 4.95% Senior Notes of Toll Brothers Finance Corp. due 2014, guaranteed on a senior basis by the Registrant and certain subsidiaries of the Registrant is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2004.
4.6	Authorizing Resolutions, dated as of May 26, 2005, relating to \$300,000,000 principal amount of 5.15% Senior Notes of Toll Brothers Finance Corp. due 2015, guaranteed on a senior basis by the Registrant and certain subsidiaries of the Registrant is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 8, 2005.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
4.7	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 1, 2003 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and Bank One Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 16, 2003, File Nos. 333-103931, 333-103931-01, 333-103931-02, 333-103931-03 and 333-103931-04.
4.8	Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 3, 2003 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and Bank One Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 5, 2003, File Nos. 333-109604, 333-109604-01, 333-109604-02, 333-109604-03 and 333-109604-04.
4.9	Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 26, 2004 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 31, 2004.
4.10	Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of March 1, 2004 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 31, 2004.
4.11	Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 20, 2004 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004.
4.12	Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 28, 2004 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004.
4.13	Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 31, 2004 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004.
4.14	Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 31, 2005 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2005.
4.15	Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 6, 2005 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2005.

- 4.16 Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 1, 2005 by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2005, File Nos. 333-128683, 333-128683-01, 333-128683-02, 333-128683-03 and 333-128683-04.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
4.17	Eleventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 31, 2006 by and among the parties listed on Schedule I thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2006.
4.18	Twelfth Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 30, 2006 by and among the parties listed on Schedule I thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2006.
4.19	Thirteenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 31, 2006 by and among the parties listed on Schedule I thereto, and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2006.
4.20	Fourteenth Supplemental Indenture dated as October 31, 2006 by and among the parties listed on Schedule I thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2007.
4.21	Fifteenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 25, 2007 by and among the parties listed on Schedule I thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2007.
4.22	Sixteenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 27, 2007 by and among the parties listed on Schedule I thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2007.
4.23	Seventeenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 31, 2008, by and among the parties listed on Schedule A thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as successor Trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2009.
4.24	Indenture, dated as of April 20, 2009, among Toll Brothers Finance Corp., the Registrant and the other guarantors named therein and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2009.
4.25	Authorizing Resolutions, dated as of April 20, 2009, relating to the \$400,000,000 principal amount of 8.910% Senior Notes due 2017 of Toll Brothers Finance Corp. guaranteed on a Senior Basis by the Registrant and certain of its subsidiaries, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2009.
4.26	Form of Global Note for Toll Brothers Finance Corp.'s 8.910% Senior Notes due 2017 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the

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Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2009.

- 4.27 Authorizing Resolutions, dated as of September 22, 2009, relating to the \$250,000,000 principal amount of 6.750% Senior Notes due 2019 of Toll Brothers Finance Corp. guaranteed on a Senior Basis by the Registrant and certain of its subsidiaries, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 22, 2009.
- 4.28 Form of Global Note for Toll Brothers Finance Corp.'s 6.750% Senior Notes due 2019 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 22, 2009.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
4.29	Rights Agreement dated as of June 13, 2007, by and between the Registrant and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 18, 2007.
10.1	Credit Agreement by and among First Huntingdon Finance Corp., the Registrant and the lenders which are parties thereto dated October 22, 2010, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 27, 2010.
10.2*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (amended and restated effective January 1, 2008) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2007.
10.3*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Option and Incentive Stock Plan (1995) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 1995.
10.4*	Amendment to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Option and Incentive Stock Plan (1995) dated May 29, 1996 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1996.
10.5*	Amendment to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Option and Incentive Stock Plan (1995) effective March 22, 2001 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2001.
10.6*	Amendment to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Option and Incentive Stock Plan (1995) effective December 12, 2007 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2007.
10.7*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (1998) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 25, 1998, File No. 333-57645.
10.8*	Amendment to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (1998) effective March 22, 2001 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2001.
10.9*	Amendment to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (1998) effective December 12, 2007 is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 18, 2008.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
10.10*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) (amended and restated as of September 17, 2008, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Toll Brothers, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-143367) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 29, 2008.
10.11*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2007) (amended and restated as of September 17, 2008) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Toll Brothers, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-144230) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 29, 2008.
10.12*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2007.
10.13*	Form of Addendum to Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2007.
10.14*	Form of Stock Award Grant pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2007.
10.15*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2008.
10.16*	Restricted Stock Unit Award to Robert I. Toll, dated December 19, 2008, pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2008.
10.17*	Restricted Stock Unit Award to Robert I. Toll, dated December 21, 2009, pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007) is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2009.
10.18*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2007.
10.19*	Form of Addendum to Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2007.
10.20*	Form of Stock Award Grant pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2007.

- 10.21 Form of Stock Award Amendment pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 31, 2010.
- 10.22* Toll Brothers, Inc. Cash Bonus Plan (amended and restated as of December 9, 2009) is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
10.23*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Senior Officer Bonus Plan is hereby incorporated by reference to Addendum C to Toll Brothers, Inc. s definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A for the Toll Brothers, Inc. 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on March 17, 2010 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 1, 2010.
10.24*	Toll Brothers, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (amended and restated effective as of December 12, 2007) is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2010.
10.25*	Agreement dated March 5, 1998 between the Registrant and Bruce E. Toll regarding Mr. Toll s resignation and related matters is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 1998.
10.26*	Advisory and Non-Competition Agreement between the Registrant and Bruce E. Toll, dated as of November 1, 2010, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2010.
10.27*	Toll Bros., Inc. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated as of November 1, 2008, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2008.
10.28*	Amendment Number 1 dated November 1, 2010 to the Toll Bros., Inc. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated as of November 1, 2008, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2010.
10.29	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and the members of its Board of Directors, is hereby incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 17, 2009.
10.30*	Restricted Stock Unit Award to Douglas C. Yearley, Jr., dated December 20, 2010, pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007), is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2010.
10.31*	Restricted Stock Unit Award to Martin P. Connor, dated December 20, 2010, pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007), is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2010.
10.32*	Restricted Stock Unit Award to Robert I. Toll, dated December 20, 2010, pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007), is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2010.
10.33**	Form of Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Award pursuant to the Toll Brothers, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan for Employees (2007), is filed herewith.
12***	Statement re: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

- 21*** Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 23.1*** Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accountant.
- 23.2*** Consent of WeiserMazars LLP, Independent Registered Public Accountant.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1***	Certification of Douglas C. Yearley, Jr. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2***	Certification of Martin P. Connor pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1***	Certification of Douglas C. Yearley, Jr. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2***	Certification of Martin P. Connor pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
99.1***	Financial Statements of TMF Kent Partners, LLC.
99.2***	Financial Statements of KTL 303 LLC.
101.INS***	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH***	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL***	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB***	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE***	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF***	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

* This exhibit is a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this report.

** This exhibit is a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this report and is furnished electronically herewith.

*** Furnished electronically herewith.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the Township of Horsham, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on December 22, 2011.

TOLL BROTHERS, INC.

By: /s/ Douglas C. Yearly, Jr.
Douglas C. Yearley, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Robert I. Toll	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors	December 22, 2011
Robert I. Toll		
/s/ Bruce E. Toll	Vice Chairman of the Board and Director	December 22, 2011
Bruce E. Toll		
/s/ Douglas C. Yearley, Jr.	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	December 22, 2011
Douglas C. Yearley, Jr.		
/s/ Zvi Barzilay	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	December 22, 2011
Zvi Barzilay		
/s/ Martin P. Connor	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	December 22, 2011
Martin P. Connor		
/s/ Joseph R. Sicree	Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	December 22, 2011
Joseph R. Sicree		
/s/ Robert S. Blank	Director	December 22, 2011
Robert S. Blank		
/s/ Edward G. Boehne	Director	December 22, 2011
Edward G. Boehne		

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/s/ Richard J. Braemer	Director	December 22, 2011
Richard J. Braemer		
/s/ Christine N. Garvey	Director	December 22, 2011
Christine N. Garvey		
/s/ Carl B. Marbach	Director	December 22, 2011
Carl B. Marbach		
/s/ Stephen A. Novick	Director	December 22, 2011
Stephen A. Novick		
/s/ Paul E. Shapiro	Director	December 22, 2011
Paul E. Shapiro		

Table of Contents

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in the Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 31, 2011.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued its report, which is included herein, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Toll Brothers, Inc.

We have audited Toll Brothers, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Toll Brothers, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Toll Brothers, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Toll Brothers, Inc. and subsidiaries as of October 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2011 of Toll Brothers, Inc. and subsidiaries and our report dated December 22, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December 22, 2011

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Toll Brothers, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Toll Brothers, Inc. as of October 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2011. 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 the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Toll Brothers, Inc. at October 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of its operations, changes in equity and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Toll Brothers Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 22, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

December 22, 2011

Table of Contents

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Year ended October 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 1,475,881	\$ 1,494,771	\$ 1,755,310
Cost of revenues	1,260,770	1,376,558	1,951,312
Selling, general and administrative	261,355	263,224	313,209
Interest expense	1,504	22,751	7,949
	1,523,629	1,662,533	2,272,470
Loss from operations	(47,748)	(167,762)	(517,160)
Other:			
(Loss) income from unconsolidated entities	(1,194)	23,470	(7,518)
Interest and other income	23,403	28,313	41,906
Expenses related to early retirement of debt	(3,827)	(1,208)	(13,693)
Loss before income taxes	(29,366)	(117,187)	(496,465)
Income tax (benefit) provision	(69,161)	(113,813)	259,360
Net income (loss)	\$ 39,795	\$ (3,374)	\$ (755,825)
Income (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.68)
Diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.02)	\$ (4.68)
Weighted-average number of shares:			
Basic	167,140	165,666	161,549
Diluted	168,381	165,666	161,549

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands)

	October 31,	
	2011	2010
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 906,340	\$ 1,039,060
Marketable securities	233,572	197,867
Restricted cash	19,760	60,906
Inventory	3,416,723	3,241,725
Property, construction and office equipment, net	99,712	79,916
Receivables, prepaid expenses and other assets	105,576	97,039
Mortgage loans receivable	63,175	93,644
Customer deposits held in escrow	14,859	21,366
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities	126,355	198,442
Investments in non-performing loan portfolios and foreclosed real estate	69,174	
Income tax refund recoverable		141,590
	\$ 5,055,246	\$ 5,171,555
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Loans payable	\$ 106,556	\$ 94,491
Senior notes	1,490,972	1,544,110
Mortgage company warehouse loan	57,409	72,367
Customer deposits	83,824	77,156
Accounts payable	96,817	91,738
Accrued expenses	521,051	570,321
Income taxes payable	106,066	162,359
Total liabilities	2,462,695	2,612,542
Equity		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, none issued		
Common stock, 168,675 and 166,413 shares issued at October 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1,687	1,664
Additional paid-in capital	400,382	360,006
Retained earnings	2,234,251	2,194,456
Treasury stock, at cost - 2,946 shares and 5 shares at October 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	(47,065)	(96)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,902)	(577)
Total stockholders' equity	2,586,353	2,555,453
Noncontrolling interest	6,198	3,560
Total equity	2,592,551	2,559,013

\$ 5,055,246 \$ 5,171,555

See accompanying notes,

F-5

Table of Contents

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, November 1, 2008	160,369	1,604	282,090	2,953,655	(21)	325		3,237,653
Net loss				(755,825)				(755,825)
Purchase of treasury stock	(79)	(1)	1		(1,473)			(1,473)
Exercise of stock options	4,415	44	22,954		1,322			24,320
Employee benefit plan issuances	26		486					486
Conversion of restricted stock units to stock	1		35		13			48
Stock-based compensation			10,925					10,925
Issuance of restricted stock			27					27
Formation of majority- owned joint venture							3,283	3,283
Other comprehensive loss						(2,962)		(2,962)
Balance, October 31, 2009	164,732	1,647	316,518	2,197,830	(159)	(2,637)	3,283	2,516,482
Net loss				(3,374)				(3,374)
Purchase of treasury stock	(31)				(588)			(588)
Exercise of stock options	1,684	17	33,638		620			34,275
Employee benefit plan issuances	24		435					435
Conversion of restricted stock units to stock	3		61		31			92
Stock-based compensation			9,332					9,332
	1		22					22

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Issuance of restricted stock									
Other comprehensive income						2,060			2,060
Capital contribution							277		277
Balance, October 31, 2010	166,413	1,664	360,006	2,194,456	(96)	(577)	3,560		2,559,013
Net income				39,795					39,795
Purchase of treasury stock			(1)		(49,102)				(49,103)
Exercise of stock options	2,236	23	23,156		1,940				25,119
Employee benefit plan issuances	15		285		126				411
Conversion of restricted stock units to stock	10		208		67				275
Stock-based compensation			8,626						8,626
Issuance of restricted stock and stock units	1		8,102						8,102
Other comprehensive loss						(2,325)			(2,325)
Capital contribution							2,638		2,638
Balance, October 31, 2011	168,675	1,687	400,382	2,234,251	(47,065)	(2,902)	6,198		2,592,551

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year ended October 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 39,795	\$ (3,374)	\$ (755,825)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	23,142	20,044	23,925
Stock-based compensation	12,768	11,677	10,987
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation		(4,954)	(24,817)
Impairments of investments in unconsolidated entities	40,870		11,300
Income from unconsolidated entities	(39,676)	(23,470)	(3,782)
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated entities	12,081	10,297	816
Income from non-performing loan portfolios	(5,113)		
Change in deferred tax asset	(18,188)	60,697	(52,577)
Deferred tax valuation allowances	18,188	(60,697)	458,280
Inventory impairments	51,837	115,258	465,411
Change in fair value of mortgage loans receivable and derivative instruments	475	(970)	
Expenses related to early retirement of debt	3,827	1,208	13,693
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(215,738)	(140,344)	489,213
Origination of mortgage loans	(630,294)	(628,154)	(571,158)
Sale of mortgage loans	659,610	579,221	577,263
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	41,146	(60,906)	
(Increase) decrease in receivables, prepaid expenses and other assets	(11,521)	(3,115)	20,045
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	13,175	(15,182)	(45,706)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(28,899)	(38,598)	(149,065)
Decrease (increase) in income tax refund recoverable	141,590	20,250	(161,840)
(Decrease) increase in current income taxes payable	(56,225)	14,828	(22,972)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	52,850	(146,284)	283,191
Cash flow used in investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment net	(9,553)	(4,830)	(2,712)
Purchase of marketable securities	(452,864)	(157,962)	(101,324)
Sale and redemption of marketable securities	408,831	60,000	
Investment in and advances to unconsolidated entities	(132)	(58,286)	(31,342)
Return of investments in unconsolidated entities	43,309	9,696	3,205
Investment in non-performing loan portfolios and foreclosed real estate	(66,867)		
Return of investments in non-performing loan portfolios and foreclosed real estate	2,806		
Net cash used in investing activities	(74,470)	(151,382)	(132,173)

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Cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities:			
Net proceeds from issuance of senior notes			635,765
Proceeds from loans payable	921,251	927,233	636,975
Principal payments of loans payable	(952,621)	(1,316,514)	(785,883)
Redemption of senior subordinated notes		(47,872)	(296,503)
Redemption of senior notes	(58,837)	(46,114)	(210,640)
Proceeds from stock-based benefit plans	25,531	7,589	22,147
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation		4,954	24,817
Purchase of treasury stock	(49,102)	(588)	(1,473)
Change in noncontrolling interest	2,678	320	(2,000)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(111,100)	(470,992)	23,205
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(132,720)	(768,658)	174,223
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,039,060	1,807,718	1,633,495
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 906,340	\$ 1,039,060	\$ 1,807,718

See accompanying notes

F-7

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****1. Significant Accounting Policies*****Basis of Presentation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Toll Brothers, Inc. (the Company), a Delaware corporation, and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments in 50% or less owned partnerships and affiliates are accounted for using the equity method unless it is determined that the Company has effective control of the entity, in which case the entity would be consolidated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Liquid investments or investments with original maturities of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents. The carrying value of these investments approximates their fair value.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale, and accordingly, are stated at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Changes in unrealized gains and losses are excluded from earnings and are reported as other comprehensive income, net of income tax effects, if any.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash primarily represent cash deposits collateralizing outstanding letters of credit with three banks that were in the Company's prior bank revolving credit facility that chose not to participate in the Company's new revolving credit facility and cash deposited into a voluntary employee benefit association to fund certain future employee benefits. As the Company replaces the letters of credit with new letters of credit issued under its new revolving credit facility, the restricted cash related to the replaced letters of credit will be returned to the Company.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost unless an impairment exists, in which case it is written down to fair value in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 360, Property, Plant and Equipment (ASC 360). In addition to direct land acquisition costs, land development costs and home construction costs, costs also include interest, real estate taxes and direct overhead related to development and construction, which are capitalized to inventory during the period beginning with the commencement of development and ending with the completion of construction. For those communities that have been temporarily closed, no additional capitalized interest is allocated to a community's inventory until it re-opens. While the community remains closed, carrying costs such as real estate taxes are expensed as incurred.

The Company capitalizes certain interest costs to qualified inventory during the development and construction period of its communities in accordance with ASC 835-20, Capitalization of Interest (ASC 835-20). Capitalized interest is charged to cost of revenues when the related inventory is delivered. Interest incurred on homebuilding indebtedness in excess of qualified inventory, as defined in ASC 835-20, is charged to the statement of operations in the period incurred.

Once a parcel of land has been approved for development and the Company opens one of its typical communities, it may take four or more years to fully develop, sell and deliver all the homes in such community. Longer or shorter time periods are possible depending on the number of home sites in a community and the sales and delivery pace of the homes in a community. The Company's master planned communities, consisting of several smaller communities, may take up to ten years or more to complete. Because the Company's inventory is considered a long-lived asset under GAAP, the Company is required, under ASC 360, to regularly review the carrying value of each community and write down the value of those communities for which it believes the values have been impaired.

Table of Contents

Current Communities: When the profitability of a current community deteriorates, the sales pace declines significantly, or some other factor indicates a possible impairment in the recoverability of the asset, the asset is reviewed for impairment by comparing the estimated future undiscounted cash flow for the community to its carrying value. If the estimated future undiscounted cash flow is less than the community's carrying value, the carrying value is written down to its estimated fair value. Estimated fair value is primarily determined by discounting the estimated future cash flow of each community. The impairment is charged to cost of revenues in the period in which the impairment is determined. In estimating the future undiscounted cash flow of a community, the Company uses various estimates such as: (a) the expected sales pace in a community, based upon general economic conditions that will have a short-term or long-term impact on the market in which the community is located and on competition within the market, including the number of home sites available and pricing and incentives being offered in other communities owned by the Company or by other builders; (b) the expected sales prices and sales incentives to be offered in a community; (c) costs expended to date and expected to be incurred in the future, including, but not limited to, land and land development, home construction, interest and overhead costs; (d) alternative product offerings that may be offered in a community that will have an impact on sales pace, sales price, building cost or the number of homes that can be built on a particular site; and (e) alternative uses for the property such as the possibility of a sale of the entire community to another builder or the sale of individual home sites.

Future Communities: The Company evaluates all land held for future communities or future sections of current communities, whether owned or under contract, to determine whether or not it expects to proceed with the development of the land as originally contemplated. This evaluation encompasses the same types of estimates used for current communities described above, as well as an evaluation of the regulatory environment applicable to the land and the estimated probability of obtaining the necessary approvals, the estimated time and cost it will take to obtain the approvals and the possible concessions that will be required to be given in order to obtain them. Concessions may include cash payments to fund improvements to public places such as parks and streets, dedication of a portion of the property for use by the public or as open space or a reduction in the density or size of the homes to be built. Based upon this review, the Company decides (a) as to land under contract to be purchased, whether the contract will likely be terminated or renegotiated, and (b) as to land owned, whether the land will likely be developed as contemplated or in an alternative manner, or should be sold. The Company then further determines whether costs that have been capitalized to the community are recoverable or should be written off. The write-off is charged to cost of revenues in the period in which the need for the write-off is determined.

The estimates used in the determination of the estimated cash flows and fair value of both current and future communities are based on factors known to the Company at the time such estimates are made and its expectations of future operations and economic conditions. Should the estimates or expectations used in determining estimated fair value deteriorate in the future, the Company may be required to recognize additional impairment charges and write-offs related to current and future communities.

Variable Interest Entities: The Company has a significant number of land purchase contracts and several investments in unconsolidated entities which it evaluates in accordance with ASC 810, Consolidation (ASC 810). The Company analyzes its land purchase contracts and the unconsolidated entities in which it has an investment to determine whether the land sellers and unconsolidated entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) and, if so, whether the Company is the primary beneficiary. If the Company is determined to be the primary beneficiary of a VIE, it must consolidate the VIE. A VIE is an entity with insufficient equity investment or in which the equity investors lack some of the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. In determining whether it is the primary beneficiary, the Company considers, among other things, whether it has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, including, but not limited to, determining or limiting the scope or purpose of the VIE, selling or transferring property owned or controlled by the VIE, or arranging financing for the VIE. The Company also considers whether it has the obligation to absorb losses of or the right to receive benefits from the VIE.

Property, Construction and Office Equipment

Property, construction and office equipment are recorded at cost and are stated net of accumulated depreciation of \$153.3 million and \$146.3 million at October 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Depreciation is recorded using the

straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Mortgage Loans Receivable

Residential mortgage loans held for sale are measured at fair value in accordance with the provisions of ASC 825, Financial Instruments (ASC 825). The Company believes the use of ASC 825 improves consistency of mortgage loan valuations between the date the borrower locks in the interest rate on the pending mortgage loan and the date of the mortgage loan sale. At the end of the reporting period, the Company determines the fair value of its mortgage loans held for sale and the forward loan commitments it has entered into as a hedge against the interest rate risk of its mortgage loans using the market approach to determine fair value. The

Table of Contents

evaluation is based on the current market pricing of mortgage loans with similar terms and values as of the reporting date and by applying such pricing to the mortgage loan portfolio. The Company recognizes the difference between the fair value and the unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans held for sale as a gain or loss. In addition, the Company recognizes the fair value of its forward loan commitments as a gain or loss. Interest income on mortgage loans held for sale is calculated based upon the stated interest rate of each loan. In addition, the recognition of net origination costs and fees associated with residential mortgage loans originated are expensed as incurred. These gains and losses, interest income and origination costs and fees are recognized in interest and other income in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Entities

The trends, uncertainties or other factors that have negatively impacted our business and the industry in general have also impacted the unconsolidated entities in which the Company has investments. In accordance with ASC 323,

Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures, the Company reviews each of its investments on a quarterly basis for indicators of impairment. A series of operating losses of an investee, the inability to recover the Company's invested capital, or other factors may indicate that a loss in value of the Company's investment in the unconsolidated entity has occurred. If a loss exists, the Company further reviews to determine if the loss is other than temporary, in which case, it writes down the investment to its fair value. The evaluation of the Company's investment in unconsolidated entities entails a detailed cash flow analysis using many estimates including but not limited to expected sales pace, expected sales prices, expected incentives, costs incurred and anticipated, sufficiency of financing and capital, competition, market conditions and anticipated cash receipts, in order to determine projected future distributions.

Each of the unconsolidated entities evaluates its inventory in a similar manner as the Company does. See Inventory above for more detailed disclosure on the Company's evaluation of inventory. If a valuation adjustment is recorded by an unconsolidated entity related to its assets, the Company's proportionate share is reflected in the Company's (loss) income from unconsolidated entities with a corresponding decrease to its investment in unconsolidated entities.

The Company is a party to several joint ventures with independent third parties to develop and sell land that is owned by its joint venture partners. The Company recognizes its proportionate share of the earnings from the sale of home sites to other builders. The Company does not recognize earnings from the home sites it purchases from these ventures, but reduces its cost basis in the home sites by its share of the earnings from those home sites.

In fiscal 2010, the Company formed Gibraltar Capital and Asset Management LLC (Gibraltar) to invest in distressed real estate opportunities. Through Gibraltar, the Company has invested in a structured asset joint venture.

The Company is also a party to several other joint ventures. The Company recognizes its proportionate share of the earnings and losses of its unconsolidated entities.

Investments in Non-Performing Loan Portfolios and Foreclosed Real Estate

The Company's investments in non-performing loan portfolios were initially recorded at cost which the Company believes was fair value. The fair value was determined by discounting the cash flows expected to be collected from the portfolios using a discount rate that management believes a market participant would use in determining fair value. Management estimated cash flows expected to be collected on a loan-by-loan basis considering the contractual terms of the loan, current and expected loan performance, the manner and timing of disposition, the nature and estimated fair value of real estate or other collateral, and other factors it deemed appropriate. The estimated fair value of the loans at acquisition was significantly less than the contractual amounts due under the terms of the loan agreements.

Since, at the acquisition date, the Company expected to collect less than the contractual amounts due under the terms of the loans based, at least in part, on the assessment of the credit quality of the borrowers, the loans are accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 310-30, Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (ASC 310-30). Under ASC 310-30, the accretable yield, or the amount by which the cash flows expected to be collected at the acquisition date exceeds the estimated fair value of the loan, is recognized in interest and other income over the estimated remaining life of the loan using a level yield methodology provided the Company does not presently have the intention to utilize real estate secured by the loans for use in its operations or significantly improving the collateral for resale. The difference between the contractually required payments of the loan as of the acquisition date and the total cash flows expected to be collected, or nonaccretable difference, is not recognized.

Pursuant to ASC 310-30, the Company aggregated loans with common risk characteristics into pools for purposes of recognizing interest income and evaluating changes in estimated cash flows. Loan pools are evaluated as a single loan for purposes of placing the pool on nonaccrual status or evaluating loan impairment. Generally, a loan pool is classified as nonaccrual when management is unable to reasonably estimate the timing or amount of cash flows expected to be collected from the loan pool or has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest. Proceeds received on nonaccrual loan pools generally are either applied against principal or reported as interest and other income, depending on management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. For the year ended October 31, 2011, none of the Company's loan pools were on nonaccrual status.

Table of Contents

A loan is removed from a loan pool only when the Company sells, forecloses or otherwise receives assets in satisfaction of the loan, or the loan is written off. Loans removed from a pool are removed at their amortized cost (unpaid principal balance less unamortized discount and provision for loan loss) as of the date of resolution. The Company periodically re-evaluates cash flows expected to be collected for each loan pool based upon all available information as of the measurement date. Subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized prospectively through an adjustment to the loan pool's yield over its remaining life, which may result in a reclassification from nonaccretable difference to accretable yield. Subsequent decreases in cash flows expected to be collected are evaluated to determine whether a provision for loan loss should be established. If decreases in expected cash flows result in a decrease in the estimated fair value of the loan pool below its amortized cost, the loan pool is deemed to be impaired and the Company will record a provision for loan losses to write the loan pool down to its estimated fair value. For the year ended October 31, 2011, the Company did not record a provision for loan losses. The Company's investments in non-performing loans are classified as held for investment because the Company has the intent and ability to hold them for the foreseeable future.

Real Estate Owned (REO)

REO assets, either directly owned or owned through a participation arrangement, acquired through subsequent foreclosure or deed in lieu actions on non-performing loans are initially recorded at fair value based upon third-party appraisals, broker opinions of value, or internal valuation methodologies (which may include discounted cash flows, capitalization rates analyses or comparable transactional analyses). Unobservable inputs used in estimating the fair value of REO assets are based upon the best information available under the circumstances, and take into consideration the financial condition and operating results of the asset, local market conditions, the availability of capital, interest and inflation rates, and other factors deemed appropriate by management. REO assets acquired are reviewed to determine if they should be classified as held and used or held for sale. REO classified as held and used is stated at carrying cost unless an impairment exists, in which case it is written down to fair value in accordance with ASC 360-10-35. REO classified as held for sale is carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Any decreases in estimated fair value subsequent to the acquisition date are recognized through an impairment reserve. For both classifications, carrying costs incurred after the acquisition, including property taxes and insurance, are expensed.

Loan Sales

As part of its disposition strategy for the loan portfolios, the Company may sell certain loans to third-party purchasers. The Company recognizes gains or losses on the sale of mortgage loans when the loans have been legally isolated from the Company and it no longer maintains effective control over the transferred assets.

Fair Value Disclosures

The Company uses ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820), to measure the fair value of certain assets and liabilities. ASC 820 provides a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with GAAP, establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures about fair value measurements. In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, Improving Disclosure about Fair Value Measurements (ASU 2010-06), which amended ASC 820 to increase disclosure requirements regarding recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements. The Company adopted ASU 2010-06 as of February 1, 2010, except for the disclosures about Level 3 fair value disclosures which will be effective for the Company on November 1, 2011. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

The fair value hierarchy is summarized below:

- Level 1: Fair value determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value determined using significant observable inputs, generally either quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities or quoted prices in markets that are not active.
- Level 3: Fair value determined using significant unobservable inputs, such as pricing models, discounted cash flows, or similar techniques.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is recorded at cost. Issuance of treasury stock is accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis. Differences between the cost of treasury stock and the re-issuance proceeds are charged to additional paid-in capital.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

The construction time of the Company's homes is generally less than one year, although some homes may take more than one year to complete. Revenues and cost of revenues from these home sales are recorded at the time each home is delivered and title and possession are transferred to the buyer. For single family detached homes, closing normally occurs shortly after construction is substantially completed. In addition, the Company has several high-rise/mid-rise projects that do not qualify for percentage of completion accounting in accordance with ASC 360, which are included in this category of revenues and costs. Based upon the current accounting rules and interpretations, the Company does not believe that any of its current or future communities currently qualify or will qualify in the future for percentage of completion accounting.

For the Company's standard attached and detached homes, land, land development and related costs, both incurred and estimated to be incurred in the future, are amortized to the cost of homes closed based upon the total number of homes to be constructed in each community. Any changes resulting from a change in the estimated number of homes to be constructed or in the estimated costs subsequent to the commencement of delivery of homes are allocated to the remaining undelivered homes in the community. Home construction and related costs are charged to the cost of homes closed under the specific identification method. The estimated land, common area development and related costs of master planned communities, including the cost of golf courses, net of their estimated residual value, are allocated to individual communities within a master planned community on a relative sales value basis. Any changes resulting from a change in the estimated number of homes to be constructed or in the estimated costs are allocated to the remaining home sites in each of the communities of the master planned community.

For high-rise/mid-rise projects that do not qualify for percentage of completion accounting, land, land development, construction and related costs, both incurred and estimated to be incurred in the future, are generally amortized to the cost of units closed based upon an estimated relative sales value of the units closed to the total estimated sales value. Any changes resulting from a change in the estimated total costs or revenues of the project are allocated to the remaining units to be delivered.

Forfeited customer deposits: Forfeited customer deposits are recognized in other income in the period in which the Company determines that the customer will not complete the purchase of the home and it has the right to retain the deposit.

Sales Incentives: In order to promote sales of its homes, the Company grants its home buyers sales incentives from time to time. These incentives will vary by type of incentive and by amount on a community-by-community and home-by-home basis. Incentives that impact the value of the home or the sales price paid, such as special or additional options, are generally reflected as a reduction in sales revenues. Incentives that the Company pays to an outside party, such as paying some or all of a home buyer's closing costs, are recorded as an additional cost of revenues. Incentives are recognized at the time the home is delivered to the home buyer and the Company receives the sales proceeds.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs were \$11.1 million, \$9.2 million and \$11.5 million for the years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents***Warranty Costs***

The Company provides all of its home buyers with a limited warranty as to workmanship and mechanical equipment. The Company also provides many of its home buyers with a limited ten-year warranty as to structural integrity. The Company accrues for expected warranty costs at the time each home is closed and title and possession have been transferred to the buyer. Costs are accrued based upon historical experience.

Insurance Costs

The Company accrues for the expected costs associated with the deductibles and self-insured amounts under its various insurance policies.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation Stock Compensation (ASC 718). The Company used a lattice model for the valuation for its stock option grants. The option pricing models used are designed to estimate the value of options that, unlike employee stock options and restricted stock units, can be traded at any time and are transferable. In addition to restrictions on trading, employee stock options and restricted stock units may include other restrictions such as vesting periods. Further, such models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected volatility of the stock price.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740). Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on temporary differences between the amounts reported for financial reporting purposes and the amounts deductible for income tax purposes. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 740, the Company assesses the realizability of its deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance must be established when, based upon available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. See Income Taxes Valuation Allowance below.

Provisions (benefits) for federal and state income taxes are calculated on reported pretax earnings (losses) based on current tax law and also include, in the applicable period, the cumulative effect of any changes in tax rates from those used previously in determining deferred tax assets and liabilities. Such provisions (benefits) differ from the amounts currently receivable or payable because certain items of income and expense are recognized for financial reporting purposes in different periods than for income tax purposes. Significant judgment is required in determining income tax provisions (benefits) and evaluating tax positions. The Company establishes reserves for income taxes when, despite the belief that its tax positions are fully supportable, it believes that its positions may be challenged and disallowed by various tax authorities. The consolidated tax provisions (benefit) and related accruals include the impact of such reasonably estimable disallowances as deemed appropriate. To the extent that the probable tax outcome of these matters changes, such changes in estimates will impact the income tax provision (benefit) in the period in which such determination is made.

ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. ASC 740 requires a company to recognize the financial statement effect of a tax position when it is more-likely-than-not (defined as a substantiated likelihood of more than 50%), based on the technical merits of the position, that the position will be sustained upon examination. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to be recognized in the financial statements based upon the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The inability of the Company to determine that a tax position meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold does not mean that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or any other taxing authority will disagree with the position that the Company has taken.

If a tax position does not meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, despite the Company's belief that its filing position is supportable, the benefit of that tax position is not recognized in the statements of operations and the Company is required to accrue potential interest and penalties until the uncertainty is resolved. Potential interest and penalties are recognized as a component of the provision for income taxes which is consistent with the Company's

historical accounting policy. Differences between amounts taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements are considered unrecognized tax benefits. The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for each of its filing positions and intends to defend those positions if challenged by the IRS or another taxing jurisdiction. If the IRS or other taxing authorities do not disagree with the Company's position, and after the statute of limitations expires, the Company will recognize the unrecognized tax benefit in the period that the uncertainty of the tax position is eliminated.

Table of Contents***Income Taxes Valuation Allowance***

Significant judgment is required in estimating valuation allowances for deferred tax assets. In accordance with ASC 740, a valuation allowance is established against a deferred tax asset if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that such asset will not be realized. The realization of a deferred tax asset ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income in either the carryback or carryforward periods under tax law. The Company periodically assesses the need for valuation allowances for deferred tax assets based on ASC 740's

more-likely-than-not realization threshold criterion. In the Company's assessment, appropriate consideration is given to all positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax assets. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative income and losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryback or carryforward periods, its experience with operating loss and tax credit carryforwards being used before expiration, and tax planning alternatives.

The Company's assessment of the need for a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets includes assessing the likely future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in its consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The Company bases its estimate of deferred tax assets and liabilities on current tax laws and rates and, in certain cases, on business plans and other expectations about future outcomes. Changes in existing tax laws or rates could affect actual tax results and future business results may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets over time. The Company's accounting for deferred tax assets represents its best estimate of future events using the guidance provided by ASC 740.

Due to uncertainties in the estimation process, particularly with respect to changes in facts and circumstances in future reporting periods (carryforward period assumptions), it is reasonably possible that actual results could differ from the estimates used in the Company's historical analyses. The Company's assumptions require significant judgment because the residential homebuilding industry is cyclical and is highly sensitive to changes in economic conditions. If the Company's results of operations are less than projected and there is insufficient objectively verifiable evidence to support the likely realization of its deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance would be required to reduce or eliminate its deferred tax assets.

Noncontrolling Interest

The Company has a 67% interest in an entity that is developing land. The financial statements of this entity are consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The amounts shown in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets under Noncontrolling interest represent the noncontrolling interest attributable to the 33% minority interest not owned by the Company.

Geographic Segment Reporting

The Company has determined that its home building operations operate in four geographic segments: North, Mid-Atlantic, South and West. The states comprising each geographic segment are as follows:

North: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, and New York

Mid-Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia

South: Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas

West: Arizona, California, Colorado and Nevada

In fiscal 2010, the Company discontinued the sale of homes in West Virginia and Georgia. At October 31, 2010, the Company had no backlog in West Virginia and Georgia. The operations in West Virginia and Georgia were immaterial to the Mid-Atlantic and South geographic segments, respectively.

Related Party Transactions

See Note 3. Investments and Advances to Unconsolidated Entities for information regarding Toll Brothers Realty Trust.

Table of Contents**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In June 2009, the FASB revised its authoritative guidance in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing (ASC 860). The amendment eliminated the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, created more stringent conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, clarified other sale-accounting criteria, and changed the initial measurement of a transferor's interest in transferred financial assets. The amendment was adopted by the Company for its fiscal year beginning November 1, 2010. The adoption has not had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB revised its authoritative guidance for determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE. In December 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities (ASU 2009-17), which amended provisions of ASC 810 to reflect the revised guidance for consolidation purposes. The amendments to ASC 810 replace the quantitative-based risk and rewards calculation for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling interest in a VIE with an approach focused on identifying which reporting entity has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and has either the obligation to absorb losses of or the right to receive benefits from the entity. The Company adopted the amended provisions for its fiscal year beginning November 1, 2010. The adoption of the amended provisions of ASC 810 has not had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS, (ASU 2011-04) which amends ASC 820 to clarify existing guidance and minimize differences between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). ASU 2011-04 requires entities to provide information about valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements and provide a narrative description of the sensitivity of Level 3 measurements to changes in unobservable inputs. ASU 2011-04 will be effective for the Company's fiscal quarter beginning February 1, 2012 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Statement of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05), which requires entities to present net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement or in two separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. The adoption of this guidance, which relates to presentation only, is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. ASU 2011-05 will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning November 1, 2012.

Reclassification

In order to provide attractive mortgage financing to its home buyers, the Company's homebuilding operations subsidize the Company's mortgage subsidiary. In fiscal 2011, the Company determined that the amount of subsidies in fiscal 2010 were in excess of the mortgage company's costs and reclassified the excess from interest and other income to cost of revenues. The table below provides information regarding the changes made to the previously reported fiscal 2010 statement of operations (amounts in thousands).

	Cost of revenues	Interest and other income
As reported	\$ 1,383,075	\$ 34,830
Reclassified	1,376,558	28,313
Increase (decrease)	\$ (6,517)	\$ 6,517

The above reclassifications of cost of revenues resulted in a decrease in the Company's loss from operations. Certain other prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal 2011 presentation.

Table of Contents**2. Inventory**

Inventory at October 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010
Land controlled for future communities	\$ 46,581	\$ 31,899
Land owned for future communities	979,145	923,972
Operating communities	2,390,997	2,285,854
	\$ 3,416,723	\$ 3,241,725

During fiscal 2010 and 2009, the Company sold non-strategic inventory for \$22.5 million and \$47.7 million, respectively, and recognized income of \$0.9 million in fiscal 2010 and a loss of \$0.1 million in fiscal 2009. The Company did not sell any non-strategic inventory in fiscal 2011. The net gain/loss, including the related capitalized interest, is included in interest and other income in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for fiscals 2010 and 2009.

Operating communities include communities offering homes for sale, communities that have sold all available home sites but have not completed delivery of the homes, communities that were previously offering homes for sale but are temporarily closed due to business conditions or non-availability of improved home sites and that are expected to reopen within twelve months of the end of the fiscal year being reported on, and communities preparing to open for sale. The carrying value attributable to operating communities includes the cost of homes under construction, land and land development costs, the carrying cost of home sites in current and future phases of these communities and the carrying cost of model homes.

Communities that were previously offering homes for sale but are temporarily closed due to business conditions that do not have any remaining backlog and are not expected to reopen within twelve months of the end of the fiscal period being reported on have been classified as land owned for future communities.

Information regarding the classification, number and carrying value of these temporarily closed communities at October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is provided in the table below (\$ amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Land owned for future communities:			
Number of communities	43	36	16
Carrying value (in thousands)	\$ 256,468	\$ 212,882	\$ 75,942
Operating communities:			
Number of communities	2	13	16
Carrying value (in thousands)	\$ 11,076	\$ 78,100	\$ 91,477

The Company provided for inventory impairment charges and the expensing of costs that it believed not to be recoverable in each of the three fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 as shown in the table below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Land controlled for future communities	\$ 17,752	\$ 6,069	\$ 28,518
Land owned for future communities	17,000	55,700	169,488
Operating communities	17,085	53,489	267,405
	\$ 51,837	\$ 115,258	\$ 465,411

Table of Contents

The table below provides, for the periods indicated, the number of operating communities that the Company tested for potential impairment, the number of operating communities in which the Company recognized impairment charges, and the amount of impairment charges recognized, and, as of the end of the period indicated, the fair value of those communities, net of impairment charges (\$ amounts in millions).

Three months ended:	Number of Communities Tested	Number of Communities	Impaired Communities	
			Fair Value of Communities Net of Impairment Charges	Impairment Charges
Fiscal 2011:				
January 31	143	6	\$ 56,105	\$ 5,475
April 30	142	9	\$ 40,765	10,725
July 31	129	2	\$ 867	175
October 31	114	3	\$ 3,367	710
				\$ 17,085
Fiscal 2010:				
January 31	260	14	\$ 60,519	\$ 22,750
April 30	161	7	\$ 53,594	15,020
July 31	155	7	\$ 21,457	6,600
October 31	144	12	\$ 39,209	9,119
				\$ 53,489
Fiscal 2009:				
January 31	289	41	\$ 216,227	\$ 108,300
April 30	288	36	\$ 181,790	67,410
July 31	288	14	\$ 67,713	46,822
October 31	254	21	\$ 116,379	44,873
				\$ 267,405

At October 31, 2011, the Company evaluated its land purchase contracts to determine if any of the selling entities were VIEs and, if they were, whether the Company was the primary beneficiary of any of them. Under these land purchase contracts, the Company does not possess legal title to the land and its risk is generally limited to deposits paid to the sellers and the creditors of the sellers generally have no recourse against the Company. At October 31, 2011, the Company determined that 48 land purchase contracts, with an aggregate purchase price of \$453.0 million, on which it had made aggregate deposits totaling \$24.2 million, were VIEs, and that it was not the primary beneficiary of any VIE related to its land purchase contracts.

Interest incurred, capitalized and expensed in each of the three fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Interest capitalized, beginning of year	\$ 267,278	\$ 259,818	\$ 238,832
Interest incurred	114,761	114,975	118,026
Interest expensed to cost of revenues	(77,623)	(75,876)	(78,661)

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Interest directly expensed to statement of operations	(1,504)	(22,751)	(7,949)
Write-off against other income	(1,155)	(8,369)	(10,116)
Interest reclassified to property, construction and office equipment	(3,000)	(519)	
Capitalized interest applicable to inventory transferred to joint ventures			(314)
Interest capitalized, end of year	\$ 298,757	\$ 267,278	\$ 259,818

Inventory impairment charges are recognized against all inventory costs of a community, such as land, land improvements, cost of home construction and capitalized interest. The amounts included in the table directly above reflect the gross amount of capitalized interest without allocation of any impairment charges recognized. The Company estimates that, had inventory impairment charges been allocated on a pro rata basis to the individual components of inventory, capitalized interest at October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 would have been reduced by approximately \$54.0 million, \$53.3 million and \$57.5 million, respectively.

F-17

Table of Contents

During fiscal 2011, the Company reclassified \$20.0 million of inventory related to commercial retail space located in one of its high-rise projects to property, construction and office equipment. The \$20.0 million was reclassified due to the completion of construction of the facilities and the substantial completion of the high-rise project of which the facilities are a part.

During fiscal 2010, the Company reclassified \$18.7 million of inventory related to two non-equity golf course facilities to property, construction and office equipment. The \$18.7 million was reclassified due to the completion of construction of the facilities and the substantial completion of the master planned communities of which the golf facilities are a part.

3. Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Entities

The Company has investments in and advances to various unconsolidated entities. In fiscal 2010, the Company formed Gibraltar to invest in distressed real estate opportunities. Through Gibraltar, the Company has invested in a structured asset joint venture.

Development Joint Ventures

The Company has investments in and advances to, a number of joint ventures with unrelated parties to develop land (*Development Joint Ventures*). Some of these *Development Joint Ventures* develop land for the sole use of the venture participants, including the Company, and others develop land for sale to the joint venture participants and to unrelated builders. The Company recognizes its share of earnings from the sale of home sites by the *Development Joint Ventures* to other builders. With regard to home sites the Company purchases from the *Development Joint Ventures*, the Company reduces its cost basis in those home sites by its share of the earnings on the home sites. At October 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$17.1 million, net of impairment charges, invested in or advanced to the *Development Joint Ventures*. In addition, the Company has a funding commitment of \$3.5 million to one *Development Joint Venture* should an additional investment in that venture be required.

As of October 31, 2011, the Company had recognized cumulative impairment charges in connection with its current *Development Joint Ventures* of \$97.5 million. These impairment charges are attributable to investments in certain *Development Joint Ventures* where the Company determined there were losses in value in the investments that were other than temporary. In fiscal 2011 and 2009, the Company recognized impairment charges in connection with its *Development Joint Ventures* of \$25.7 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges in connection with the *Development Joint Ventures* in fiscal 2010.

On October 27, 2011, a bankruptcy court issued an order confirming a plan of reorganization for South Edge, LLC (*South Edge*), a Nevada land development joint venture, which was the subject of an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed in December 2010. Pursuant to the plan of reorganization, South Edge settled litigation regarding a loan made by a syndicate of lenders to it having a principal balance of \$327.9 million, for which the Company had executed certain completion guarantees and conditional repayment guarantees. The confirmed plan of reorganization provided for a cash settlement to the lenders, the acquisition of land by the Company and the other members of South Edge which are parties to the agreement, and the resolution of all claims between members of the lending syndicate representing 99% of the outstanding amounts due under the loan, the bankruptcy trustee and the members of South Edge which are parties to the agreement. The Company believes it had made adequate provision at October 31 2011, for the settlement, including accruing for its share of the cash payments required under the agreement, for any remaining exposure to lenders which are not parties to the agreement and recording impairments to reflect the estimated fair value of land to be acquired. The Company paid \$57.6 million in November 2011 to settle this matter. The disposition of the above matter did not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and liquidity or on its financial condition.

Planned Community Joint Venture

The Company is a participant in a joint venture with an unrelated party to develop a single master planned community (the *Planned Community Joint Venture*). At October, 31, 2011, the Company had an investment of \$32.0 million in this *Planned Community Joint Venture*. At October 31, 2011, each participant had agreed to contribute additional funds up to \$8.3 million, if required. If a participant fails to make a required capital contribution, the other participant may make the additional contribution and diminish the non-contributing participant's ownership interest. At October 31, 2011, this joint venture did not have any indebtedness. The Company recognized impairment charges in

connection with the Planned Community Joint Venture of \$15.2 million in fiscal 2011. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges in connection with the Planned Community Joint Venture in fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents***Condominium Joint Ventures***

At October 31, 2011, the Company had an aggregate of \$40.7 million of investments in four joint ventures with unrelated parties to develop luxury for-sale and rental residential units and commercial space (Condominium Joint Ventures). At October 31, 2011, the Condominium Joint Ventures had aggregate loan commitments of \$39.0 million, against which approximately \$35.9 million had been borrowed. Included in the aggregate loan commitments and amount borrowed was \$18.4 million due to the Company.

As of October 31, 2011, the Company had recognized cumulative impairment charges against its investments in the Condominium Joint Ventures and its pro rata share of impairment charges recognized by these Condominium Joint Ventures in the amount of \$63.9 million. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges in connection with its Condominium Joint Ventures in fiscal 2011 and 2010; however, it recognized \$6.0 million of impairment charges in fiscal 2009. At October 31, 2011, the Company did not have any commitments to make contributions to any Condominium Joint Venture.

Structured Asset Joint Venture

In July 2010, the Company, through Gibraltar, invested \$29.1 million in a joint venture in which it is a 20% participant with two unrelated parties to purchase a 40% interest in an entity that owns and controls a portfolio of loans and real estate (Structured Asset Joint Venture). At October 31, 2011, the Company had an investment of \$34.7 million in this Structured Asset Joint Venture. At October 31, 2011, the Company did not have any commitments to make additional contributions to the joint venture and has not guaranteed any of the joint venture's liabilities. If the joint venture needs additional capital and a participant fails to make a requested capital contribution, the other participants may make a contribution in consideration for a preferred return or may make the additional capital contribution and diminish the non-contributing participant's ownership interest.

Toll Brothers Realty Trust and Trust II

In fiscal 2005, the Company, together with the Pennsylvania State Employees Retirement System (PASERS), formed Toll Brothers Realty Trust II (Trust II) to be in a position to invest in commercial real estate opportunities. Trust II is owned 50% by the Company and 50% by an affiliate of PASERS. At October 31, 2011, the Company had an investment of \$1.5 million in Trust II. Prior to the formation of Trust II, the Company formed Toll Brothers Realty Trust (the Trust) in 1998 to invest in commercial real estate opportunities. The Trust is effectively owned one-third by the Company; one-third by Robert I. Toll, Bruce E. Toll (and members of his family), Zvi Barzilay (and members of his family), Douglas C. Yearley, Jr. and former members of the Company's senior management; and one-third by an affiliate of PASERS (collectively, the Shareholders). As of October 31, 2011, the Company had a net investment in the Trust of \$0.4 million. The Company provides development, finance and management services to the Trust and recognized fees under the terms of various agreements in the amounts of \$2.9 million, \$3.1 million and \$2.1 million in fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Company believes that the transactions between itself and the Trust were on terms no less favorable than it would have agreed to with unrelated parties.

General

At October 31, 2011, the Company had accrued \$60.1 million of aggregate exposure with respect to its estimated obligations to unconsolidated entities in which it has an investment. The Company's investments in these entities are accounted for using the equity method. The Company recognized \$40.9 million and \$11.3 million of impairment charges related to its investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2011 and 2009. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges related to its investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities in fiscal 2010. Impairment charges related to these entities are included in (Loss) income from unconsolidated entities in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Table of Contents

The condensed balance sheets as of October 31, 2011 and 2010 and condensed statements of operations for the years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 for unconsolidated entities, aggregated by type of business, are as follows (in thousands):

Condensed Balance Sheets:

	October 31, 2011				
	Develop- ment Joint Ventures	Home Building Joint Ventures	Toll Brothers Realty Trust I and II	Structured Asset Joint Venture	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,190	\$ 10,663	\$ 11,726	\$ 48,780	\$ 85,359
Inventory	37,340	170,239	5,501		213,080
Non-performing loan portfolio				295,044	295,044
Rental properties			178,339		178,339
Real estate owned			1,087	230,872	231,959
Other assets (1)	331,315	20,080	9,675	159,143	520,213
Total assets	\$ 382,845	\$ 200,982	\$ 206,328	\$ 733,839	\$ 1,523,994
Debt (1)	\$ 327,856	\$ 50,515	\$ 198,927	\$ 310,847	\$ 888,145
Other liabilities	5,352	9,745	3,427	382	18,906
Members equity	49,637	140,722	3,974	172,944	367,277
Non-controlling interest				249,666	249,666
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 382,845	\$ 200,982	\$ 206,328	\$ 733,839	\$ 1,523,994
Company's net investment in unconsolidated entities (2)	\$ 17,098	\$ 72,734	\$ 1,872	\$ 34,651	\$ 126,355
	October 31, 2010				
	Develop- ment Joint Ventures	Home Building Joint Ventures	Toll Brothers Realty Trust I and II	Structured Asset Joint Venture	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,224	\$ 14,831	\$ 13,154	\$ 21,287	\$ 70,496
Inventory	486,394	343,463	5,340		835,197
Non-performing loan portfolio				498,256	498,256
Rental properties			185,658		185,658
Real estate owned			1,934	124,775	126,709
Other assets (1)	194,541	29,374	9,401	15,003	248,319
Total assets	\$ 702,159	\$ 387,668	\$ 215,487	\$ 659,321	\$ 1,964,635
Debt (1)	\$ 379,793	\$ 208,295	\$ 184,616	\$ 303,192	\$ 1,075,896
Other liabilities	60,385	11,207	3,952	265	75,809

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Members' equity	261,981	168,166	26,919	146,248	603,314
Non-controlling interest				209,616	209,616
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 702,159	\$ 387,668	\$ 215,487	\$ 659,321	\$ 1,964,635
Company's net investment in unconsolidated entities (2)	\$ 58,551	\$ 99,259	\$ 11,382	\$ 29,250	\$ 198,442

- (1) Included in other assets at October 31, 2011 and 2010 of the Structured Asset Joint Venture is \$152.6 million and \$8.5 million, respectively, of restricted cash held in a defeasance account which will be used to repay debt of the Structured Asset Joint Venture.
- (2) Differences between the Company's net investment in unconsolidated entities and its underlying equity in the net assets of the entities is primarily a result of impairments related to the Company's investments in unconsolidated entities, a loan made to one of the entities by the Company, and distributions from entities in excess of the carrying amount of the Company's net investment.

Table of Contents

Condensed Statements of Operations:

	For the year ended October 31, 2011					Total
	Develop- ment Joint Ventures	Home Building Joint Ventures	Toll Brothers Realty Trust I and II	Structured Asset Joint Venture		
Revenues	\$ 4,624	\$ 242,326	\$ 37,728	\$ 46,187	\$	\$ 330,865
Cost of revenues	3,996	191,922	15,365	30,477		241,760
Other expenses	1,527	8,954	18,808	10,624		39,913
Gain on disposition of loans and REO				61,406		61,406
Income (loss) from operations	(899)	41,450	3,555	66,492.		110,598
Other income	9,498	1,605		252		11,355
Net income before noncontrolling interest	8,599	43,055	3,555	66,744.		121,953
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest				40,048		40,048
Net income	\$ 8,599	\$ 43,055	\$ 3,555	\$ 26,696	\$	\$ 81,905
Company's equity in (losses) earnings of unconsolidated entities (3)	\$ (25,272)	\$ 15,159	\$ 3,580	\$ 5,339	\$	\$ (1,194)

	For the year ended October 31, 2010					Total
	Develop- ment Joint Ventures	Home Building Joint Ventures	Toll Brothers Realty Trust I and II	Structured Asset Joint Venture		
Revenues	\$ 7,370	\$ 132,878	\$ 34,755	\$ 16,582	\$	\$ 191,585
Cost of revenues	6,402	106,638	13,375	6,693		133,108
Other expenses	1,522	8,121	18,693	2,977		31,313
Loss on disposition of loans and REO				(5,272)		(5,272)
Income (loss) from operations	(554)	18,119	2,687	1,640		21,892
Other income	13,616	572		5		14,193
Net income before noncontrolling interest	13,062	18,691	2,687	1,645		36,085
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest				987		987

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Net income	\$ 13,062	\$ 18,691	\$ 2,687	\$ 658	\$ 35,098
Company's equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities (3)	\$ 10,664	\$ 11,272	\$ 1,402	\$ 132	\$ 23,470

For the year ended October 31, 2009

	Develop- ment Joint Ventures	Home Building Joint Ventures	Toll Brothers Realty Trust I and II	Structured Asset Joint Venture	Total
Revenues	\$ 144	\$ 48,719	\$ 34,955	\$	\$ 83,818
Cost of revenues	141	76,525	13,943		90,609
Other expenses	1,025	8,482	17,994		27,501
Income (loss) from operations	(1,022)	(36,288)	3,018		(34,292)
Other income (loss)	15,483	(1,879)			13,604
Net (loss) income	\$ 14,461	\$ (38,167)	\$ 3,018	\$	\$ (20,688)
Company's equity in (losses) earnings of unconsolidated entities (3)	\$ (5,120)	\$ (3,676)	\$ 1,278	\$	\$ (7,518)

- (3) Differences between the Company's equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated entities and the underlying net income of the entities is primarily a result of impairments related to the Company's investment in unconsolidated entities, distributions from entities in excess of the carrying amount of the Company's net investment, and the Company's share of the entities profits related to home sites purchased by the Company which reduces the Company's cost basis of the home sites.

Table of Contents**4. Investments in Non-Performing Loan Portfolios and Foreclosed Real Estate**

In March 2011, the Company, through Gibraltar, acquired a 60% participation in a portfolio of non-performing loans. The portfolio of 83 loans, with an unpaid principal balance of approximately \$200.3 million consisted primarily of residential acquisition, development and construction loans secured by properties at various stages of completion. The Company oversees the day-to-day management of the portfolio in accordance with the business plans which are jointly approved by the Company and the co-participant. The Company receives a management fee for such services. The Company recognizes income from the loan portfolio based upon its participation interest until such time as the portfolio meets certain internal rates of return as stipulated in the participation agreement. Upon reaching the stipulated internal rates of return, the Company will be entitled to receive additional income above its participation percentage from the portfolio. Since the acquisition of the loan portfolio, the Company sold its interest in one loan to a third party resulting in a gain of approximately \$0.6 million. In fiscal 2011, the Company acquired an interest in four properties through foreclosure or obtaining deeds in lieu of foreclosure related to this loan portfolio. At October 31, 2011, the Company's pro-rata share of the carrying value of these properties was \$5.9 million.

In September 2011, Gibraltar acquired three portfolios of non-performing loans consisting of 38 loans with an unpaid principal balance of approximately \$71.4 million. The portfolios include residential acquisition, development, and construction loans secured by properties at various stages of completion.

The Company's earnings from the portfolios and management fees earned are included in interest and other income in its consolidated statements of operations. In fiscal 2011, the Company recognized \$1.5 million of earnings from its investments in the loan portfolios.

The following summarizes the accretable yield and the nonaccretable difference on our investments in non-performing loans portfolios as of their acquisition dates (amounts in thousands):

Contractually required payments, including interest	\$ 200,047
Nonaccretable difference	(81,723)
Cash flows expected to be collected	118,324
Accretable difference	(51,462)
Non-performing loans carrying amount	\$ 66,862

The Company's investment in non-performing loan portfolios consisted of the following at October 31, 2011 (amounts in thousands):

Unpaid principal balance	\$ 171,559
Discount on acquired loans	(108,325)
Carrying value	\$ 63,234

The activity in the accretable yield for the Company's investment in the non-performing loan portfolios for the year ended October 31, 2011 was as follows (amounts in thousands):

Balance at November 1, 2010	\$
Additions	51,462
Accretion	(4,480)
Reductions from foreclosures and other dispositions	(4,599)
Other	(57)
Balance at October 31, 2011	\$ 42,326

The additions to accretable yield and the accretion of interest income are based on various estimates regarding loan performance and the value of the underlying real estate securing the loans. As the Company continues to gather additional information regarding the loans and the underlying collateral, the accretable yield may change. Therefore, the amount of accretable income recorded in the year ended October 31, 2011 is not necessarily indicative of expected future results.

Table of Contents**5. Credit Facility, Loans Payable, Senior Notes, Senior Subordinated Notes and Mortgage Company Warehouse Loan*****Credit Facility***

On October 22, 2010, the Company entered into an \$885 million revolving credit facility (New Credit Facility) with 12 banks, which extends to October 2014. The New Credit Facility replaced a \$1.89 billion credit facility consisting of a \$1.56 billion unsecured revolving credit facility and a \$331.7 million term loan facility (collectively, the Old Credit Facility) with 30 banks, which extended to March 17, 2011. Prior to the closing of the New Credit Facility, the Company repaid the term loan under the Old Credit Facility from cash on hand.

At October 31, 2011, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the New Credit Facility but had outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$100.3 million. At October 31, 2011, interest would have been payable on borrowings under the New Credit Facility at 2.75% (subject to adjustment based upon the Company's debt rating and leverage ratios) above the Eurodollar rate or at other specified variable rates as selected by the Company from time to time. Under the terms of the New Credit Facility, the Company is not permitted to allow its maximum leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) to exceed 1.75 to 1.00 and is required to maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined in the New Credit Facility agreement) of approximately \$1.87 billion at October 31, 2011. At October 31, 2011, the Company's leverage ratio was approximately 0.18 to 1.00 and its tangible net worth was approximately \$2.55 billion. Based upon the minimum tangible net worth requirement, the Company's ability to pay dividends and repurchase its common stock was limited to an aggregate amount of approximately \$680 million at October 31, 2011. The Company is obligated to pay an undrawn commitment fee of 0.50% (subject to adjustment based upon the Company's debt rating and leverage ratios) based on the average daily unused amount of the facility.

Loans Payable

The Company's loans payable represent purchase money mortgages on properties the Company has acquired that the seller has financed and various revenue bonds that were issued by government entities on behalf of the Company to finance community infrastructure and the Company's manufacturing facilities. Information regarding the Company's loans payable at October 31, 2011 and 2010 is included in the table below (\$ amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010
Aggregate loans payable at October 31	\$ 106,556	\$ 94,491
Weighted-average interest rate	3.99%	3.75%
Interest rate range	0.16%-7.87%	0.50% - 8.00%
Loans secured by assets		
Carrying value of loans secured by assets	\$ 105,092	\$ 93,029
Carrying value of assets securing loans	\$ 283,169	\$ 257,563

Senior Notes

At October 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company's senior notes consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010
6.875% Senior Notes due November 15, 2012	\$ 139,776	\$ 194,865
5.95% Senior Notes due September 15, 2013	141,635	141,635
4.95% Senior Notes due March 15, 2014	267,960	267,960
5.15% Senior Notes due May 15, 2015	300,000	300,000
8.91% Senior Notes due October 15, 2017	400,000	400,000
6.75% Senior Notes due November 1, 2019	250,000	250,000
Bond discount	(8,399)	(10,350)
	\$ 1,490,972	\$ 1,544,110

The senior notes are the unsecured obligations of Toll Brothers Finance Corp., a 100%-owned subsidiary of the Company. The payment of principal and interest is fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by the

Company and a majority of its home building subsidiaries (together with Toll Brothers Finance Corp., the Senior Note Parties). The senior notes rank equally in right of payment with all the Senior Note Parties existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness, including the New Credit Facility. The senior notes are structurally subordinated to the prior claims of creditors, including trade creditors, of the subsidiaries of the Company that are not guarantors of the senior notes. The senior notes are redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the Company, at prices that vary based upon the then-current rates of interest and the remaining original term of the notes.

Table of Contents

The Company has repurchased, and may from time to time in the future repurchase, its senior notes in the open market or otherwise. The table below provides for the periods indicated, the amount of senior notes the Company has redeemed and the amount of expenses related to the retirement of the notes (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Fiscal year:			
6.875% Senior notes due 2012	\$ 55,089		\$ 105,135
5.95% Senior notes due 2013		\$ 13,500	94,985
4.95% Senior notes due 2014		32,040	
	\$ 55,089	\$ 45,540	\$ 200,120
Expenses related to retirement of debt	\$ 3,827	\$ 744	\$ 11,626

Expenses related to the retirement of notes includes, if any, premium paid, write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and other debt redemption costs.

Senior Subordinated Notes

The senior subordinated notes were the unsecured obligations of Toll Corp., a 100%-owned subsidiary of the Company; were guaranteed on a senior subordinated basis by the Company; were subordinated to all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Company; and were structurally subordinated to the prior claims of creditors, including trade creditors, of the Company's subsidiaries other than Toll Corp. The indentures governing these notes restricted certain payments by the Company, including cash dividends and repurchases of Company stock.

The table below provides for the periods indicated, the amount of senior subordinated notes the Company has redeemed and the amount of expenses related to the retirement of the notes (amounts in thousands).

	2010	2009
Fiscal year:		
8.25% Senior Subordinated Notes due December 2011	\$ 47,872	\$ 102,128
8 1/4% Senior Subordinated Notes due February 2011		193,000
Total	\$ 47,872	\$ 295,128
Expenses related to retirement of debt	\$ 34	\$ 2,067

Mortgage Company Loan Facilities

TBI Mortgage Company (TBI Mortgage), the Company's wholly-owned mortgage subsidiary, has a Master Repurchase Agreement (the Repurchase Agreement) with Comerica Bank. The purpose of the Repurchase Agreement is to finance the origination of mortgage loans by TBI Mortgage and it is accounted for as a secured borrowing under ASC 860. The Repurchase Agreement, as amended, provides for loan purchases up to \$50 million, subject to certain sublimits. In addition, the Repurchase Agreement provides for an accordion feature under which TBI Mortgage may request that the aggregate commitments under the Repurchase Agreement be increased to an amount up to \$75 million for a short period of time. The Repurchase Agreement, as amended, expires on July 25, 2012 and bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.25%, with a minimum rate of 3.50%. Borrowings under this facility are included in the fiscal 2012 maturities.

At October 31, 2011 and 2010, there were \$57.4 million and \$72.4 million, respectively, outstanding under the Repurchase Agreement, which are included in liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. At October 31, 2011 and 2010, amounts outstanding under the Repurchase Agreement are collateralized by \$63.2 million and \$93.6 million, respectively, of mortgage loans held for sale, which are included in assets in the Company's balance sheets. As of October 31, 2011, there were no aggregate outstanding purchase price limitations reducing the amount

available to TBI Mortgage. There are several restrictions on purchased loans under the Repurchase Agreement, including that they cannot be sold to others, they cannot be pledged to anyone other than the agent, and they cannot support any other borrowing or repurchase agreement.

Table of Contents**General**

As of October 31, 2011, the annual aggregate maturities of the Company's loans and notes during each of the next five fiscal years are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Amount
2012	\$ 92,827
2013	294,742
2014	271,969
2015	301,872
2016	1,955

6. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at October 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010
Land, land development and construction	\$ 109,574	\$ 110,301
Compensation and employee benefit	96,037	95,107
Insurance and litigation	130,714	143,421
Commitments to unconsolidated entities	60,130	88,121
Warranty	42,474	45,835
Interest	25,968	26,998
Other	56,154	60,538
	\$ 521,051	\$ 570,321

The Company accrues expected warranty costs at the time each home is closed and title and possession have been transferred to the home buyer. Changes in the warranty accrual during fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 45,835	\$ 53,937	\$ 57,292
Additions - homes closed during the year	8,809	9,147	10,499
Additions (reductions) to accruals for homes closed in prior years	(828)	(4,684)	1,697
Charges incurred	(11,342)	(12,565)	(15,551)
Balance, end of year	\$ 42,474	\$ 45,835	\$ 53,937

7. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate from the federal statutory tax rate for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below (\$ amounts in thousands).

	2011		2010		2009	
	\$	%*	\$	%*	\$	%*
Federal tax benefit at statutory rate	(10,278)	35.0	(41,015)	35.0	(173,763)	35.0
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(954)	3.2	(3,809)	3.3	(14,522)	2.9
Reversal of accrual for uncertain tax positions	(52,306)	178.1	(39,485)	33.7	(77,337)	15.6
	3,055	(10.4)	9,263	(7.9)	6,828	(1.4)

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Accrued interest on anticipated tax assessments						
Increase in unrecognized tax benefits			35,575	(30.3)	39,500	(8.0)
Increase in deferred tax assets, net	(25,948)	88.4				
Valuation allowance recognized	43,876	(149.4)	55,492	(47.4)	458,280	(92.3)
Valuation allowance reversed	(25,689)	87.5	(128,640)	109.7		
Reversal of tax credits					10,000	(2.0)
Other	(917)	3.1	(1,194)	1.0	10,374	(2.1)
Tax (benefit)provision	(69,161)	235.5	(113,813)	97.1	259,360	(52.3)

* Due to rounding, amounts may not add.

F-25

Table of Contents

The Company currently operates in 19 states and is subject to various state tax jurisdictions. The Company estimates its state tax liability based upon the individual taxing authorities' regulations, estimates of income by taxing jurisdiction and the Company's ability to utilize certain tax-saving strategies. Due primarily to a change in the Company's estimate of the allocation of income or loss, as the case may be, among the various taxing jurisdictions and changes in tax regulations and their impact on the Company's tax strategies, the Company's estimated rate for state income taxes was 5.0% for each of fiscal 2011, and 2010 and 4.5% for fiscal 2009.

The (benefit) provision for income taxes for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Federal	\$ (21,517)	\$ (67,318)	\$ 333,311
State	(47,644)	(46,495)	(73,951)
	\$ (69,161)	\$ (113,813)	\$ 259,360
Current	\$ (43,212)	\$ (156,985)	\$ (229,003)
Deferred	(25,949)	43,172	488,363
	\$ (69,161)	\$ (113,813)	\$ 259,360

A reconciliation of the change in the unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 160,446	\$ 171,366	\$ 320,679
Increase in benefit as a result of tax positions taken in prior years	8,168	14,251	11,000
Increase in benefit as a result of tax positions taken in current year		15,675	47,500
Decrease in benefit as a result of settlements	(17,954)		(138,333)
Decrease in benefit as a result of completion of audits	(33,370)		
Decrease in benefit as a result of lapse of statute of limitation	(12,621)	(40,846)	(69,480)
Balance, end of year	\$ 104,669	\$ 160,446	\$ 171,366

The Company has reached final settlement of its federal tax returns for fiscal years through 2009. The federal settlements resulted in a reduction in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits. The state impact of any amended federal return remains subject to examination by various states for a period of up to one year after formal notification of such amendments is made to the states.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits are included in Income taxes payable on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. If these unrecognized tax benefits reverse in the future, they would have a beneficial impact on the Company's effective tax rate at that time. During the next twelve months, it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change but we are not able to provide a range of such change. The anticipated changes will be principally due to the expiration of tax statutes, settlements with taxing jurisdictions, increases due to new tax positions taken and the accrual of estimated interest and penalties.

Table of Contents

The Company recognizes in its tax provision, potential interest and penalties. Information as to the amounts recognized in its tax provision, before reduction for applicable taxes and reversal of previously accrued interest and penalties, of potential interest and penalties in the twelve-month periods ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and the amounts accrued for potential interest and penalties at October 31, 2011 and 2010 is set forth in the table below (amounts in thousands).

Recognized in statements of operations:

Fiscal year

2011	\$ 4,700
2010	\$ 14,300
2009	\$ 11,000

Accrued at:

October 31, 2011	\$ 29,200
October 31, 2010	\$ 39,209

The amounts accrued for interest and penalties are included in Income taxes payable on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Since the beginning of fiscal 2007, the Company has recorded significant deferred tax assets. These deferred tax assets were generated primarily by inventory impairments and impairments of investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities. In accordance with ASC 740, the Company assessed whether a valuation allowance should be established based on its determination of whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company believes that the continued downturn in the housing market, the uncertainty as to its length and magnitude, the cumulative operating losses in recent years, and the Company's continued recognition of impairment charges, are significant evidence of the continued need for a valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets. The Company has recorded valuation allowances against its entire net deferred tax asset as of October 31, 2011 and 2010.

The components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities at October 31, 2011 and 2010 are set forth below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 5,573	\$ 4,917
Impairment charges	427,807	415,801
Inventory valuation differences	10,036	13,093
Stock-based compensation expense	44,319	48,657
Amounts related to unrecognized tax benefits	47,387	55,090
State tax, net operating loss carryforward	18,406	11,159
Federal tax net operating loss carryforward	11,232	
Other	5,382	3,497
Total assets	570,142	552,214
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Capitalized interest	94,129	91,731
Deferred income	(10,553)	(10,097)
Depreciation	32,416	29,334
Deferred marketing	(9,295)	(3,635)
Other	36,074	35,698

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Total liabilities	142,771	143,031
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowances	427,371	409,183
Cumulative valuation allowance state	(74,030)	(45,030)
Cumulative valuation allowance federal	(353,341)	(364,153)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$

F-27

Table of Contents

On November 6, 2009, the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 (the Act) was enacted into law. The Act amended Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code to allow net operating losses realized in a tax year ending after December 31, 2007 and beginning before January 1, 2010 to be carried back for up to five years (such losses were previously limited to a two-year carryback). This change allowed the Company to carry back its fiscal 2010 taxable loss against taxable income reported in fiscal 2006 and receive a federal tax refund in its second quarter of fiscal 2011 of \$154.3 million. The tax losses generated in fiscal 2010 were primarily from the recognition for tax purposes of previously recognized book impairments and the recognition of stock option expenses recognized for book purposes in prior years.

For federal income tax purposes, the Company carried back tax losses incurred in fiscal 2009 against taxable income it reported in fiscal 2007 and received a tax refund in fiscal 2010 of \$152.7 million. The tax losses generated in fiscal 2009 were primarily from the recognition for tax purposes of previously recognized book impairments and the recognition of stock option expenses not recognized for book purposes.

The Company is allowed to carry forward tax losses for 20 years and apply such tax losses to future taxable income to realize federal deferred tax assets. As of October 31, 2011, the Company estimates that it will have approximately \$45.0 million of tax loss carryforwards, resulting from losses that it expects to recognize on its fiscal 2011 tax return. In addition, the Company expects to be able to reverse its previously recognized valuation allowances against future tax provisions during any future period in which it reports book income before income taxes. The Company will continue to review its deferred tax assets in accordance with ASC 740.

For state tax purposes, due to past and projected losses in certain jurisdictions where the Company does not have carryback potential and/or cannot sufficiently forecast future taxable income, the Company has recognized net cumulative valuation allowances against its state deferred tax assets of \$74.0 million as of October 31, 2011 and \$45.0 million as of October 31, 2010. In 2011, the Company took steps to merge a number of entities to better align financial and tax reporting and to reduce administrative complexity going forward. Some of these mergers occurred in higher state tax jurisdictions creating additional state tax deferred assets of \$28.9 million, offset entirely by an increase in the state tax valuation allowance. Future valuation allowances in these jurisdictions may continue to be recognized if the Company believes it will not generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize any future state deferred tax assets.

8. Stockholders Equity

The Company's authorized capital stock consists of 400 million shares of common stock, \$.01 par value per share and 15 million shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share. At October 31, 2011, the Company had 165.7 million shares of common stock issued and outstanding (excluding 2.9 million shares of treasury stock), 13.7 million shares of common stock reserved for outstanding stock options and restricted stock units, 6.7 million shares of common stock reserved for future stock option and award issuances and 0.6 million shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the Company's employee stock purchase plan. As of October 31, 2011, the Company had not issued any shares of preferred stock.

Issuance of Common Stock

In each of fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company issued 1,250 shares of restricted common stock pursuant to its stock incentive plans to certain outside directors. The Company is amortizing the fair market value of the awards on the date of grant over the period of time that each award vests. At October 31, 2011, 1,875 shares of the restricted stock awards were unvested.

Stock Repurchase Program

In March 2003, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 20 million shares of its common stock from time to time, in open market transactions or otherwise, for the purpose of providing shares for its various benefit plans.

Information about the Company's share repurchase program for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is in the table below.

	2011	2010	2009
Number of shares purchased (in thousands)	3,068	31	79

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Average price per share	\$	16.00	\$	19.24	\$	18.70
Remaining authorization at October 31(in thousands):		8,786		11,855		11,885

F-28

Table of Contents***Stockholder Rights Plan and Transfer Restriction***

In June 2007, the Company adopted a shareholder rights plan (2007 Rights Plan). The rights issued pursuant to the 2007 Rights Plan will become exercisable upon the earlier of (i) ten days following a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock or (ii) ten business days following the commencement of a tender offer or exchange offer that would result in a person or group beneficially owning 15% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock. No rights were exercisable at October 31, 2011.

On March 17, 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a Certificate of Amendment to the Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (the Certificate of Amendment). The Certificate of Amendment includes an amendment approved by the Company's stockholders at the 2010 Annual Meeting which restricts certain transfers of the Company's common stock in order to preserve the tax treatment of the Company's net operating and unrealized tax losses. The Certificate of Amendment's transfer restrictions generally restrict any direct or indirect transfer of the Company's common stock if the effect would be to increase the direct or indirect ownership of any Person (as defined in the Certificate of Amendment) from less than 4.95% to 4.95% or more of the Company's common stock, or increase the ownership percentage of a Person owning or deemed to own 4.95% or more of the Company's common stock. Any direct or indirect transfer attempted in violation of this restriction would be void as of the date of the prohibited transfer as to the purported transferee.

9. Stock-Based Benefit Plans

The Company has two active stock incentive plans, one for employees (including officers) and one for non-employee directors. The Company's active stock incentive plans provide for the granting of incentive stock options (solely to employees) and non-qualified stock options with a term of up to ten years at a price not less than the market price of the stock at the date of grant. The Company's active stock incentive plans also provide for the issuance of stock appreciation rights and restricted and unrestricted stock awards and stock units, which may be performance based. The Company has two additional stock incentive plans for employees, officers and directors that are inactive except for outstanding stock option grants at October 31, 2011. No additional options may be granted under these plans. Stock options granted under these plans were made with a term of up to ten years at a price not less than the market price of the stock at the date of grant and generally vested over a four-year period for employees and a two-year period for non-employee directors.

Stock Options

Stock options granted to employees generally vest over a four-year period, although certain grants may vest over a longer or shorter period, and stock options granted to non-employee directors generally vest over a two-year period. Shares issued upon the exercise of a stock option are either from shares held in treasury or newly issued shares. The Company used a lattice model for the valuation for all option grants in fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009. Expected volatilities are based on implied volatilities from traded options on the Company's stock and the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The expected life of options granted is derived from the historical exercise patterns and anticipated future patterns and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding; the range given above results from certain groups of employees exhibiting different behavior. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The weighted-average assumptions and fair value used for stock option grants in each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are set forth below.

	2011	2010	2009
Expected volatility	45.38% - 49.46%	46.74% - 51.41%	46.74% - 50.36%
Weighted-average volatility	47.73%	49.51%	48.06%
Risk-free interest rate	1.64% - 3.09%	2.15% - 3.47%	1.24% - 1.90%
Expected life (years)	4.29 - 8.75	4.44 - 8.69	4.29 - 8.52
Dividends	none	none	none
Weighted-average fair value per share of options granted	\$7.94	\$7.63	\$8.60

Table of Contents

The fair value of stock option grants is recognized evenly over the vesting period of the options or over the period between the grant date and the time the option becomes non-forfeitable by the employee, whichever is shorter. Stock option expense is included in the Company's selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Information regarding the stock-based compensation for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Stock-based compensation expense recognized	\$ 8,626	\$ 9,332	\$ 10,925
Income tax benefit recognized	(a)	\$ 3,266	\$ 4,370

(a) Due to the losses recognized by the Company over the past several years and its inability to forecast future pre-tax profits, the Company has not recognized or estimated a tax benefit on its stock based compensation expense in fiscal 2011.

In fiscal 2010 and 2009, as part of severance plans for certain employees, the Company extended the period in which an option could be exercised on 175,813 options and 46,052 options, respectively. The Company expensed \$552,000 and \$322,000 of stock option expense related to these extensions in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts are included in the stock-based compensation in the table above.

At October 31, 2011, total compensation cost related to non-vested awards not yet recognized was approximately \$7.4 million and the weighted-average period over which the Company expects to recognize such compensation costs and tax benefit is 2.5 years.

The following table summarizes stock option activity for the Company's plans during each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (amounts in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2011		2010		2009	
	Number of options	Weighted- average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted- average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted- average exercise price
Balance, beginning	14,339	\$ 19.36	16,123	\$ 17.73	19,854	\$ 14.73
Granted	1,103	19.32	1,015	18.39	1,092	21.68
Exercised	(2,467)	11.07	(2,498)	8.72	(4,436)	5.03
Cancelled	(107)	20.12	(301)	17.03	(387)	20.49
Balance, ending	12,868	\$ 20.94	14,339	\$ 19.36	16,123	\$ 17.73
Options exercisable, at October 31,	10,365	\$ 21.24	11,670	\$ 19.00	13,171	\$ 16.53
Options available for grant at October 31,	6,712		8,038		9,168	

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2011:

Range of	Options outstanding			Options exercisable		
	Number	Weighted- average remaining contractual	Weighted- average	Number	Weighted- average remaining contractual	Weighted- average

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exercise prices	outstanding (in 000s)	life (in years)	exercise price	exercisable (in 000s)	life (in years)	exercise price
\$10.35 - \$10.88	2,484	0.8	\$ 10.66	2,484	0.8	\$ 10.66
\$18.38 - \$20.21	5,249	5.1	\$ 19.36	3,489	3.3	\$ 19.57
\$20.76 - \$22.18	2,376	6.5	\$ 21.13	1,648	2.3	\$ 21.06
\$31.82 - \$35.97	2,759	4.0	\$ 33.04	2,744	4.0	\$ 33.05
	12,868	4.3	\$ 20.94	10,365	3.4	\$ 21.24

F-30

Table of Contents

The intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable is the difference between the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the applicable date (Measurement Value) and the exercise price of those options that had an exercise price that was less than the Measurement Value. The intrinsic value of options exercised is the difference between the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price. Information pertaining to the intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is provided below (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Intrinsic value of options outstanding	\$ 16,839	\$ 35,214	\$ 54,646
Intrinsic value of options exercisable	\$ 16,839	\$ 35,214	\$ 54,646

Information pertaining to the intrinsic value of options exercised and the fair value of options which became vested or modified in each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is provided below (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 23,573	\$ 25,327	\$ 74,659
Fair value of options vested	\$ 11,027	\$ 12,336	\$ 15,528

The Company's stock incentive plans permit optionees to exercise stock options using a net exercise method at the discretion of the Executive Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (Executive Compensation Committee). In a net exercise, the Company withholds from the total number of shares that otherwise would be issued to an optionee upon exercise of the stock option that number of shares having a fair market value at the time of exercise equal to the option exercise price and applicable income tax withholdings and remits the remaining shares to the optionee. Information regarding the use of the net exercise method for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below.

	2011	2010	2009
Options exercised	194,000	1,201,372	93,000
Shares withheld	98,918	798,420	21,070
Shares issued	95,082	402,952	71,930
Average market value per share withheld	\$ 18.94	\$ 17.96	\$ 21.29
Aggregate market value of shares withheld (in thousands)	\$ 1,873	\$ 14,341	\$ 400

In addition, pursuant to the provisions of the Company's stock incentive plans, optionees are permitted to use the value of the Company's common stock that they own to pay for the exercise of options (stock swap method). Information regarding the use of the stock swap method for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below.

	2011	2010	2009
Options exercised	28,900	29,512	38,379
Shares tendered	14,807	14,459	9,237
Shares issued	14,093	15,053	29,142
Average market value per share withheld	\$ 20.53	\$ 19.71	\$ 21.40
Aggregate market value of shares tendered (in thousands)	\$ 304	\$ 285	\$ 198

Performance Based Restricted Stock Units:

In December 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Executive Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors approved awards of performance-based restricted stock units (Performance-Based RSUs) relating to shares of the Company's common stock. The Performance-Based RSUs will vest and the recipients will be entitled to receive the underlying shares if the average closing price of the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), measured over any 20 consecutive trading days ending on or prior to five years from date of issuance of the Performance-Based RSUs increases 30% or more over the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NYSE on the date of issuance (Target Price); provided the recipients continue to be employed by the Company or serve on the board of directors of the Company (as applicable) as stipulated in the award document. The Company determined the aggregate value of the Performance-Based RSUs using a lattice-based option pricing model.

Table of Contents

The Company used a lattice based option pricing model to determine the fair value of the 2009 and 2008 Performance-Based RSUs. Expenses related to the performance-based RSUs are included in the Company's selling, general and administrative expenses. Information regarding the issuance, valuation assumptions, amortization and unamortized balances of the Company's Performance-Based RSUs in and at the relevant periods and dates in fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Performance-Based RSUs issued:			
Number issued	306,000	200,000	200,000
Closing price of the Company's common stock on date of issuance	\$ 19.32	\$ 18.38	\$ 21.70
Target price	\$ 25.12	\$ 23.89	\$ 28.21
Volatility	48.22%	49.92%	48.14%
Risk-free interest rate	1.99%	2.43%	1.35%
Expected life	3.0 years	3.0 years	3.0 years
Aggregate fair value of Performance-Based RSUs issued (in thousands)	\$ 4,994	\$ 3,160	\$ 3,642
Performance-Based RSU expense recognized (in thousands):			
Twelve months ended October 31,	\$ 3,701	\$ 2,121	\$ 1,045

	2011	2010	2009
At October 31:			
Aggregate outstanding Performance-Based RSUs	706,000	400,000	200,000
Cumulative unamortized value of Performance-Based RSUs (in thousands)	\$ 4,929	\$ 3,636	\$ 2,597

Non-Performance Based Restricted Stock Units:

In December 2010 and 2009, the Company issued restricted stock units (RSUs) relating to shares of the Company's common stock to several employees. These RSUs generally vest in annual installments over a four-year period. The value of the RSUs was determined to be equal to the number of shares of the Company's common stock to be issued pursuant to the RSUs, multiplied by the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NYSE on the date the RSUs were awarded. Information regarding these RSUs is as follows:

	2011	2010
Non-Performance-Based RSUs issued:		
Number issued	15,497	19,663
Closing price of the Company's common stock on date of issuance	\$ 19.32	\$ 18.38
Aggregate fair value of RSUs issued (in thousands)	\$ 299	\$ 361
Non-Performance-Based RSU expense recognized (in thousands):		
Twelve months ended October 31,	\$ 144	\$ 138

At October 31:

Aggregate Non-Performance-Based RSUs outstanding	30,994	19,663
Cumulative unamortized value of Non-Performance-Based RSUs (in thousands)	\$ 379	\$ 224

Restricted Stock Units in Lieu of Compensation

In December 2008, the Company issued restricted stock units (RSUs) relating to 62,051 shares of the Company's common stock to a number of employees in lieu of a portion of the employees' bonuses and in lieu of a portion of one

employee's 2009 salary. These RSUs, although not subject to forfeiture, will vest in annual installments over a four-year period, unless accelerated due to death, disability or termination of employment, as more fully described in the RSU award document. Because the RSUs are non-forfeitable, the value of the RSUs was determined to be equal to the number of shares of the Company's common stock to be issued pursuant to

Table of Contents

the RSUs, multiplied by \$21.70, the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NYSE on December 19, 2008, the date the RSUs were awarded. The amount applicable to employee bonuses was charged to the Company's accrual for bonuses that it made in fiscal 2008 and the amount applicable to salary deferral (\$130,000) was charged to selling, general and administrative expense in the three-month period ended January 31, 2009. The Company's stock incentive plan permits the Company to withhold from the total number of shares that otherwise would be issued to a RSU recipient upon distribution that number of shares having a fair value at the time of distribution equal to the applicable income tax withholdings due and remit the remaining shares to the RSU participant. Information relating to the distribution of shares and the withholding of taxes on the RSUs for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below.

	2011	2010	2009
Shares withheld	741	924	836
Shares issued	8,975	2,749	1,509
Value of shares withheld (in thousands)	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 15

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's employee stock purchase plan enables substantially all employees to purchase the Company's common stock at 95% of the market price of the stock on specified offering dates without restriction, or at 85% of the market price of the stock on specified offering dates subject to restrictions. The plan, which terminates in December 2017, provides that 1.2 million shares be reserved for purchase. At October 31, 2011, 612,000 shares were available for issuance.

Information regarding the Company's employee stock purchase plan for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 is set forth below.

	2011	2010	2009
Shares issued	23,079	23,587	25,865
Average price per share	\$ 15.59	\$ 16.20	\$ 16.49
Compensation expense recognized (in thousands)	\$ 54	\$ 57	\$ 64

10. Income (Loss) Per Share Information

Information pertaining to the calculation of income (loss) per share for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Basic weighted-average shares	167,140	165,666	161,549
Common stock equivalents	1,241		
Diluted weighted-average shares	168,381	165,666	161,549
Common stock equivalents excluded from diluted weighted-average shares due to anti-dilutive effect (a)		1,968	3,936
Weighted average number of anti-dilutive options (b)	7,936	8,401	7,604
Shares issued under stock incentive and employee stock purchase plans	2,390	1,712	4,442

(a) Common stock equivalents represent the dilutive effect of outstanding in-the-money stock options using the treasury stock method. For fiscal 2010 and 2009, there were no incremental shares attributed to outstanding options to purchase common stock because the Company had a net loss in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 and any incremental shares would be anti-dilutive.

(b) Based upon the average quarterly closing price of the Company's common stock on the NYSE for the period.

Table of Contents**11. Fair Value Disclosures**

A summary of assets and (liabilities) at October 31, 2011 and October 31, 2010 related to the Company's financial instruments, measured at fair value on a recurring basis, is set forth below (amounts in thousands).

Financial Instrument	Fair value hierarchy	Fair value	
		October 31, 2011	October 31, 2010
Corporate Securities	Level 1	\$ 233,572	
U.S. Treasury Securities	Level 1		\$ 175,370
U.S. Agency Securities	Level 1		\$ 22,497
Residential Mortgage Loans Held for Sale	Level 2	\$ 63,175	\$ 93,644
Forward Loan Commitments - Residential Mortgage Loans Held for Sale	Level 2	\$ 218	\$ (459)
Interest Rate Lock Commitments (IRLCs)	Level 2	\$ (147)	\$ 130
Forward Loan Commitments - IRLCs	Level 2	\$ 147	\$ (130)

At October 31, 2011 and 2010, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash approximated fair value.

The table below provides, for the periods indicated, the aggregate unpaid principal and fair value of mortgage loans held for sale as of the date indicated (amounts in thousands).

	Aggregate unpaid principal balance	Fair value	Excess
At October 31, 2011	\$ 62,765	\$ 63,175	\$ 410
At October 31, 2010	\$ 92,082	\$ 93,644	\$ 1,562

IRLCs represent individual borrower agreements that commit the Company to lend at a specified price for a specified period as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the commitment contract. These commitments have varying degrees of interest rate risk. The Company utilizes best-efforts forward loan commitments (Forward Commitments) to hedge the interest rate risk of the IRLCs and residential mortgage loans held for sale. Forward Commitments represent contracts with third-party investors for the future delivery of loans whereby the Company agrees to make delivery at a specified future date at a specified price. The IRLCs and Forward Commitments are considered derivative financial instruments under ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, which requires derivative financial instruments to be recorded at fair value. The Company estimates the fair value of such commitments based on the estimated fair value of the underlying mortgage loan and, in the case of IRLCs, the probability that the mortgage loan will fund within the terms of the IRLC. To manage the risk of nonperformance of investors regarding the Forward Commitments, the Company assesses the credit worthiness of the investors on a periodic basis.

As of October 31, 2011 and 2010, the amortized cost, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and fair value of marketable securities were as follows (in thousands):

	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2010
Amortized cost	\$ 233,852	\$ 197,699
Gross unrealized holding gains	28	180
Gross unrealized holding losses	(308)	(12)
Fair value	\$ 233,572	\$ 197,867

The remaining contractual maturities of marketable securities as of October 31, 2011 ranged from less than one month to 12 months.

Table of Contents

The Company recognizes inventory impairment charges based on the difference in the carrying value of the inventory and its fair value at the time of the evaluation. The fair value of the aforementioned inventory was determined using Level 3 criteria. See Note 1, Significant Accounting Policies, Inventory for additional information regarding the Company's methodology on determining fair value. The table below provides, for the periods indicated, the fair value of inventory whose carrying value was adjusted and the amount of impairment charges recognized (amounts in thousands).

Three months ended:	Fair value of communities, net of impairment charges	Impairment charges
Fiscal 2011:		
January 31	\$ 56,105	\$ 5,475
April 30	\$ 40,765	10,725
July 31	\$ 4,769	16,175
October 31	\$ 5,718	1,710
		\$ 34,085
Fiscal 2010:		
January 31	\$ 82,509	\$ 31,750
April 30	\$ 64,964	41,770
July 31	\$ 40,071	12,450
October 31	\$ 67,850	23,219
		\$ 109,189

Gibraltar's portfolio of non-performing loans was recorded at fair value at inception based on the acquisition price as determined by Level 3 inputs. The carrying amount and estimated fair value of the non-performing loan portfolios, as of October 31, 2011, is \$63.2 million and \$65.8 million, respectively. The estimated fair value was determined using Level 3 inputs and was based on discounted future cash flows generated by the loans discounted at the rates used to value the portfolios at the acquisition dates.

The book value and estimated fair value of the Company's debt at October 31, 2011 and October 31, 2010 was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	October 31, 2011		October 31, 2010	
	Book value	Estimated fair value	Book value	Estimated fair value
Loans payable (a)	\$ 106,556	\$ 98,950	\$ 94,491	\$ 87,751
Senior notes (b)	1,499,371	1,614,010	1,554,460	1,679,052
Mortgage company warehouse loan (c)	57,409	57,409	72,367	72,367
	\$ 1,663,336	\$ 1,770,369	\$ 1,721,318	\$ 1,839,170

- (a) The estimated fair value of loans payable was based upon their indicated market prices or the interest rates that the Company believed were available to it for loans with similar terms and remaining maturities as of the applicable valuation date.

- (b) The estimated fair value of the Company's senior notes is based upon their indicated market prices.
- (c) The Company believes that the carrying value of its mortgage company loan borrowings approximates their fair value.

F-35

Table of Contents**12. Employee Retirement and Deferred Compensation Plans**

The Company has two unfunded defined benefit retirement plans. Retirement benefits generally vest when the participant has completed 20 years of service with the Company and reaches normal retirement age (age 62).

Unrecognized prior service costs are being amortized over the period from the date participants enter the plans until their interests are fully vested. The Company used a 4.06%, 4.99% and 5.30% discount rate in its calculation of the present value of its projected benefit obligations at October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which represented the approximate long-term investment rate at October 31 of the fiscal year for which the present value was calculated. Information related to the plans is based on actuarial information calculated as of October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. Information related to the Company's defined benefit retirement plans for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Plan costs:			
Service cost	\$ 305	\$ 270	\$ 132
Interest cost	1,290	1,396	1,366
Amortization of prior service cost	694	1,248	1,076
Acceleration of benefits		72	
Amortization of unrecognized gains			(1,272)
	\$ 2,289	\$ 2,986	\$ 1,302
Projected benefit obligation:			
Beginning of year	\$ 26,037	\$ 25,161	\$ 19,005
Plan amendments adopted during year		202	
Service cost	305	270	132
Interest cost	1,290	1,396	1,366
Benefit payments	(504)	(125)	(125)
Change in unrecognized gain/loss	2,638	(867)	4,783
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 29,766	\$ 26,037	\$ 25,161
Unamortized prior service cost:			
Beginning of year	\$ 4,027	\$ 5,145	\$ 6,221
Plan amendments adopted during year		130	
Amortization of prior service cost	(694)	(1,248)	(1,076)
Unamortized prior service cost, end of year	\$ 3,333	\$ 4,027	\$ 5,145
Accumulated unrecognized (loss) gain, October 31	\$ (1,064)	\$ 1,574	\$ 707
Accumulated benefit obligation, October 31	\$ 29,766	\$ 26,037	\$ 25,161
Accrued benefit obligation, October 31	\$ 29,766	\$ 26,037	\$ 25,161

The table below provides, based upon the estimated retirement dates of the participants in the unfunded defined benefit retirement plans, the amounts of benefits the Company would be required to pay in each of the next five fiscal years and for the five fiscal years ended October 31, 2021 in the aggregate (in thousands).

Year ending October 31,	Amount
2012	\$ 641
2013	\$ 1,551
2014	\$ 1,638
2015	\$ 1,645
2016	\$ 1,761
November 1, 2016 - October 31, 2021	\$ 11,522

The Company maintains salary deferral savings plans covering substantially all employees. The plans provide for discretionary Company contributions of up to 2% of all eligible compensation, plus 2% of eligible compensation above the Social Security wage base, plus matching contributions of up to 2% of eligible compensation of employees electing to contribute via salary deferrals. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, due to the continued downturn in the Company's business, the Company suspended its

Table of Contents

matching contributions and discretionary contributions to one of the plans. In fiscal 2011, the Company elected to make a discretionary contribution for the plans year ended December 31, 2010, and beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2011, to resume a matching contribution of eligible compensation of employees electing to contribute via salary deferrals. The Company recognized an expense, net of plan forfeitures, with respect to the plans of \$2.7 million and \$0.5 million for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011 and 2009, respectively. The Company recognized \$38,000 of expense for one plan in fiscal 2010.

The Company has an unfunded, non-qualified deferred compensation plan that permits eligible employees to defer a portion of their compensation. The deferred compensation, together with certain Company contributions, earns various rates of return depending upon when the compensation was deferred and the length of time that it has been deferred. A portion of the deferred compensation and interest earned may be forfeited by a participant if he or she elects to withdraw the compensation prior to the end of the deferral period. At October 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had accrued \$19.1 million and \$18.4 million, respectively, for its obligations under the plan.

13. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss and Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss at October 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$2.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and was primarily related to employee retirement plans.

The table below provides, for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the components of total comprehensive income (loss) (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss) per consolidated statements of operations	\$ 39,795	\$ (3,374)	\$ (755,825)
Changes in pension liability, net of tax benefit provision	(1,934)	1,986	(2,988)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities, net of tax provision	(192)	74	26
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 37,669	\$ (1,314)	\$ (758,787)
Tax benefit recognized in total comprehensive loss			\$ 1,975

14. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various claims and litigation arising principally in the ordinary course of business. In January 2006, the Company received a request for information pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act from Region 3 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning storm water discharge practices in connection with its homebuilding projects in the states that comprise EPA Region 3. The Company provided information to the EPA pursuant to the request. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has assumed responsibility for the oversight of this matter and has alleged that the Company has violated regulatory requirements applicable to storm water discharges and that it may seek injunctive relief and/or civil penalties. The Company is presently engaged in settlement discussions with representatives from the DOJ and the EPA.

On November 4, 2008, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the Chancery Court of Delaware by Milton Pfeiffer against Robert I. Toll, Zvi Barzilay, Joel H. Rassman, Bruce E. Toll, Paul E. Shapiro, Robert S. Blank, Carl B. Marbach, and Richard J. Braemer. The plaintiff purports to bring his claims on behalf of Toll Brothers, Inc. and alleges that the director and officer defendants breached their fiduciary duties to the Company and its stockholders with respect to their sales of shares of the Company's common stock during the period beginning on December 9, 2004 and ending on November 8, 2005. The plaintiff alleges that such stock sales were made while in possession of non-public, material information about the Company. The plaintiff seeks contribution and indemnification from the individual director and officer defendants for costs and expenses incurred by us in connection with defending a now-settled related class action. In addition, again purportedly on the Company's behalf, the plaintiff seeks disgorgement of the defendants' profits from their stock sales.

On March 4, 2009, a second shareholder derivative action was brought by Oliverio Martinez in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The case was brought against the eleven then-current members of the

Company's board of directors and its Chief Accounting Officer. This complaint alleges breaches of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets, and unjust enrichment during the period from February 2005 to November 2006. The complaint further alleges that certain of the defendants sold the Company's stock during this period while in possession of allegedly non-public, material information and plaintiff seeks disgorgement of profits from these sales. The complaint also asserts a claim for equitable indemnity for costs and expenses incurred by the Company in connection with a now-settled related class action lawsuit.

Table of Contents

On April 1, 2009, a third shareholder derivative action was filed by William Hall, also in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against the eleven then-current members of the Company's board of directors and its Chief Accounting Officer. This complaint is identical to the previous shareholder complaint filed in Philadelphia and, on July 14, 2009, the two cases were consolidated. On April 30, 2010, the plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws provide for indemnification of its directors and officers. The Company has also entered into individual indemnification agreements with each of its directors.

Due to the high degree of judgment required in determining the amount of potential loss related to the various claims and litigation in which the Company is involved, including those noted above, and the inherent variability in predicting future settlements and judicial decisions, the Company cannot estimate a range of reasonably possible losses in excess of its accruals for these matters. The Company believes that adequate provision for resolution of all claims and pending litigation has been made for probable losses and the disposition of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and liquidity or on its financial condition.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Generally, the Company's option and purchase agreements to acquire land parcels do not require the Company to purchase those land parcels, although the Company may, in some cases, forfeit any deposit balance outstanding if and when it terminates an option and purchase agreement. If market conditions are weak, approvals needed to develop the land are uncertain or other factors exist that make the purchase undesirable, the Company may not expect to acquire the land. Whether an option and purchase agreement is legally terminated or not, the Company reviews the amount recorded for the land parcel subject to the option and purchase agreement to determine if the amount is recoverable. While the Company may not have formally terminated the option and purchase agreements for those land parcels that it does not expect to acquire, it has written off any non-refundable deposits and costs previously capitalized to such land parcels in the periods that it determined such costs were not recoverable.

Information regarding the Company's purchase commitments at October 31, 2011 and 2010 is provided in the table below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010
Aggregate purchase commitments		
Unrelated parties	\$ 551,905	\$ 419,194
Unconsolidated entities that the Company has investments in	12,471	131,217
Total	\$ 564,376	\$ 550,411
Deposits against aggregate purchase commitments	\$ 37,987	\$ 47,111
Credits to be received from unconsolidated entities		37,272
Additional cash required to acquire land	526,389	466,028
Total	\$ 564,376	\$ 550,411
Amount of additional cash required to acquire land included in accrued expenses	\$ 44	\$ 77,618

The Company has additional land parcels under option that have been excluded from the aforementioned aggregate purchase amounts since it does not believe that it will complete the purchase of these land parcels and no additional funds will be required from the Company to terminate these contracts.

At October 31, 2011, the Company had investments in and advances to a number of unconsolidated entities, was committed to invest or advance additional funds and had guaranteed a portion of the indebtedness and/or loan commitments of these entities. See Note 3, Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Entities, for more information regarding the Company's commitments to these entities.

At October 31, 2011, the Company had outstanding surety bonds amounting to \$367.2 million, primarily related to its obligations to various governmental entities to construct improvements in the Company's various communities. The Company estimates that \$202.5 million of work remains on these improvements. The Company has an additional \$73.6 million of surety bonds outstanding that guarantee other obligations of the Company. The Company does not believe it is probable that any outstanding bonds will be drawn upon.

Table of Contents

At October 31, 2011, the Company had outstanding letters of credit of \$113.2 million, including \$100.3 million under its New Credit Facility and \$13.0 million collateralized by restricted cash. These letters of credit were issued to secure various financial obligations of the Company including insurance policy deductibles and other claims, land deposits and security to complete improvements in communities which it is operating. The Company believes it is not probable that any outstanding letters of credit will be drawn upon.

At October 31, 2011, the Company had agreements of sale outstanding to deliver 1,667 homes with an aggregate sales value of \$981.1 million.

The Company's mortgage subsidiary provides mortgage financing for a portion of the Company's home closings. For those home buyers to whom the Company's mortgage subsidiary provides mortgages, it determines whether the home buyer qualifies for the mortgage he or she is seeking based upon information provided by the home buyer and other sources. For those home buyers that qualify, the Company's mortgage subsidiary provides the home buyer with a mortgage commitment that specifies the terms and conditions of a proposed mortgage loan based upon then-current market conditions. Prior to the actual closing of the home and funding of the mortgage, the home buyer will lock in an interest rate based upon the terms of the commitment. At the time of rate lock, the Company's mortgage subsidiary agrees to sell the proposed mortgage loan to one of several outside recognized mortgage financing institutions (investors), which is willing to honor the terms and conditions, including interest rate, committed to the home buyer. The Company believes that these investors have adequate financial resources to honor their commitments to its mortgage subsidiary.

Information regarding the Company's mortgage commitments at October 31, 2011 and 2010 is provided in the table below (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010
Aggregate mortgage loan commitments		
IRLCs	\$ 129,553	\$ 169,525
Non-IRLCs	306,722	263,477
Total	\$ 436,275	\$ 433,002
Investor commitments to purchase:		
IRLCs	\$ 129,553	\$ 169,525
Mortgage loans receivable	60,680	91,689
Total	\$ 190,233	\$ 261,214

The Company leases certain facilities and equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. Rental expense incurred by the Company under these operating leases were (amounts in thousands):

Year ending October 31,	Amount
2011	\$ 12,059
2010	\$ 13,972
2009	\$ 14,923

Table of Contents

At October 31, 2011, future minimum rent payments under the Company's operating leases were (amounts in thousands):

Year ending October 31,	Amount
2012	\$ 10,444
2013	8,355
2014	7,107
2015	6,024
2016	3,838
Thereafter	8,973
	\$ 44,741

16. Subsequent Event

In November 2011, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of CamWest Development LLC (CamWest) for approximately \$143.7 million in cash. The assets acquired were primarily inventory. As part of the acquisition, the Company assumed contracts to deliver approximately 29 homes with an aggregate value of \$13.7 million. The average price of the homes in backlog was approximately \$471,000. The assets the Company acquired included approximately 1,245 home sites owned and 254 home sites controlled through land purchase agreements. This acquisition increased the Company's selling community count by 15 communities.

17. Interest and Other Income

Interest and other income includes the activity of the Company's non-core ancillary businesses which include its mortgage, title, landscaping, security monitoring, golf course and country club operations and Gibraltar. Revenues and expenses for the years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Revenue	\$ 66,224	\$ 51,458	\$ 53,619
Expense	\$ 60,967	\$ 46,059	\$ 46,296

18. Information on Geographic Segments

The table below summarizes revenue and (loss) income before income taxes for each of the Company's geographic segments for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (amounts in millions):

	Revenues			(Loss) income before income taxes		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
North	\$ 381.6	\$ 407.7	\$ 585.3	\$ 42.5	\$ (2.3)	\$ (103.3)
Mid-Atlantic	499.7	488.4	492.7	57.6	33.9	(25.0)
South	285.0	264.3	288.2	(25.9)	(35.2)	(49.4)
West	309.6	334.4	389.1	(27.1)	(11.9)	(209.0)
Corporate and other				(76.5)	(101.7)	(109.8)
Total	\$ 1,475.9	\$ 1,494.8	\$ 1,755.3	\$ (29.4)	\$ (117.2)	\$ (496.5)

Corporate and other is comprised principally of general corporate expenses such as the Offices of the Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and President, and the corporate finance, accounting, audit, tax, human resources, risk management, marketing and legal groups, directly expensed interest, offset in part by interest income and income from the Company's ancillary businesses and income from a number of its unconsolidated entities. Total assets for each of the Company's geographic segments at October 31, 2011 and 2010 are shown in the table below (amounts in millions):

	2011	2010
North	\$ 1,060.2	\$ 961.3
Mid-Atlantic	1,235.9	1,161.5
South	760.1	693.8
West	650.8	712.4
Corporate and other	1,348.2	1,642.6
Total	\$ 5,055.2	\$ 5,171.6

Corporate and other is comprised principally of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, income tax refund recoverable and the assets of the Company's manufacturing facilities and mortgage subsidiary.

Table of Contents

The Company provided for inventory impairment charges and the expensing of costs that it believed not to be recoverable and write-downs of investments in unconsolidated entities (including the Company's pro-rata share of impairment charges recognized by the unconsolidated entities in which it has an investment) for the years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 as shown in the table below; the net carrying value of inventory and investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities for each of the Company's geographic segments at October 31, 2011 and 2010 is also shown (amounts in millions).

	Net Carrying Value At October 31,		Impairments Year ended October 31,		
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2009
Inventory:					
Land controlled for future communities:					
North	\$ 19.4	\$ 3.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 17.3
Mid-Atlantic	21.6	14.8	0.3	(0.1)	7.8
South	3.8	11.0	0.3	(0.2)	0.4
West	1.8	2.5	16.2	2.4	3.0
	46.6	31.9	17.7	6.1	28.5
Land owned for future communities:					
North	231.1	208.5		\$ 15.9	51.0
Mid-Atlantic	455.8	452.9	\$ 0.3	9.0	23.8
South	125.4	119.8	16.7	14.0	1.2
West	166.8	142.8		16.8	93.5
	979.1	924.0	17.0	55.7	169.5
Operating communities:					
North	738.5	685.3	\$ 2.9	\$ 9.6	77.1
Mid-Atlantic	659.1	662.4	3.7	2.1	28.0
South	539.6	443.3	3.8	23.4	51.2
West	453.8	494.8	6.7	18.4	111.1
	2,391.0	2,285.8	17.1	53.5	267.4
Total	\$ 3,416.7	\$ 3,241.7	\$ 51.8	\$ 115.3	\$ 465.4
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated entities:					
North	\$ 40.8	\$ 47.6			\$ 6.0
South	32.0	51.7	\$ 15.2		
West	17.1	58.5	25.7		5.3
Corporate	36.5	40.6			
Total	\$ 126.4	\$ 198.4	\$ 40.9	\$	\$ 11.3

Table of Contents**19. Supplemental Disclosure to Statements of Cash Flows**

The following are supplemental disclosures to the statements of cash flows for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Cash flow information:			
Interest paid, net of amount capitalized	\$ 18,666	\$ 34,333	\$ 33,003
Income taxes paid		\$ 3,994	\$ 144,753
Income taxes refunded	\$ 154,524	\$ 152,770	\$ 105,584
Non-cash activity:			
Cost of inventory acquired through seller financing, municipal bonds or recorded due to VIE criteria, net	\$ 29,320	\$ 41,276	\$ 6,263